



**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES TAKEN DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF IPIL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR HELD AT ITS SESSION HALL ON DECEMBER 13, 2000 AT 9:00 IN THE MORNING.

**OFFICERS/MEMBERS:**

|                                  |                             | Present | Absent | O/B   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| HON. RICHARD B. RAMBUYONG,       | Mun. Vice Mayor (P/Officer) | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. RAMON R. VILLAFUERTE,       | SB Member                   | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. ELEANOR F. SARDUAL,         | - do - (Floor Leader)       | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. NESTOR D. NATIVIDAD,        | SB Member                   | ( )     | ( )    | ( x ) |
| HON. RESTITUTO C. ALEJANDRO Jr., | - do -                      | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. JAINAL H. ANDUHOL,          | - do -                      | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. WENIFREDO M. CHIONG,        | - do -                      | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. MARLON A. PONTANAR,         | - do -                      | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. CLEOPATRA P. LARGO,         | - do -/Ex-officio           | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| HON. JAYCER F. ANDUHOL,          | - do -/Ex-officio           | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |
| MRS. ESTELITA S. EGUIA,          | Secretary to the Sanggunian | ( / )   | ( )    | ( )   |

ORDINANCE NO. 12-158-2000

WHEREAS, the municipality is committed to the protection, preservation and conservation of the ecosystem;

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the municipal government to effectively and efficiently implement the solid waste management system;

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

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

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

ARTICLE I  
TITLE OF ORDINANCE

Title of Ordinance. This ordinance shall be known as the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Ordinance of the Municipality of Ipil, and shall be hereinafter referred to as the "ordinance".

ARTICLE II  
COVERAGE

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

ARTICLE III  
AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE/GOALS

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

Section 2. **Purpose.** This Ordinance is enacted for the following purpose:

- a. To guide, control and regulate the generation, storage, collection, transportation and disposal of solid wastes within the locality and promote an orderly and sanitary system for the same.
- b. To enhance the total environment of the locality through the necessary control and mitigation of negative environmental impacts of solid waste.
- c. To promote and protect the health, safety, peace and convenience and general welfare of the inhabitants of the municipality.
- d. To minimize generation of solid waste and maximize possible resource recovery/recycling and utilization by:
  - allocating fair inputs in the production of goods, foods and services;
  - encouraging the salvaging of possible "recoverables" from solid wastes for re-use and/or recycling back to production;
  - encouraging the recycling and resource recovery of wastes in own backyard through composting and biogas production;
  - maximizing the use of goods and consumption of foods; and
  - providing assistance and cooperation in the recycling of solid waste in disposal sites.

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

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

- a. To ensure round-the-clock cleanliness through orderly and waste management.
- b. To cease and desist from utilization of open garbage dumps which serve as breeding places of insects causing disease, foul odors and harmful fumes; emit "greenhouse gases" which contribute to global warming and thinning of the ozone layer; generate "leachate" which pollute soil and water resources; and create unhealthy scavenging activities in the vicinity.
- c. To eradicate unsightly, uncovered and overflowing waste containers in streets, public places and open spaces;
- d. To maximize and optimize sanitary resource recovery for feeds, fuel, materials, energy, etc.;
- e. To minimize pollution arising from harmful gases, smoke, particulate produced by needless burning/dumping; polluted runoffs into water sources/supply; and hazardous substances.

#### ARTICLE IV DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 5. **Technical Terms.** The technical terms used in this ordinance shall be defined as follows:

- a. **Biodegradable** – any materials that can be reduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by microbiological organisms or enzymes (synonymous with compostable).
- b. **Biogas digester** – are of two kinds: the "poso-negro" Taiwan type or the above-ground portable Valderia model. Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, and traces of inert gases produced by the fermentation of animal manure organic waste in an airtight digester chamber.
- c. **Compost** – decayed organic material for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer.
- d. **Composting** – biological degradation under controlled conditions; the process of making biodegradable such as food waste, garden waste, animal waste, human waste, into compost by mixing them with soil, water, biological additives/activators (optional) and air.
- e. **Domestic waste** – is the refuse from households, as distinguished from industrial waste, agricultural waste, hospital waste, etc. which may be classified as biodegradable (compostable) or non-biodegradable (non-compostable).
- f. **Enzymes** – a protein produced by cells, with substances to initiate or accelerate chemical reactions in plants or animal matter, acting like an organic catalyst.
- g. **Factory returnable** – all non-biodegradable, non-compostables such as tin cans/metals; bottles/glass including broken pieces; plastic/styrofoam/rubber/dry paper/dry cardboard/dry cloth/fibers/leather/feather/hard shells/hard bones, etc. which are segregated in separate containers or placed in one sack (cans, bottles, containers, already rinsed) and are sold/given away to collectors.

