



OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

EXCERPT TAKEN FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF THE CITY OF ALAMINOS, PANGASINAN HELD ON OCTOBER 23, 2017.

PRESENT:

Councilor Apolonia G. Bacay	- Temporary Presiding Officer
Councilor Rufina J. Gabriel	- Majority Floor Leader
Councilor Margielou Orange Humilde-Verzosa, DPA	- Minority Floor Leader
Councilor Joselito O. Fontelera	- Member
Councilor Carolyn D. Sison	- Member
Councilor Alfred Felix E. de Castro	- Member
Councilor Rany S. de Leon	- Member
Councilor Perlito V. Rabago	- Member
Councilor Cirilo B. Radoc	- Member
Councilor Froebel A. Ranoy	- Member

ABSENT:

Vice Mayor Jose Antonio Miguel Y. Perez	- On leave
LBP Raul B. Bacay	- On official travel

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ORDINANCE NO. 2017-14

CODE ON SANITATION

Author: Former Councilor Jan Marianne R. Fontelera

Sponsors: Councilor Joselito O. Fontelera

Councilor Cirilo B. Radoc

WHEREAS, Chapter 2, Section 16 of Republic Act 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 mandated every local government unit to ensure and support, among other things the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of people to a balanced ecology xxx;

WHEREAS, with the advance in the field of sanitation in recent years, there arises the need for updating and codifying our scattered sanitary laws to ensure that they are in keeping with modern standards of sanitation and provide a handy reference and guide for their enforcement;

WHEREFORE, premises considered, and on motion of Councilor Joselito O. Fontelera, duly seconded by all the other members present, it was

BE IT ENACTED as it is hereby **ENACTED** by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Alaminos, Pangasinan in session duly assembled that:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. TITLE – This Code shall be known as "**The Sanitation Code of Alaminos City, Pangasinan**".

SECTION 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS - Whenever any of the following words or terms is used herein or in any rule or regulation issued under this Code, it shall have the meaning given it in this section, as follows:



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- a. **Code** - Code on Sanitation of the City of Alaminos.
- b. **Local Health Authority** - refers to the City Mayor who is responsible for the implementation of a prescribed measure in the City Of Alaminos.
- c. **Health Officer** - refers to the City Health Officer.
- d. **Inspector** - a Sanitary Inspector.
- e. **Section** - any section of this code unless the term refers to other statutes which are necessarily mentioned.

SECTION 3. AUTHORITY OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY - The City Mayor shall administer health functions in the City and shall enforce the provisions of this Code and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and the Sangguniang Panlungsod.

SECTION 4. FUNCTIONS OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER - The City Health Officer shall have the following powers and functions:

- a. Undertake the promotion and preservation of the health of the people and raise the health standards of individuals and communities throughout the City;
- b. Extend maximum health services to the people in rural areas and provide medical care to those who cannot afford it by reason of poverty;
- c. Develop, administer and coordinate various health activities and services which shall include public health, preventive, curative and rehabilitative programs, medical care, health and medical education services;
- d. Upgrade the standards of medical practice, the quality of health services and programs to assure the people of better health services;
- e. Assist local health agencies in developing public health programs including medical care, and promote medical and public health research;
- f. Issue permits to establish and operate government and private hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, schools of nursing, midwifery, and other para-medical course, puriculture centers, clinical laboratories, blood banks, food establishments and fun houses;
- g. Recommend standard rates of fees for health, medical, laboratory, and other public health services; and
- h. Performs such other functions as may be provided by law.

CHAPTER II

WATER SUPPLY

SECTION 5. PRESCRIBED STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES - Standards for drinking water and their bacteriological and chemical examinations, together with the evaluation of results, shall conform to the criteria set by the National Drinking Water Standards. The treatment of water to render it safe for drinking, and the disinfection of contaminated water sources together with their distribution systems shall be in accordance with procedures prescribed in this Code.

SECTION 6. JURISDICTION OF THE HEALTH OFFICE - The approval of the City Health Officer or that of his duly authorized representative is required in the following cases:

- a. Sites of water sources before their construction;
- b. Delivery of water to consumers from new or recently repaired water systems;
- c. Operation of a water system after an order of closure was issued by the city;



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- d. Plans and specifications of water systems of subdivisions and projects prior to the construction of housing units thereat; and
- e. Certification of potability of drinking water.

CHAPTER II – A

WATER SUPPLY

SECTION 7. SCOPE - These rules and regulations shall apply to all public and private water supply system project planned by any government agency or instrumentality including government-owned or controlled corporations, private organizations, firms, individuals or other entities.

SECTION 8. DEFINITION OF TERMS

As used in this Code, the terms below shall be defined as follows:

1. **Artesian Well** – a well where water is confined under hydrostatic pressure between two relatively impervious layers such as rock formations.
2. **Bored Well** – a well constructed by manually drive augers into the ground.
3. **Cistern** – a watertight tank used to store water.
4. **Coliform Organisms** – any rod-shaped, non-spore-forming, gram negative bacteria capable of growth in the presence of bile salts, or other surface-active agents with similar growth-inhibiting properties which are cytochrome-oxidase negative and able to ferment lactose at either 35 °C or 37 °C with the production of acid, gas and aldehyde within 24-48 hours.
5. **Complete Treatment** – a series or combination of water treatment processes, which shall include coagulation, adsorption, sedimentation, slow and rapid sand filtration, aeration and chlorination.
6. **Contamination** – a general term referring to the introduction of materials not normally found in water that make the water less desirable or unfit for its intended use.
7. **Deep Well** – a well with depth greater than 20 meters constructed in areas characterized by aquifers or water-bearing formations generally located at a depth of more than 20 meters below the surface.
8. **Department** – the Department of Health.
9. **Disinfections** – water treatment processes designed to destroy disease-causing organisms. The efficacy of disinfections is often assessed by measuring the coliform group of indicator organism.
10. **Doubtful source** – water supply facility or source that is subject to recontamination (e.g. open dug well, unimproved spring, surface water).
11. **Drilled Well** – a well constructed by percussion or rotary drills.
12. **Drinking Water** – water intended for direct human consumption or for use in food preparation.
13. **Driven Well** – a well constructed by driving an iron pipe with a well point at lower end into the ground water bearing stratum.
14. **Dug Well** – a well normally circular or rectangular in shape, with diameter ranging from 1. To 1.15 meters. After the well is dug, it is necessary to put a lining made of permanent materials like masonry, brickworks of reinforced concrete, which serve as protection against surface or outside contamination. An open dug well shall mean a well manually or mechanically to draw water by use of bucket or any container attached to a rope.
15. **Groundwater** – that portion of the rainwater, which has percolated into the earth to form underground deposits called aquifers.



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16. **Level I (point source)** – a protected well or a developed spring with an outlet by without distribution system, generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered. A level I facility normally serves around 15 households.
17. **Level II (Communicable faucet system or stand posts)** – a system composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and communal faucets, generally suitable for rural and urban fringe areas where houses are clustered densely to justify a simple piped system. Usually, one faucet serves 4 to 6 household.
18. **Level III (waterworks system or individual house connections)** – a system with a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and household taps, generally suited for densely populated urban areas.
19. **City Health Authority** – refers to the City Mayor
20. **City Health Officer** – refers to the City Health Officer.
21. **MPN (Most Probable Number)** – a statistical method of determining microbial populations. A multiple dilution tube technique is utilized with a standard medium and observations are made for specific individual tube effects. Resultant coding is translated by mathematical probability table into population numbers.
22. **Pipe Lines** – pipes used to transport water.
23. **Polluted Water** – water whose physical, chemical, bacteriological, biological and radio-active properties have been altered due to the presence of domestic sewage, industrial waste or other substances in water that are possibly objectionable or harmful to human lives.
24. **Potable Water/Safe Drinking Water** – water that is free of microorganisms or diseases – producing bacteria (Pathogens). In addition, the water should not possess undesirable taste, odor, color, levels of radioactivity, turbidity or chemicals and it should pass the standards of the Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water.
25. **Public or Private Water Supply System** – a government or private owned system for the provision of potable water for human consumption. The water system could either be of Level I (point source), Level II (communal) or Level III (waterworks) type. The system includes;
 - a. Any collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection thereto; and
 - b. Any collection, pre-treatment, or storage facilities not under the control of the operator of the system, which are used primarily in connection with such system.
26. **Reservoir** – a pond, lake or basin, either natural or artificial, designed for storage, regulation and control of water.
27. **Sanitary Engineer** – a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for sanitary Engineers (R.A. 1364) and who heads the sanitation division or section or units of the city health office or employed with the Department of Health or its regional field health units.
28. **Sanitary Seal** – a mixture of cement and water placed in the annular space of the well casing and drill hole to seal space and about 3 meters deep to prevent the intrusion of water.
29. **Sanitary Survey** – an activity to inspect and investigate the existing environment conditions around the water source, which may affect the quality of the water.



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30. **Sanitation Inspector** – a government official or personnel employed by the city government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulation and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the city health officer/sanitary engineer.
31. **Secretary** – the Secretary of Health.
32. **Shallow Well** – a well measured from the natural ground surface with a depth of not more than 20 meters.
33. **Springs** – ground water seepage visible at the earth's surface due to hydrostatic gradient or head.
34. **Surface Water** – a mixture of surface run-off and groundwater. Surface sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds and impounding reservoirs.
35. **Test Well** – an excavation made to determine the quality and quantity of water.
36. **Water Hauler** – any person, firm or company who transports, stores, delivers and operated equipment used to transport of deliver water for human consumption.
37. **Water Supplier** – any entity, government or private company, responsible for source development, water abstraction, treatment and distribution of water.
38. **Well** – a man made hole used for recovering ground water from the water bearing strata by digging, boring, drilling or by any other method.
39. **Well Driller** – an individual, partnership, corporation, cooperative and the like who undertake well drilling work or activities for the purpose of extracting ground water.

SECTION 9. PRESCRIBED STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

A. STANDARD PARAMETERS AND VALUES FOR DRINKING WATER

Before water is used, distributed or sold for drinking, it should pass the criteria on standard parameters and values for bacteriological, physical, chemical, biological and radiological quality set by the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.

B. WATER TREATMENT – is a required process of treatment of water from underground or surface sources having MPN or coliform organisms of 50 per 100ml to not more than 5,000 per 100ml.

Treatment is necessary so as to render water supply potable. The degree and manners of treatment will depend on the quality of the raw water; however, the bacteriological quality shall be used as the main criterion. No water supplier shall be allowed to operate water system for public use unless necessary treatment has been provided.

1. GROUP I – WATER REQUIRING DISINFECTION ONLY:

Water from underground or surface sources subject to a low degree of contamination, and having a MPN of coliform organisms not exceeding 50 per 100 ml.

2. GROUP II – WATER REQUIRING COMPLETE TREATMENT:

Water from underground or surface sources having a MPN of coliform organisms exceeding 50 per 100 ml to not more than 5,000 per 100 ml.

C. WATER DISINFECTION – is a required process of disinfecting water from underground or surface sources subject to a low degree of contamination and having a MPN of coliform organisms not exceeding 50 per 100ml.



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1. Disinfection of water supply facilities shall be required for the following:

- a. Newly constructed water supply facilities.
- b. Water supply facility that has been repaired/improved.
- c. All existing water facilities that exceeded the bacteriological value set by the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
- d. All water facilities that require continuous disinfection.
- e. Drinking water collected from a doubtful source.

2. Disinfectant

Chlorine shall be used as main water disinfectant. Other disinfectant shall be used provided that it has residual effect to ensure disinfecting capacity in the distribution system.

3. Responsible Agencies/Persons for Disinfection

Water disinfection shall be the responsibility of the following as shown on the table:

Type of Water Supply	Agencies/Persons Responsible for Disinfection	PERSON Responsible
Public Level I (wells, springs)	BWSA, Barangay Official and Local Health Agency	Caretaker with Sanitation Inspector (SI)
Levels II and III	Water Supplier (e.g. Alaminos City Water District)	Waterworks Personnel
Private Wells	Individual/Owner	Private Owner with SI technical assistance.

4. Requirements for Chlorination of Level II and III Water Supplies.

- a. Appropriate chlorination equipment shall be installed to ensure continuous and effective disinfection.
 1. Chlorination equipment shall have a capacity of at least 50% greater than the highest expected dosage to be applied at anytime to attain satisfactory operation.
 2. Automatic proportioning of chlorine dosage to the rate of flow of treated water shall be provided at all plants where rate of flow varied more than 50% above or below the average flow. Manual control is permissible when rate of flow is relatively uniform or an attendant is present to effect dosage adjustments.
 3. Standby units shall be provided to ensure continuous operation.
 4. Solution of calcium hypochlorite shall be prepared in a separate mixing tank, diluted and allowed to settle so that only clear supernatant liquid is withdrawn from the solution storage tank and to the chlorinator.
 5. Devices and instruments for the determination of the amount of daily chlorine dosage and chlorine residual shall be provided.
- b. Suitable gas mask or self-contained type breathing apparatus and a small bottle of fresh ammonia solution to test for chlorine leakage shall be provided and shall be accessible outside the chlorination room.
- c. Safety measures for gas chlorination equipment and chlorine storage shall include a separate building or room subject to the approval of the Department of Health.



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- d. Adequate floor level ventilation shall be provided for all enclosures where chlorine is being fed or stored.
- e. Free residual chlorine shall be maintained between 0.20 to 0.50 ppm until water reaches the consumer and the farthest point in the distribution system.

5. Requirements for Complete Chlorination of Level Water Supply Facility

- a. A dose of 50-100 ppm chlorine solution shall be used in disinfecting Level I water supply facility. (See Annex – Chlorine Requirement to have 50-100 ppm dosage).
- b. The person who will conduct the chlorination shall observe personal hygiene and must be free from communicable disease.
- c. Procedures to follow on disinfection.

1. Improved Dug Well

- a. Scrub interior walls of the casing or lining and splash with chlorine solution (50-100 ppm) to ensure thorough contact of solution to the surface.
- b. Wash the exterior surface of the pump cylinders and drop pipe with chlorine solution as the assembly is lowered into the well.
- c. Return cover of the well and pour chlorine solution through a manhole or pipe sleeve opening before inserting the pump cylinder and drop pipe assembly. After setting the pump, draw out water from the well until strong odor of chlorine is noted.
- d. After 12 hours, flush out well water by pumping water to waste until the drawn water is free from chlorine odors. Rinse the exterior surface and the pump cylinder with potable water.

2. Drilled Driven and Bored Wells

- a. Slowly pour chlorine solution into the well just before installing the permanent pumping equipment. Dilution of chlorine is facilitated by alternately raising or lowering the water hose or pipeline.
- b. Wash the exterior surface of the pump cylinder and drop pipe with chlorine solution as the assembly is lowered into the well.
- c. After the pump has been set, operate the pump upon the water is discharged.
- d. Allow chlorine solution to remain in the well for 12 hours. For deep well, a special method maybe employed as follows: Place the granulated calcium hypochlorite in a cut short pipe capped of both ends. Small holes are drilled at each cap or sides of the pipe. One cap is fitted with an eye for cable attachment. Disinfecting agent is diffused by vertical movement of the cut short pipe.
- e. After 12 hours, draw out well water. The pump is to be operational when pumped water is free from chlorine odor.

3. Spring

1. Disinfection of spring intake box is similar to the procedure used for improved dug wells.
2. If the flow cannot be controlled, continuous supply of disinfectant shall be provided.



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4. Cistern

- a. The cistern clean shall be thoroughly cleaned by using a stiff brush or broom to clean interior wells.
- b. Drain and cover the cistern.
- c. Fill the cistern with adequate potable water and add 50-100 ppm chlorine solution.
- d. Pump water from the cistern and note the presence of strong chlorine odor in the entire water distribution system.
- e. Retain the disinfectant in the cistern for 24 hours then examine for residual chlorine and drain.
- f. Flush the system with potable water to remove all traces of chlorine.

5. Requirements for Household Container Disinfection

Procedure to follow

- a. Prepare a stock solution by dissolving 1 level teaspoon of powder Chlorine compounds (65% to 75% available chlorine) to one liter of water. This stock solution is effective only for one week.
- b. Add two teaspoons of stock solution to 5 gallons (20 liters) of water. Mix thoroughly and let it stand for at least 30 minutes before using.

D. Standard Construction and Operating Procedures

Ground Water Source

1. Well

- a. The location of well site shall conform with the following requirements:
 1. No well site shall be located within a distance of less than 25 meter radius on flat areas from sewage treatment plant, sewage wet well, sewage pumping station, or a drainage ditch which contains industrial waste discharges or wastes from sewage treatment systems, sanitary landfill or land irrigated by sewage treatment plant effluent, sanitary sewers, septic tanks, cesspools, open jointed drain-fields, animal feed lots or livestock in pastures, dump grounds, especially in limestone areas. Storm and sanitary sewers located within specified distances shall be so constructed as to prevent leakage.
 2. The drilling of water well within 50-meter distance from a cemetery is prohibited.
- b. During drilling operation, the following requirements shall be observed:
 1. The premises, materials, tools, and drilling equipment shall be properly maintained to minimize contamination of underground water.
 2. Water used in drilling operation shall be potable.
 3. Slush pit shall be constructed and maintained to minimize contamination of the drilling mud.
 4. Approved type of pit privy or toilet facilities for use of drilling personnel shall be provided. These facilities shall be located 25 meters from the well being drilled. Upon completion of the



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constructed well, toilet facilities if temporarily constructed shall be removed in a satisfactory manner. No temporary and permanent toilet facilities shall be maintained within 25 meters from the well being constructed unless they are of the sealed or leak proof types.

- c. Casing materials used in the construction of public wells shall conform with the American Standards for Testing Materials (ASTM). The casing shall extend at least to the depth of the shallowest water formation or deeper if necessary to omit undesirable water bearing strata.
- d. The annular space between the casing and the drill hole shall be sealed with neat cement grout to the minimum depth of 3.0 meters for shallow wells and 10.0 m for deep well.
- e. In all cases, provide a concrete apron at least 2 meters square around the well head, sloped not less than 2% to drain away excess water.
- f. Provide vent with #16-mesh corrosion resistant screen, face downward and elevated to minimize drawing of contaminants into the well. Seal wellheads and pump bases using gaskets, sealing compounds and proper venting to prevent possible contamination to the well water.
- g. A complete physical and chemical analysis of water from a new well shall be conducted after 36 hours of pumping out of water is done.
- h. If the results show that the water is bacteriologically positive (+), appropriate water treatment facilities shall be provided otherwise the well shall be abandoned. The well shall be disinfected in accordance with the standard requirements set by these implementing rules and regulations. Collect two water samples for two-week interval for bacteriological analysis.
- i. When contamination of a well water source has been confirmed by laboratory test and the sources of contamination is definitely known but cannot be removed, the well must be condemned. The well opening must be plugged or sealed with concrete or other similar materials. If used for other purposes like watering gardens and washing clothes a signboard marked "Water Unfit For Drinking" shall be installed.
- j. Pump site, rapid pump room location and pump installation.
 - a. All completed well units shall be preferably protected by fences, the gates provided with locks, or enclosed to prevent possible contamination or damage of facilities by trespassers.
 - b. The well site shall be properly graded to insure proper ground maintenance and to draw off surface water effectively from the well. In all cases, provide a system that draws off water from the pump well, leakage from packed gravel, and floor drainage, by installing suitable drain pipes located at the edge of the concrete floor to prevent ponding around the well head. This wastewater shall be properly disposed. Drains shall not be directly connected to storm or sanitary sewers.
 - c. In water supply installation at sub-ground level, pump rooms and pump pits are prohibited. Pump room floor shall be at least 60 cm. Above the highest known flood level and/or adequately protected from possible damage by floodwaters.



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2. Spring

- a. Intake box or enclosure must be watertight, made of concrete, vitrified tile or other material extending to the water bearing strata down to the bedrocks or other impervious formations.
- b. The intake box must be provided with watertight cover, which extends over the top edge of the spring box at least 50 mm.
- c. A drainpipe with an exterior valve is to be placed close to the spring box near the bottom. The pipe shall extend horizontally so as to clear the normal ground level at the point of discharge by at least 150 mm. The discharge end of the pipe shall be screened to prevent the entrance of rodents or insects.
- d. The spring is to provide with screened overflow pipe located slightly below the maximum water level elevation. A drain apron is to be provided to prevent soil erosion at the point of overflow discharge.
- e. The supply outlet from the developed spring is to be located about 150 mm above the drain outlet and screened.
- f. Manhole opening shall have a watertight curb with edges projecting a minimum of 100 mm above the level of the surrounding surface. The edges of the manhole cover shall overlap the curb and project downward a minimum of 50 mm.
- g. Care shall be taken in casting openings to insure watertight connection between the wall and the openings.
- h. A drainage ditch located at least 25 meters away on the uphill side of the spring shall be constructed to prevent contamination and flooding of the water source.
- i. The intake box shall be properly enclosed preferably constructed of strong materials. The height of the fence shall be at least 1 ½ meter high. The enclosed area shall be maintained clean to eliminate harborage and breeding of insects.
- j. Washing and bathing within 25 meters radius of the spring is prohibited.
- k. Protection of the entire catchments area is a must. No dwelling shall be constructed within the catchments area and it shall be off-limits to people and animal.
- l. Collect water samples regularly as prescribed by the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.

3. Monitoring Scheme

The city health authority shall establish a Water Surveillance Program thru the creation of Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee to oversee the operation of the water systems and the quality of water produced and distributed by them and to monitor the implementation of the provisions of these implementing rules and regulations.

a. Composition

The Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee shall be composed of but not limited to representatives from:

- I. Local Health Authority- Chairman
- II. City Health Department
- III. Water Districts/Private Water Suppliers
- IV. Sangguniang Panlungsod



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- V. City Engineer's Office
- VI. Department of Environment and Natural Resources Representative (CENRO)
- VII. Non-Government Organizations and Professional Groups Related to Health and Sanitation
- VIII. DOH Representative to the City Health Board

b. Functions of the Committee

The Committee shall be responsible for:

- I. Regular collection/analysis of water samples;
- II. Evaluating laboratory results as to their compliance to standards;
- III. Conducting regular or immediate sanitary survey during the existence of a potential cause of contamination;
- IV. Instituting remedial measures to correct the deficiency of the water system and;
- V. Informing the public of the latest quality of the drinking water in the locality.
- VI. Performing other functions related to water quality assurance.

SECTION 10. APPROVAL AND PERMIT

The approval of the City Health Officer or that of his duly authorized is required under each of the following cases:

a. Sites of Water Sources before their Construction

Any person, who intends to drill, construct, alter or repair water supply system, shall secure a Drinking Water Site Clearance from the City Health Authority prior to the start of the work. The approval of the application shall be based on the recommendations made by the city health officer after the conduct of the sanitary survey. The sanitary survey report shall contain all pertinent information concerning the water source and possible sources of contamination. Major water supply projects particularly of surface water sources that fall under the Environmental Impact Statement System are exempted from site clearance requirements provided and Environmental Health Impact Assessment has been conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

If the work on the individual water supply system failed to commence within six (6) months from date of issuance, the site clearance shall automatically expire.

b. Delivery of Water to Consumers from New or Recently Repaired Water Systems.

Permits to deliver water to consumers from new or recently repaired water system shall be granted only if:

1. Final inspection by the city health officer proves that the water supply was constructed in accordance with the submitted plans and specifications.
2. The disinfection of water supply system conformed to Section 3.3 – Water Disinfection of these rules and regulations.
3. Results of laboratory analysis proved that the water quality meets the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
4. The water supplier or the owner of the completed water supply system shall notify the city health officer of the completed system.



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c. Resumptions of the Operation of Water Supply System

1. In cases when water supply is found to be unsafe or unfit for consumption, the operator of the system shall be ordered to:
 - a. Stop temporarily to make necessary corrections within a specified period.
 - b. Provide substantial quantity and good quality of water to the affected consumers during the correction period. Failure to provide emergency water supply should be subject to fines and penalties. A permission to re-operate from the city health authority upon the recommendation of the city health officer shall be given only when all defects have been corrected and the water found safe for drinking and domestic use.

d. Plans and Specification of Water Systems of Subdivision and Projects prior to the construction of Housing Units thereat.

1. To obtain approval for the construction of any water supply system, the applicant shall submit the plans and specifications of the proposed systems, and satisfy the standard requirements of these implementing rules and regulations. Plans and specifications shall be prepared by the registered civil/sanitary engineer, the seal signature and registration number of the engineer of the engineering firm shall be imprinted on each sheet of the plan.
2. An Engineering report or feasibility study of the new system shall be submitted with or prior to the submission of the plans and specifications.

The report coverage shall include the following items:

- a. Statement of the problem or problems.
 - b. Present and future areas to be served, with population data.
 - c. The source, quantity and quality of water.
 - d. Present and estimated future maximum and minimum water quantity demands.
 - e. Description of the proposed site and the immediate surroundings of the waterworks units.
 - f. The type of water treatment, equipment and capacity of units.
 - g. Basic design data, pumping capacity, water storage, and flexibility of system operation.
 - h. Adequacy of facilities concerning volume/quantity and pressures in the whole system.
 - i. Cost estimate of the facilities and source of funds for the project.
 - j. Sustainability and maintenance.
3. For subdivision having groundwater source, report on the estimated specific yield of the aquifer and other results of the pumping tests shall be submitted together with the borehole logs.
 4. Two (2) sets of all plans and drawings shall be submitted which:
 - a. Indicate location of all facilities pertinent to the specific project.
 - b. If phase construction is anticipated, the overall plan shall be presented, though a portion of the construction is approve.
 - c. A plan of the subdivision or other housing projects to served.

e. Certification of the Potability of Drinking Water

No public water system shall be allowed to operate without a Certificate of Potability issued by the Secretary of Health or his duly authorized representative. This certificate is issued only after the required examinations are performed and the quality of water from the system meets the requirements of the Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water. The certificate is re-validated every after examinations based on the standard interval or frequency of sampling.



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SECTION 11. TYPES OF WATER EXAMINATION REQUIRED

The following examinations are required for drinking water:

- a. **Initial Examination** – the physical, chemical and bacteriological examinations of water from newly constructed systems or sources are required before they are operated and opened for public use. Examination of water for possible radioactive contamination should also be done initially.
- b. **Periodic examination** – water from existing sources is subject to monthly Microbiological examination and semi-annual physical-chemical examination by DOH-accredited laboratories. Monitoring of radioactive contaminants shall be done only if there is significant input of radiation from the surrounding environment.

SECTION 12. SUBMISSION OF WATER SAMPLES FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION

- a. The examination of samples of drinking water shall be performed only in laboratories (private/government), which are duly licensed and accredited by the Department of Health. It is the responsibility of operators of water systems to submit to accredited laboratories water sample for examination in a manner and at intervals prescribed in the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
- b. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to establish operate and maintain a water analysis laboratory shall apply to the Bureau of Research and Laboratories – Department of Health through the Regional Field Health Office. Approval of the accreditation shall be based on the prescribed requirements of the Department as stated in Administrative Order No. 31 Series 1979. Water laboratories maybe accredited for separate services like bacteriological, chemical, radiological, physical, biological or for a combination of two or more or all of these services.

SECTION 13. OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES

To protect drinking water from contamination, the following measures shall be observed:

- a. Washing clothes or bathing within a radius of 25 meters from any well or other source of drinking water is prohibited.
- b. No artesian, deep or shallow well, shall be constructed within 25 meters from any source of pollution.
- c. No radioactive source or material shall be stored within a radius of 25 meters from any well or source of drinking water unless the radioactive source is adequately and safely enclosed by proper shielding.
- d. No person charged with the management of a public water supply system shall permit any physical connection between its distribution system and that of any other water supply, unless the latter is regularly examine as to its quality by those in charge of the public supply to, which the connection is made and found to be potable.
- e. The installation of a booster pump from the water distribution line of a water supply is prohibited.

