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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



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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 F. Celeste
ARTHUR F. CELESTE
City Mayor
11/17/17
Date