- h. **Feed materials** – all food waste, peelings, veggie trims, fish entrails, fowl innards, spoiled fruits, leftovers, egg shells, rice/fish/meat washing, etc. that should be collected and kept in covered containers as hog/chicken/duck/pets/fish feeds.
- i. **Fermentable** – fruit peelings, spoiled or over-ripe fruit, juices e.g. buko juice, etc. are made into vinegar, wine or "nata de coco", "nata de piña", etc.
- j. **Fertilizer materials** – all compostables or biodegradable such as garden waste, (leaves, twigs, weeds) animal waste (manure, carcasses), human waste (feces, urine, blood, all excreta, soiled wipes, pads, diapers (remove plastic portions) etc., are made into compost for organic gardening.
- k. **Filling materials** – if efforts are exerted to find, not only the maximum but also the optimum use of waste, hardly any will be left as filling material. Such materials may be compacted, mixed with rice chaff and "binders" and use for appropriate construction projects.
- l. **Fine crafts** – many of the non-biodegradable could be used as materials for handicrafts, cottage industries, art works, toys and other livelihood projects such as paper mache, paper basketry, tin craft, metal craft, plastic twine or rope braids, feather crafts, wooden crafts, even "lahar" craft. Styrofoam melted in small amount of gasoline solvent provides cheap glue of "binder" for many of the projects.
- m. **Food material** – include certain kinds of seeds, pulp, peelings, that are made into pickles, "sweets" or candies, or snacks.
- n. **Functional facilities/equipment** – useful equipment/facilities devised or created from discards, throwaways, junks, scraps e.g. chairs, tables, doormats, play equipment from rubber tires, roofing from milk cans, flower pots, "planters" from plastic bags, sacks, containers, etc.
- o. **Green charcoal** – another form of fuel or grass charcoal, manufactured from compostable, organic, cellulotic materials with the use of enzymes to break down the lignin or binding materials, after which it is molded and dried then used in charcoal-fed stoves.
- p. **Hazardous waste** – special types of waste containing the chemical, biological, and radiological elements which are harmful to human health.
- q. **Incineration** – the controlled process by which combustibles wastes are burned and changes into gases and residues that contains little or no combustible materials.
- r. **Landfill leachate** – the downward seeping of water through the landfill carrying with it the dissolved water-soluble contents of the waste which may be collected by the underground drainage of water system.
- s. **Putrescible** – a substance that decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture: generally containing nitrogen.
- t. **Recycling** – the reuse, retrieval, re-commission of element/matter for any and all purposes necessary to healthful and productive living; the process by which wastes materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
- u. **Resource recovery** – the extraction of materials or energy from wastes.
- v. **Solid waste** – this includes anything thrown away such as garbage, rubbish, trash, litter, junk, and refuse from any source (homes, businesses, farms, industries, or institutions); this is a discarded material with insufficient liquid content to flow. Examples are those non-liquid, waste resulting from the domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial activities which can be divided into several components under two broad categories:

**Biodegradable** – compostable-putrescible. There are four (4) groups of waste under this category such as: (a) food: (cooking) waste/kitchen, waste: peelings, leftovers, vegetable trims, fish/fowl/meat/animal innards/cleaning, soft shell, seeds, etc.; (b) agricultural (garden) waste: leaves, flowers, twigs, branches, stems, roots, trimmings, weeds, seeds/include fruit, etc.; (c) animal waste: manure/urine, carcasses, etc.; and (d) human waste: excreta, soiled pads, sanitary napkins, etc..

**Non-biodegradable** – compostable-putrescible. There are ten (10) groups of waste under this category: (a) metals: tin cans, aluminum, iron, lead copper, silver, etc.; (b) glasses: bottles, cullets (broken glass), sheets (sharps), mirrors, bulbs, etc.; (c) plastics, polyethylene (bags), polypropylene (straws) jute sack/containers, polyurethane (foam, mattresses, polypropylene (styrofoam), polyvinyl (tubes, pipes, linoleum), polyacetate (fibers, cloth, rayon), etc.; (d) rubber (natural and synthetic): tires, goods, etc.; (e) papers, card boards, etc.; (f) dry processed fibers: cloth twine, etc.; (g) dry leathers skin, feathers, etc.; (h) hard shells; (i) bones; and (j) rocks.