SECTION 14. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Water Peddlers and Haulers

1. **Sanitary Permit** – Any person firm or company engaged in water hauling and vending of water for human consumption shall secure a sanitary permit from city health officer based on the requirements of these rules and regulations.



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2. **Health Certificate** – Water peddlers and haulers shall undergo physical and medical examination to obtain a health certificate from the city health officer, which shall be renewed every year. Water haulers and peddlers without health certificate or with expired health certificate shall be prohibited from water hauling and peddling.
3. **Source of Water** – Water peddlers/haulers are required to obtain water from sources with valid Certificate of Potability as specified in Section 4 of these implementing rules and regulations.
4. **Water Containers** – Water containers shall be made of plastic or tin materials and so designed to facilitate easy cleaning. The containers shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are filled with water and shall be provided with tight-fitting covers.
5. **Personal Hygiene** – All water peddlers and haulers shall be required to observe proper personal hygiene especially washing of hands with soap and water before working and after using the toilet.

CHAPTER II – B

WATER SUPPLY

SECTION 15. SCOPE

These supplemental rules and regulations shall apply to the following:

- a. Developmental of drinking supply system;
- b. Establishment and operation of retail water system (RWS) or refilling station;
- c. Source and product water quality monitoring
- d. Drinking water in vending machines and dispensers and product water containers;
- e. Household and commercial water purification equipment, gadgets and devices; and
- f. Bulk water handling, storage and transportation.

SECTION 16. DEFINITION OF TERMS

As used in these supplemental implementing rules and regulations, the following term shall mean:

1. **AIRGAP** – a clear vertical space through the free atmosphere between the opening of any pipe or faucet conveying water or waste to a tank, plumbing fixture receptor, or other device and the flood level rim of the receptacle. An air gap is used to prevent cross-connection between a water treatment device and possible source of wastewater thereby preventing a reverse flow of water from the sewer into the water supply system.
2. **APPROVE WATER LABORATORY** – a Department of Health accredited water analysis laboratory.
3. **APPROVED SOURCE** – source of the water whether it be from a spring, artesian well, drilled well, public or private water system, rain water reservoir, or any other source that has undergone a sanitary survey, issued site clearance, constructed, and the water sampled, analyzed, and found safe and potable, issued an operational permit and certificate of potability of drinking water.
4. **BACKFLOW** – flow of water in pipe or line in a direction opposite to the normal flow; often associated with back siphonage of the flow of used water into a potable water system.



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5. **BACKFLOW PREVENTER** – a device or system installed in a water line to stop backflow from a non-potable source.
6. **BACKPRESSURE** – pressure, which creates resistance against the flow of water.
7. **BACK-PRESSURE BACKFLOW** – backflow due to an increased pressure above the supply pressure, which maybe due to pumps, boilers, gravity or other sources of pressure.
8. **BACKWATER VALVE** – A device installed in a system to prevent reverse flow.
9. **BULK WATER** – water in container of five gallons or more in volume coming from refilling station establishment or water intended for potable uses which is transported via tanker truck or equivalent means from one area to another for the purpose of treatment and/or packaging and human consumption.
10. **CERTIFICATE OF POTABILITY OF DRINKING WATER** – A certification issued by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representative certifying the potability and safeness of source drinking water for human consumption based on the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
11. **CROSS-CONNECTION** – any connection or arrangement, physical or otherwise, between a potable water supply system and any plumbing fixture or any tank, receptacle, equipment or device, through which it may be possible for non-potable, used, unclean, polluted and contaminated water, or other substances, to enter into any part of such potable water system under any condition.
12. **DEIONIZATION** – the removal of the ionized minerals and salts (both organic and inorganic), from a solution by a two=phases ion-exchange procedure. First, positively charge ions are removed by cation exchange resin in exchange for a chemically equivalent amount on hydrogen ions. Second, negatively charged ions are removed by an anion exchange resin for a chemically equivalent amount of hydroxide ion. The hydrogen and hydroxide ions introduced in this process unite to form water molecules. The term is often used interchangeably with demineralization.
13. **DISTILLATION** – the process of separating organic and inorganic solids from water by evaporation (vaporization) followed by cooling and condensation.
14. **ESTABLISHMENT** – a collective term construed to include buildings and premises where retail water system product water or refilling station product water is being processed.
15. **FILTER** – device installed as part of a water treatment system through which water flows for the purpose of removing turbidity, unpleasant taste, odor, iron, or color. Filters can be loosed media beds, in tanks or cartridge type devices. Filters can be used for mechanical, absorptive, neutralizing, or catalyst/oxidation filtration process.
16. **FILTRATION** – the process of separating solids from a liquid by means of porous substance such as a permeable fabric or membrane or layer of inert media.
17. **GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE (GMP)** – the detail requirements governing plant construction and design, sanitary facilities and operation, equipment design and construction, production and process controls specific to the production and purification of water.
18. **HORIZONTAL PIPE** – any pipe or fitting which is installed in a horizontal position or which makes an angle of less than forty-five (45) degrees with the horizontal.
19. **HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE** – a measurement of structural strength and ability to hold water pressure.



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20. **ION EXCHANGE** – the reversible process in which ions are release from an insoluble permanent material in exchange for other ions in a surrounding solution; the direction of the exchange depends upon the affinities of ion exchange for the ions present and the concentration of the ions in the solution.
21. **POINT-OF-ENTRY (POE)** – a water treatment device that is installed at the main inlet to a building or mobile vehicle and acts as centralized water treatment.
22. **POINT-OF-USE (POU)** – a water treatment system designed to connect at the actual point-of-use for water; countertop or under sink treatment system.
23. **PRESSURE** – the normal force exerted by a homogenous liquid or gas, per unit area, on the wall of the container.
24. **STATIC PRESSURE** – the pressure existing without any flow.
25. **RESIDUAL PRESSURE** – the pressure available at the fixture or water outlet after allowance is made for pressure drop due to friction loss, head, meter, and other losses in the system during maximum demand periods.
26. **PRESSURE BALANCING VALVE** – a mixing valve that senses incoming hot and cold water pressures and compensates for fluctuations in either, to stabilize outlet temperature.
27. **REFILLING STATION** – another term for a retail water system (RWS) establishment.
28. **REFILLED WATER OR PRODUCT WATER** – source water that has undergone additional processing and the product of multi-stage purification technology (filtration, ion-exchange treatment, post carbon polishing, distillation, ultraviolet sterilization, reverse osmosis, air filtration, ozonation or other DOH-approved technology) and complying with the standard parameters and values for refilled water quality of retail water system or refilling station.
29. **REFILLED WATER CONTAINER** – food-grade quality container for the containment of processed drinking water from retail water system or refilling station establishment.
30. **REFILLED WATER DISPENSER** – an equipment used for dispensing processed drinking water either as a coin-operated machine, a monetary driver equipment or manually operated machine.
31. **REGULATING EQUIPMENT** – includes all valves and controls used in a plumbing system, which are required to be accessible or readily accessible.
32. **RESIDUAL** – the amount of a specific material remaining in water following a water treatment process. It may refer to material as the result of incomplete removal such as hardness leakage, or to a substance meant to remain in the treated water such as residual chlorine.
33. **RETAIL WATER SYSTEM (RWS)** refilled water being sold and replace in the refilled water container or in customer's in refilling station.
34. **REVERSE OSMOSIS OR HYPHER-FILTRATION** – a process for the removal of dissolve ions from water, in which pressure is used to force the water through a semi-permeable membrane, which will transmit the water but reject most of the other suspended and dissolved materials. It is called reverse osmosis because mechanical pressure is used to force the water flow in the direction that is the reverse of natural osmosis, namely form the dilute to the concentrated solution.



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35. **SANITARY CLEARANCE** – a clearance issued by the City Health Office to food or water delivery vehicles, mobile water tankers and similar vehicles, including its appurtenances that they comply with the design, construction, specification and other requirements of the Department.
36. **SANITARY PERMIT** – the permission or certification in writing of the city health officer or in his absence, the chief or head of the sanitation division/section/unit that the establishment complies with the existing minimum sanitation requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree Nos. 522 and 856 and its implementing rules and regulation, and local ordinances.
37. **SOURCE WATER** – water from approved source that is conveyed or distributed to the refilling station through the public or private water mains or water tankers, containers or reservoir.
38. **ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT STERILIZATION** – the process of killing active bacteria and spores in water with the use of ultraviolet ray.
39. **VERMIN** – a group of insects such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, bedbugs, or small animals such as mice and rats that are vector of disease.
40. **VERMIN ABATEMENT PROGRAM** – a series of preventive and control procedures and activities in the control of vermin.
41. **WATER HAMMER ARRESTOR** – a device used to absorb hydraulic shock, either of the air chamber or mechanical device design.
42. **WATER MAIN (STREET MAIN)** – a water supply pipe for public or community use.
43. **WATER-DISTRIBUTING PIPE** – in a building or premises, a pipe, which conveys potable water from the building supply pipe to the plumbing fixtures and other water outlets.
44. **WATER PURIFICATION DEVICE** – any DOH-certified equipment, apparatus, device or gadget whose purpose is to purify water, either for household, commercial or other uses.

SECTION 17. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

a. DRINKING WATER SITE CLEARANCE

1. REQUIREMENTS

Persons or entities intending to develop drinking water supply system shall submit the following initial requirements to the City Health Office.

- a. Application letter addressed to the city health officer or duly accomplished application form.
- b. For waterworks, a copy of the water permit issued by the National Water Resources Board (NWRB).

2. SANITARY SURVEY

A sanitary survey shall be conducted by the city health office on all proposed water supply source location. It shall be done under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector. Such sanitary survey (EHS Form No. 121) shall be pre-requisite for issuance of the Drinking Water Site Clearance.



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3. **ISSUANCE OF THE DRINKING WATER SITE CLEARANCE**

After the result of the sanitary survey has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory, a Drinking Water Site Clearance (EHS Form No. 122) shall be issued by the Local Health authority as recommended by the city health officer. The amount of fees for the clearance shall be P100.00.

b. **CERTIFICATE OF POTABILITY OF DRINKING WATER**

1. **REQUIREMENTS**

The issuance of the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water shall be based on the following:

- a. Results of the water sampling and testing conducted by a DOH-accredited water analysis laboratory.
- b. Reports and recommendation of the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee (LDWQMC).

2. **ISSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF POTABILITY OF DRINKING WATER (CPDW).**

- a. The city health officer is hereby authorized to issue Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water.
- b. The frequency of the evaluation and re-validation of the CPDW shall be in accordance with the standard interval or frequency of sampling specified in the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
- c. Fees for the certification shall be P 100.00.

3. **GROUND FOR REVOCATION OF THE CERTIFICATE OF POTABILITY OF DRINKING WATER.**

- a. Non-compliance with maximum contaminant level set by the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water as shown in the result of most recent water analysis.
- b. The result of the water analysis was not evaluated and recommended by the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee.
- c. The laboratory where the water sample was submitted and analyzed is not a DOH-accredited laboratory.
- d. Other compelling reasons (e.g false or misleading results of water analysis, etc.)
- e. The Operational Permit was revoked/suspended earlier by the Department.

c. **REQUIRED MEASURES FOR THE OPERATOR OF THE WATER SYSTEM IN CASE WATER IS FOUND OR DECLARED UNSAFE FOR DRINKING.**

The operator of the water supply system shall:

1. Immediately stop the operation of the part of the water distribution system that was detected to be hazardous for human consumption.
2. Immediately inform the Department and the Local Health Office of the condition of the water system. In such cases, the city health officer shall immediately inform the local health authority who shall convene the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee. The committee shall announce to the public:

- a. The status of the drinking water and the precautionary measures that should be done by the public during the crisis.



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- b. The limited usage of the water being supplied (e.g. for bathing, washing clothes, watering plants, washing cars, etc.).
3. Refrain from authorized declaration of the quality of the drinking water to the public without any prior clearance from the Department or Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee.

d. DISTRIBUTION LINES, DELIVERY RETENTION

Refer to Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856)

SECTION 18. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OPERATION OF RETAIL WATER SYSTEM OF REFILLING STATION

a. SANITARY PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

No person or entity shall operate a retail water system (RWS) or refilling station for commercial purposes without securing a Sanitary Permit from the city health office. The following documents shall be submitted as requirements for the issuance of the permit:

1. Operational Permit and Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water for retail water system or refilling station where raw water is sourced from private water supply system.
2. Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water for retail water system or refilling station where raw is sourced from public water supply system. However, validation water samples shall be required to confirm that there is no cross-connection in the main lines and/or seepage from the water main.
3. Plans and specification for the complete multi-stage water purification design of the plant prepared by a privately practicing licensed sanitary engineer (R.A. 1364 and P.D. 1096) shall be submitted with each application for a sanitary permit. Such plans and specifications shall be subject for review and approval by the city health officer as recommended by a government employed licensed sanitary engineer.
4. Any additional construction, alteration or renovation in the establishment of any alteration, addition or deletion or any changes in the water treatment process, which is not indicated in the approved as-built design, shall require a new sanitary permit. Violation of this provision shall be a ground for the immediate revocation or suspension of the sanitary permit.

b. APPLICATION OR RENEWAL OF SANITARY PERMIT

1. The application or renewal of the sanitary permit shall be filed with the city health office. Existing establishment operating before the issuance of these rules and regulations shall be evaluated by the city health office and shall be required to conform to these rules and regulations before the renewal or issuance of the sanitary permit.
2. The sanitary permit shall be issued only upon compliance to at least a satisfactory rating of the establishment and its product quality, utilizing the sanitary inspection form.
3. Fees shall be paid to the local government unit upon application or renewal of sanitary permit.
4. Fees for the application of Sanitary Permit shall be P100.00 which shall be paid by new applicants to the local government unit of Alaminos City upon application of sanitary permit.



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5. Fees for the renewal of Sanitary Permit shall be P100.00 which shall be paid to the local government unit of Alaminos City upon the renewal of Sanitary Permit.
- c. **NOTING OF PERMIT** – means that within a number of days after any change in the ownership or occupancy of any establishment, the new occupant shall apply to the city Health Office to have such change noted in the records and permit certificate, which he/she shall produce for the purpose.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 st notice | - five (5) working days |
| 2 nd notice | - five (5) working days |
| 3 rd and final notice | - five (5) working days |
- If there is a change in ownership of the establishment, the new owner shall apply at the city health office within fourteen (14) working days to have such change noted in the records and sanitary permit and shall pay the corresponding fee in respect of such noting.
- d. **VALIDITY** – The sanitary permit shall be valid on the day of issuance until the last day of December of the same year, unless otherwise revoked, and shall be renewed every beginning of the year, thereafter.
- e. **REVOCAION/SUSPENSION** – upon the recommendation of the city health officer, the sanitary permit shall be suspended or revoked by the local health authority upon violation of any sanitary rules and regulations.
- f. **POSTING** – The Sanitary Permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place of the establishment for public information and shall be available for inspection by authorized health and other regulatory personnel.
- g. **RECORD SANITARY PERMIT**
1. The city health office shall keep a record of all establishments that have been issued sanitary permit and renewal thereof.
 2. The record shall in every case show the following:
 - a. The name and address of the holder of the sanitary permit;
 - b. The location of the establishment;
 - c. The nature/kind of business for which the permit has been issued;
 - d. The registered business name of the establishment;
 - e. The date the first permit was issued and the dates of any renewal thereof;
 - f. Any alteration, renovation, additional construction in the establishment;
 - g. Any alteration, addition, deletion or any change in the water purification process;
 - h. Every change of management of the establishment since the first permit was issued;
 - i. Sanitary conditions under which the permit was issued or any renewal thereof granted; and
 - j. Any revocation of the sanitary permit.
 3. The record shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by any authorized officer of the Department or the Local government unit concerned.



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h. SANITARY FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

The retail water system or refilling station establishment shall provide adequate sanitary facilities including, but not limited to the following:

1. WATER SUPPLY

- a. There shall be adequate supply of water for the operations and maintenance of the establishment and its facilities.
- b. The water source shall be protected from possible contamination that will adversely affect its potability and palatability.
- c. The water supply going to the water purification machines/equipment shall be protected from backflow and backpressure from in-machine water.
- d. Booster, pneumatic, pressure or other pumps shall be prohibited to be connected directly to main water lines when water source is from public water supply system.
- e. The plumbing system, water piping, connections, fittings and hoses conveying water shall be constructed, installed and repaired with in accordance with the National Plumbing Code of the Philippines.
- f. Air Gap, the air gap between the water supply inlet and flood rim of the plumbing fixture, equipment or non-water equipment shall be at least twice the diameter of the water supply inlet or as per the following schedule.
- g. Backflow Prevention Device. The backflow or backsiphonage prevention device installed on a water supply system shall meet the National Plumbing Code of the Philippines standards for construction, installation, maintenance, inspection and testing for the specific application and type of device.

2. TOILET FACILITIES

- a. Adequate and clean toilet facilities shall be provided for personnel use.
- b. The toilet shall not open directly into spaces where product water is being purified and handled.
- c. The toilet door shall be tight fitting and self-closing.
- d. The toilet room shall be completely enclosed, properly lighted and ventilated.
- e. RWS employing less than five (5) personnel shall provide at least one (1) water closet and one (1) hand-washing lavatory.
- f. Toilet room for women shall be provided with receptacle for sanitary napkins.
- g. Toilet Structural Requirement:

The approval of the city health officer as recommended by the sanitary inspector shall be required on the following:

1. Plans of toilet;
2. Individual sewage disposal system, sub-surface absorption system or other secondary or waste water treatment device;
3. Minimum space requirement.

3. HAND-WASHING FACILITIES

- a. Wash-hand basins shall be provided and installed in convenient location and as near as practicable to where the person for whose use they are provided.



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- b. There shall be adequate supply of soap, nailbrush, clean towels or other suitable hand-drying facilities.
- c. Hand-washing lavatory shall not be used for purposes other than hand washing.

4. LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- a. Waste water treatment and disposal shall be strictly enforced in accordance with the provisions of the IRR on Chapter XVII, "Sewage Collection and Disposal, Excreta Disposal and Drainage" of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines, P. D. 856.

5. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- a. Indoor Storage Area and Receptacles. If located within the establishment, storage areas for refuse, recyclables shall comply to the requirements of Sec. 4 – "Sanitary Requirements for the Segregation and Storage of Refuse/Solid Waste" of the IRR of Chapter XVIII, "Refuse Disposal: of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines, P. D. 856.
- b. Outdoor Storage Surface. An outdoor storage surface for refuse recyclables, and returnable shall be constructed of non-absorbent material such as concrete or asphalt and shall be smooth, durable and sloped to drain.
- c. Outdoor Enclosure. If used, outdoors enclosure for refuses, recyclable and returnable shall be constructed of durable and easy to clean materials.
- d. All waste materials shall be handled in such a manner as to avoid contamination of water.
- e. All other pertinent provisions of the IRR of Chapter XVIII – "Refuse Disposal" of the Sanitation Code of the Philippines, P. D. 856 is hereby adopted and made an integral part of these rules and regulations.

6. VERMIN CONTROL

- a. A vermin abatement program shall be maintained in the establishment by the operator/owner. The methods and procedures for vermin control shall be in accordance with the implementing rules and regulations of Chapter XVI – "Vermin Control" of the Sanitation Code of the Philippines, P. D. 856.

I. SANITARY PROCESSING AND OPERATION PROCEDURES

1. WATER PURIFICATION PROCESS

- a. The water treatment or purification process shall be capable of producing drinking water that is clear, colorless and free from objectionable taste and odor. The product waste shall not contain any substance, organism, chemical or radioactive material at a concentration which should endanger the lives of the consuming public.
- b. The design of the water treatment or purification process shall be based on the characteristic of the source water and the availability of appropriate purification technology. The design shall be environmentally sound, ecologically safe and cost-efficient. The water purification process shall include an air filtration to minimize the recontamination of the product water.



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- c. The product water shall show "No Residual" of any disinfectant used.

2. WASHING AND SANITIZING OF WATER CONTAINERS, CAPS AND DISPENSES

- a. Containers, caps and dispensers for refilled water provided by the RWS shall be of non-toxic, non-corrosive and food grade quality materials.
- b. Water containers or dispensers for sale or lease from the RWS or refilling stations shall be subject to testing and certification by the Department.
- c. Product water operators shall submit to the city health office the certification by the Department indicating the acceptability of the container.
- d. All water containers and caps provided by the establishment or provided by customers shall be thoroughly washed with water from approved source prior to sanitizing. Warm water with a temperature range of °C to 49°C (115 °F – 120 °F) or a strong alkaline solution with pH 10.5 may be used to aid in the cleaning process.
- e. Sanitizing solution and/or process shall be applied to all water containers and caps after washing. It shall be the responsibility of the RWS or refilling station operator to see to it that washing and sanitizing of containers are conducted before filling it with product water. The sanitizing process may be by means of chemical, dry or moist heat agent or other approved procedures. Chemical sanitization using 60% - 75% available chlorine shall be based on the standard attached ad Annex 1.

3. FILLING AND CAPPING

- a. Before being used, filling equipment (designed to be cleaned in-place) shall be thoroughly cleansed and sanitized in-place.
 1. An alkaline solution of appropriate strength shall be re-circulated through the filler to provide effective cleaning of all product water contact surfaces, with a minimum re-circulation time of 20 minutes at a temperature between 60 °C and 76.67 °C.
 2. The cleansing solution shall be drained and followed with potable water rinse-to-drain for the removal of all residual alkalinity. The step may be supplemented by the application of an acidified rinse prior to the potable water rinse in order to neutralize any residual alkalinity on product contact surfaces.
- b. Immediately following completion of filling operations, the filler shall be thoroughly rinsed internally and externally with potable water.
- c. Parts of the filler that are not designed to be cleaned in-place shall be disassembled and removed. All these parts shall be cleansed and sanitized prior to reassembly using DOH- approved cleansing and sanitizing procedure.
- d. All surfaces of the filler that do not come in contact with the water shall be cleaned manually so as to render all surfaces free of residues.
- e. Any other cleaning, rinsing, or sanitization operations or processes not mentioned above shall be subject to the approval of the city health officer.
- f. Filling of containers with water shall be in a manner that it will not come in contact with hands or other surfaces that may contaminate the water.
- g. The rim of the containers with water shall be pointed directly to the water-dispensing nozzle during filling.



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- h. The container shall be properly and immediately capped after filling. Precautions shall be observed when workers manually cap the container.
- i. Sanitary cap or equivalent cap for 5-gallon bulk water container shall be used to prevent the contamination of the neck of the container before placing it to the dispenser.
- j. Five-gallon bulk water containers shall preferably be provided with handle or "ears" or a carrying strand attached to the container/s groove or in the neck. Bulk water containers shall be carried only with the use of a container's grabber or handler.

4. STORAGE OF WATER

- a. Storage tank/sump/reservoir design, materials, specification and location shall be reviewed and approved by city health office before its construction/installation.
- b. All water storage facilities shall be cleaned and sanitized at least once a month.
- c. Refilled water shall be stored in dry environment away from chemicals and solvents (e.g. household cleaning products, gasoline, paint thinners) and other toxic materials and contamination.
- d. Refilled water in containers shall preferably be stored in a separate storage room.

5. TRANSPORTING OF REFILLED WATER

- a. All refilled water shall be transported in sanitary transporting facilities inspected and approved by the city health office.
- b. All refilled water containers to be transported shall be properly arranged, crated or boxed and the containers properly capped and protected from contamination. All vehicles shall be kept clean, and no substance capable of contamination the product water shall be transported in such a manner as to permit contamination.
- c. A Sanitary Clearance shall be required for every refilled water delivery vehicle. Sanitary Clearance Fee shall be P 50.00. The clearance shall be posted in all delivery vehicles.
- d. All deliveries of refilled water, in so far as the containers and vehicles are concerned, shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the city health office.

SECTION 19. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR MOBILE WATER TANKS AND BULK WATER FOR DRINKING

a. SANITARY CLEARANCE

- 1. A Sanitary Clearance shall be required for all water tankers. Fee for the clearance shall be P 50.00. The Sanitary Clearance shall be posted in each individual water tanker vehicle.
- 2. All deliveries of bulk water for drinking shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the City Health Office having jurisdiction of the area of origin.

b. MOBILE TANKERS

Refer to rules and regulation of Chapter II – "Water Supply" of the Code of Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856).



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c. BULK WATER FOR DRINKING

Refer to rules and regulations of Chapter II – “Water Supply” of the Code of Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856).

SECTION 20. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER VENDING MACHINES AND DISPENSERS

- a. No person shall operate a water vending machine or dispenser for commercial purposes without securing a sanitary permit from the city health office.
- b. The city health office may in writing, exempt establishments from securing a separate sanitary permit for the water vending machine or dispenser when the same is located inside a food establishment. The class of vending machine shall be specified in the exemption form.
- c. Commercial water vending machines or dispensers located in other establishment (e.g drug stores, bowling alleys, billiard halls, schools, hotel lobby, cockpit arena, hospitals, theatres, service stations and public places establishments) shall not be exempted from securing sanitary permit.
- d. Water vending machines or dispensers shall be registered only in the name of the operator.
- e. Operators and employees of vending machines and dispensers shall secure then necessary health certificate.

SECTION 21. REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONNEL

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

- a. No person shall be employed in any water refilling station, delivery vehicles, water tankers and bulk water tankers, and other establishments processing, dispensing or selling water without an up-to-date health certificate issued by the city health officer. The certificate shall be issued only after the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations.
- b. The Health Certificate (EHS form 012-A or B) shall be clipped in the upper left front portion of the employee’s garment while working. This will include all the personnel and driver of delivery vehicles and mobile tankers and bulk water tankers.
- c. The health certificate shall be renewed at least every year or as of the required.
- d. Health Certificates are non-transferable.
- e. Regulatory fees in the processing of the health certificate shall be Php 25.00.

SECTION 22. INSPECTION AND EVALUATION

a. RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

It shall be the duty of the city health officer to cause the evaluation and inspection of every water refilling station establishment and other similar establishments, facilities or equipment processing, dispensing or selling drinking water at least once every three (3) months and to cause additional inspections and re-inspections and evaluation as deemed necessary for the enforcement of these rules and regulations. Inspection of the establishment shall be conducted within seven (7) days after payment of the inspection fee to the city treasurer.



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b. **SANITATION AND INSPECTION FEE**

The fees payable for every inspection shall be P 50.00.

SECTION 23. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OPERATORS OF RETAIL WATER SYSTEM OR REFILLING STATIONS, BULK WATER SUPPLIERS, OPERATORS OF WATER DISPENSER OR VENDING MACHINE.

The operator shall:

- a. Submit the plans, specification and other required documents of private water sources before its construction to the CHO for review and approval.
- b. Secure the necessary permits for the establishment, water dispenser or vending machine and transport/delivery vehicles and health certificate from the city health office.
- c. Submit periodically the result of the required water samples for laboratory analysis.
- d. Secure the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water at frequencies prescribed in these rules and regulations.

SECTION 24. RESPONSIBILITY OF MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER OR WATER PURIFIER.

The manufacturer/supplier shall:

- a. Submit the product particular for review and certification of the CHO before the same will be offered.
- b. Submit result of laboratory analysis of treated water passing the water purifier.

SECTION 25. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER

The City Health Office shall:

- a. Conduct or cause the conduct of sanitary inspections and evaluation of every refilling stations, water dispensers or vending machines, delivery vehicles and mobile water tankers and validate the water quality of RWS if complying with the standard parameter and values for refilled water.
- b. Issue Sanitary Permit to establishments, water dispensers or vending machine and issue Sanitary Clearance to mobile water tankers and delivery vehicles complying with the minimum sanitation requirements.
- c. Issue Health Certificates to all personnel, including drivers of delivery vehicles of the establishments.
- d. Cause the conduct of sanitary survey for the development of a drinking water supply source and issue drinking water site clearance to applicants.
- e. Issue Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water in accordance with these rules and regulations.
- f. Validate from the DOH approved water purification apparatus, devices and similar gadgets being sold or peddled to the public.
- g. Cause the conduct of Investigations of any claim on advertised product water or water purification equipment, which in his judgement, may be detrimental to public health and safety.
- h. Enforce the provisions of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 26. PENALTY

Any violation of any provision of Chapter II-A and Chapter II-B shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred



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Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER III FOOD ESTABLISHMENT

SECTION 27. SCOPE

These implementing rules and regulations shall apply to all food establishment and facilities including those located in vessels, food containers and vehicles, and foods sold in the streets.

SECTION 28. DEFINITION OF TERMS

As used in these rules and regulations, the terms below shall be defined as follows:

1. **APPLIANCES** - includes the whole or part of any utensils, machinery, instrument, apparatus, or article used or intended for use in or for making, keeping/storing, preparing or supplying of any food.
2. **ADULTERATED FOOD** - food that contains any poisonous or deleterious substances in a quantity, which may render it injurious to health, or has been processed, prepared, packed or held under insanitary conditions, where valuable nutrients have been in part or in whole omitted thereof.
3. **BAKERY, BAKEHOUSE, CAKE KITCHEN OR SHOP AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS** - any premises in which breads, pastries, cakes savories, or other bakers small goods are baked or cooked for sale and any portion of such premises used for storage of yeast, flour or other ingredients, or used for the kneading or working with dough.
4. **CATERER** - any person/firm or corporation maintaining or operating kitchen or any similar establishment for the preparation, purveying, cooking or processing of food or drink for sale or hire, to serve to persons elsewhere.
5. **CONTAMINATION** - the presence of infectious or non-infectious agent in an inanimate article or substances.
6. **DAIRIES** - establishments for the production, sale or distribution of milk or milk products such as butter or cheese.
7. **FOOD** - any raw, cooked or processed edible substances, beverages or ingredients used or intended for use or for sale in whole or in part for human consumption.
8. **FOOD ESTABLISHMENT** - an establishment where food or drinks are manufactured, processed, stored, sold or served, including those that are located in vessels.
9. **FOOD CART** - a non-enclosed, movable food stand, with or without wheels, selling take-out foods and/or drinks such a bread, pastries, cakes, bottled or canned drinks or in mechanical dispensers, and usually located in the fast food areas of malls, atriums, shopping complex or multi-purpose establishments.
10. **FOOD ESTABLISHMENT OPERATOR** - any person who by ownership or contract /agreement is responsible for the management of one or more food establishments.



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11. **FOOD STALL** - a permanently constructed food booth with partition walls, dividers or equivalent, with food showcases and food displays, counters, with or without kitchen, selling cooked meals or snacks foods and usually found in fast-food areas of multipurpose establishments, they are sometimes referred to as self-service restaurants.
12. **FOOD HANDLER** - any person who handles, stores, prepares, serves food, drinks or ice or who comes in contact with any eating or cooking utensils and food vending machines.
13. **GROCERY** - where staple food articles commonly called "groceries" are handled and sold.
14. **HEALTH CERTIFICATE** - a certification in writing, using the prescribed form, and issued by city health officer to a person after passing the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations.
15. **HEALTH OFFICER** - City Health Officer.
16. **LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (LHA)** - the City Mayor
17. **MISBRANDING** - indicated all possible conditions of fraud, mislabeling, imitation or misrepresentation of food products.
18. **RESTAURANT** - coffee shops, canteens, panciteria, bistro, carinderia, fast food, refreshment parlors, cafeteria, snack bars, cocktail lounge, bars, disco, night club, food kitchens caterer's premises and all other eating or drinking establishments in which food or drink is prepared for sale elsewhere or as part of a service of a hospital, hotel, motel, boarding house, institution caring for people and other similar establishments.
19. **READILY PERISHABLE FOOD** - any food or such type or in such conditions as may spoil and which consists in whole or in part of meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, milk or milk products, eggs or other ingredients capable of supporting the progressive growth or micro-organisms which can cause food infection or food intoxication. This does not include products in hermetically sealed containers processed by heat to prevent spoilage, and dehydrated, dried or powdered products so low in moisture content as to produce development or micro-organisms.
20. **SANITARY INSPECTOR** - an officer employed by the city government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities.
21. **SANITARY ENGINEER** - a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers (RA 1364)
22. **SANITARY PERMIT** - the certification in writing of the city health officer that the establishment complies with the existing minimum sanitation requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decrees No. 522 and 856 and local ordinances.
23. **SANITIZE** - an effective bacterial treatment to render surface of utensils and equipment free of pathogenic microorganisms.
24. **SARI-SARI STORE** - a convenient store where a variety of food and food materials and other household merchandise are sold in small scale.
25. **SECRETARY** - the Secretary of Health
26. **SINGLE SERVICE ARTICLES** - straws, cups, toothpick, chopsticks, containers, lids or closures, plates, knives, forks, spoons, stirrers, paddles, placemats,



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napkins, doilies, wrapping and packaging materials and all other similar articles which are made wholly or in part from paper, paperboard, molded pulp, foil, wood, synthetic, and other readily destructible material which are intended to be discarded after use.

27. **UTENSILS AND EQUIPMENT** - any kitchenware, tableware, glassware, cutlery, containers, stoves, sinks, dishwashing machines, tables, meat blocks and other equipment used in the storage, preparation, distribution or serving of food.
28. **VERMIN** - a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, bedbugs, mice and rats, which are vectors of diseases.

SECTION 29. SANITATION REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING A FOOD ESTABLISHMENT.

A. SANITARY PERMIT

1. No person or entity shall operate a food establishment for public patronage without securing a Sanitary Permit.
2. Application or renewal of Sanitary Permit.
 - a. The application or renewal of Sanitary Permit shall be filed with the city health office having jurisdiction over the establishment utilizing EHS Form No. 110.
 - b. Sanitary Permit shall be issued only upon compliance to at least a satisfactory rating utilizing the Sanitary Inspection of Food Establishment Form (EHS Form No. 103-A) and existing sanitation standards for food establishments.
3. Noting of Permit - Within 14 days after any change in the ownership or occupancy of any food establishment, the new occupant shall apply to the city health office to have such change noted in the records and permit certificate, which he shall produce for the purpose and shall pay the corresponding fee in respect of such noting.
4. The permit shall be valid for one (1) year, ending on the last day of December of each year, and shall be renewed every year. However, for new food establishments, the validity of the Sanitary Permit will also expire at the end of December of the current year. Upon the recommendation of the local health officer, the Sanitary Permit shall be suspended or revoked by the local health authority upon violation of any sanitation rules and regulations.
5. The Sanitary Permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place establishment and shall be available for inspection by health and other regulatory personnel.
6. Record of Permit Certificates
 - a. The city shall keep a record all establishments in respect of which permits have been issued and all permit certificated and renewal thereof.
 - b. The record shall in every case show the following.
 - a. The name and address of the holder of the sanitary permit who in every case shall be the actual occupier of the establishments; the location of the establishment.
 - c. The record shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by any officer of the Department of Health or local health office-local government unit.



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B. HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND FOOD HANDLERS

1. No person shall be employed in any food establishment without a health certificate issued by the city health officer. This certificate shall be issued only after the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations. Briefings shall be provided by the city health office prior to the issuance of the health certificate to the recipient.
2. The health certificate (EHS Form No. 102-A, B, C) shall be clipped in the upper left front portion of the garment of the employee while working.
3. The health certificates shall be renewed at least every year or as often as required.
4. Health certificates are non-transferable.
5. Requirements regarding food handlers:
Food handlers shall observed good personal hygiene and practices such as:
 - a. Wearing clean working garments and hair restrain
 - b. Using chewing gum or smoking tobacco in any form while engaged in food preparation or service, or while in the equipment and utensils washing or food preparation areas is not allowed.
 - c. No person shall be allowed to work in food handling and preparation while afflicted with a communicable disease or a carrier of such disease, which includes boils or inflected wounds, colds or respiratory infection, diarrhea or gastrointestinal upsets, and other related illnesses.

C. QUALITY AND PROTECTION OF FOOD

1. All foods must be obtained from sources approved by the local health authority. In this regard, the following requirements are applicable.
 - a. All meats shall come from duly licensed slaughterhouse inspected and approved by the veterinarian or regulatory authority. Processing of meat products shall be done as per existing regulation and in an approved manner.
 - b. Fish, shrimps, prawns, shellfish, seaweeds and other sea foods, brackish water foods, surface water foods and food from aquaculture farms or ponds shall not come from sources in any manner polluted by sewage, chemicals, radioactive waste and other toxic substances.
 - c. Vegetables and fruits shall come from safe sources where the soil is not contaminated by night sold, sewage and toxic chemicals.
 - d. No meat products, fish, vegetables and other food shall be procured from sources or areas known to have been affected by radioactivity as for example; areas contaminated with the large amount of radioactive fallout.
 - e. All milk and milk products shall come from approved sources and shall meet the standards and quality established by the regulatory authority.
2. **Transporting of Food and Food Materials.**
 - a. All food and food materials shall be transported in sanitary transporting facilities inspected and approved by the city health officer. In the transport of food, all food shall be in covered containers, wrapped or packed so as to be protected from contamination.



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SECTION 31. USE OF FOOD-SERVICE SPACES

- a. Food-service spaces shall not be used as living or sleeping quarters.
- b. No animals or live fowls shall be allowed in such spaces.
- c. Persons not directly connected with food preparation and serving shall not be allowed to stay in food-serving spaces.
- d. Foods in storage or in preparation must not be handled by anyone other than the preparation and serving staff.

SECTION 32. FOOD HANDLERS

- a. No person shall be employed in any establishment without a health certificate issued by the city health authority.
- b. Food handlers shall at all times:
 1. Wear clean working garments. The Cook shall wear prescribed caps and female employees shall wear caps or hairnets.
 2. Observe good personal hygiene.

SECTION 33. VERMIN CONTROL

VERMIN – A group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, fleas, lice, bedbugs, mice and rats, which are vectors of diseases.

- a. Spaces where food and drinks are stored, prepared and served shall be so constructed and maintained as to exclude vermin.
- b. A vermin abatement program shall be maintained in the establishments by their owners, operators, or administrators, if they fail, neglect or refuse to maintain a vermin abatement programs, the local health agency will undertake the work at their expense.
- c. Vermin control in public places shall be the responsibility of the city.

SECTION 34. TOILET AND WASHING FACILITIES

- a. Adequate and clean toilet facilities for male and female customers and personnel shall be provided in properly located areas.
- b. Toilet rooms shall not open directly into spaces where food is prepared, stored or served. Where such toilets exist, the doors shall be tight fitting and self-closing.
- c. Adequate hand-washing facilities shall be provided within or adjacent to toilet room.
- d. Facilities shall include hot and cold running water, single-service paper or cloth towel dispenser or drying device and soap or detergent.

SECTION 35. SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

All sewage discharged from food establishments shall be disposed in a public sewerage systems, or in the absence thereof, in a manner complying with the General Provisions on Waste Disposal of Department of Health Circular No. 220, s. 1974, implementing the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 522; and Chapter XVII of P.D. 856 and its implementing rules and regulations.

A grease trap shall be used and where practicable be placed outside the food establishment.



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- a. Refuse cans may be used in food-preparation areas for immediate use only.
- b. Storage refuse cans, filled and empty shall be in a designated space separate from food-handling operations.
- c. These cans shall be so constructed and maintained as to be vermin-proof and easily cleaned.
- d. Cans containing refuse shall be tightly covered at all times, except during actual use in food-handling areas.
- e. Holding bins may likewise be used, provided they are constructed of impervious, readily cleaned materials, and fitted with tight-fitting covers.

SECTION 36. REFUSE COLLECTION, SEPARATION, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

a. COLLECTION

There shall be sufficient number of containers to hold all of the garbage and rubbish, which are accumulated between periods of removal from the premises.

b. SEGREGATION/SEPARATION

Refuse shall be separated as follows:

1. **Recyclables** - these include dry papers/cardboards, plastics/rubbers, glasses, broken bottles, metals and minerals.
2. **Trashes** - are ashes, rice hulls, chaffs, husks, shells, cobs, papers and cardboards.
3. **Food Materials** - are food leftovers, kitchen/cooking wastes, food washings, vegetables trimmings, fruit peelings, eggshell, bodes, entrails and gills.

c. STORAGE

1. Refuse receptacles containing food waste shall be stored so as to be inaccessible to vermin. If this is not possible, containers or cans shall be stored in a manner so as not to create potential insect and rodent attractant, harborage and nuisance.
2. Storage refuse cans, filled and empty shall be in a designated space separate from food handling operations.

d. DISPOSAL

1. All garbage, rubbish and other refuse shall be disposed of at least once a day, or at such frequencies through a city or private collection system or by any approved method, and in such a manner as to prevent nuisance.
2. Open burning of refuse shall be discouraged, however, where rubbish or other combustible part of refuse is burned in the premises, an incinerator shall provide and operated in a sanitary manner so as not to create a potential air pollution or nuisance problems. Areas around such incinerators shall be kept clean and in orderly condition.

SECTION 37. EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

- a. They shall be so designed, fabricated and installed so that cleaning is easy and they do not pose health hazards.
- b. Sliding doors on cabinets shall be easily cleanable and removable. Runners shall be allotted at the ends to permit removal of dust and debris. The bottom shelves



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- b. Readily perishable food and food materials transferred to another town, city, province or region in commercial quantity or intended for public consumption shall be accompanied by a Transfer Permit (EHS Form No. 106) issued by the city health officer.
 - c. Exporting and importing of food and food materials shall be covered by existing regulations of the Bureau of Food and Drugs and other regulatory agencies.
3. **Preparations, Storing and Serving of Food and Drink.**
- a. All food while being displayed, stored, prepared, served or sold shall be protected from contamination such as dust, flies, rodents and other vermin.
 - b. All meat, fish, shellfish, shrimps, prawn and other sea, brackish water, surface water or aquaculture food products shall be properly washed before being cooked or served.
 - c. Fruits, vegetables, seaweeds, etc. for salads should be fresh and free from bruises, dirt and shall be prepared with a minimum hand contact and on surface and with utensils which have been sanitized prior to its usage.
 - d. Raw fruits and vegetables shall be thoroughly washed with disinfecting solution if necessary before they are used and cooked.
 - e. Tongs, forks, spoons, spatulas, scoops, chopping boards and other suitable utensils shall be provided and used by the employees to reduce hand contact with food to a minimum.

SECTION 30. STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE USE OF FOOD SERVICE SPACES

Food establishments shall be constructed in accordance with the following requirements. All restaurants and other food establishment shall operate only in accordance with the sanitation standard as stipulated in Department of Health Order No. 258-B, s-1991 and this code.

1. Plans of proposed food spaces shall be subjected to the approval of the local health office.
2. No person shall use any room or place for or in connection with the preparation, storage, handling or sale of any article of food:
 - a. Which is at any time used or in direct communication with a sleeping apartment or toilet.
 - b. In which any animal is kept; or
 - c. Which is not used exclusively for the purpose; Provided, That in department stores or multipurpose business establishments, food may be manufactured, prepared, cooked, stored, or sold only in the area set aside exclusively for said purpose and for which a sanitary permit has been issued.
3. No sanitary permit shall be issued for any premises to be used for the preparation, handling and sale of food unless it is constructed in accordance with the following rules and regulation of Chapter III-Food Establishment of this Code.



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of open-based fixtures shall be removable to facilitate inspection, cleaning and maintenance.

SECTION 38. WASHING UTENSILS

- a. They shall be scrapped and pre-rinsed to remove food articles.
- b. If running water is not used, the wash-water shall be changed frequently.

SECTION 39. BACTERICIDAL TREATMENT

Eating and drinking utensils and equipment, after thoroughly cleaned, shall be subjected to one of the following bactericidal treatments:

- a. Immersion for at least half a minute in clean hot water at a temperature of at least 170°F (77°C);
- b. Any other method approved by the city health officer.

SECTION 40. HANDLING OF WASHED UTENSILS

- a. Washed utensils shall be allowed to drain dry in wire racks without use of drying cloths, or shall be stored in a self-draining position to permit ready air-drying.

SECTION 41. STORAGE OF WASHED UTENSILS

- a. They shall be stored in a clean and dry place adequately protected against vermin and other sources of contamination.
- b. Cups, bowls, and glasses, shall be inverted for storage.

SECTION 42. DRY STORAGE OF NON-PERISHABLE FOODS

Non-perishable foods shall be stored in the following manner:

- a. Designated spaces, lockers, cupboards, racks, shelves and containers shall be used for storage.
- b. All spaces, lockers and cupboard shall be constructed of materials, of the same quality as used for food-preparation and food-serving operations. Containers shall be made of metal fitted with tight covers.

SECTION 43. REFRIGERATED STORAGE OF PERISHABLE FOODS

- a. They shall be kept at or below 45°F (7°C) except during preparations of when hold for immediate serving after preparation.
- b. When such foods are to be stored for extended periods, a temperature of 40°F (4°C) is recommended.
- c. Fruits and vegetables shall be stored in cool rooms.
- d. Recommended temperature for perishable food storage are:
 1. Frozen foods; not more than 10°F (2°C)
 2. Meat and fish: 32-38°F (0-3°C)
 3. Milk and milk products: 40-45°F (5-7°C)
 4. Fruits and vegetables: 44-50°F (7-10°C)

SECTION 44. FOOD SERVICING OPERATIONS

These operations should be in accordance with the following requirements:

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- a. Hand contacts with food or drink shall be avoided; fingers shall not be used to serve butter, ice, or similar items of food. Sugar shall be served in covered dispensers or containers, or in packages wrapped for single service.
- b. The surfaces of containers and utensils, including glasses and tableware, which come in contact with food and drink shall not be handled.
- c. Clean cloths, napkins, spoons, towels, and other cloth equipment shall be stored in clean places designated specifically for them.
- d. Spoons, spatulas, dippers and scoops used intermittently for dispensing frozen desserts shall be kept in running water or in water maintained at 170°F (77°C) and frequently changed, or they may be washed and stored in a dry place after each use.

SECTION 45. EVALUATION OF FOOD ESTABLISHMENT

It shall be the duty of the City Health Officer to cause an inspection and evaluation of every food establishment requiring a permit for its operations, at least every six months and shall cause as many additional inspection and re-inspections and evaluation to be made as are necessary for the enforcement if the provision of this Chapter.

The rules and regulations of Chapter III- Food Establishment of the Code of the Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) shall form part of this section.

SECTION 46. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

a. Groceries or "Sari-Sari" Stores

1. No person or entity shall operate groceries and sari-sari stores without a Sanitary Permit in accordance with this Code.
2. The employees of groceries and sari-sari stores who handle food or food products shall be required to secure health certificate in accordance with the code.
3. No grocery or sari-sari store shall be established within a distance of 25 meters from any source of contamination.
4. All foods, which require no further cooking before they are eaten, shall be protected from contamination while in counters or showcases.
5. Groceries and sari-sari stores, when required by the health officer, depending on the food and food products stored, shall provide adequate sanitary facilities and maintain sanitary conditions thereat at all times.

b. Bakeries

1. Delivery trucks and carts of bakery products shall always be kept clean and sanitary.
2. No person or entity shall operate a bakery without a sanitary permit.
3. Employees in bakeries, delivery trucks who handles or come in contact with bakery products and materials shall be required to obtain a health certificate.
4. All bakery products prepared in food service establishments or in food processing establishments shall comply with all the sanitation requirements of these rules and regulations.



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5. No person shall place or display or remove from any bakery, bake house, cake kitchen any bread, cakes, pastries, baker's small goods or sandwiches and other similar food for sale unless all such foods are adequately protected from rain, dust, flies and other contaminants.
6. No person shall use any crate or container for the carriage or delivery of bread for sale unless the crate or container is so constructed in such a manner as to completely protect the bread from contamination and is capable of being easily cleaned.

c. Dairies

1. No dairy shall keep unhealthy or infected cows, carabao or goats for the production of milk, or feed them unwholesome food, which produces impure or unwholesome milk.
2. No animals used for the production of milk shall be allowed to graze on land, which has been contaminated by radioactivity.
3. No dairy shall sell unwholesome milk that has not been previously pasteurized or otherwise sterilized.

d. Iced Plants

1. No persons or entity shall operate an ice plant without securing a sanitary permit from the city health office.
2. No personnel of an ice plant directly engaged in the preparation, manufacturing, handling and transporting of ice shall be employed without a valid health certificate issued by the local health office in accordance with this code.
3. Only potable water shall be used in the manufacture of ice.
4. In storing and transporting ice intended for public consumption, precautionary measures shall be taken to protect the ice from sources of contamination.
5. The construction and operations of an ice plant shall conform to the standards prescribed by the Department of Health.
6. No establishment of this kind must be constructed 25 meters from sources of contamination.
7. Any establishment that manufactures ice shall be located in a building or structure that protects the ice, equipment, and utensils from dust, dirt, rodents, insects and other contaminating sources.
8. No person afflicted with communicable disease shall work in any are of an ice plant.
9. All employees shall wear clean protective garments and shoes and conform to hygienic practices while on duty.
10. Ice intended for human consumption or to be used in direct contact with food, food equipment or food utensils shall meet the bacteriological, physical and chemical standards of the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
11. Ice contact surfaces, including loading platforms, conveyors and chutes shall be easily cleaned and shall be kept clean and in good condition.
12. Freezing tank covers shall be impervious material to protect ice containers from splash, drip and contamination. The covers shall be equipped with rings



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- or similar devices, thereby minimizing splintering or covers when hooks are used for pulling.
13. All portable can or tank filters, core suckers, needles, core filters, drop tubes, pipes, tongs, picks and covers shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
 14. Air pipes, and coring or sucking services shall be used as needed to produce a product free of rust or other foreign materials.
 15. It shall be the responsibility of the owner, operator or whoever is in-charge or an ice plant to provide the necessary personnel, equipment and supplies for cleaning and maintenance of the establishment and its premises.
 16. Garbage or trash shall be temporarily stored in containers with tight covers and collected on time scheduled by the city collection system or by private collection system.
 17. All ice blocks shall be thoroughly washed with potable water as they come in contact with delivering platform prior to distribution.
 18. Processing and packaging or ice for human consumption shall be accomplished in a sanitary manner.
 19. In transporting or delivering ice intended for public consumption, precautionary measures shall be taken to protect the ice from any source of contamination.
 20. All vehicles hauling packaged or unpackaged ice shall be thoroughly washed immediately prior to loading of ice.

e. Ambulant Food Vendors

1. These vendors shall sell only bottled food drinks, biscuits and confectionaries. It is prohibited for food vendors to sell food that requires the use of utensils.

SECTION 47. – The City Sidewalk Vendor ID Card shall be prescribed by the City Treasurer's Office. For this purpose, the sidewalk vendor's personal data, especially his name and classification or products he sells, shall be printed in big bold letters approximately one-half inch in height, as follows:

- A. His full name and complete address;
- B. The place where he is allowed to sell or vend his products;
The classification of the products he is authorized to sell, such as:
 1. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
 2. COOKED FOODS
 3. DRY GOODS & ARTICLES
- C. His bust size recent photo;
- D. The prescribed place and time of vending;
- E. His signature, the signatures of the City Treasurer and the City Mayor.
- F. Ambulant Vendors who sell food requiring the use of disposable plastics such as spoon and forks are not covered by the prohibition.

SECTION 48. – The City Treasurer is hereby authorized to issue the City Sidewalk Vendor ID Cards at a nominal cost of P 20.00 each paid directly to his office. The ID Card issued under this ordinance is renewable annually on or before the last working day of February. Instead of issuing a new ID for the succeeding year, a special sticker



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with the year and Mayor's signature shall be posted on the ID of the sidewalk vendor after having himself registered with the Office of the City Treasurer and shall have paid the sticker fee of P10.00.

Provided that after every three (3) years, a new City Sidewalk Vendor ID Card shall be reissued subject to the same cost of P20.00.

The ID Card is non-transferable.

SECTION 49. – Any sidewalk vendor without the required City Sidewalk Vendor ID Card is strictly prohibited from selling or vending in the City of Alaminos. Provided, that sidewalk vendors selling food, cooked or raw, shall secure also a Health Certificate from the City Health Officer for a fee of P20.00, and renewable annually at P10.00 as above provided for vendors;

SECTION 50. – All sidewalk vendors are allowed only to use handy containers for their products for sale, such as "nigo" (winnow), basin, water pail, sacks, small hand carried tables, baskets, bags and the like.

All types of stalls, store-type structure, platforms, and permanent structures of any kind unless they are fordable are hereby prohibited.

SECTION 51. – Any sidewalk vendor using and/or utilizing any stall, store-type structural platform and/or permanent structure of any kind prior to the enactment of this ordinance are hereby given fifteen (15) days from the approval of this ordinance within which to dismantle the same.

If after the prescribed fifteen (15) days period, the sidewalk vendor has not yet dismantled his structure, the City Government thru his authorized representative shall dismantle the same and shall charge the sidewalk vendor concerned for the services rendered thereof.

f. Oyster Beds

1. Oysters shall be planted and grown only in areas approved by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representatives and in places duly licensed by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
2. Oysters offered for sale, if not originating from approved areas, shall be confiscated and destroyed by the local health authority.

g. Fish Marketing Areas

1. Only fresh and wholesome fish products shall be sold.
2. Fish caught in radioactive zones as well as in areas contaminated by toxic substances or high in mercury count as determined by the health authorities shall be condemned and not be allowed for public consumption.
3. The selling, distribution and buying of fish caught through the use of explosives and chemicals are prohibited.

SECTION 52. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER

The City Health Officer shall:

- a. Make periodic inspections to enforce the maintenance of adequate sanitation of food establishments and their premises;
- b. Take samples of food and drink from any establishments or vendor as often as necessary to determine if there are unwholesome, adulterated, or contaminated by radio activity;
- c. Prevent the sale or condemn and destroy food and drinks if these are found unfit for human consumption;



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- d. Seal and prohibit the use of devices, utensils, containers, vehicles, machines, piping and appurtenances if in his opinion they are unsanitary; and
- e. Enforce the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health

SECTION 53. PENALTY

Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER IV

MARKETS AND ABATTOIRS

SECTION 54. PRESCRIBED STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION - The construction of markets and abattoirs shall conform to standards prescribed by the Department. These standards shall be set along the following guidelines:

- a. Suitability of site insofar as elimination of nuisance condition and prevention of contamination are concerned;
- b. Availability of ample water supply for cleaning;
- c. Accessibility of adequate drainage facilities;
- d. Durability of construction to protect vendors and customers from any hazard and exposure to the elements; and
- e. Facilities for sanitation maintenance, such as cleaning and elimination of harborage of vermin.

SECTION 55. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (CITY MAYOR)

a. On Markets

1. Make periodic inspections to ascertain the maintenance of adequate sanitary conditions of markets and their premises;
2. Supervise and control the proper care and use of market stalls;
3. Prohibit the construction of living quarters within any market and its premises;
4. Enforce the ban on construction of partitions, sheds or booths within the market area.

b. On Abattoirs

1. Supervise the maintenance of adequate sanitation in abattoirs and their premises;
2. Enforce the requirements on the examination of meat as provided in existing laws;
3. Permit the slaughter of animals for public consumption in other designated areas in certain exigencies, provided public health is adequately protected;
4. Supervise the sanitary disposal of all abattoir wastes; and
5. Ensure that only healthy animals shall be slaughtered, and that the method of slaughtering, the techniques of dressing and the storing, handling and transporting procedures are in accordance with prescribed standards.



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SECTION 56. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE OPERATORS - The City Government and private operators in charge of public or private markets and abattoirs shall employ an adequate number of personnel to ensure their efficient operation and hygienic maintenance. These employees shall be under the direct supervision of the local health authority.