- w. **Solid Waste Management** – the purposeful, systematic control of the generation, storage, collection, transport, separation, processing, recycling, recovery, and final disposal of solid waste.
- x. **Sorting at Source** – the segregation or separation of waste at the point of generation or at the very place where they are produced, into biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

- y. **Recycling of Domestic Waste** – the full utilization of domestic waste into factory-returnables (around 50-60%), feed (about 20%), fertilizer (about 30%), fuels, fine crafts, fermentables, etc. with little left for filling material. (Proportions vary with the kind of community, the more affluent the more factory-returnables). This includes both man-devised and nature designed recycling schemes.
- z. **Zero Waste Resource Management System** – is an ecological method of handling waste that does not degrade the environment nor pollute the air, water and soil, and facilitates their sanitary retrieval, reuse or recycling.

#### ARTICLE V

### WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE

#### Section 6. Residential Areas.

- a. Residents shall learn the two (2) kinds of waste: biodegradable or compostable and non-biodegradable/non-compostable. These two kinds of waste shall be stored and segregated at the site or place where they are generated.
- b. The concerned residents shall ensure that the generated solid waste shall be properly separated into three (3) enclosed container for recoverables, left-overs/compostables and others. The leftovers or kitchen refuse shall either be directly given to the animals as feeds or stored temporarily for composting and/or biogas production.
- c. Residents shall choose properly containers such as cans, sacks, bags, etc. that will facilitate sanitary, efficient handling, storage, collection, transport or disposal at least cost. Food waste shall be placed in covered can or pails. Garden and human waste in sacks, cans and bags; and the non-compostables in either sacks, bags or boxes.
- d. Public thoroughfares and grounds in front or in the vicinity of residential houses shall be kept clean and tidy by the owner/lessee of the house or building at all times.
- e. Trees, shrubs and other vegetation within the vicinity of residences shall be regularly cared for and maintained to minimize generated waste/yard waste and unpleasant sight.

#### Section 7. Commercial Areas (including markets/agoras).

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

#### Section 8. Institutional/Industrial Areas.

- a. The head of any institution/industrial firm shall ensure the proper and hygienic storage of generated and segregated wastes in receptacles/containers which shall be situated along collection routes.
- b. Hazardous wastes shall be stored safely in good, durable and duly covered receptacles which should be located in a secured and distant site, prior to final collection/disposal.
- c. The head of any institution/industrial/firm/establishment shall ensure the cleanliness and orderliness of its facilities, yards and its fronting sidewalk and street.
- d. Hazardous waste (chemical, biological, and radioactive substances) shall be stored, collected and transported, and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws, guidelines, rules and regulations of the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB-DENR), Department of Health (DOH), and Philippine Nuclear Research and Institute (PNRI).

#### Section 9. Agricultural Areas (including farms for livestock, poultry, etc.).

Homogenous agricultural wastes (rice straws, corn cobs, leaves, animal manure, etc.) shall be properly stockpiled/stored by the concerned farmer.

#### Section 10. **Littering.**

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

### ARTICLE VI

#### WASTE PROCESSING AND RESOURCE RECOVERY

#### Section 11. **Residential Areas.**

- a. Segregated recyclables shall be properly stored before collection. These recyclables shall be collected separately and brought to recycling centers, eco-centers or junk dealers.
- b. Local waste managers shall be designated in every barangay who shall oversee the collection of recyclables and shall be responsible in coordinating with accredited dealers of manufacturers of recycled products.
- c. Food and kitchen refuse shall be collected as fodder or feeds for animals. Those portions that are not suitable as fodder shall be composted.
- d. Residents shall avoid open burning and dumping and adopt recycling, practicing the F's scheme (feed, fermentables, food and fuel). Fuel materials from households waste consists of two kinds: (a) firewood material – consists of twigs, branches, leaves, husks, shells, cobs, chaff, saw dust, wood shavings, solid papers, bagasse, stalks, etc.; and (b) flammable gas – produced by anaerobic decomposition of all biomass or biodegradable materials in biogas digester.