SECTION 57. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC LAUNDRY

SECTION 58. SANITARY PERMIT - No public laundry shall operate without a sanitary permit from the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representative. As used in this Chapter, a public laundry is a laundry established and operated for commercial purposes, open to the public, and not to an exclusive clientele.

SECTION 59. GENERAL REQUIREMENT - The construction and operation of a public laundry shall be governed by the following requirements:

- a. Structural Requirements
 1. The site should be distant from sources of nuisance.
 2. Only durable construction materials shall be used.
 3. Smooth and water-tight materials shall be used for flooring.
 4. All work rooms shall be properly ventilated and provided with 10 foot-candles of lighting.
 5. Adequate drying facilities shall be provided and articles for drying protected from sources of contamination.
- b. Sanitary Requirements
 1. Laundry supplies in both liquid and solid state shall be properly stored, prepared and handled. Containers of chemical shall be properly labeled.
 2. Employees shall be provided with potable drinking water, toilets, bathing and washing facilities.
 3. Employees shall be provided with lockers for their working garments and street cloths.
 4. The plant and its premises and equipment shall be maintained clean and sanitary at all times.

SECTION 60. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS - The following requirements shall be enforced:

- a. All articles to be laundered coming from hospitals and infected sources shall be treated by exposure to a sufficient quantity of hot water detergents or by other effective means of disinfection.
- b. All linen, bed clothes, pajamas, towels, bed sheets, pillow cases, etc. that have come in contact with any form of radioactivity should be isolated in a certain area and monitored by Radiation Safety personnel before sending these articles for laundry. If any amount of radioactive contamination is found, the affected article should be set aside and the radioactivity allowed to completely decay before said article is sent for laundry.



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- c. All articles for delivery to the laundry shall be kept in containers, which shall be kept closed until the articles are removed at the laundry.
- d. Laundry vehicles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.
- e. A separate room shall be used solely for receiving, sorting, marking or handling unwashed articles.
- f. Diapers must be protected from pathogenic organisms and from chemical substances, which are irritating to the skin

SECTION 61. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VI

SCHOOL SANITATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 62. DEFINITION OF TERMS - As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall mean:

- a. School - An institution of learning which may be public, private or parochial.
- b. Special School - A school which utilizes cadavers, plants, animals, bacterial and viral cultures for studies and research.
- c. Physical Environments - The school plant, grounds and facilities.
- d. Emotional Environment - Factors which affect the emotional health of students and members of the faculty.

SECTION 63. THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT - In the design and construction of the school plant, the following factors shall be considered:

- a. Site - Traffic hazards are to be avoided but not to the point of sacrificing accessibility to public transportation. It shall be distant from sources of nuisances.
- b. Grounds - The acreage shall be large enough to permit playgrounds, athletic fields and school gardens.
- c. Building - Preferably it shall be constructed of strong and durable materials and designed along functional lines. For the prevention of fire hazards, the requirements of the local fire department shall be observed. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided. Wall and ceiling finishes should be chosen so as to give optimum lighting with minimum glare. Artificial lighting with louvered fluorescent or incandescent fixture shall be used to supply a minimum lighting of 25 foot-candles in the darkest corner. For flooring, suitable materials shall be used which will give maximum durability without creating a slippery surface.
- d. Sanitary Facilities - The school population shall be provided with potable water, sewage and waste disposal systems shall likewise conform to the requirements prescribed in this Code.

SECTION 64. THE EMOTIONAL ENVIRONMENT - For the promotion of emotional health of the school population the following requirements shall be observed:

- a. Suitable Location - The school site shall be located away from disturbances and places which give undesirable influence.



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- b. Recreational Facilities - The school must have safe and attractive playgrounds and adequate facilities for suitable sports and games.
- c. Rest Rooms Facilities - shall be provided where faculty members can rest and get short respite from teaching chores.

SECTION 65. HEALTH SERVICES - Trained personnel and adequate facilities should be available so that students may be afforded the following health services:

- a. Periodic physical and medical examination;
- b. Periodic immunization;
- c. Medical and dental treatment;
- d. Treatment for common emergencies; and
- e. Counseling and guidance.

SECTION 66. REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLS

- a. Cadavers shall be stored in morgues and dissected in dissecting rooms, all of which shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department.
- b. Poisonous or harmful plants and animals shall be kept in adequate and secured areas.
- c. Viral and bacterial cultures shall be kept in laboratories under standard security laboratory measures.
- d. Schools utilizing radioactive materials or sources for study or research should closely conform to the requirements and guidelines given by the Radiation Health Office and the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission concerning radiation protection.

SECTION 67. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

SECTION 68. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATION AN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT - The following sanitary requirements shall be applicable to industrial establishments:

- a. No person, firm, corporation, or entity shall operate any industrial establishment without first obtaining a sanitary permit from the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representatives.
- b. Industrial establishments shall be allowed to operate only in places or zones assigned for the kind of industry by existing zoning laws, ordinances, or policies. The local health authority shall determine the suitability of location where no zoning law, ordinance or policy exists.
- c. Adequate potable water supply shall be provided to employees.
- d. Sewage disposal shall be by means of a municipal or city sewerage system whenever possible. If no municipal or city sewerage system exists it shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Code. Adequate and conveniently located toilet and bath facilities shall be provided for each sex.



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- e. All wastes incident to the operation of the industrial plant shall be collected, stored, or disposed of in a manner to prevent health hazards, nuisances, and pollution. Where a city or municipal collection and disposal system exists, it should be utilized.
- f. An abatement program for the control of vermin shall be maintained.
- g. Adequate restrooms and mass halls shall be provided for employees.
- h. All places of employment and all workrooms, including machinery and equipment, shall be kept clean and sanitary.

SECTION 69. RESPONSIBILITY OF CITY HEALTH OFFICER - The City Health Officer shall:

- a. Issue a list of maximum concentration of atmospheric contaminants as a guide in appraising health hazards and in evaluating control measures. The term maximum concentration as used in this Chapter means the amount of atmospheric contaminant which can be tolerated by man for continuous daily exposure with no impairment of health or well-being either immediate or after a long period of exposure.
- b. Review the concentration values at regular intervals to amend or alter the list where indicated.
- c. Specify other concentrations of short intermittent duration capable of causing acute impairment of health.
- d. Require control of other contaminants known or believed to be capable of causing impairment of health but not included in the list already issued by the Department.
- e. Prescribe control measures to eliminate transmission of infection disease through processing or handling of industrial products or wastes.
- f. Prescribe illumination standard values and order their review at regular intervals to alter or amend values when indicated.
- g. Promulgate measures to effectively and adequately control any possible radioactivity to which workers may be exposed while on their job.
- h. Promulgate control measures to reduce noise and pollution.

SECTION 70. RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE - The following are the responsibilities of the employer and employees in industrial establishments:

- a. Employer responsibility
 1. Provide, install and maintain in good repair all control measures and protective equipment;
 2. Inform affected employees regarding the nature of the hazards and the reasons for, and methods of control measures and protective equipment;
 3. Make periodical testing of the hearing of all employees in noisy areas of operation;
 4. Adopt measures so that the noise produced is within allowable limits so as not to affect neighboring offices, buildings or establishments;
 5. Request the Department a permit for variation from the requirements when other means of equivalent protection are provided; and
 6. Provide personal protective equipment and/or protective barriers when they are necessary.



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- b. Employee responsibility
 1. Observe strictly protective control measures which are prescribed; and
 2. Use equipment provided them properly.

SECTION 71. ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS - The environmental provisions enumerated hereunder for the protection of the health of workers are applicable to all industrial establishments:

- a. Control of atmospheric contaminants
 1. Workers shall not be exposed to atmospheric contaminants hazardous to health.
 2. Control of atmospheric contaminants shall be accomplished by methods approved by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representatives or other government authority.
- b. Control of infectious agents
 1. Control measures shall be provided to eliminate or control the transmission of infectious diseases through processing or handling of industrial products or wastes.
- c. Control of possible sources of radiation hazards should be carried out under the supervision of the Radiation Health Officer or his authorized representative.
- d. Noise Control measures shall be provided to reduce intensity of noise sufficiently to render it harmless to workers and to eliminate it at its source as a nuisance by following the recommendations of the local health or other government authority.
- e. Illumination
 1. Adequate lighting shall be provided and distributed in all work areas in amount required for the type of work or seeing tasks measured by a light-meter with a minimum of glare and contrasting intensities between work and workroom.
 2. Where the specific task requires more light than provided by general illumination, supplementary lighting shall be supplied.
- f. Ventilation
 1. Natural or artificial ventilation shall be provided in all work areas at a rate to insure a safe and healthful working atmosphere, free from injurious amounts of toxic materials and reasonably free from offensive odors and dust throughout the establishment.
 2. Proper control measures shall be used to reduce concentration of toxic contaminants to allowable limits.
 3. Air inlets shall be arranged, located and equipped to insure sufficient air velocity and an exhaust system which shall be located so that discharged materials shall not re-enter places of employment or habitations nor create any hazard of nuisance.

SECTION 72. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - The following requirements shall be applicable for personal protective equipment.

- a. Personal protective equipment and/or protective barriers shall be provided whenever substances, radiations or mechanical irritants are encountered in a manner capable of causing any pathological change or injury or impairment in



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- functions of any part of the body through skin and/or mucous membrane absorption.
- b. Personal protection equipment, which shall include respiratory protectors and other accessories, shall be fitted to each exposed worker when necessary.
 - c. X-ray film badges or pocket decimeters' should be worn by workers who, during their course of work are unavoidably exposed to even a small amount of radiation.
 - d. Supervisors and employees shall familiarize themselves with the use, proper sanitary care and storage of this equipment.

SECTION 73. HEALTH SERVICES - Medical services shall be provided to all employees in accordance with existing laws and the rules and regulations prescribed by this Code.

SECTION 74. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC SWIMMING OR BATHING PLACES

SECTION 75. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC BATHING PLACES.

- a. All public bathing places both natural and artificial should be under the sanitary control of public health authorities.
- b. Standard of cleanliness and bacterial purity of the water should apply at both indoors and outdoors swimming pools and the same precautions should be taken against the possible spread of diseases.
- c. At public bathing beaches on natural waters, the same sanitary standards should apply to bathing houses, dressing rooms, toilet facilities and to the handling and care of bathing suits, towels and other articles of bathing apparel as would be required at artificial swimming pools.
- d. Sanitary drinking facilities with a supply of safe potable water should be installed at all bathing places.
- e. The common use of towels, drinking cups, combs, hair brushes, or other toilet articles are strictly prohibited.
- f. No dogs or other animals shall be allowed in the bathing and dressing rooms or other parts of bathing place enclosure.
- g. Suitable placards embodying bathing places regulations and instructions shall be conspicuously posted in the bathing area and in dressing rooms.
- h. No person with evidence of having any disease shall be allowed in the pool area, bathing places or bath houses.
- i. No public bathing beach shall be maintained on a natural body of water that has been determined or declared by the Department of Health to be so contaminated as to be a menace to health if used for bathing.
- j. There must be adequate number of life guards and attendants who are properly trained and qualified life savers, competent in aid and rescue methods and techniques, and in the use of artificial respiration and other resuscitation measures.



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SECTION 76. SCOPE OF JURISDICTION OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICE

The City Health officer or his/her duly authorized representative shall have jurisdiction over public swimming or bathing places to protect the health and safety of persons who use them. The City Health Office shall be responsible for the:

1. **Approval of Plans** – All plans for public swimming pools shall be approved by the Department of Health or its duly authorized representative.
2. **Permits** – Before a public swimming pool, a bath house, or a public bathing or swimming place is placed in operation, the owner or operator must obtain a Sanitary Permit from the Local Health Authority. Such Sanitary Permit may be revoked for violation of or non-compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Health or local ordinances.
3. **Personnel and Supervision** – Adequate life guards and sufficient attendants shall be provided to operate the pool or bathing beach in an orderly manner and shall assist in sanitary control. No person shall be employed with the swimming pool and bathing places without a health certificate issued by the local health authority. This certification shall be issued only after the required physical and medical examinations are performed and immunizations are administered at prescribed intervals.

SWIMMING POOLS

Section 77. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL QUALITY OF SWIMMING POOL WATERS.

1. **Excess Chlorine** - Whenever chlorine calcium hypochlorite, or other chlorine compounds are used for swimming pool disinfection, the amount of available or excess chlorine in the water at all times when the pool is in use shall not be less than 0.5 ppm or more than 1.0 ppm. The sanitary inspector shall determine the amount of chlorine used in the swimming pool waters.
2. **Acidity/Alkalinity** - The swimming pool water at all times when pool is in use shall show that the hydrogen ion content (pH) of the pool water shall not fall below 7.4 or exceed 7.8, to be determined by the sanitary inspector.
3. **Clearness** - At all times when the pool is in use the water shall be sufficiently clear to permit a black disc 6 inches in diameter on a white field, when placed on the bottom of the pool at the deepest point, to be clearly visible from the side walks of the pool at all distances up to 10 yards measured from a line drawn across the pool through said disc.

SECTION 78. BACTERIAL QUALITY OF SWIMMING POOL WATERS.

1. **Bacterial Count on Standard Nutrient Agar – 24 hours – 37oC and Confirmed Test-** Not more than 15 percent of the samples covering any considerable period of time shall contain more than 200 bacteria per ml or shall show positive test (confirmed test) in any five 10 ml portions of water at times when the pool is in use. All primary fermentation tubes showing gas should be confirmed by the sanitary inspector.
2. **Preparation of bottle for sampling** - All samples of chlorinated swimming pool water shall be collected in bottles treated with sodium thiosulfate. The purpose of using water sample bottles containing sodium thiosulfate is to reduce the chlorine present in treated water at the moment the sample is collected to prevent a continuance of the killing action of the chlorine in the bacteria while the sample is being transported to the laboratory. The



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bacteriological examination then shows the true sanitary quality of the water at the time the sample was collected.

3. **Collection of samples** - The samples should be collected by plunging the open bottle beneath the surface, sweeping the bottle forward until filled. The bottle should be rinsed in the pool or the sodium thiosulfate will be removed. Samples should be collected only when the pool is in use and preferably during periods of heaviest bathing leads during the day. It is desirable wherever facilities permit, to collect one or more samples weekly from swimming pools.

SECTION 79. PERSONAL REGULATIONS.

1. All persons using swimming pool must be required to take a cleansing shower bath in the nude, using soap and thoroughly rinsing of all soap suds, before entering the pool room or enclosure. A bath after donning a bathing suit should not be permitted.
2. A bather leaving the pool to use the toilet should be required to take a second cleansing bath before returning.
3. Every bather should be instructed to use the toilet and particularly to empty the bladder before taking cleansing bath and entering the pool.
4. Any person having any skin disease, sore or inflamed eyes, cold, nasal or ear discharges, or any communicable disease must be excluded from a public swimming pool.
5. Persons having any considerable area of exposed sub-epidermal tissue, open blisters, cuts, etc., should be warned that they are likely to become infected and advised not to use the pool.
6. Spitting, spouting of water, blowing of nose, etc., in the pool should be strictly prohibited. Bathers should be instructed that the overflow gutter is provided for expectoration.
7. All bathers should be instructed that blowing the nose to remove water is likely to force infectious matter into the sinus and inner ear cavities and possibly cause serious consequences.
8. Divers should be advised to wear rubber caps over the ears, and the use of nose clips is a protection for divers.
9. No boisterous or rough play, except supervised water sports, should be permitted in the pool, on the runways, diving boards, floats, platforms or in dressing rooms, shower room, etc.
10. Suitable placard embodying the above personnel regulations and instructions and those relating to suits and towels should be conspicuously posted in the pool room or enclosure and in the dressing rooms and offices at all swimming pools.

SECTION 80. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AT SWIMMING POOLS.

1. In general construction, appliances and operation shall be such as to reduce to a practical minimum in swimming pools the danger of drowning and of injuries to bathers from falls or collisions.
2. Every swimming pool should be equipped for safety and rescue with:
 - a. One or more light but strong poles (bamboo or other) with blunted ends not less than 12 feet in length, for making reaching assists or rescues.
 - b. One or more throwing ring buoys not more than 15 inches in diameter having 60 feet of 3/16 inch Manila line attached, placed on racks at strategic points adjacent to the pool.



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3. Every swimming pool should be equipped with First Aid Kit which should be kept filled and readily accessible for emergency use.
4. Every swimming pool should have a readily accessible room or area designate, equipped for emergency care of casualties. Minimum equipment for the emergency room should be the First Aid Kit previously suggested, a stretcher and two woolen blankets, for emergency use only.
5. Every swimming pool should provide immediately adjacent to its telephone, a selected list of telephone numbers for (1) nearest available doctors, (2) nearest available ambulance services, (3) nearest available hospital or hospitals and (4) nearest available police or fire department rescue squads.
6. All walk areas used by patrons in bare feet should be, so far as possible, of nonslip construction.
7. Depth Markings- It is recommended that swimming lanes be marked on the bottom with dark colored material of the same kind as pool lining. The outlets of the pool should also be plainly marked by a black or dark colored circle, unless outlet grating is of a conspicuous coloring.

SECTION 81. SUITS, TOWELS AND CAPS.

1. At indoor pools used exclusively by men, nude bathing should be required. At indoor pools used exclusively by women, bathing suits should be of the simplest type.
2. At artificial pools all bathers with long hair should be required to wear rubber bathing caps.
3. It is desirable at artificial pools that all suits and towels be supplied and cared for by the management.
4. All such suits and towels must be washed with soap, boiling water, rinsed and thoroughly dried each time they are used.
5. Clean suits and towels must be kept strictly separated from those which have been used and unlaundered. Clean suits and towels must not be stored on shelves, handled in baskets, or passed out over counters where dirty suits have been.

SECTION 82. DRESSING ROOMS.

1. Bathhouse to be used simultaneously by both men and women should have two parts, one for each sex, entirely separated by tight partitions. Screens should be placed at entrances and exits of dressing rooms to break line of sight.
2. Floors of all dressing rooms and locker rooms should be smooth finished materials, impervious to moisture, with no open cracks or joints. All floors should have a pitch of about 1/4 inch to the foot and should slope to a proper drain to permit washing down with a hose.
3. Walls and partitions of all dressing rooms and locker rooms should be of smooth, impervious material, without open cracks or joints. If walls of wood or similar material are use, all cracks and joints should be filled and the surface kept finished with paint or other sanitary waterproof coating. Partitions between dressing compartments should terminate not less than 4 inches above the floor to permit flushing of the entire floor area. House connections should be provided at frequent intervals for cleaning bathhouse facilities and pool area.

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4. All furniture used in dressing room should be of simple character and of easily washable material. Lockers were provided should be of vermin-proof construction with joint. All lockers should be properly ventilated.
5. All dressing rooms and appurtenances must be kept clean at all times. The use of an insecticide spray for lockers and of disinfectant on floors, walls, and seats at frequent intervals is recommended.

SECTION 83. SHOWERS, TOILETS, LAVATORIES.

1. Adequate shower bath facilities should be provided for each sex at all artificial pools. Soap should be considered as a necessary part of each shower unit. The minimum number of showers provided should be in the proportion of one for each 40 bathers expected at time of maximum load, in the case of continuous bathing. Showers in the nude are to be encouraged to promote cleanliness.
2. Adequate and proper toilet facilities for each sex must be provided at all pools and beach bathhouses. The minimum number should be one toilet for each 40 women and one toilet and one urinal for each 60 men. Urinals should be of a type that will not cause splashing of urine upon legs and feet of bathers. Urinals and toilets should be so located that bathers will use them before entering the showers on their way to the swimming pool.
3. Water flush toilets should be provided wherever possible. All toilets must be properly maintained.
4. Lavatories located adjacent to toilets should be provided at all swimming pools into proportion of one bowl to each 60 persons using the pool at time of maximum load.
5. The use of solutions containing 0.3 to 0.6 percent of available chlorine should be used as a foot wash for the prevention of so-called "athlete's foot". Bathers are required to rinse their feet in such a solution before entering the pools. Place to footbath in exit from the showers to the dressing rooms so as to spread the chlorine over the dressing room floor and increase the time of contact.

SECTION 84. VISITORS' GALLERIES.

There must be an absolute separation of the space used by spectators and that used by bathers. There should be no means by which bathers can enter space reserved for spectators or vice versa. Visitors' quarters must have a separate entrance. Galleries for spectators should not overhang any portion of the pool surface. Floor and foot rail of the gallery should be of tight construction to prevent dirt tracked in from getting into the pool. Gallery floor should slope to a drain and should be flushed down with hose regularly. The drainage from the spectator should in no case be allowed to drain upon the area used exclusively by bathers. A curb or other provision should be used to prevent litter and dirt from being kicked or scuffed by spectators into the pool or pool area. Seats in galleries should be of non-absorbent construction to permit washing.

SECTION 85. LOCATION AND LAY-OUT OF POOLS.

1. The location of an outdoor pool will be governed largely by local conditions to conform to the sanitary requirements of the Department of Health.
2. The layout or arrangement of entrances and exits of the pool room in relation to dressing rooms, showers, and toilets must be such as to provide proper routing of bathers. Coming from the dressing rooms a bather be required to



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- pass the toilets, and go through the shower room before arriving at the pool entrance.
3. At pools used simultaneously by both sexes, separate entrances and exits should be provided for men and women. There should be no connection between men's and women's quarters.
 4. Entrances and exits must be located at a shallow water portion of the pool.
 5. If the pool is to be of circulation type, ample room must be provided for filters and other units. All recirculation piping, inlet outlet valves, etc., must be located where they will be readily accessible.
 6. At pools where chlorine disinfection is to be used, it is recommended that the chlorine apparatus be so located as to be readily observed, and the location should be such that there is a minimum opportunity for leakage into equipment rooms or areas where persons gather. An exhaust fan for ventilation is a good safeguard.

SECTION 86. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FEATURES.

1. In the design of a new pool, provision should always be made for complete circulation of water through all parts of the pool during the bathing period. Without proper circulation it is difficult or impossible to maintain good sanitary conditions at all times, even though the pool be completely emptied, cleaned, and refilled each day.
2. **Depth of Water** – The minimum depth of water in the deep portion of any public pool should not be less than 6 feet. Water areas shallower than 3 feet should usually be confined to separate wading pools.
3. **Slope of Bottom** – The slope of the bottom of any part of a pool where the water is less than 5.5 feet deep must not be more than 1 foot in each 15 feet. There should be no sudden changes of slope within the area where water depth is less than 5.5 feet.
4. **Overflow Gutters** – Overflow gutters should extend completely around the pool. The design of overflow gutters should be such that matters entering them will not be washed by a sudden surge of entering water and that danger of bathers catching arms or feet in them be reduced to a minimum. The edge of an overflow gutter should be designed to serve as a handhold for bathers. Gutters should, therefore be sufficiently deep that bather fingers will not reach to the bottom. Sufficient opening must be provided to permit mechanical cleaning of the gutters.
5. **Steps and Ladders** – Steps or stairways for entering and leaving the pool should be of such construction as to minimize danger of accidents. Ladders or stairways should be located at one or both sides of the deep end of the pool.
6. Stairs and ladders should have a hand rail on either side at the top leading out over the runway. Stairs should not project into the pool. If stairs are desired, the stairway should be recessed into the wall and the runway of the pool.
7. **Runways or sidewalks** – Runways not less than 4 and preferably at least 8 to 10 feet wide should extend entirely around the pool. Runway floors should have a slope of about 1/4 inch to the foot, should be smooth and easily cleaned, but should be of nonslip construction so far as possible.
8. **Diving Towers** – Diving towers, when provided, shall be rigidly constructed and properly anchored at the bottom with sufficient bracing to insure stability under the heaviest load. A minimum safe water depth of 8 feet should be provided for diving, and in the case of diving platforms elevated 9 to 10 feet above the water, it is recommended that this depth be increased to a minimum of 10 feet.



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SECTION 87. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER IX

REST AREAS, BUS TERMINALS, BUS STOPS, AND SERVICE STATIONS

SECTION 88. Rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service station areas with one or more permanent sheds, buildings and service facilities for motor vehicles shall be provided with sanitary facilities for the convenience and personal necessities of the travelling public.

- a. Rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service stations shall be established with ample area to prevent overcrowding of motor vehicles and travelers.
- b. They shall be provided with adequate ventilation and lighting and away from sources of nuisance.
- c. Safe and adequate water supply shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of this Code.
- d. Excreta and sewage collection and disposal shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVII of this Code.
- e. Refuse collection and disposal shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII of this Code.
- f. Adequate number of comfort rooms shall be provided as well as auxiliary facilities therein in accordance with the provisions on Chapter XVII of this Code.
- g. Waiting sheds for commuters shall be of adequate size to comfortably accommodate a minimum of thirty (30) persons. Floors shall be of smooth concrete finish and adequate sitting facilities provided for.
- h. Sale of foodstuffs in those establishments shall be done in conformity with the provisions of Chapter III of this Code.

SECTION 89. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- A. **Building** – an edifice or structure, frames or constructed, designed to stand more or less permanently, and covering a space of land for use as dwelling, shelter, storehouse, or for industrial, commercial, business and some other useful purposes.
- B. **Bus stop** – a common place for the stopover of buses located along the highways or regular route for transport in long travel.
- C. **Bus terminals/ Bus Stations** – a passenger station and a place for the final stopover or a permanent station, office and yard of buses, which may also serve as loading and unloading area for passengers.
- D. **Department** – the Department of Health
- E. **Establishment** – a collective term construed to include all rest, bus terminals, bus stops, and service stations and their premises.
- E. **Health Certificate** – a certification in writing using the prescribed form issued by the City Health Officer to a person after passing the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations.
- F. **Infestation** – the presence within or around the establishment of any insect, rodent or other pest.

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- G. **Local Health Authority** – an official or employee responsible for the application of a prescribed health measure in a local political subdivision. For the City, the Local Health Authority is the Mayor.
- H. **Local Health Officer** – City Health Officer.
- I. **Operator** – the owner, manager or administrator of the establishment.
- J. **Overcrowding** – the convergence of large number of persons or motor vehicles closely accommodated together or adjacent to each other without order.
- K. **Nuisance** – anything that injures health, endangers life, offends the senses or produces discomfort to the community.
- L. **Regional Director** – an official who heads a regional health office. He/she is the duly authorized representative of the Secretary of Health in the region.
- M. **Rest Area** – a facility located at a strategic point along the national highway or route of the traveling public which is provided with parking spaces, restaurants or snack bars, other business shops, recreational facilities, service stations, public restrooms facilities or waiting sheds for travelers and commuters.
- N. **Safety** – the condition of being free from danger and hazard, which may cause accident or disease.
- O. **Sanitary Engineer** – a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineer (R.A. 1364)
- P. **Sanitation Inspector** – a government official or personnel employed by the city government, who enforces environmental sanitation rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the city health officer.
- Q. **Sanitary Permit** – the permission or certification in writing of the city health officer or in his absence the chief or head of the sanitation division/section/unit that the establishment complies with the existing sanitation requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decrees Nos. 522 and 856 and Local Ordinances.
- R. **Secretary** – the Secretary of Health.
- S. **Service Facilities** – part of bus terminal/bus station that refers to the sanitary facilities, washing bays, parking areas repair stations.
- T. **Service Stations** – (commonly known as gasoline stations) where services for motor vehicles may be obtained such as fuels, oil, water, air for tires, greasing and repair.
- U. **Vermin** - a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, bedbugs, mice, ticks, fleas mites, and rats that are vectors of diseases.
- V. **Vermin abatement program** - a series of preventive and control procedures and activities of vermin control in the establishment and its premises.
- W. **Waiting area** – a designated place for waiting passengers located along the highway that can accommodate a minimum of thirty (30 passengers)

SECTION 90. SANITATION REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING REST AREAS, BUS TERMINALS, BUS STOPS, AND SERVICE STATIONS.

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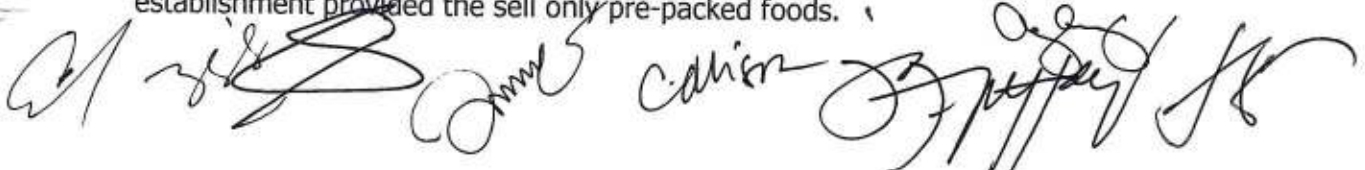
- a. No establishment covered by this Code shall be operated for public patronage without a sanitary permit (EHS Form No. 101)
- b. Any extension or additional construction or alteration in an establishment shall require a new sanitary permit before it could be operated.
- c. Application or renewal of permit:
 1. The application or renewal of sanitary permit shall be filled with the city health office.
 2. Sanitary permit shall be issued only upon compliance to at least a satisfactory rating.
 3. The fee of Php 100.00 shall be paid to the local government unit upon approval of the application, renewal and noting of sanitary permit.

SECTION 91. HEALTH CERTIFICATES

- a. No person shall operate or be employed in the establishment without first securing a health certificate (EHS Form No.102-B) issued by the City Health Officer.
- b. The health certificate shall bear the picture of the employee and shall be displayed visibly in the upper left portion of his/her uniform while working.
- c. All bus drivers, bus conductors, bus inspectors, bus mechanics, and office personnel, personnel of service stations, rest area personnel, bus stop personnel and bus terminal personnel including all personnel working and operating in the shops/stalls/space/carts operating within the premises of the establishment shall be required to possess an up-to-date health certificate before they could work in the establishment.
- d. The health certificate shall be renewed at least every year.
- e. Health certificates are non-transferable.
- f. Requirements regarding food handlers and food establishments, that are working or operating within the premises of the rest areas, bus stops, bus terminals and service stations shall conform to the provisions of Chapter III – “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.
- g. All personnel of the establishment shall, while working or on duty:
 1. Observe good personal hygiene;
 2. Wear the prescribed uniform of the establishment; and
 3. Refrain from smoking while working.

SECTION 92. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REST AREAS, BUS TERMINALS, BUS STOPS, AND SERVICE STATIONS

- a. Rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service stations with one or more permanent sheds, buildings and service facilities for motor vehicles shall be provided with sanitary facilities for the convenience and personal necessities of the traveling public. They shall be well lighted and ventilated in accordance with the standards of the Department of Health.
- b. Ambulant food vendors may be allowed to operate within the premises of the establishment provided the sell only pre-packed foods.





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- c. All food establishments in rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service stations shall comply with the provisions of Chapter III – “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.

SECTION 93. SANITARY FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

Toilet Facilities

a. General Requirements

1. Adequate and clean toilet facilities for male and female for the use of the traveling public and personnel shall be provided properly located areas.
2. Toilet facilities shall be easily accessible to the customers and personnel.
3. Adequate lavatories shall be provided within or adjacent to the toilet rooms.
4. Odor absorbent materials such as saw dust and activated in carbon shall be installed in the toilet rooms.
5. Adequate water for flushing and hand-washing purposes shall be provided.

The Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) governs this chapter/sections.

SECTION 94. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR REST AREAS.

- a. Rest areas shall be provided with adequate sanitary facilities.
- b. Ambulant vendors may be allowed in the premises provided that they comply within the requirements of Chapter III “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines
- c. All seats in the waiting area shall be maintained clean and in good condition.

SECTION 95. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR BUS TERMINALS.

- a. Ambulant food vendors may be allowed to sell inside its premises or inside its buses provided they comply with the requirements of this code and Chapter III “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.
- b. Bus terminals shall be provided with adequate sanitary facilities or public restrooms.
- c. Food and other establishments located within the premises shall be away from the designated areas for buses. Only food establishments with a minimum rating of at least satisfactory rating shall be allowed to operate within the premises of bus terminals.

SECTION 96. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR BUS STOPS.

- a. Only food establishments with a minimum rating of at least a satisfactory rating shall be allowed to operate within the premises of bus stops.
- b. Ambulant food vendors may be allowed within its premises or inside public transport vehicles provided they comply with the requirements of this code and Chapter III “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.
- c. Bus stops shall be provided with adequate sanitary facilities or public restrooms.
- d. Refuse receptacles for biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes with inner bag linings of black and green, respectively, shall be provided for in all areas.



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SECTION 97. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVICE STATIONS.

- a. Service stations shall be located in areas designated under the zoning laws of the locality.
- b. Refuse receptacles for biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes with inner bag linings of black and green, respectively, shall be provided for in all areas.
- c. Toilet, hand washing and drinking facilities shall be adequate and available for use at all times by customers.
- d. All food establishments at service stations shall comply with the provisions of Chapter III "Food Establishments" of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.
- e. A grease trap shall be provided in every service station.

SECTION 98. EVALUATION AND INSPECTION

a. RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

It shall be the duty of the City Health Officer to cause inspection and evaluation of every rest area, bus terminal, bus stop and service station at least once every three (3) months and to cause additional inspections and re-inspections and evaluation as deemed necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of these rules and regulation. Inspection of the establishment shall be conducted within seven (7) days after payment of the inspection fee to the city treasurer concerned.

b. SANITATION INSPECTION FEE

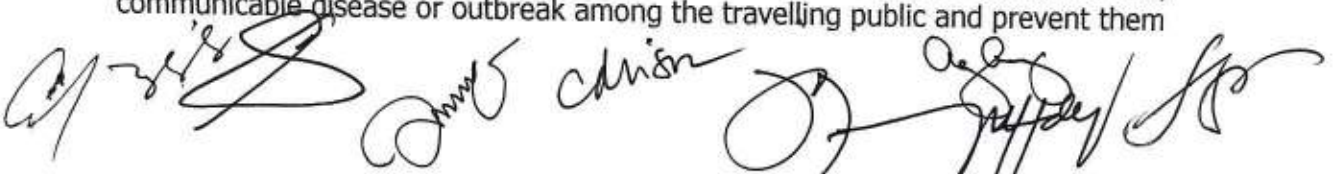
The fees payable for every inspection shall be Fifty Pesos (Php 50.00)

SECTION 99. RESPONSIBILITY OF OPERATORS

- a. Maintain and preserve a clean and healthy environment or surrounding in the establishment as provided in these implementing rules and regulations.
- b. Assist the health authorities in the conduct of inspection.
- c. Promote healthy initiatives campaign of the Department within the establishment and its public land conveyance.
- d. Instruct bus drivers to stop only at designated bus stops and other establishment with at least satisfactory rating from the local health officer of local government.
- e. Operators of public conveyance vehicles shall provide at least one refuse receptacle inside all their public conveyance vehicles. The refuse receptacles shall depend on the actual need inside the vehicle.
- f. Operators of public conveyance vehicles shall maintain cleanliness in all their vehicles.
- g. Instruct all bus drivers to avoid unnecessary blowing of horns and idling of engine when not in motion.
- h. Implement the "No Smoking" campaign.

SECTION 100. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER

- a. Conduct or cause the regular inspection of rest areas, bus terminal, bus stations and service stations and their premises to ascertain their state of sanitation.
- b. Advice bus operators and drivers to patronize bus stops/rest areas with at least a satisfactory rating.
- c. Institute precautionary measures to prevent and control the spread of any communicable disease or outbreak among the travelling public and prevent them





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- from the exposure to air pollution caused by the motor vehicles within the rest area/bus terminals, bus station or service station.
- Ascertain the validity of sanitary permit of the establishment and health certificates of the personnel employed in this establishment.
 - Conduct classification or rating system for establishments catering to the travelling public and post the sanitation standard rating sticker (SSRS) in a conspicuous part of the establishment for public guidance.
 - Recommend the temporary or permanent closure of any establishment not meeting the provisions of these implementing rules and regulations.
 - Enforce the provisions of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 101. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

- Prohibit public and private conveyance to make stops at points along the highways other than at the regular designated rest areas for satisfying the demand for personal necessities of passengers.
- Require all public transportation companies with units plying along the highways and operating within their jurisdiction to use areas at strategic places along the national highways in accordance with the requirements of these rules and regulations.
- Require all food establishments, rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops, travelling public to provide adequate sanitary facilities in conformity with the provisions of these implementing rules and regulations.
- Provide the necessary supplies, materials and equipment and other logistic support to the local health office in the conduct of evaluation and inspections of the establishments.
- Disseminate information regarding the patronage of bus stops/rest areas with sanitation standard rating stickers (SSRS) in coordination with PIA, DOT, DOTC, DPWH, DILG and DOH.
- Direct the local health officer in the enforcement of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 102. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER X

CAMPS AND PICNIC GROUNDS

SECTION 103. No camps and picnic grounds shall be open for public patronage without a sanitary permit issued by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representative.

- Camps and picnic ground sites shall not be subject to flooding, must be well drained, distant from any source of nuisance and will not endanger sources of any public water supply.
- Camp and picnic houses shall be provided with adequate lighting and ventilation. Where tents are used flooring shall be at least 4 inches above the ground.
- Adequate and safe drinking water shall be available at all times in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of this Code.
- Adequate number of sanitary facilities shall be provided.



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- e. Sewage disposal shall be in accordance with the provisions on Chapter XVII of this Code.
- f. The storage, preparation and serving of food shall be in accordance with Chapter III of this Code.
- g. Refuse cans shall be provided at strategic points in the ground area provided with tight fitting cover. A regular collection service shall be maintained. Refuse disposal shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII of this Code.
- h. Camps and picnic grounds shall at all times be maintained clean, free from litter and accumulated rubbish.
- i. A program on Vermin Control shall be made in accordance with Chapter XVII of this Code.

SECTION 104. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XI

DANCING SCHOOLS, DANCE HALLS AND NIGHT CLUBS

SECTION 105. General Provisions The following provisions are applicable to dancing schools, dance halls and night clubs:

- a. These establishments shall be operated and opened for public patronage only when a sanitary permit is issued by the local health authority.
- b. These establishments and their premises shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.
- c. Patrons shall be provided with adequate potable water and toilet facilities in accordance with standards prescribed by this Code.
- d. There shall be no private rooms or separate compartments for public use except those used for lavatories, dressing rooms, bars and kitchens.

Section 106. SPECIAL PROVISION. The following provisions are applicable in cases herein specified:

- a. For dancing schools
No person shall be employed as a dancing instructor or instructress without first securing a health certificate from the local authority.
- b. For dance halls and night clubs
 1. No person shall be employed as hostess or cook or bartender or waiter without first securing a health certificate from the local health authority.
 2. The storage, preparation and serving of food and drinks shall be in accordance with the provisions prescribed in Chapter III of this Code.

SECTION 107. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.



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CHAPTER XII

TONSORIAL AND BEAUTY ESTABLISHMENTS

SECTION 108. SCOPE – These implementing rules and regulations shall apply to barbershop, beauty parlors/salons, cosmetics salons, hair and hairdressing salons, manicuring and pedicuring establishments, tattooing and skin piercing shops and similar establishments, and figure slenderizing salons that include figure and slimmer salons/physical fitness salons/clubs, aerobic centers/clubs, slimmer salons and similar establishments including personnel, owners, managers and operators of such establishments and individuals who provide home service of similar trade or occupation; except establishments and individuals licensed professionally to perform or practice medical/surgical procedures.

- a. Requirements. These establishments are subject to the following requirements:
 1. A sanitary permit shall be procured from the City health officer before their operation.
 2. They shall be maintained clean and sanitary at all times.
 3. No person shall be employed to service customers without a health certificate issued by the City Health Officer or his/her duly authorized representative.
- b. Correct Sanitary Practices. The following sanitary practices shall be observed.
 1. Working personnel shall wash their hands with soap and water before servicing customers.
 2. They shall wear clean working garments.
 3. They shall not smoke nor eat while working.
 4. Implements of their trade shall be cleaned and disinfected before and after their use.
 5. Customers shall be supplied with clean and fresh towels, drapes and other linen necessary.
 6. Precautionary measures to prevent disease transmission shall be observed when serving customers showing any form of dermatoses.

SECTION 109. DEFINITION OF TERMS – as used in this Chapter:

1. **BARBER** – an individual, whose occupation is cutting, styling and dying of hair, shaving and trimming of beards, moustaches, eyebrows and other body hair and performing other related services.
2. **BARBER SHOPS** – a barber's place of business usually catering to the male customers.
3. **BEAUTICIAN/HAIRDRESSER/HAIRSTYLIST/MAKE-UP ARTIST** – an individual who shaves, cuts, trims, styles, waves, curls, stain or dyes or who in any other way of treats the hair of any person; also an individual who performs scalp or facial treatment, manicure, pedicure, or who in any other way treats or deals with the head, scalp, face, hands, skin, fingernails, toe nails, or fee; the term does not include medical, paramedical and allied practitioner, while engaged in the conduct of his profession.
4. **BEAUTY PARLOR** – an establishment or a department in an establishment offering services in adorning or beautifying the human head, hair, face, scalp, hands, feet, skin or nails and other services such as shampooing, blow drying,



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- cutting or trimming, hot oil treatment of hair, hair removal in the armpit and legs, skin, facial and scalp treatment, manicuring, pedicuring.
5. **CHIROPODIST** – an individual who practices the art of treating diseases of the hands and feet.
 6. **COSMETICS** – any preparation approved for use by the Bureau of Food and Drugs to be applied to the human body for beautifying or preserving the appearance of a person or for cleansing, coloring, condition, or protecting the skin, face, hair, nails, lips or eyes.
 7. **COSMETOLOGY** – the art and science of cosmetic treatment and professional application of cosmetics.
 8. **COSTUMER** – a person receiving or seeking or awaiting the provisions of some service in an establishment.
 9. **DERMATOLOGIST** – the branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases and disorders.
 10. **DERMATOLOGIST** – a physician specializing in the field of dermatology.
 11. **DEPARTMENT** – the Department of Health.
 12. **DEPILATORY WAX** – a wax used for the removal of superfluous hair.
 13. **DISINFECTION** – the process of eliminating or reducing to safe levels the number of potentially infectious micro organisms on an item or surface by either thermal disinfections, use of a chemical disinfectant solution, or use of radiation.
 14. **EGRESS** – an arrangement of facilities to assure a safe means of exit from the building.
 15. **EQUIPMENT** – all appliances, furniture, machineries, instruments, apparatus and articles or items used or intended for use in beauty and tonsorial establishment, figure slenderizing salons, tattooing and skin piercing shops.
 16. **ESTABLISHMENT** – a collective term construed to include barber shops, beauty parlors/salons, cosmetics salons, hair and hairdressing salons, manicuring and pedicuring establishment, tattooing and skin piercing shops and similar establishments, and figure slenderizing salons that include figure salons, physical fitness salons/clubs, aerobic centers/clubs, slimmer salons and similar establishments.
 17. **FACIAL TREATMENT** – a procedure used to maintain or improve the appearance or freshness of the human face especially by the use of massage or cosmetics.
 18. **FOOT-CANDLE** – a unit of illumination on a surface that is everywhere one foot from a uniform source of light of one candle and equal to one lumen per square foot. One foot candle = 10.7 Lux.
 19. **HEALTH CERTIFICATE** – a written certificate using the prescribed form issued by the city health officer to a person employed in tonsorial, beauty and other similar establishments who passed the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations
 20. **HEALTH HAZARD** – risk or danger to one's health or life.
 21. **LAVATORY** - a fixed bowl or basin with running water and drain pipe for washing hands and washing hair, and for tattooing.
 22. **LOCAL HEALTH OFFICES**- an official or employee responsible for the application of a prescribe health measure in a local political subdivision. For a province, the local health authority is the governor and for a city, the city health authority is the Mayor.
 23. **LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER**- the provincial, city health officer.
 24. **MANICURE** – the care of the hands and fingernails including massage of the hands and cleaning, shaping and polishing of the fingernails.



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- 25. NITS** – eggs of the head lice attached to the shaft of the hair and can be passed from one person to another by way of combs. Brushes, hats, headscarves and towels.
- 26. NAIL SCULPTURING** – the process of mending, beveling, filing, and overlaying of nails, or applying sculptured nails, nail extensions and manicure and pedicure.
- 27. OPERATOR** – the owner or manager or administrator or occupier or the actual holder of the sanitary permit of the establishment.
- 28. PEDICURE** – the care, cleaning, shaping and polishing of the toenails.
- 29. REGIONAL DIRECTOR** – an official who heads a regional health office. He/She is the duly authorized representative of the Secretary of Health in the region.
- 30. SAFETY** - the condition of being free from danger and hazard, which may cause accidents or diseases.
- 31. SANITARY ENGINEER** – a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers (R.A. 1364)
- 32. SANITATION INSPECTOR** – a government official or personnel, employed by the National City Government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the city health officer/sanitary engineer.
- 33. SANITARY PERMIT** – the certification in writing by the city health officer or in his absence, by the chief or head of the sanitation division/section/unit attesting that the establishment complies with the conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree Nos. 522 and 856 and its implementing rules and regulations and local ordinances.
- 34. SECRETARY** – the Secretary of Health.
- 35. SHAMPOOING** – washing the hair and massaging the scalp with water and soap or shampoo.
- 36. SHARPS** – any object capable of inflicting a skin injury, and includes hollow bore and solid needles, trocars, scalpels, blades, lancets, punches and jewelry.
- 37. SKIN PIERCING** - a process of perforating the skin that is carried out by means of an apparatus or by the use of sealed pre-sterilized disposable fittings.
- 38. SLENDERIZING SALONS** – include figure salons, fitness center, slimmer salon, physical fitness club, aerobic centers and similar establishments and facilities.
- 39. SOIL** – visible dirt or debris such as organic matters, organic substances, residual soil, blood and body substances which may protect, harbor or assist the growth of microorganisms.
- 40. SANITIZE** - the application of any effective method or substances to a clean surface for the destruction of pathogens and other organisms. Such treatment shall not adversely affect the equipment.
- 41. TATTOOING** – marking or coloring the skin by pricking with a coloring matter so as to form indelible marks or figures or by production of scars.
- 42. TONSORIAL AND BEAUTY ESTABLISHMENT** – include barber shops, beauty parlors, hairdressing and manicuring establishments and figure slenderizing salons, and tattooing and skin piercing salons, and other similar establishments.
- 43. VERMIN** - a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, fleas, mites, ticks, bedbugs, mice and rats, which are vectors or diseases.
- 44. VERMIN ABATEMENT PROGRAM** – a series of preventive and control procedures and activities or vermin control in the establishment.

SECTION 110. SANITARY PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- a. No tonsorial or beauty establishment shall open and operate for public patronage without a sanitary permit issued by the city health officer. (EHS Form No. 101).



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- b. Any extension or additional construction or alteration in an establishment shall require a new sanitary permit before it could operate.
- c. Applications or Renewal of Sanitary Permit.
 1. The application or renewal of sanitary permit shall be filed with the city health office having jurisdiction over the establishment utilizing EHS Form No. 110.
 2. The sanitary permit shall be issued only upon compliance to at least a satisfactory rating utilizing the form for sanitary inspection of establishments (EHS Form No.103-B).
 3. Fees shall be paid to the local government unit upon application, renewal and noting of sanitary permit. The amount of fees shall be set through local ordinance.
- d. NOTING OF PERMIT – if there is a change in ownership of the establishment, the new owner shall apply at the city health office within fourteen (14) working days to have such change noted in the records and sanitary permit and shall pay the corresponding fee for such noting.
- e. VALIDITY – The permit shall be valid on the day of issuance until the last day of December of the same year, and shall be renewed every beginning of the year, thereafter.
Upon the recommendation of the city health officer, the sanitary shall be suspended or revoked by the city health authority upon violation of any sanitary rules and regulation.
- f. POSTING OF PERMIT – The sanitary permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place of the establishment for public information and shall be available for inspection by authorized health and other regulatory personnel.
- g. RECORD OF SANITARY PERMIT

The City Health Office shall keep a record of all establishments which have been issued sanitary permit and renewal thereof.

The record shall in every case show the following:

1. The name and address of the holder of the sanitary permit who in every case shall be the actual operator of the establishment;
2. The location of the establishment.
3. The purpose or purposes for which the permit has been issued;
4. The date when the first permits was issued and the dated of every renewal thereof;
5. Every change or occupation and management of the establishment since the first permit was issued.
6. Sanitary conditions under which the permit was issued or every renewal thereof granted; and
7. The revocation of the sanitary permit.

The record shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by any officer of the Department of Health or local health unit.



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SECTION 111. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

a. WATER SUPPLY

The drinking water supply for the establishment shall be in accordance with Chapter II – “Water Supply” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulation and this code. The quality of water used shall conform to the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.

Running water, under adequate pressure, shall be provided in all areas where food is prepared, processed, or handled and where food equipment and utensils are washed. Water pressure shall be maintained at 1.41 kilogram per square centimeter (20 psi).

Drinking water if not supplied from a piped water supply system to the establishment shall be handled, transported, dispensed in sanitary manner and may be stored in a separate tank, reservoir or container approved by the city health officer.

b. SEWAGE DISPOSALS AND DRAINAGE

All sewage discharged from tonsorial and beauty establishment shall be disposed in a public sewerage system, or in the absence thereof in a manner complying with Chapter XVII – “Sewage Collection and Disposal, excreta Disposal and Drainage” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations and this code.

c. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Every room in the establishment shall be provided with at least two (2) refuse receptacles or containers with swing cover and made of impervious materials, one for biodegradable and one for non-biodegradable wastes.
2. All receptacles or containers shall be provided with tight fitting lids or covers, so constructed and maintained as to be vermin-proofed and easily cleaned. The receptacles or containers shall be lined with black-colored plastic trash bags for non-biodegradable and green colored plastic trash bags for biodegradable materials.
3. After being emptied, each container shall be thoroughly cleaned inside and outside with water, soap and brush.
4. Storage of refuse shall be done in such a way that it shall be inaccessible to vermin or from becoming a potential insect and rodent attractants and harborage or causes of nuisance.
5. Refuse storage areas shall be maintained clean at all times.
6. All refuse shall be disposed at least once a day, or at such frequencies as may be necessary through the city collection system or by any approved method and in such manner as to prevent nuisance.
7. Sharps shall be disposed in puncture proof container and pretreated prior to disposal.

d. VERMIN CONTROL

A vermin abatement program shall be maintained in tonsorial and beauty establishment by the owners, operators or administrators. If they fall, neglect or



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refused to maintain a vermin abatement program, the local health agency will undertake the activity at the expense of the owners, operators or administrators.

1. All bathrooms and other openings to outdoors space shall be effectively screened, unless air-conditioned.
2. All below grade openings such as windows, lighting and ventilation shall be rat-proofed. Likewise, all openings in the exteriors walls, ground or first floor and roof shall be rat-proofed. In case of heavy rat infestations, wooden exterior door shall be covered with cuff and chain metal and equipped with an automatic closing device.
3. The growth of bush, weeds and grass shall be controlled to prevent harborage of ticks, bugs and other insects.
4. All rerating, disinfestations and disinfecting operations shall be handled by accredited urban pest control applicators under the supervision of the city health office at the expense of the owner, operators or administrators.
5. The procedure and frequency of vermin abatement program shall be determined and approved by the city health office.
6. The vermin control program in all establishments shall be in accordance with Chapter XVI – "Vermin Control" of the Code of Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations and this code.

e. SANITARY FACILITIES

1. WASH HAND BASINS

1. Wash-hand basins shall be installed in convenient places and as near as practicable to the persons for whose use such are provided for or in such locations as maybe otherwise prescribed. The installation of wash-hand basins shall be in accordance with the provision of the National Plumbing Code of the Philippines.
2. The wash-hand basin and all hand washing facilities shall at all times be maintained in good repair and in clean condition.
3. All wash-hand basins shall, at all times while the premises are being used, be supplied with adequate running water.
4. Soap, nailbrush, and clean towels, or other hand drying facilities shall be provided.

2. FACILITIES

- a. Adequate and sanitary toilet facilities shall be provided for the customers and personnel.
 1. Toilet facilities shall be easily accessible to the customers and employees.
 2. Adequate hand-washing facilities shall be provided within or adjacent to the toilet room.
 3. Adequate water for hand-washing purposes shall be provided.
- b. Toilet rooms shall be completely enclosed, properly lighted and ventilated.
- c. The number of water closets, and wash/hand basins to be provided shall be in accordance with the following:



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1. Barber shops, beauty parlors and tattooing shops – For every five (5) chairs, there shall be at least one hand washing facility and one (1) water closer.
2. Slenderizing Salons
Provide one-water closer for each gender for every thirty (30) customers (work-outers).
 - a. Provide one shower rooms for each gender for every thirty (30) customers (work-outers).
 - b. Provide one (1) drinking fountain for each gender for every fifty (50) customers (work-outers).

d. Minimum Toilet Space Requirement:

1. Water Closet – 1.50 square meters/unit.
2. Lavatories – 1.11 square meters/unit.
3. Urinals – 1.11 square meter/unit.

- e. Minimum Height of Ceiling – 2.50 m.
- f. Lighting – note less than 10 foot-candles (107.6 lux).
- g. Natural Ventilation – window space shall be at last 10% of the floor area of the toilet room.
- h. Mechanical Ventilation – provide a 15.24-centimer diameter exhaust fan per 10 cubic meter room volume (or equivalent minimum cubic meter of air per minute at 3 air changes per hour). Mechanical exhaust system shall be connected to the light circuits of windowless toilet and bathroom.

f. **FIRST AID KIT**

All establishments shall be required to provide a first-aid facility or medical kit for accidents and any sterile material that may be used to stop flow of blood in cases of wounds.

SECTION 112. STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS – refer to the rules and regulations of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 8756).

EGRESS

1. All establishments shall have at least two (2) egress for their customers.
2. Front doors of the establishment shall be at least 2 meters wide with swing-out doors.
3. Other emergency exits and passageways shall be kept unobstructed and provided with reflectorized sticker signs.
4. All egress shall lead to clear areas.

SECTION 113. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENT FOR BARBER SHOPS AND BEAUTY PARLORS.

1. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR PREMISES

- a. **MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES** – The operator shall maintain all floors, walls, ceiling, coverings shelves, fitting, furniture, appliances, equipment, instruments, tools and things that are within or used in the establishment in good repair and in sanitary condition to ensure



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the hygienic conduct of the works of the barbers/beauticians. No pets shall be allowed inside the barber shop/beauty parlor.

- b. **REMOVAL OF SPOILED LINENS** – Receptacles or containers for the repository of soiled towels, clothes and similar materials shall be removed from the premises daily and shall be brought back into the premises only after they have been washed and disinfected.
- c. **SUPPLIES** – The following supplies shall be provided in adequate quantity at all times for the exclusive use of the barber, beautician:
 1. Soap or antibacterial cleansing agent;
 2. Nailbrushes; and
 3. Clean towels or other suitable hand drying equipment.

2. CLEANLINESS AND APPERANCE

1. All persons employed in the establishment shall wear a clean working garment or uniform at all times while working.
2. Every barber/beautician shall thoroughly cleanse his/her hands with water and soap or antibacterial agent immediately before and after serving each customer.
3. No person with infectious disease shall work or be permitted to work in the establishment.

3. SMOKING

It is strictly prohibited for a barber/beautician to smoke while attending to a customer. "No Smoking" sign shall be posted conspicuously in the designated area of the establishment.

4. WASTE COLLECTION

1. All hair clippings and other wastes, including shaving lather and paper shall be collected after each hair treatment and placed in a refuse receptacle.
2. All soiled towels, cloths and paper shall be placed in proper receptacles.