#### Section 12. **Commercial Areas.**

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

#### Section 13. **Industrial/Institutional.**

- a. In industrial establishments, segregation of biodegradable/compostable and non-biodegradable/non-compostable wastes shall be performed to avoid foul odors and proliferation of flies.
- b. Schools (both private and public) shall adopt appropriate recovery and recycling strategies.
- c. Hazardous waste shall be incinerated only after getting proper assistance/guidance from concerned agencies.

#### Section 14. **Agricultural Areas (including farms for livestock, poultry, etc.).**

- a. Agricultural waste (e.g. rice straws, corn cobs, etc.) shall not be burned but shall be stockpiled in a proper location and composted. Animal manure can also be composed or use for biogas production.

### ARTICLE VII

#### COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTES

#### Section 15. **Residential Areas.**

- a. The concerned resident shall ensure that the solid waste are brought out in front of his gate/door and/or along the collection vehicle/cart, during the collection period.
- b. He/She shall report to the Office of the Municipal Health Officer or concerned official for any uncollected solid waste within the vicinity of his/her residence.

- c. Garbage not segregated and placed in approved containers by the local government shall not be collected and shall be treated as disposed of in violation of the anti-littering provision of this ordinance and shall be penalized accordingly.
- d. The specific date and hour of garbage collection in particular locations shall be scheduled and announced for strict compliance by all concerned.

**Section 16. Commercial Areas.**

- a. The owner/operator/lessee of any enterprise shall be responsible for the timely positioning of stored solid wastes during collection period which shall be made known in advance by the proper authorities which shall likewise assist wherever necessary in the sanitary means of loading wastes for collection purposes.
- b. He/She shall remind the Environmental Sanitation Unit of the Office of the Municipal Health Officer in the collection of uncollected solid wastes and other related matters.

**Section 17. Institutional/Industrial Areas.**

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

ARTICLE VIII  
DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES

**Section 18. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Wastes.**

- a. Incineration or open burning of solid waste shall be prohibited. Residuals of solid wastes after resource recovery, recycling and composting shall be disposed of by sanitary landfilling.
- b. Hospital wastes, especially infectious wastes shall be incinerated in approved incinerator facilities and the ash residues be disposed in separate compartments in the sanitary landfills.

**Section 19. Industrial Wastes.**

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

ARTICLE IX  
USER FEES FOR  
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Section 20. Commercial and industrial establishment shall be charged an annual fee/tax of P1,000.00 to supplement other sources of revenues for the operations and maintenance of the Solid Waste Management System of the Municipality.

ARTICLE X  
VIOLATION AND PENALTY

Section 21. Any individual, person or persons for the operation and maintenance of an establishment/firm/facility, who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than P500.00 or not more than P1,000.00 or by imprisonment of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months or both at the discretion of the court, without prejudice to the imposition of a higher penalty under any other law or decree such as indicated in the second paragraph of Section 2 of PD 825 (Anti-littering) which states *"If violator is a corporation, firm or other corporate entities, the maximum penalty shall be imposed upon the president, manager, director or persons responsible for its operations"*

Section 22. The local government shall create an inspection unit under the Environmental Sanitation Office with the primary task of apprehending violators of the anti-littering provision, and of persons who do not maintain garbage receptacles within their premises or who allow littering therein. Violators shall be issued apprehension tickets by the inspection unit of the ESO.

ARTICLE XI  
FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 23. All provisions of this municipal ordinances, orders or regulations inconsistent herewith, are hereby amended/modified/repealed accordingly.

Section 24. **Separability of Provisions.** If any provisions of these ordinances, or the application of such provision of any persons or circumstances shall not be affected by such declaration.


Section 25. **Effectivity.** This ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

Done in the Municipality of Ipil, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, this 13<sup>th</sup> day of December in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand.


That this Ordinance was moved by Hon. Restituto C. Alejandro Jr., unanimously seconded.

APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.

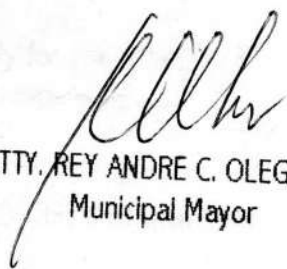
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I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the above-quoted Ordinance.

  
ESTELITA S. EGUIA  
Sanggunian Secretary

WITNESSED BY:

  
ATTY. RICHARD B. RAMBUYONG  
Municipal Vice Mayor  
Presiding Officer

APPROVED BY:

  
ATTY. REY ANDRE C. OLEGARIO  
Municipal Mayor