5. WAITING ROOM

Waiting room shall be provided to customers.

6. LINEN, TOWELS AND OTHER MATERIALS

1. A separate, clean towel or neck band shall be used for each customer.
2. A barber/beautician shall place unused paper strip of clean towel completely around the neck of each customer before any apron or wrap or other protective device is fastened around the neck.
3. A barber/beautician shall not allow a customer to recline in a chair or couch, unless the headrest of the chair or couch has first been covered with clean unused towel, cloth or clean sheet of paper.

7. PROHIBITED PRACTICES

1. It is prohibited to use rotary hair brush, sponge, powder puff, neck duster, substances in block form or any other thing or substance likely to transfer infection to the customer.



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2. It is prohibited for a barber/hairdresser/beautician to apply to the skin or face of a customer any powder, rouge, or similar cosmetics other than by means of a clean applicator such as eye liner, lip liner or a fresh clean pad or brush.
3. It is prohibited for a barber/hairdresser/beautician to apply petroleum jelly or any other substance to the skin of a customer unless it is removed from its container by means of a spatula or an applicator that has been disinfected prior to such use or by means of a sterile disposable spatula or applicator.
4. A barber/hairdresser/beautician shall keep all fluids and solution for use in permanent waving in a container that prevent contamination of the unused solution and he/she shall not apply to a customer fluids and solutions previously used on another customer.
5. It is prohibited for a barber/hairdresser/beautician to apply creams or other substances used in face massage to a customer unless it is removed from a collapsible tube and alternatively from a container by means of sterile disposable spatula of applicator.

8. DEPILATORY WAX

A barber/beautician shall be allowed to use wax for the removal of hair from any part of the body of a person only if such wax has not been previously used to another person; or If previously used, stained through a metal strainer to remove all hair and other extraneous matter and heated to at least 130° C for 15 minutes.

9. MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

A barber/beautician shall keep all appliances, instruments, and tools in a clean condition and shall disinfect such equipment before and after use on each customer.

a. barber/beautician shall:

1. Keep all razor, scissors, forceps, combs and clippers, when not in use, in containers closed provided for that purpose;
2. Keep the containers closed except when articles are being placed therein or removed therefrom;
3. Clean the container daily with cloth or pad impregnated with cleaning/disinfecting solution;
4. After using, thoroughly clean, rinse and dry all portable bowls, basins, cups and other similar containers with soap or suitable detergent and keep the same dust free.

b. **DISINFECTION** - A barber/beautician shall disinfect his/her equipment and other things in the following manger:

1. Razors, scissors, shears and combs, nippers, nail cutters, nail files.
 1. Washing in water and soap or a suitable detergent;
 2. Drying with clean cloth or towel; and
 3. Immersing in a solution specified in Table 3.

2. CLIPPERS

- a. Brushing the clippers teeth with a clean brush to remove all hair and dipped in solution specifies in Table 3.



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Wiping the blades with a clean swab or cloth impregnated with a solution specified in Table 3.

3. HAIR AND SHAVING BRUSHED
 - a. Washing with water or soap or a suitable detergent; and
 - b. Immersing in a solution specified in Table 3.
4. Towels, cloth, aprons or wraps and other washable fabrics.
 - a. Immersing In a solution specified in Table 3 or soaking in water at a temperature of a least 71°C for at least 10 minutes then washing in water and soap followed by drying or ironing at a temperature of at least 71°C.
5. Plastic aprons or wraps.
 - a. Washing in water and soap or suitable detergent; and
 - b. Drying with clean cloth or towel.
6. Hair clips and rollers used in hair waxing or styling and which come into contact with the customer's hair.
 - a. Washing in water and soap or suitable detergent;
 - b. Drying with a clean cloth or towel; and
 - c. Immersing in a solution specified in Table 3.
7. Electric heating clips and tongs used in hair waving or styling shall be wiped with a clean swab or cloth impregnated with a solution specified in Table 3.
8. All other equipment that can be immersed in a liquid shall be disinfected by immersion in a solution specified in Table 3.

10. SANITARY PRACTICES FOR CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1. Every barber/beautician shall provide service with extra care to a client who is suffering from an infectious skin disease or is infested with head lice or some other parasitic infestation of the skin or hair. The client shall be advised to see physician or dermatologist.
2. After completion of every service, the barber/beautician shall:
 - a. Immediately gather together all readily movable equipment and thing used in the service of a customer and disinfect such equipment in the manner prescribed in these rules and regulations;
 - b. Immediately destroy, disinfect or dispose of in waste receptacle every paper, pad, swab, and things used in the services of such customer and in the case of towels, cloths and any coat or overall worn by the hairdresser/barber, place such towels, cloths and cloth or overall in a sealed in a container and at the first practicable opportunity disinfect the same in the manner prescribed in these rules and regulations;
 - c. Clean his hands by scrubbing them with suitable brush and water and soap or antibacterial cleansing agent of a type specified in these rules and regulations; and
 - d. Cleans and disinfect all flippers, nail cutters, nail files, brushes, scissors, emery boards and similar instruments. The beveling machine and its attachments shall be cleaned prior to reuse.
3. Every barber/beautician shall use personal protection equipment (PPE) like surgical or face mask for protection against air-borne particles when undertaking acrylic nail polishing or similar procedures.



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4. All equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected as specified in Table 3. Section 6 of these ruled and regulations after every use.

SECTION 114. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENT FOR TATTOOING AND SKIN PIERCING ESTABLISHMENTS

1. The following requirements shall not apply to medical practitioners, chiropractors, physiotherapists, registered nurses, registered midwives and persons assisting them or under their supervision while performing tattooing or skin piercing.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR PREMISES

a. LAVATORY

1. The establishment shall have at least one (1) lavatory or sink for every five (5) tattooists or skin piercing.
2. The lavatory shall be accessible and located as near as practicable to the tattooist or skin piercer.
3. The water supply in the lavatory shall be well designed that its operation is controlled by arm or foot operated pedals.

b. WATER SUPPLY

1. The drinking water supply shall be adequate and potable whether from a public or from a private water supply system and shall comply with Chapter II – “Water Supply” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations. The quality of water used shall be in accordance with the Philippines National Standards for Drinking Water.

c. SOAP AND ANTIBACTERIAL CLEANSING AGENT

There shall be at all times adequate supply of:

1. Soap or antibacterial cleansing agent
2. Nailbrushes for the practitioners;
3. Clean paper or tissue; and
4. Clean towels or other hand drying equipment.

d. PERSONAL HYGIENE

All personnel shall observe good personal hygiene by:

1. Wearing at all times of clean gown or coverall of washable white or light colored material over the garment.
2. Keeping hands, fingernails and body clean.
3. Cleansing hands with water and soap any antibacterial agent and drying with clean towel or other hand drying equipment before starting and after completing the work; after visiting or using the toilet; and after handling or touching soiled towels, linen or similar materials, biological matter or waste materials used or produced in connection with the work.
4. Refraining from work while suffering from communicable disease.

2. PERSONAL HABIT

- a. No person shall smoke in the establishment except in designated area, which shall be clearly separated from the area where the process of tattooing or skin piercing is carried out.



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- b. Personnel shall not be allowed to smoke while working.
- c. Eating while servicing a customer shall be prohibited.

3. SANITARY PRACTICES FOR CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

- a. Every tattooist/skin piercer shall handle all clients with extra care to prevent the transmission of communicable disease.
- b. Only sterile and disposable sharps or needles shall be used. Equipment and instruments shall be disinfected before and after every use.
- c. Immediately after giving a service the tattooist/skin piercer shall gather together all readily movable appliances, implements, tools and things used in the service of the customer and wash them with water and soap and detergent and dry them with a clean towel or cloth and immerse in a disinfectant solution (refer to Table 3, Section 6 of these rules and regulations).
- d. The tattooist/skin piercer shall immediately destroy, sterilized or dispose of in a waster receptacle every paper, tissue, pad, swab appliance, implement, tools and things used in the service of such customer. In case of apron, coat or overall worn by the person conducting the tattooing or skin piercing, he shall place them in a sealed container and at the first practicable opportunity soak the same in water at a temperature of 71°C for at least 10 minutes then wash in water and soap followed by drying and ironing at a temperature of at least 71°C.
- e. The tattooist/skin piercer shall clean hands by scrubbing them with a nailbrush and soap or antibacterial cleansing agent (refer to Table 2, Section 6 of these rules and regulations).

4. CLEANSING OF SURFACES

- a. The tattooist or skin piercer shall immediately, following the service to a customer, clean every bench, table or other article of equipment used in carrying out the process of tattooing or skin piercing and washed it down with a disinfectant solution.
- b. The tattooist or skin piercer shall immediately, following the service to a customer, the tattooist/skin piercer shall clean every table or other article likely to be contaminated with biological matter or waste materials that may be generated in carrying out of the work and cover it with clean towel, clean cloth or clean tissue or paper towel. Whenever a paper towel is used for the purpose, he shall have such paper towel disposed of in a waste receptacle immediately following the service to a customer and shall not use such paper towel in the service to another customer.

5. REMOVAL OF SOILED LINEN

The tattooist or skin piercer shall dispose all soiled towels, linen and similar materials, biological matter or waste materials generated in the process of carrying out the activity on the customer in a waste receptacle.

6. CLEANSING OF SKIN, APPLIANCES, ETC.

Before starting tattooing or skin piercing on a customer, he shall cleanse the whole area of the skin with a sterile swab impregnated with a disinfecting solution.

The tattooist or skin piercer shall clean and sterilize all appliances, Implements and things, which are used or which come in contract with the skin of a customer before



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its first application to another customer; before any subsequent application to the customer if it has been touched by any other person; and in the case of tattooing; before each separate dye or ink is applied.

Sterilized disposable sharps and needles shall be used for every customer.

7. STERILIZATION OF ELECTRICAL ACTUATING APPLIANCES

Where an electrical actuation appliance or instrument for projecting a needle or thing into the skin of a customer is issued, the hand piece thereof shall be sterilized by wiping with a clean paper towel, tissue or clean cloth soaked in 95% Ethyl Alcohol.

8. TATTOOING

0. In addition to the aforementioned obligation imposed by these rules and regulations, tattooist who have completed the process of tattooing on a customer shall:
 - a. Clean the contents of every bowl, cup, jar, or other container from which dyes or inks were used in the process of tattooing and disposed in the waste receptacle or sewage system of the establishment;
 - b. Sterilized all bowls, cups, jars or other containers that is to re-used;
 - c. Clean all screens, patterns or templates used in the process of tattooing with swab impregnated with a disinfectant solution (refer to Table 3, Section 6 of these rules and regulation);
 - d. Sterilized the hand-pierce of the apparatus used to actuate the needle; and
 - e. Affix to the skin of the customer a sterile gauze dressing covering the treated area.
2. Tattoo artist shall not use ink in the process of tattooing unless it is drawn from a collapsible tube.
3. He shall not apply petroleum jelly or other substances to the skin of the customer using his hands, unless it is taken from its container with the use of spatula or applicator, which shall be disposed of in a waste receptacle after use.

9. SKIN PIERCING

1. Skin piercing shall be performed only with a spring-loaded gun or sterilized sharps or needles.
2. Requirement in Skin Piercing Establishment:
 - a. The establishment shall be fitted with a reticulated water supply and at least one (1) lavatory or basin.
 - b. The establishment shall have adequate supply of soap and antibacterial cleansing agent (refer to Table 2, Section 6 of these rules and regulations).
 - c. The establishment shall provide clean towels or other hand drying equipment.
 - d. The skin piercer shall observe washing and brushing of hands with water and soap or antibacterial cleansing agent (refer to Table 2, Section 6 of these rules and regulations), and drying them with a clean towel or other hand drying equipment before and after a complete process of skin piercing on a customer.



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- e. The skin piercer shall first clean the whole area of the skin to be treated with a sterile swap impregnated with a disinfectant solution (refer to Table 4, Section 7 of these rules and regulations).

SECTION 115. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR FIGURE SLENDERIZING SALONS

1. MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES

- a. The operator shall see to it that all floors, walls, ceilings, covering, shelves, fittings, furniture, appliances, instruments, and equipment within the establishment shall be maintained in good repair and in clean condition.
- b. Domestic animals shall not be allowed inside a figure-slenderizing salon.

2. PERSONAL HYGIENE

- a. The instructor/instructress or trainer shall at all times be physically clean and wear clean uniform or clothing.
- b. Eating and smoking while working shall be prohibited.

3. DISINFECTION OF EQUIPMENT

- a. The operator shall keep all appliances, equipment or instruments in clean condition and shall be disinfected before use each day and immediately after use by each customer.

SECTION 116. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PLANS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

1. FOR NEW ESTABLISHMENTS:

- a. Prior to the construction of the establishment, plans shall be submitted for review and approval by the city health officer as recommended by the sanitary inspector as to compliance with the sanitation standards for water supply, plumbing, sewage and drainage, solid waste facilities, vermin-proofing, sanitary facilities, floor area allocations and arrangement of equipment and furniture and the materials to be used.
- b. For buildings, malls, atriums, shopping/business centers and the plans shall be submitted by the lessee to the local health officer before its construction and operation.
- c. Issuance of the sanitary permit to operate shall be subject to the compliance with previously approved plans.

2. FOR EXISTING ESTABLISHMENT

- a. Request for renewal of sanitary permit of tonsorial and beauty establishments already operating before the issuance of these rules and regulations shall be evaluated by the city health officer concerned. A transition period of one (1) year shall be afforded to the establishment to comply with this code. No renewal of sanitary permit shall be issued if the establishment has not complied after the transition period.
- b. The operator shall submit a duly approved plan for the issuance of a new sanitary permit before any additional construction or alternation in the establishment is made.

SECTION 117. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PERSONNEL OF TONSORIAL AND BEAUTY ESTABLISHMENTS



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HEALTH CERTIFICATE

1. The operator and employees of the establishment shall be required to a secure a health certificate (EHS Form No. 102-C; light green color) issued by the city health officer.
2. The health certificate shall be renewed at least once a year or as often as required by local ordinance.
3. The health certificate shall be clipped visibly in the upper left portion of the garment while working.
4. Health certificates are non-transferable.

SECTION 118. EVALUATION OF TONSORIAL AND BEAUTY ESTABLISHMENTS

1. RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

It shall be the duty of the city health officer to cause the inspection and evaluation of every tonsorial and beauty establishments requiring a sanitary permit for its operations at least every three (3) months and to cause as many additional inspections and re-inspection and evaluations as deemed necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of these rules and regulations.

2. SANITATION INSPECTION FEE

The fees payable on every inspection shall be Fifty Pesos (Php 50.00)

3. MISSION ORDER

- a. The city health officer or the chief of the sanitation division/section/unit of the city health office, as the case maybe, shall issue a mission order (EHS Form No. 112) for every sanitation inspection that will be conducted by the sanitation inspector.
- b. The mission order must contain the date, mission order number and series, the name of the inspector and the I.D. number, the business names, addresses, categories of establishments to be inspected and the scheduled dates of inspection. The immediate supervisor of the inspector shall monitor the enforcement of the mission order.
- c. Sanitary inspection conducted without a mission order is prohibited.
- d. The owner/operator of the establishment shall report to the city health officer or chief of sanitation division/section/unit any unauthorized inspection that was executed.

4. UNIFORM OF THE SANITATION INSPECTOR AND AIDS TO INSPECTION

- a. The sanitation inspector shall wear the prescribed uniform of the office with the proper identification card while conducting the inspection.
- b. The sanitation inspector shall likewise bring all the equipment and supplies needed in the inspection such as the inspection forms, clipboards, thermometers, flashlight, measuring tape, camera, light meter, water pressure gauge, residual chlorine and pH comparator kits, black light, etc., and copy of the sanitation laws and other materials.



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5. FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS

Inspection of establishments shall be conducted at least once every three (3) months.

6. RECORDING OF INSPECTION

- a. The sanitary inspector shall keep a record of all inspections or evaluation reports in an inspection form (EHS Form No. 103-B).
- b. The sanitary inspector shall furnish the original of such report to the owner/operator of the establishment.
- c. Demerits entered in the appropriate column of the inspection form shall indicate that the item does not conform with the requirements of this code.
 - a. The inspection form has twenty (20) items. Non-complying items are indicated with and (X). Each item is weighted with a demerit of 5. The rating of the establishment is therefore 100 less (number of demerits x 5). The result is expressed as a percentage (%) rating.

7. SANITATION STANDARD

- a. The percentage rating has an equivalent sanitation standard as follows:
Table 5. Sanitation Standard Rating

PERCENTAGE RATING	SANITATION STANDARD	COLOR CODE
90 – 100%	Excellent	Luminous Green
70 – 80%	Very Satisfactory	Luminous Yellow
50 – 69%	Satisfactory	Luminous Red

- b. The sanitation standard rating sticker (SSRS) (EHS Form No. 104-A/C) shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the establishment, preferably at the door for guidance of the guests and the general public. It shall be updated once every three months, unless revoked earlier.
- c. The average sanitation standard for every establishment shall be evaluated by the city health officer/chief of the sanitation division/section/unit every end of the year to determine its improvement/maintenance of rating.

8. REPORT OF INSPECTION

- a. The sanitary inspector who conducted the inspection shall complete the sanitary inspection report, and whenever an inspection form issued indicates non-compliance to any item, the inspector shall notify the manager, occupier, or the holder of the sanitary permit of the correction to be made and indicate a reasonable period of its compliance.



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- b. The recommended corrective measures shall be specific in the nature for the easy understanding of the owner or manager, occupier, or the holder of the sanitary permit of the correction to be made and indicate a reasonable period for its compliance.
- c. Reasonable period for compliance or grace period shall be inclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
- d. The sanitary inspector who conducted the inspection shall likewise prepare a sanitary order (EHS Form No. 107) for approval by the city health officer. Within 48 hours of the inspection or evaluation, the original copy of the inspection report (EHS Form No. 103-B) and the sanitary permit or the owner/operator of the establishment. The inspection report shall be personally delivered, or shall be sent through postal service, registered with return card.

9. RE-INSPECTION

If upon re-inspection after the deadline, the sanitary inspector finds that correction has not been effected, he shall report to the city health officer. A copy of the inspection form and any notice served shall, in all cases be filed and kept by the city health office and be available for inspection by authorized officials.

10. SERVICE OF NOTICE

Whenever an inspection or evaluation form indicates non-complying items, the city health officer shall be served to the owner/operator of the establishment a sanitary order requiring him, within the grace period stated in the order, to take remedial action as maybe specified therein.

- a. In the event of non-compliance of the first sanitary order a:
 1. Second Sanitary Order
If the owner/operator of the establishment needs additional time to comply with the first sanitary order, he shall request the city health officer in writing, prior to the expiration of the said sanitary order for an extension of the grace period. The city health officer upon the recommendation of the sanitary inspector who conducted the inspection, will act on such request.
- b. Notice of Hearing (EHS Form No. 118) - The city health officer shall call the owner/operator of the establishment to show cause, at a time and place stated in the notice why the sanitary permit issued in respect of the establishment should not be revoked.

11. REVOCATION OF PERMIT

- a. After prior notice and hearing as provided above, the city health officer, if satisfied that the terms of the two notices have not complied with or failure to comply therewith is no excusable, shall recommended to the local health authority the revocation the said permit, or;



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- b. After the second sanitary order on an extended grace period, a re-inspection was conducted and still the owner/operator failed to comply with such order as reported by the sanitary inspector, the city health officer shall recommend to the local health authority the revocation of the sanitary of the permit without delay and shall inform other related agencies of the city of the revocation.
- c. Lifting of suspension of permit may be recommended whenever the owner/operator of the establishment complied with the notices.
- d. The owner/operator of the establishment may file a motion for reconsideration to the local health authority if he is not satisfied with the action of the city health officer.
- e. The local health authority may file court proceedings against any establishment continuously operating after the revocation of its permit.

12. SUMMARY SUSPENSION OF PERMIT

Whenever the city health officer finds unsanitary or unhealthy conditions on the operation of an establishment, which constitute a substantial hazard to public health, the city health officer shall recommend to the local health authority the immediate suspension of the sanitary permit. Any person to whom such order is issued may file a written petition and shall be afforded a hearing within 48 hours.

13. APPEALS

The person or panel conducting the hearing may confirm, modify or reverse the decision appealed from which decision shall be final.

14. POWER OF ENTRY

The sanitary inspector or duly authorized officer of the Department of Health or city health officer, upon presentation of proper credentials may at all reasonable times enter into any premises of tonsorial and beauty establishments or any premises used for any of the purposed referred to in this code, for the purpose of inspection or any other action necessary for administration of this code.

- a. Sanitation inspection shall be conducted by officials in accordance with Section 11.3 of this code
- b. Sanitation inspection shall be done preferably during the operation of the establishment.

15. HEARINGS

The local health authority may conduct hearings regarding erring establishments to include appeals from establishments. The decision of the local health authority shall be deemed and final and executory.

SECTION 119. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OPERATORS OF BARBER SHOPS, BEAUTY PARLORS AND TATTOOING AND SKIN PIERCING ESTABLISHMENTS

- a. Renew the sanitary permit every year.
- b. Hire only barbers/beautician and employees who possess up-to-date health certificates.
- c. Prevent employees from working or staying in the establishment if they are suffering from communicable diseases.



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- d. Provide sufficient supply of soap, antibacterial cleansing agent, disinfectant and other supplies and equipment for use of the employees and customers.
- e. Provide first-aid kit and medicines for emergency use.
- f. Report to the city health office notifiable diseases among employees.
- g. Conduct in-house inspection of establishment.
- h. Post the sanitary permit and sanitation standard rating sticker (SSRS) in conspicuous part of the establishment.
- i. Implement the "NO SMOKING" campaign of the government.
- j. Prohibit the entry of animals and provide a waiting area for customers.
- k. Collect, segregate and dispose waste daily or as often as possible.
- l. Install required facilities and egress in the establishment.
- m. Maintain the cleanliness and orderliness of the establishment and premises.
- n. Advise customers suffering from skin diseases to seek medical treatment.
- o. Take precautionary measures in servicing customers suspected of suffering from infectious diseases.
- p. Supervise employees as to their compliance with the sanitation requirements of the Department of Health regarding observance of good personal hygiene, habit and practices.
- q. Comply with the sanitary provisions embodied in this code.

SECTION 120. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OPERATIONS OF FIGURE SLENDERIZING SALONS

- a. Ensure cleanliness and disinfections of all equipment used in the end of the day with disinfectant solution specified in these rules and regulations.
- b. Require customers before entering/applying for workout in such establishment a physical and medical examination certificate.
- c. Install required facilities and egress in the establishment and post the exit plan for information of the customers.
- d. Prevent attendants and physical fitness instructor/instructress from working if they are suffering from skin diseases and other communicable diseases.
- e. Provide the establishment with sufficient first-aid kit.
- f. Comply with the prescribed provisions of this code.

SECTIONS 121. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER

- a. Inspect or cause the evaluation and inspection of all tonsorial and beauty establishments at least once every three months to ascertain their state of sanitation.
- b. Issue the health certificate of personnel of the establishment.
- c. Issue sanitary permit and the sanitation standard rating sticker (SSRS) to establishments complying with the sanitation standards.
- d. Apply precautionary measures to prevent accidents and spread of communicable disease among the customers and employees.
- e. Prevent the use of unregistered cosmetics, cream, oil, ointment, or other substances containing acids, metals or any toxic substance injurious to skin, mucous membrane, eyes, hair or those that can be absorbed by the skin.
- f. Ascertain that effective disinfectant solutions, methods and procedures are being applied to prevent transmission of diseases.
- g. Monitor the required medical certificates of customers in slenderizing salons and other similar establishments.



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SECTION 122. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- a. Provide supplies, equipment and logistics for use during inspection or evaluation of establishments.
- b. Strengthen the regulatory function of the city health office.

SECTION 123. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XIII

PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND AMUSEMENTS

SECTION 124. – Permit and sanitary clearance necessary. – No theater, cockpit, movie houses, cabaret, nightclub, bowling and billiard halls, resorts, recreation halls, or any other place of amusement or assembly shall be operated without the sanitary permit from the Health Officer;

SECTION 125. – Health Certificate necessary. – No person shall be employed in any capacity in such places without possessing a valid Health Certificate issued by the City Health Officer;

SECTION 126. – Sanitary Facilities required. – All buildings and premises intended for public amusement or assembly shall be provided with adequate toilet facilities, separate for male and female, of the type approved by the Health Officer and which shall not be less than one seat for every fifty (50) men. The fraction thereof to be calculated on the basis of the maximum capacity of the establishment or three square feet standing area per person inside from the sitting capacity of the establishment;

SECTION 127. – Ventilation. – The walls shall be sufficiently high and provided with adequate window openings and such artificial devices to insure sufficient ventilation and comfort to the people assembled therein, unconformity with Section 9 & 8 of this Code;

SECTION 128. – Smoking shall not be allowed inside movie houses nor shall moviegoers be allowed to place their foot/feet a top the backrest in front of him;

SECTION 129. – Smoking in public conveyances. – Smoking shall not be allowed in public conveyances, jeepneys, and buses within the territorial jurisdiction of Alaminos City;

SECTION 130 – Authority of the Health Officer to close. – Any establishment for public amusement of public assembly found operating under unsanitary condition or violating the provision of this Code shall be closed by the Local Health Authority and shall not be opened until the unsanitary defect or rules and regulations violated have been corrected and approved by the City Health Officer.

SECTION 131. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.



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CHAPTER XIV

STABLES (QUADRA), PIGPENS (TANGCAL), AND POULTRY HOUSES

SECTION 132. – It is hereby prohibited for any person or persons to construct stables (Quadra) whether domestic or commercial within the commercial district or two (2) kilometers radius from kilometers in the City of Alaminos or within the distance of twenty (20) meters from any neighbor or residential dwelling;

SECTION 133. – Any stables owner or operator must always be kept clean and sanitary by burying or burning all waste matter to avoid breeding places for flies;

SECTION 134. – It is prohibited for any person or persons to construct or put-up a poultry house or domestic pigpen (tangcal), or to rear or care for any pig, or livestock in urban barangays in the City of Alaminos within the distance of 10 meters from any neighbor or residential dwelling or along a callehon or street of the same distance where people pass by. However, if the pigpen is for breeding purposes or for commercial value, then the distance should not be less than 20 meters.

SECTION 135. – Pigpens and poultry houses constructed outside the limit specified in the foregoing sections must always be kept clean and sanitary by burying or burning all waste matters to get rid of the obnoxious odor and to avoid breeding places for flies;

SECTION 136. – Any owner of owners of pigpens, stables and poultry houses which are existing during the passage of this ordinance but are constructed in contravention with the provisions hereof are hereby given a grace period of sixty (60) days from the date of approval hereof within which to comply with this ordinance.

SECTION 137. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XV

MASSAGE CLINICS AND SAUNA BATH ESTABLISHMENTS

SECTION 138. Definition of Terms As used in this Chapter the following shall mean:

- a. Massage - a method wherein the superficial soft parts of the body are rubbed or stroked or kneaded for remedial or aesthetic or hygienic purposes.
- b. Massage Clinic - an establishment where massage is administered to customers.
- c. Masseur - a trained person duly licensed by the City Health Officer or his authorized representative to perform massage and to supervise massage clinic attendants.
- d. Massage Clinic Attendant - a trained person duly permitted by the City Health Officer or his authorized representative to massage customers under the guidance and supervision of a masseur.
- e. Sauna Bath Establishment - an establishment where customers are exposed to steam which is generated by sprinkling water on hot stones or by some other means.
- f. Sauna Bath Attendant - a person who applies the proper technique of giving steam bath to customers.



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SECTION 139. Sanitary Permit. No person or entity shall operate a massage clinic and/or a sauna bath establishment without first securing a sanitary permit from the City health officer.

SECTION 140. Sanitary Requirements .The following requirements shall be enforced:

a. Massage Clinic

1. The reception and office rooms shall be properly lighted and ventilated.
2. Every massage room shall be adequately ventilated, provided with a sliding curtain at the entrance and equipped with a suitable and clean massage table.
3. Sanitary and adequate hand washing, bath and toilet facilities shall be available.
4. Customers shall be provided with soap, clean towels, sanitized rubber or plastic slippers. They shall be required to take a thorough bath before massage.
5. Masseur and masseur attendant shall wash their hands with soap and water before and after massaging a customer.
6. The establishment and its premises shall be maintained clean and sanitary at all times.

b. Sauna Bath Establishment

1. The reception and office rooms shall be properly lighted and adequately ventilated.
2. The sauna bath room shall be properly lighted, provided with thermometers, and maintained clean and sanitary at all times.
3. Sanitary and adequate handwashing, bath and toilet facilities shall be available.
4. Customers shall be provided with soap, clean towels and sanitized rubber or plastic slippers.

SECTION 141. Personnel The following requirements shall be enforced:

a. Masseur

1. The person must have a certificate as a registered masseur, issued by the Committee on Examiners for Masseur of the Department.
2. He must possess an up-to-date health certificate issued by the local health authority.
3. The person shall wear a clean working garment when attending to customers or when supervising massage clinic attendants.

b. Massage Clinic Attendant

1. The person shall be properly registered and authorized by the local health authority to work as massage clinic attendant after compliance with the following requirements:
 - a. The Satisfactory completion of a training course or study given by a government office, school or hospital, which is duly authorized and recognized in the locality; and



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- b. Up-to-date health certificate issued by the City Health Officer to include VD clearance secured from any government clinic or hospital.
2. Person must clean working garments when attending to customers.
- c. Sauna Bath Attendant
 1. Attendant must possess an up-to-date health certificate issued by the City health Officer.
 2. The person must wear clean working garments when attending to customers.

SECTION 142. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XVI

HOTELS, MOTELS AND APARTMENTS, LODGING, BOARDING, OR TENEMENT HOUSES, CONDOMINIUMS AND TRANSIENT HOUSES

SECTION 143. Definition of Terms As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall mean:

- a. Hotel - a building where transient guests are received and are supplied with and charged for meals, lodging and other services.
- b. Motel - a roadside hotel for motorists, usually consisting of private cabins.
- c. Boarding House - a building where selected persons for fixed periods of time are supplied with, and charged for sleeping accommodations and meals.
- d. Lodging House - a building where persons are supplied with and charged for sleeping accommodations only.
- e. Tenement House - a building or portion thereof which is leased or sold to an occupied as residence by four or more families doing their cooking within the premises but living independently of one another although having a common right in the use of halls, stairways, terraces, verandas, toilets, and baths.
- f. Apartment House - a building containing a number of separate residential suites.
- g. Condominium - a building with one or more storeys composed of multi-unit residential suites under joint ownership of occupants, each unit provided with complete sanitary facilities, utilities and other amenities.
- h. Establishments - a collective term construed to include items (a) to (g).

SECTION 144. General Provisions .The following are required for the establishments defined in the preceding Section:

- a. No establishment shall be operated and opened for public patronage without a sanitary permit issued by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representative.
- b. Any extension or additional construction in an establishment shall require a sanitary permit before it could be operated.



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- c. All establishments shall provide their patrons with adequate water supply, toilet and bath facilities in accordance with standards prescribed in this Code.
- d. Establishments and their premises shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.
- e. Periodic insect and vermin control measures shall be undertaken to eradicate vectors of diseases.
- f. Animals, fowls and pets shall be housed in appropriate kennels or cages separate from living quarters.
- g. No person shall be employed in establishments without first procuring a health certificate from the City Health Officer.

SECTION 145. Special Provisions The following provisions are applicable.

- a. Hotels and Motels
 1. The storage, preparation and serving of food to customers shall be in accordance with the standards prescribed in Chapter III of this Code.
 2. Customers shall be provided with clean linen such as bed sheets, pillowcases, towels and napkins.
 3. When rooms or cabins are vacated, their toilets or baths shall be sanitized and clean and fresh linen shall be provided before the room or cabin is rented for occupancy.
- b. Condominium. The following conditions are applicable:
 1. The choice for sites should consider availability of bus and taxi transportation services.
 2. Nearness to place of work, schools, police stations and clinics.
 3. Availability of low-cost goods.
 4. Parking facilities and playgrounds for children.
 5. Facilities for refuse disposal and cleanliness of buildings, and
 6. Efficiency of lifts.

SECTION 146. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XVII

PORT, AIRPORT, VESSEL AND AIRCRAFT SANITATION

SECTION 147. Port and Airport Sanitation In ports and airports, the following sanitary requirements shall be applied:

- a. Every port and airport shall be provided with potable drinking water and wholesome food supplied from sources approved by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative.
- b. The drinking water and food shall be stored and handled in a manner to ensure their protection against contamination. The city health officer shall conduct periodic inspections of equipment, installations and premises, and collect regularly samples of water and food for laboratory examination to determine if they are fit for human consumption.
- c. There shall be available to as many ports and airports as practicable organized medical and health services with adequate staff, equipment and facilities for the prompt isolation and care of infected persons, disinfection, disinfected, deratting, laboratory examination, collection and examination of rodents for plague infection, collection of water and food samples for examination.



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- d. The city health officer shall portshall take all practicable measures to keep port and airport installation free of rodents.
- e. In ports and airports of entry, facilities shall be provided for immunizations required in international travel.
- f. Every port of entry and the area within the perimeter of an airport of entry shall be kept free from mosquito vectors of yellow fever, malaria and other diseases of epidemiological significance.

SECTION 148. Vessel Sanitation For the purpose of this Section, the provisions of Art. II of the Quarantine Regulations promulgated under Section 5 of Republic Act No. 123 shall be applied and enforced.

SECTION 149. Aircraft Sanitation For the purpose of this Section, the requirements in the Guide to Hygiene and Sanitation in Aviation of the World Health Organization are adopted as part of this Code.

SECTION 150. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XVIII VERMIN CONTROL

SECTION 151. DEFINITION OF TERMS - As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall mean:

1. **BIODEGRADATION** - a process in which a material is decomposed by microbiological organisms or enzymes.
2. **BIOLOGICAL CONTROL** - a pest control method, which utilized predators, parasites and natural enemies of pest species to reduce or eliminate pest population.
3. **CHEMICAL CONTROL** - a pest control method, which utilizes rodenticides insecticides, larvicides and pesticides.
4. **DISINFESTATION** - an measure taken to kill the vermin present in land, places, buildings, residences, conveyances and establishments.
5. **ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION CONTROL** - the maintenance cleanliness of the immediate premises and proper building construction and maintenance so as to prevent access of pests into human dwellings.
6. **FUMIGATION** - the act of applying, releasing or dispensing a toxic chemical so that it reaches the target organism primarily or wholly in gaseous state.
7. **HEALTH CERTIFICATE** - a certification in writing using the prescribed form issued by the city health officer to a person after passing the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations.
8. **INFESTATION** - the presence within or around a building, place or conveyance of any insect, rodent or other pests.
9. **INSECTS** - flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, bedbugs, fleas, lice, ticks, ants and other insects that are of public health significance.
10. **INTEGRATED CONTROL** - controlling pests through the use of several different methods and procedures, which are used to complement each other. These procedures may include the use of pesticides, environmental sanitation measures, natural as well as mechanical and biological control methods.



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11. **MECHANICAL CONTROL** - a pest control method, which utilizes mechanical devices like rodent traps, flytraps, mosquito traps, air curtain and ultra-violet light.
12. **NATURALISTIC CONTROL** - a pest control method, which utilizes nature and nature's systems without disturbing the balance of nature.
13. **PEST** - any destructive or unwanted insect or other small animals (rats, mice, etc.) that causes annoyance, discomfort, nuisance or transmission of disease to humans and damage to structures.
14. **PESTICIDES** - any substance or product, or mixture intended to control, prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate, directly or indirectly any pest.
15. **PLACE** - land, building, residence, pier, watercraft, aircraft or any means of conveyance.
16. **PUBLIC PLACES** - parks, plazas, picnic grounds, camps, roads, cemeteries and memorial parks, terminals, rest areas, and other open fields and enclosed areas of public assembly.
17. **PUBLIC PLACES ESTABLISHMENTS** - hotels, motels, dormitories, lodging and boarding houses, tenement houses, apartels, condominiums, hospitals, libraries, museums, offices, malls, markets, supermarkets, movie houses, and other similar institutions.
18. **REGIONAL DIRECTOR** - an official who heads a Department of Health regional health office.
19. **RODENTS** - small mammals such as rats, mice, characterized by constantly growing incisor teeth used for gnawing or nibbling.
20. **RODENTICIDE** - chemicals or other preparations used to destroys rats.
21. **SAFETY** - the condition of being free from danger and hazard, which may cause accident or disease.
22. **SANITARY ENGINEER** - a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers (Republic Act 1364)
23. **SANITARY INSPECTOR** - a government personnel, employed by the city government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the city health officer/sanitary engineer.
24. **SANITARY PERMIT** - the certification in writing of the city health officer or in his absence the chief or head of the sanitation division requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree Nos. 522 and 856 and local ordinances.
25. **SECRETARY** - the Secretary of Health.
26. **TRADITIONAL PESTICIDES** - plants extracts or plant substances that are used to control pests.
27. **URBAN PEST CONTROL** - pest control activities in all habitable areas by no include agricultural pest control or implementation of the vermin abatement program.
28. **URBAN PEST CONTROL APPLICATION** - any individual who uses or supervises the use of pesticides or any other methods or services for urban pest control or implementation of a vermin abatement program.
29. **URBAN PEST CONTROL OPERATOR** - refers to establishments or entities engaged in the application of pesticides of vermin abatement program.
30. **VECTOR** - any organism which transmits infection by inoculation into the skin or mucous membrane by biting; or by deposit of infective materials on the skin of food or other objects; or by biological reproduction within the organism.
31. **VERMIN ABATEMENT PROGRAM** - a series of preventive and control activities or procedures to eliminate or reduce the presence of vermin in land, public places, public places establishments, building and residences, food



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establishment, markets, ports, airports, vessels, aircraft or any means of conveyances, and other similar establishment.

SECTION 152. General Requirements

- a. A vermin abatement program shall be maintained in places by their owners, operators or administrators. If they fail, neglect or refuse to maintain a vermin abatement program, the local health agency will undertake the work at their expense.
- b. Vermin control in public places shall be the responsibility of the city government.
- c. The procedure and frequency of vermin abatement program shall be determined and approved by the local health authority.

SECTION 153. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XIX

SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, EXCRETA DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

SECTION 154. Definition of Terms As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall mean:

- a. Public sewerage system- a system serving twenty-five persons or more.
- b. Septic tank – a water tight receptacle which receives the discharge of a plumbing system or part thereof, and is designed to accomplish the partial removal and digestion of the suspended solid matter in the sewage through a period of detention. Its construction shall be in accordance with specifications prescribed in this Chapter.
- c. House sewer- the pipe line conveying sewage from the house or building to the septic tank or to any point of discharge.
- d. Septic tank absorption bed or drain field An underground system of pipes leading from the outlet of the septic tank, consisting of open-jointed or perforated pipes so distributed that the effluent from a septic tank is oxidized and absorbed by the soil.
- e. Effective capacity of a septic tank -The actual liquid capacity of a septic tank as contained below the liquid level line of the tank.
- f. Effective depth of a septic tank -The actual liquid depth of a septic tank as measured from the inside bottom of the septic tank to the liquid level line.
- g. Freeboard or air space of a septic tank -The distance as measured from the liquid level line to the inside top of the septic tank.
- h. Distribution box -A small concrete receptacle between the septic tank and the drain field from which lines of drain tile extends and which acts as surge tank to distribute the flow of sewage equally to each line of drain tile.
- i. Approved excreta disposal facilities shall mean any of the following:
 1. Flush toilets properly connected to a community sewer;
 2. Flush toilets connected to a septic tank constructed in accordance with this Chapter;



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3. Any approved type pit privy built in accordance with this Chapter; and
4. Any disposal device approved by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative.
- j. Privy-A structure which is not connected to a sewerage system and is used for the reception, disposition and storage of feces or other excreta from the human body.
- k. Septic privy where the fecal matter is placed in a septic tank containing water and connected to a drain field but which is not served by a water supply under pressure.
- l. Box and can privy- A privy where fecal matter is deposited in a can bucket which is removed for emptying and cleaning.
- m. Concrete vault privy- A privy with the pit line with concrete in such manner as to make it water tight.
- n. Chemical privy- A privy where fecal matter is deposited into a tank containing a caustic chemical solution to prevent septic action while the organic matter is decomposed.

SECTION 155. Scope of Supervision of the City Health Office. The approval of the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representative is required in the following matters:

- a. Construction of any approved type of toilet for every house including community toilet which may be allowed for a group of small houses of light materials or temporary in nature;
- b. Plans of individual sewage disposal system and the sub-surface absorption system, or other treatment device;
- c. Location of any toilet or sewage disposal system in relation to a source of water supply;
- d. Plans, design data and specifications of a new or existing sewerage system or sewage treatment plant;
- e. The discharge of untreated effluent of septic tanks and/or sewage treatment plants to bodies of water;
- f. Manufacture of septic tanks; and
- g. Method of disposal of sludge from septic tanks or other treatment plants.

SECTION 156. Operation of Sewage Treatment Works Private or public sewerage systems shall:

- a. Provide laboratory facilities for control tests' and other examinations needed;
- b. Forward to the local health authority operating data, control tests and such other records and information as may be required;
- c. Inform the local health authority in case of break-down or improper functioning of the sewage treatment works; and
- d. Provide for the treatment of all sewage entering the treatment plant.

SECTION 157. Requirements in the Operation of Sewerage Works and Sewage Treatment Plants The following are required for sewerage works and sewage treatment plants.

- a. All houses covered by the system shall be connected to the sewer in areas where a sewerage system is available.



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- b. Outfalls discharging effluent from a treatment plant shall be carried to the channel of the stream or to deep water where the outlet is discharged.
- c. Storm water shall be discharged to a storm sewer, sanitary sewage shall be discharged to a sewerage system carrying sanitary sewage only; but this should not prevent the installation of a combined system.
- d. Properly designed grease traps shall be provided for sewers from restaurants or other establishments where the sewage carries a large amount of grease.

SECTION 158. Septic tanks. Where a public sewerage system is not available, sewer outfalls from residences, schools, and other buildings shall be discharged into a septic tank to be constructed in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

- a. It shall be generally rectangular in shape. When a number of compartments are used, the first compartment shall have the capacity from one-half to two-thirds of the total volume of the tank.
- b. It shall be built of concrete, whether pre-cast or poured in place. Brick, concrete blocks or adobe may be used.
- c. It shall not be constructed under any building and within 25 meters from any source of water supply.

SECTION 159. Disposal of Septic Tank Effluent. The effluent from septic tanks shall be discharged into a sub-surface soil, absorption field where applicable or shall be treated with some type of a purification device. The treated effluent may be discharged into a stream or body of water if it conforms to the quality standards prescribe by the National Water and Air Pollution Control Commission.

SECTION 160. Determination of Septic Tank Capacity. The septic tank capacity may be determined from the estimated unit flow contained in Table I "Quantities of Sewage Flow," based on adequate detention time interval resulting in efficient sedimentation. Daily flow from metered results, may be used as estimated flow when available. For edifices with occupants, the number of persons to be served shall be computed on the number of rooms with each room considered as occupied by two persons or on the basis of the actual number of persons served by the tank, whichever is greater.

SECTION 161. Sanitary Privies .The privy recommended for use is the sanitary privy. It shall conform with the following minimum requirements:

- a. It shall consist of an earthen pit, a floor covering the pit, and a water-sealed bowl. It shall be so constructed in order that fecal matter and urine will be deposited into the earthen pit which shall be completely fly-proof.
- b. The pit shall be at least one meter square.
- c. The floor should cover the pit tightly to prevent the entrance of flies. It shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material.
- d. The water-sealed bowl shall be joined to the floor so as to form a water-tight and insect proof joint.
- e. A suitable building shall be constructed to provide comfort and privacy for the users of the privy.
- f. Wooden floors and seat risers shall not be used.

SECTION 162. Drainage

- a. Responsibility of the City - It shall be the responsibility of the City to provide and maintain in a sanitary state and in good repair a satisfactory system of drainage in all inhabited areas where waste water from buildings and premises could



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empty without causing nuisance to the community and danger to public health.

- b. Connection to the City drainage system Buildings or premises producing waste water shall be connected to the municipal drainage system in all areas where it exists.

SECTION 163. Special Precaution for Radioactive Excreta and Urine of Hospitalized Patient.

- a. Patients given high doses of radioactive isotope for therapy should be given toilet facilities separate from those used by "non-radioactive" patients.
- b. Radioactive patients should be instructed to use the same toilet bowl at all times and to flush it at least 3 times after its use.

SECTION 164. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XX REFUSE DISPOSAL

SECTION 165. Definition of Terms As used in this Chapter

Refuse is an inclusive term for all solid waste products consisting of garbage, rubbish, ashes, night soil, manure, dead animals, street sweepings and industrial wastes.

SECTION 166. Responsibility of the City - the City shall provide an adequate and efficient system of collecting, transporting and disposing refuse in their areas of jurisdiction in a manner approved by the local health authority and applicable laws.

SECTION 167. Additional Requirements

- a. Occupants of buildings and residences shall provide a sufficient number of receptacles for refuse. Refuse in receptacles shall be protected against vermin and other animals.
- b. Refuse shall be disposed through a City collection service. If this service is not available, disposal shall be by incineration, burying, sanitary landfill or any method approved by the local health authority and applicable laws.
- c. Refuse shall not be thrown in any street, sidewalk, yard, park or any body of water. It shall be stored in a suitable container while awaiting its final disposal.
- d. Streets shall be kept clean by occupants or owners of properties lining the street from the line of the property to the middle of the street and from one property to the other.
- e. Parks, plazas and streets adjacent to public buildings shall be kept clean by the local government concerned.

SECTION 168. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.



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CHAPTER XXI

NUISANCES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

SECTION 169. – Anything that annoys or is injurious to health shall be considered a nuisance. For the purpose of this Code, the following are considered nuisance:

- a. Dark, damp and dilapidated building
- b. Building infested with pest
- c. Unsanitary conditions
- d. Foul and unhealthful places
- e. Impure water
- f. Stagnant Water, manure and refuse
- g. Obnoxious business or trade
- h. Unhealthful cemeteries
- i. Unnecessary noise
- j. Excessive dust and rice and corn bran
- k. Depositing offensive substances in street and harbors
- l. Receptacles which serve as breeding places for flies and mosquitoes
- m. Dead animals
- n. Noxious orders
- o. Industrial wastes
- p. Or any other like matter as enumerated above.

SECTION 170. – Offensive trade, business or occupation and unwholesome trade, business or occupation defined:

- a. Within the meaning of this title, the word "offensive" trade, business or occupation shall be held to include soap boiling, tallow, melting, killing or disemboweling or cleaning guts, boiling offal, bones, fat, or lard, except in the public slaughterhouses which come under special regulations pertaining there to, manufacturing of glue or fertilizers;
- b. Within the meaning of this title, the "unwholesome" business, trade or occupation shall be held to include lye making or manufacturing process, or handicrafts in which lead, arsenic, mercury, phosphorus or other poisonous substances are used, or any obnoxious trade or offensive business or manufacture, what so ever: Provided, that nothing in this definition shall be construed as interfering with the practice of pharmacy or other business regulated by law and provided, further that ready made types used for printing purposes are hereby excluded from the meaning of unwholesome trade, business or occupation;

SECTION 171. – Closure or removal. – Whenever the City Health Officer shall declare offensive or unwholesome any business, trade or occupation dangerous to health, such establishment shall be closed or transferred to a suitable location, assigned to this kind of industry by existing ordinance, if any. When no such zoning ordinance exists, the Health Officer shall determine the availability of the location.

SECTION 172. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XXII

POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 173. DEFINITION OF TERMS – As used in this code, the terms below shall be defined as follows.

1. **CONSTRUCTION** – any or all activity necessary or incidental to the alteration, demolition, installation, assembling, or equipping of buildings, private or public highways, roads, premises, parks, utility line, including line grading, excavation and filling.



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2. **DISINFECTION** – a process of reduction or elimination of the number of potentially infectious microorganism on an item or surface to safe levels.
3. **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC)** – the document issued by the DENR Secretary or the Regional Executive Director (RED) certifying that based on the representations of the project proponent and the EIS prepares, as reviewed and validated by the Environmental Impact Assessment Review Committee (EIARC), the proposed project or undertaking will not cause a significant negative environmental impact, and that the proponent has complied with all the requirements of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) system.
4. **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH** – the characteristics of environmental condition that affect the quality of health. It is the aspect of public health that is concerned with those forms of life, substances, forces and conditions in the surroundings or person that may exert an influence on human health and well-being.
5. **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT REPORT (EHAR)** – a report issued by the duly authorized officer of the DOH (i.e., the Director of the Environmental Health Director in case of health sensitive project location) which contains comments, recommendations, and other inputs, that the proposed project, activity or undertaking has undergone review by the DOH. This report shall submitted by the DOH to the DENR.
6. **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EHIA)** – a formal study used to predict and determine the positive and negative consequences of development projects and existing environmental conditions on public health.
7. **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT (EHRA)** – the uses of the scientific methods and information to define the potability and magnitude of potentially adverse health effects, which may result from exposure to hazardous material or situations.
8. **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS** – the potable effects or consequences of proposed projects or undertaking on the physical, biological and socio-economic environment, which can be direct or indirect, cumulative and positive or negative.
9. **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)** – the document(s) of studies on the environmental impacts of a project including the discussion on direct and indirect consequences upon human welfare and ecological and environmental integrity and the appropriate mitigating and enhancement measurement.
10. **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SYSTEM** – the entire process or organization, administration, and procedures institutionalized for the purpose of assessing the significance of the effects of any project or undertaking on the quality of the physical, biological and socio-economic environment, and designing appropriate preventive, mitigating and enhancement measures.
11. **EXPOSURE** – any contact between a potentially harmful agent present in an environmental medium like air, water, food, soil, and surface of the human body like the skin or the digestive tract or respiratory tract. Exposure can occur in a number of routes like vial inhalation, ingestion, direct skin or eye contact, trans placental blood contact or injection directly into the body.
12. **FERTILIZER** - any organic or inorganic material that is added to soil to supply elements essential to plant growth.
13. **HAZARD** - a source of danger; a qualitative term expressing the potential that an agent or condition can cause harm.
14. **HEALTH SENSITIVE PROJECT** - a project, whose raw materials, by products, intermediate products, finished products, waste products, and other processes during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases will pose a significant health risk to the workers and the communities exposed. These



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undertakings can be classified into major development projects such as; but not limited to the following:

- a. Heavy Industries – (e.g., non-ferrous metal industries, iron and steel mills, smelting plants, petroleum, and other petrochemical industries, including oil and gas);
 - b. Resource Extractive Industries – (e.g., major mining and quarrying projects, forestry projects like logging, grazing and extraction of mangrove products, fishery projects including dikes and fishpond development projects);
 - c. Power Generation Operations – (e.g., major dams, major reclamation projects, major roads and bridges); and
 - d. Gold Course Projects
15. HEALTH SENSITIVE PROJECT LOCATION - a project located in an area that meets an of the following characteristics:
 16. HEAVY METAL – metallic element with high molecular weight, generally toxic to plant and animal life.
 17. INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE) – the document required of proponents describing the environmental impact of, and mitigation and enhancement measures for projects or undertakings, classified under health sensitive projects locations.
 18. INITIAL HEALTH EXAMINATION (IHE) – part of the IEE, which consists of a list of health hazards, which may have significant health risks, including prevention and mitigation measures for projects or undertaking classified under health sensitive projects locations.
 19. CITY HEALTH AUTHORITY – an official or employee responsible for the application of a prescribed health measure in a local political subdivision. For a province, the city health authority is the governor and for a city, the mayor.
 20. CITY HEALTH OFFICER – the City Health Officer.
 21. MULTIPARTITE MONITORING TEAM – a multi-sectoral team convened for the primary purpose of monitoring compliance by the proponent with the ECC and applicable laws, rules and regulations.
 22. NOISE – an erratic, intermittent, or statistically random oscillation, or any unwanted sound.
 23. NUISANCE – anything that offend the senses, produces discomfort to the community, may injure health or endanger life.
 24. OBJECTIONABLE ODOR – any odor present in the indoor or outdoor atmosphere that, by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to sense, interferes with comfortable use and enjoyment of life and properly, or created a nuisance.
 25. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) – includes equipment necessary for the protection of workers and other persons against bodily harm resulting in sudden illness, occupation diseases or injury.
 26. PESTICIDE – any substance or product, or mixture intended to control, prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate pest. It includes insecticide, fungicide, bactericide, nematocide, herbicide, molluscicide, avicide, rodenticide, plant regulator, defoliant, desiccant, and the like.
 27. POLLUTANT – any substance whether solid, liquid or gas, which has direct or indirect impact on health, may alter quality of the environment, impacts objectionable odor, noise, temperature change, physical, chemical or biological change to any segment of the environment, or is in excess of allowance health and environmental quality standards prescribed by he government.



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28. POLLUTION – any alteration of the physical, chemical and biological properties of any water, air and/or land resources of the Philippines, or any discharge thereto of any liquid, gaseous or solid wastes as will or is likely to create or to render such water, air and land resources harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or which will adversely affect their utilization for domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational or other legitimate purposes.
29. PROPONENT – any natural or juridical person intending to implement a project or undertaking.
30. REGIONAL HEALTH DIRECTOR – an official who heads the Department of Health Regional Office.
31. RISK – a negative consequence or adverse effect of some action or inaction; a quantitative term expressing the magnitude and probability of the adverse effect occurring after an individual has been exposed to a specific amount of hazard.
32. SAFETY – the connection of being free from danger may cause accident or disease.
33. SANITARY ENGINEER – a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers (Republic Act 1364) and who heads the sanitation division/section/unit of the city health office or employed with the Department of Health or its regional health offices.
34. SANITARY PERMIT – the certification in writing of the city health officer or, in his absence, the chief or head of the sanitation division/section/unit that the establishment complies with the existing minimum sanitation requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree Nos. 522 and 856 and local ordinances.
35. SANITATION INSPECTOR – a government officer employed by the national or city government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the city health officer/sanitary engineer.
36. SCOPING – the stage in the EIS System where information and assessment requirements are established to provide the proponent with the scope of work for the EIS.
37. UNDERSECRETARY – the Undersecretary of Health, Office for Public Health Services of the Department of Health.
38. VERMIN – a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, bedbugs, mice and rats that are vectors of diseases.
39. VERMIN ABATEMENT PROGRAM – a series of preventive and control activities or procedures to eliminate or reduce the presence of vermin.

SECTION 174. Authority of the Local Health Authority - The Local Health Authority is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for the control and prevention of the following types of pollution:

- a. Pollution of pesticides and heavy metals;
- b. Pollution of food caused by chemicals, biological agents, radioactive materials, and excessive or improper use of food additives;
- c. Non-ionizing radiation caused by electronic products such as laser beams or microwaves;
- d. Noise pollution caused by industry, land and air transport and building construction;
- e. Biological pollutants including the causative agents of intestinal infections;



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- f. Pollution of agricultural products through the use of chemical fertilizers and plant pesticides containing toxic chemical substances and unsanitary agricultural practices; and
- g. Any other type of pollution which is not covered by the provisions of Republic Act 3931, the Rules and Regulations of the National Water and Air Pollution Control Commission, the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 480 and the rules and regulations of the Radiation Health Office of the Department of Health which is likely to affect community Health adversely

SECTION 175. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XXIII DISPOSAL OF DEAD PERSONS

SECTION 176. Definition As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall mean:

- a. Burial grounds cemetery, memorial park of any place duly authorized by law for permanent disposal of the dead.
- b. Embalming preparing, disinfecting and preserving a dead body for its final disposal.
- c. Embalmer a person who practices embalming.
- d. Undertaking the care, transport and disposal of the body of a deceased person by any means other than embalming.
- e. Undertaker person who practices undertaking.
- f. Funeral establishment any place used in the preparation and care of the body of a deceased person for burial.
- g. Remains the body of a dead person.
- h. Burial Interment of remains in a grave, tomb or the sea.
- i. Disinterment the removal or exhumation of remains from places of interment.

SECTION 177. Burial Grounds Requirements the following requirements shall be applied and enforced:

- a. It shall be unlawful for any person to bury remains in places other than those legally authorized in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter.
- b. A burial ground shall at least be 25 meters distant from any dwelling house and no house shall be constructed within the same distance from any burial ground.
- c. No burial ground shall be located within 50 meters from either side of a river or within 50 meters from any source of water supply.

SECTION 178. Burial Requirements .The burial remains is subject to the following requirements:

- a. No remains shall be buried without a dead certificate. This certificate shall be issued by the attending physician. If there has been no physician in attendance, it shall be issued by the mayor, the secretary of the municipal board, or a councilor of the city where the death occurred. The death certificate shall be



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- forwarded to the local civil register within 48 hours after death.
- b. Shipment of remains abroad shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Quarantine.
 - c. Graves where remains are buried shall be at least one and one-half meters deep and filled well and firmly.
 - d. The cost of burial of a dead person shall be borne by the nearest kin. If the kin is not financially capable of defraying the expenses or if the deceased had no kin, the cost shall be borne by the city government.
 - e. The burial of remains in city burial grounds shall not be prohibited on account of race, nationality, religion or political persuasion.
 - f. If the person who issues a death certificate has reasons to believe or suspect that the cause of death was due to violence or crime, he shall notify immediately the local authorities concerned. In this case the deceased shall not be buried until permission is obtained from the provincial or city fiscal. If these officials are not available the permission shall be obtained from any government official authorized by law.
 - g. Except when required by legal investigation or when permitted by the local health authority, no unembalmed remains shall remain unburied longer than 48 hours after death.
 - h. When the cause of death is a dangerous communicable disease, the remains shall be buried within 12 hours after death. They shall not be taken to any place of public assembly. Only the adult members of the family of the deceased may be permitted to attend the funeral.

SECTION 179. Disinterment Requirements. Disinterment of remains is subject to the following requirements:

- a. Permission to disinter remains of persons who died of non-dangerous communicable diseases may be granted after a burial period of three years.
- b. Permission to disinter remains of person who died of dangerous communicable diseases may be granted after a burial period of five years.
- c. Disinterment of remains covered in paragraphs "a" and "b" of this Section may be permitted within a shorter time than that prescribed in special cases, subject to the approval of the Regional Director concerned or his duly authorized representative.
- d. In all cases of disinterment, the remains shall be disinfected and placed in a durable and sealed container prior to their final disposal.

SECTION 180. Funeral and Embalming Establishments. These establishments are subject to the following requirements:

- a. Scope of inclusion for the purposes of this Section, requirements prescribed herein shall be applied and enforced to funeral chapels, embalming establishments and morgues.
- b. Sanitary permit No establishment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be operated without a sanitary permit issued by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative. This permit shall be revoked in case of any violation of the provisions of this Chapter and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary.



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- c. Classification Funeral establishment shall be classified in three (3) categories which are described as follows:
1. Category I Establishments with chapels, and embalming facilities and offering funeral services.
 2. Category II Establishments with chapels and offering funeral services but without embalming facilities.
 3. Category III Establishments offering only funeral services from the house of the deceased to the burial ground.

d. Sanitary requirements

For funeral chapels - The requirements prescribed for places of public assembly in this Code shall be applied.

For embalming and dressing rooms

1. They should be constructed of concrete or semi-concrete materials with sufficient space to accommodate five bodies at one time.
2. The floors and walls shall be made of concrete or other durable impervious materials.
3. Ventilation and lighting should be adequately provided.
4. Embalming shall be performed on a table made of a single marble slab or other equally impervious materials. It shall be so constructed that all washings and body fluids shall flow to a drain connected to the waste piping system of the building.
5. Embalming and assistants shall use rubber gloves when working.
6. Washing facilities with soaps, detergents and germicidal solutions shall be provided for use of the following personnel.

SECTION 181. Licensing and Registration Procedures. The licensing and registration of undertakers and embalmers are subject to the following requirements:

a. Issuance of license to practice

1. Any person who desires to practice undertaking or embalming shall be licensed to practice only after passing an examination conducted by the Department.
2. Licensed undertakers or embalmers shall practice undertaking or embalming in accordance with requirements prescribed by the Department.
3. Licensed undertakers or embalmers shall display their licenses conspicuously in the establishments where they work.

b. Issuance of certificates of registration

1. An undertaker or embalmer shall apply annually for a registration certificates and pay an annual registration fee of twenty-five pesos to the Regional Health Office concerned.
2. The first registration certificate issued shall cover the period from the date of issuance to the last day of the current year. Subsequent certificates shall bear the date of January 1 of the year of issue and shall expire December 31 of the same year.
3. Certificates of registration shall be posed conspicuously in establishments concerned.



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- c. Exemption Government and private physicians may perform embalming without license and registration certificates as exigencies require.

SECTION 182. Autopsy and Dissection of Remains The autopsy and dissection of remains are subject to the following requirements:

- a. Person authorized to perform these are:
1. Health officers;
 2. Medical officers of law enforcement agencies; and
 3. Members of the medical staff of accredited hospitals.
- b. Autopsies shall be performed in the following cases:
1. Whenever required by special laws;
 2. Upon orders of a competent court, a mayor and a provincial or city fiscal;
 3. Upon written request of police authorities;
 4. Whenever the Solicitor General, provincial or city fiscal as authorized by existing laws, shall deem it necessary to disinter and take possession of remains for examination to determine the cause of death; and
 5. Whenever the nearest kin shall request in writing the authorities concerned to ascertain the cause of death.
- c. Autopsies may be performed on patients who die in accredited hospitals subject to the following requirements:
1. The Director of the hospital shall notify the next of kin of the death of the deceased and request permission to perform an autopsy.
 2. Autopsy can be performed when the permission is granted or no objection is raised to such autopsy within 48 hours after death.
 3. In cases where the deceased has no next of kin, the permission shall be secured from the local health authority.
 4. Burial of remains after autopsy After an autopsy, the remains shall be interred in accordance with the provisions in this Chapter.

SECTION 183. Donation of Human Organs for Medical, Surgical and Scientific purposes. Any person may donate an organ or any part of his body to a person, a physician, a scientist, a hospital or a scientific institution upon his death for transplant, medical, or research purposes subject to the following requirements:

- a. The donation shall be authorized in writing by the donor specifying the recipient, the organ or part of his body to be donated and the specific purpose for which it will be utilized.
- b. A married person may make such donation without the consent of his spouse.
- c. After the death of a person the next of kin may authorize the donation of an organ or any part of the body of the deceased for similar purposes in accordance with the prescribed procedure.
- d. If the deceased has no next of kin and his remains are in the custody of an accredited hospital, the Director of the hospital may donate an organ or any part of the body of the deceased in accordance with the requirement prescribed in this Section.



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- e. A simple written authorization signed by the donor in the presence of two witnesses shall be deemed sufficient for the donation of organs or parts of the human body required in this Section, notwithstanding the provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines on matters of donation. A copy of the written authorization shall be forwarded to the Secretary.
- f. Any authorization granted in accordance with the requirements of this Section is binding to the executors, administrators, and members of the family of the deceased.

SECTION 184. Use of Remains for Medical Studies and Scientific Research .Unclaimed remains may be used by medical schools and scientific institutions for studies and research subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department.

SECTION 185. Special Precautions for Safe Handling of Cadavers Containing Radioactive Isotopes

- a. Cadavers containing only traces (very small dose) of radioactive isotope do not require any special handling precautions.
- b. Cadavers containing large amounts of radioactive isotopes should be labelled properly identifying the type and amount or radioactive isotopes present and the date of its administration.
- c. Before autopsy is performed, the Radiation Health Officer or his duly authorized representative should be notified for proper advice. The pathologist and/or embalmer should be warned accordingly of the radioactivity of the cadaver so that radiation precautions can be properly enforced.
- d. Normal burial procedures, rules and regulations may be carried out on the above mentioned cadavers provided that their amount of radioactivity has decayed to a safe level which will be determined by the Radiation Health Officer or his authorized representative.
- e. Cremation If cremation is performed without autopsy, there is no handling problem; otherwise, autopsy precautions should be strictly enforced. Precautions should be taken to prevent any possible concentration of radioactivity at the base of the stack of the crematorium.

SECTION 186. Responsibility of the Regional Director .The Regional Director shall:

- a. Act on applications for the establishment of burial grounds; and
- b. Close any burial ground which is a menace to public health.

SECTION 187. Responsibility of the Local Health Authority .The local health authority shall:

- a. Administer city or municipal cemeteries;
- b. Issue permits to inter, disinter or transfer remains;
- c. Apply prescribed measures when cause of death is due to a dangerous communicable disease;
- d. Keep records of death occurring within his area of jurisdiction; and
- e. Authorize the deliver of unclaimed remains to medical schools and scientific institutions for purposes specified in this Chapter and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department.



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SECTION 188. Responsibility of Local Government Local governments shall:

- a. Reserve appropriate tracts of land under their jurisdiction, for cemeteries subject to approval of Regional Directors concerned;
- b. Utilize judiciously grants, gifts, bequests of property or financial donations for the establishment or improvement of cemeteries; and
- c. Close cemeteries under their jurisdiction subject to approval of the Regional Director.

SECTION 189. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XXIV

SANITARY PERMITS AND HEALTH CERTIFICATES

SECTION 190. – The proprietor and/or manager, and/or in-charge and/or entrepreneurs of the following business establishments and/or trades within the jurisdiction of Alaminos City are required to have Sanitary Permit, from the Health Officer of Alaminos City every calendar year, renewable within the first fifteen (15) days of every succeeding year. Issuance of the Sanitary Permit is solely determined by the Health Officer of Alaminos City, depending upon the local conditions and such rules and regulations necessary for the establishment and/or trade concerned, (See section 43) The Sanitary Permit shall be as follows:

Department of Health Regional Health Office No. 5 Office of the City Health Officer

SANITARY PERMIT NO. _____

M _____ owner and/or in-charge _____,
street _____, _____ having complied with all sanitary requirements governing the above-mentioned establishment and/or trade, after the necessary inspection has been made thereat, hereby authorized to conduct the business mentioned above.

PROVIDED, FURTHER, that non-compliance with the verbal or written sanitary order of the Health Officer or his authorized representative is sufficient cause for this Sanitary Permit to be revoked, and the person or persons concerned shall immediately close his or their establishment and/or trade.

Given this _____ day of _____, 19 _____
at _____.

INSPECTED: AGREEMENT

_____, I, _____ Sanitation
Inspector owner or in-charge of the business

Specified above, do hereby promise and agree to fulfill the requirements in this Permit.

APPROVED:

City Health Officer Owner and/or In-charge

Handwritten signatures of various officials and the permit holder, including the City Health Officer and several individuals who have signed the permit.



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SECTION 191. – Business establishment and/or trades required to have or secure a sanitary permit:

CLASS I – Hotels, Lodging House, Inns, Health Resorts, Bathing Resorts or places, Bar, Snack Bars, Restaurants, Lunch Counters, Cafeteria, Carenderias, Food Courts, Meat Stalls, or Counters, Ice Plants, Ice Cream Factories or Parlors, Ice Drop Factories or Parlors, Refreshments Parlors, Soft Drinks manufactures or Packers of Wines, Native or Foreign Wine Stores, or dealers manufactures of Cigars, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, Repackers of Distilled Spirits, Compounders of wine, Cold Storage, cabarets, Dancing Halls or Schools, Night Clubs, Groceries, Drug Stores, Medical Laboratories and Companies, Dry Goods Stores, Hardware's Stores, Auto Spare Parts Stores, radio Stores & Shops, Candy factories and Shoemakers and Repairers, Dry Cleaning or Laundry Shops, Theaters Cinematography's, Photos Studios, Insurance Agencies, Watch Repairers Shops, Books and Office Supplies Stores, Mikky Factories and the like, Pomade Factory, Furniture Shops or Stores, Funeral Parlors, Tailoring Shops, Dressmaking Shops, Beauty Parlors, Bakeries, Barber Shops, Pawn shops, Iron Works Shops and Stores, sari-Sari Stores, Massage Clinics, Pool or Billiard Halls, Bowling Dens or Alleys, any kind of land or sea or air transportation company, copra or Hemp dealers, Salt or Sugar or Corn or Rice/Palsy Dealers, candle or Soap factories, Lumber Dealers, Auto or Truck Dealers or Repair Shops, gasoline Stations, Cockpits, Stadiums shall pay such sum or amount as provided under the Revenue Code of Alaminos City.

CLASS II – The Store or counter or stallholder or establishment and/or trade not specified under Class I, and all sari-sari stores outside of the Poblacion of Alaminos City shall pay such sum as prescribed under the Revenue Code of Alaminos City.

SECTION 192. – The following are required to secure from the health Officer of the City of Alaminos, a Health Certificate every six months of the year renewable within the first fifteen days of every six months with the corresponding fee of Twenty Five (P25.00) Pesos per semester, to be paid to the City treasurer of Alaminos City.

Proprietors and/or managers and/or in-charge and/or entrepreneurs of the business establishment and/or trades with Sanitary permit issued by the Health Officer of Alaminos City, meat and fish vendors, all peddlers or sellers of cooked and uncooked foods, medicines, drugs, toys, kitchen utensils of refreshments; professional chauffeurs, trucks, buses, automobiles or pick-ups conductors, cooks, attendants and all kinds of helpers and employees of any establishments and/or trade where any kind of foods, fruits and vegetables, meat drinks, refreshments, fish medicines, drugs are being manufactured or canned, or cooked or repacked, dispensed or mixed, or sold, or served; all attendants, helpers and employees in all establishments and/or trades mentioned in Section 68 Class I and II of this ordinance are required to have or Secure the prescribed health Certificate.

SECTION 193. – It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the occupation of hospitality girl/boy or taxi driver who is not over eighteen (18) years of age;

SECTION 194. – It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to employ any man/woman as hospitality girl or dancers of nightclubs or cabarets, as serves, attendants or hostesses in beer joints, cocktail lounge or similar establishments selling or serving beer, liquor or intoxicating drinks, pubs and beer gardens or similar establishments without securing medical certificate showing that she shall have submitted for medico-gynecological examination and microscopic examination of smear taken from the urettero cervix utero and suspected lesions in any part of her body for such woman from the Health Officer for which a fee of P25.00 shall be paid;

SECTION 195. – The City health Officer shall issue the health certificate required in Section 2 hereof after performing the examination required in Section 107 hereof, that



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the person to whom the certificate being issued is not sick with any contagious, communicable or venereal disease and he shall annotate therein after each subsequent periodical health check-up the true health of the said person, provided that those found positive for communicable or venereal disease shall be prohibited from working and his/her health certificate shall be revoked until such time that he/she is found negative by the City Health Officer or his assistant;

SECTION 196. – The Health Certificate shall bear the photograph of the person to whom the certificate is issued and both the certificate and the photograph shall bear the imprint of the dry seal of the City of Alaminos, provided, that such photograph was taken not early than one month before the date of issue of said certificate shall also serve as identification card of the employee and shall be pinned prominently to public view on the dress, skirt, shirt or uniform of the employee during his/her hours of service;

SECTION 197. – It shall be unlawful for any woman to work as hospitality girl in a nightclub or dance in a cabaret, pub, beer garden and similar establishment without first securing an occupational license for which she shall pay an annual fee of P100.00;

SECTION 198. – Sanitary Permit. – It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a restaurant in the City of Alaminos, who does not possess a valid Sanitary Permit from the City Health Officer. Such permit or sanitary clearance shall be posted in a conspicuous place. Only people who comply with the requirements of this Sanitary Code shall be entitled to receive and retain such a permit. A person conducting an itinerant restaurant shall also be required to secure a sanitary permit.

Such permit be revoked or temporarily suspended upon orders of the City Health Officer upon the violation by the holder of any of the terms of this Sanitary Code.

SECTION 199. – PLACARDING or public display of grade notice. – Every restaurant shall displays at all times in a place designated by the City Health Officer, a notice approved by the City Health Officer stating the grade of the establishment;

SECTION 200. – Examination and Condemnation of unwholesome or adulterated food or drink. – Samples of food , drink and other substances may be taken and examined by the Health Officer as often as may be necessary for the detection of unwholesomeness or adulteration. The Health Officer may condemn and forbid the sale of, or cause to be removed or destroyed, any food or drink, which is unwholesome or adulterated;

SECTION 201. – Inspection of restaurant. – The Health Officer or his authorized representatives shall inspect every restaurant as often as necessary. In case the City Health Officer or his authorized representative discovers the violation of any item required for the grade, he shall make a second inspection after the lapse of such time as he deems necessary for the defect to be remedied, and the second inspection shall be used in determining compliance with the grade requirements of this ordinance. Any violation of the same item of this ordinance, on such second inspection shall call for immediate degrading, or suspension of permit;

One copy of the inspection report shall be posted by the City Health Officer upon an inside wall of the restaurant, and said inspection report shall not be defaced or removed by any person expect the City Health Officer. Another copy of the inspection report shall be filed in the records of the City Health Officer.

The person operating the restaurant shall upon request of the City Health officer permit access to all parts of the establishment and shall permit copying any or all records of food purchased.



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SECTION 202. – Grading of Restaurants. – The grading of all restaurants shall be based upon the following standards:

SANITATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADE "A" RESTAURANTS

ITEM 1 – FLOORS – The floors of all rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared, or served, or in which utensils are washed, shall be of such construction as to be easily cleaned, shall be smoothed, paved, and shall be kept clean and in good repair;

ITEM 2 – WALL AND CEILINGS – Walls and Ceilings of all rooms shall be kept clean and in good repair. All walls and ceilings of room in which food or drink is stored or prepared shall be finished in light color. The walls of all rooms in which food or drinks are prepared or utensils are washed, shall have a smooth washable surface up to the level reached by a splash or spray;

ITEM 3 – DOORS AND WINDOWS – When flies are prevalent, all openings into outer air shall be effectively screened and doors shall be self-closing unless other effective means are provided to prevent the entrance of files;

ITEM 4 – VENTILATION – All rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared or served, or in which utensils are washed shall be well ventilated;

ITEM 5 – All rooms in which food or drink is stored, or prepared or served or in which utensils are washed shall be well lighted;

ITEM 6 – Toilet facilities – Every restaurant shall be provided with adequate and conveniently located toilet facilities conforming with this Sanitary Code. In restaurants hereafter constructed, toilet rooms shall not open directly into any rooms in which food, drink, or utensils are kept and shall be self-closing.

Toilet rooms shall always be kept in a clean condition, in good repair, with running water and well lighted and ventilated. Hand writing signs shall be posted in each toilet room;

ITEM 7 – WATER SUPPLY – Running water under pressure shall be easily accessible to all rooms in which food is prepared or utensils are washed and the water supply shall be adequate, and of a safe sanitary quality;

ITEM 8 – LAVATORY FACILITIES – Adequate and convenient hand washing facilities shall be provided, including soap and running water, and approved sanitary towels, The use of a common towel is prohibited. No employee shall resume work after using the toilet room without first washing his hands with soap and water;

ITEM 9 – CONSTRUCTION OF UTENSILS AND EQUIPMENT – All multi-use utensils and all shows and display cases or windows, counters, shelves, tables, refrigerating equipment, sink and other equipment or utensils used in connection with the operation of the restaurant shall be constructed as to be easily and shall be kept in good repair. Utensils made of or containing, or plated with cadmium or lead shall not be used provided; that solder containing lead may be used for jointing.

ITEM 10 – CLEANING AND BACTERICIDAL TREATMENT OF UTENSILS EQUIPMENT – All equipment, including display cases or windows, counters, shelves, tables, refrigerators, stoves, hoods and sinks, shall be kept free from dust, dirt, insect and other combination materials. All clothes used by waiters, chefs and other employees shall be clean. Single service containers shall be used only one.

All multi-used eating and drinking utensils shall be thoroughly cleaned and effectively subjected to an approved bactericidal process after each usage. All multi-used utensils issued in the preparation or serving food and drink shall be thoroughly cleaned and effectively subjected to an approved bactericidal treatment immediately following the



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day's operation. Drying clothes if used shall be cleaned and shall be used for no other purpose.

No article, polish or other substance containing any cyanide preparation and other poisonous material shall be used for the cleaning and polishing of utensils.

ITEM 11 – STORAGE AND HANDLING OF UTENSILS AND EQUIPMENT – After bactericidal treatment, utensils shall be stored in a clean, dry place, protected from flies, dust and other contamination as far as possible. Single serving utensils shall be placed only in sanitary containers, shall be stored there in a clean dry place until used, and shall be handled in a sanitary manner;

ITEM 12 – DISPOSAL OF WASTE – All waste shall be properly disposed of, and all garbage and trash shall be kept in well-covered, water proof and suitable receptacles, in such manner as not to become a nuisance and disposed of in a manner approved by the Health Officer;

ITEM 13 – REFRIGERATION – All readily perishable food and drink shall be kept at or below fifty (50) degrees Fahrenheit except when being prepared or served. Wastewater from refrigeration equipment shall be properly disposed of;

ITEM 14 – WHOLESOMENESS OF FOOD AND DRINK – All food and/or drink shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage and so prepared as to be safe for human consumption. All milk, fluid products of milk, ice cream and other frozen desserts shall be served from approved sources. Milk and fluid milk products shall serve in the individual originals in which they were received from the distributor or from a bulk container equipped with an approved dispensing device. All oyster, clams, and shellfish shall be from approved sources by the Health Officer;

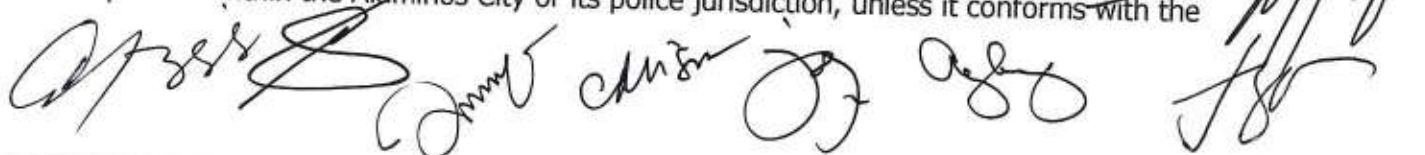
ITEM 15 – STORAGE, DISPLAY AND SERVING OF FOOD AND DRINK – All food and drink shall be stored, displayed and served as to be protected from dust, flies, vermin, depredation and pollution by rodents, unnecessary handling, droplets infection, overhead leakage and other contamination. No animals or fowls shall be kept or allowed in any room in which food or drink is stored or prepared. All means necessary for the elimination of flies, cockroaches and rodent shall be used.

ITEM 16 – CLEANLINESS OF EMPLOYEES – All employees shall wear uniforms or apron and cap or hair net and shall keep hands clean at all times while engaged in handling food, drinks, utensils or equipment. Employees shall not expectorate or use tobacco in any from in rooms where food is served and prepared;

ITEM 17 – HEALTH CERTIFICATES – Every person engaged in the transportation, handling, manipulation, peddling, preparation, serving and storing of food and drinks shall possess a valid Health Certificate issued by the Health Officer. Such health certificate may be temporarily revoked and suspended upon the violation by the holder of any terms of this ordinance or upon finding that the holding had developed a communicable disease;

ITEM 18 – GENERAL SANITATION OF PREMISES – The premises of all restaurants shall be kept clean, sanitary and free of litter and rubbish at all times. All rooms used for the preparation, serving or storage of food or drink shall not be used as a selling quarters. Adequate lockers shall be provided for employees clothing and shall be kept clean. Proper drainage of surrounding and proper disposal of refuse shall be maintained at all times.

SECTION 203. – Grades of restaurants which may operate. – From and after three (3) months from the date on which this ordinance takes effect, no restaurant shall be operated within the Alaminos City or its police jurisdiction, unless it conforms with the





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Grade "A" or Grade "B" or approved itinerant restaurant requirements of this Ordinance; PROVIDED, that when any restaurant who fails to qualify for any of these grades, the Health Officer is authorized to suspend its operation during a temporary period not exceeding thirty (30) days until the defect shall have been corrected; Provided, further, that when any restaurant refuses or knowingly and willfully neglects sanitary corrections or continuously violates any of the provisions of this code, the Health Officer is authorized to close permanently such restaurant;

SECTION 204. – Reinstatement of permit, supplementary. – Any restaurant, the grade of which has been lowered and the display had been changed accordingly, or the permit of which have been suspended, may at any time apply for regarding or the continuation of its operation. Within one week after the receipt of a sanitary application, accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that the violated provision or provisions of ordinance have been complied with, the City Health Officer shall make inspection and thereafter as many re-inspection he deems necessary to assure himself that the applicant is again complying higher grade requirements, and in case he finds favorably, he shall award the higher grade or re-instate the sanitary permit;

SECTION 205. – Disease Control. – No person who is affected with any disease in a communicable form or is a carrier of such disease shall work in any restaurant, and no restaurant shall employ any person suspected of having any disease in a communicable form or of being a carrier of such disease. If the restaurant manager, administrator suspects that any of his employees has contacted any disease in communicable form or has become a carrier of a disease, he shall notify the Health Officer immediately. When suspicion arises, the possibility of transmission or inspection from any restaurant, the Health Officer is authorized to make any or all the following measures:

1. The immediate exclusion of the employee from all restaurants;
2. The immediate closing of the restaurant concerned until no further danger or disease outbreak exist in the opinion of the Health Officer;
3. Adequate medical examination of the employee and his associate.

CHAPTER XXV FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 206. Implementing Authority. The Sanitary Inspectors and other health officers of the City Health Office are hereby mandated and tasked as the lead agency to implement and enforce this code. For this purpose it may enlist the support and cooperation of the operatives of the Public Order and Safety Office (POSO), the City General Services Office (CGSO), the barangay tanods, and such other government agency, as it may deem necessary.

Section 207. Separability Clause In the event that any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or word of this Code is declared invalid for any reason, other provisions thereof shall not be affected thereby.

Section 208. Repealing Clause All laws, as well as pertinent rules and regulations thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Code, are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.



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Section 209. EFFECTIVITY. – This code/ordinance shall take effect after publication once in a newspaper of general circulation and the posting in the designated posting places in the City of Alaminos.

ENACTED.....

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance consisting of one hundred three (103) pages including this page.

Luiz B. Vale
LUZ B. VALE
Secretary

ATTESTED:

Apolonia G. Bacay
APOLONIA G. BACAY
Temporary Presiding Officer

Rufina J. Gabriel
RUFINA J. GABRIEL
Majority Floor Leader

Margielou Orange Humilde-Verzosa, DPA
MARGIELOU ORANGE HUMILDE-VERZOSA, DPA
Minority Floor Leader

Josecito O. Fontelera
JOSELITO O. FONTELERA
Member

Carolyn D. Sison
CAROLYN D. SISON
Member

Alfred Felix E. De Castro
ALFRED FELIX E. DE CASTRO
Member

Rany S. De Leon
RANY S. DE LEON
Member

Perlito V. Rabago
PERLITO V. RABAGO
Member

Cirilo B. Radoc
CIRILO B. RADOC
Member

Froebela A. Ranoy
FROEBELA A. RANOY
Member

APPROVED BY:

Arthur R. Celeste
ARTHUR R. CELESTE
City Mayor

11/17/17
Date