

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LA UNION

TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN

EXCERPT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 119th REGULAR SESSION OF THE 19th SANGGUNIANG
PANLALAWIGAN OF LA UNION HELD AT THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO,
PROVINCE OF LA UNION ON OCTOBER 04, 2012

Hon. Aureo Augusto Q. Nisce..... Vice-Governor / Presiding Officer

PRESENT:

Hon. Francisco "Kit" C. Ortega, Jr.	Member
Hon. Jose Maria "Pepe" C. Ortega	Member
Hon. Joaquin C. Ostrea, Jr.	Member
Hon. Reynaldo M. Mosuela	Member
Hon. Victoria L. Aragon	Member
Hon. Rolando V. Rivera	Member
Hon. Robert B. Madarang, Jr.	Member
Hon. Ruperto A. Rillera, Jr.	Member
Hon. Alfredo Pablo R. Ortega	Member
Hon. Manuel "Mannix" R. Ortega, Jr.	Member

ABSENT:

Hon. Henry B. Balbin	Member (OB)
Hon. Kenneth Paolo C. Tereng	Member (OB)

ORDINANCE NO. 029-2012

ENACTING THE SANITATION CODE OF THE PROVINCE OF LA UNION

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Province of La Union, in fervent commitment to ensure the promotion of general welfare particularly to foster health and safety, should provide policy direction for the effective implementation of Presidential Decree 856, also known as the Code of Sanitation of the Philippines. Hence, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, through the Committee on Health and Sanitation and Population Control, favorably endorses this ordinance.

"Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in session duly assembled that:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS



SECTION 1. TITLE. This ordinance shall be known as the 'Sanitation Code of the Province of La Union'.

SECTION 2. PURPOSE. Consistent with the declared policy of the State to safeguard life, ensure public health and safety, and promote the general welfare of the people, to this end this Code is enacted.

SECTION 3. DEFINITION OF TERMS. As used in this Code, the following words and phrases shall mean and be construed as hereunder indicated:

- A. Adulterated food – means generally, impure, unsafe, or unwholesome food.
- B. Agricultural products – include the yields of the soil such as but not limited to corn, rice, wheat, rye, hay, coconuts, sugarcane, tobacco, root crops, vegetables, and fruits and their by products, whether in their original form or preserved in a more convenient and marketable form through the simple processes of freezing, drying, salting, smoking, stripping and bottling.
- C. Bakery – refers to a place for baking bread, cakes and the like and/or a shop for retailing or selling the same.
- D. Bed space – refers to a bed set in a room or in any space in a house, building or structure where any person rents sleeping space for a consideration payable in money, goods or services, or any combination of money, goods or services.
- E. Burial – interment of remains in a grave, tomb or in the sea.
- F. Burial grounds – cemetery, memorial park or any place duly designated or authorized by law for permanent disposal of the dead.
- G. Commercial pigpen – is one which is used to house three or more pigs either for breeding purpose or for trade and commerce.
- H. Communicable disease – includes any disease that may be transferred from one person to another, or from animals to person.
- I. Contagious disease – is a subset category of infectious diseases (or communicable diseases), which are easily transmitted by physical contact with the person suffering the disease, or by their secretions, or objects touched by them.
- J. Creek – any flowing rivulet or stream of water, normally smaller than a river and larger than a brook.
- K. Cooked food – refers to all kinds of foods and drinks that are cooked and/or mixed intended to be sold to the general public such as but not limited to rice, viands, corn, ripe bananas, barbecue, log-log, lugaw, peanuts, pakwan seeds and peas, dinuguan, gulaman, fruit juice, other ready mixed drinks, and the like, including sliced pineapple, mango, pakwan and similar fruits peeled and/or sliced for sale.
- L. Disinterment – the removal or exhumation of remains from places of interment.
- M. Ditch and canal – any natural or manmade elongated excavations for the purpose of allowing the passage of water.
- N. Domestic pigpen – is one where there are less than three pigs irrespective of size and the purpose of which is to fatten them for personal consumption.
- O. Dry goods and articles – shall include but not limited to school supplies and uniforms, footwear, leather crafts, readymade dresses and clothing, kitchen wares and accessories, metal and stone crafts, handicrafts, and the like.



- P. Dwelling – any building or structure which is wholly or partly used or intended to be used for living or sleeping by human occupants; provided that temporary housing as hereinafter defined shall not be regarded as dwelling.
- Q. Dwelling unit or premises – place of residence not for business purposes.
- R. Embalming – the process of preparing, disinfecting, and preserving a dead body for its final disposal.
- S. Embalmer – a person who practices embalming and is duly licensed as such by law.
- T. Employee – shall mean any person who handles food or drink preparation for serving, or one who comes in contact with any eating or cooking utensil and is employed in a room in which food or drink is prepared or served.
- U. Estero – refer to tributaries which are affected by water from a river and by the tide whether natural or man-made.
- V. Funeral establishment – any place used in the preparation and care of the body of a deceased person for burial.
- W. Garbage – shall include any refuse of animals, or vegetable matter or food supply that were originally intended for human food but have been rejected or left over after such use, carrion or dead animals, dung, manure, or feces, refuse offal or waste parts of butchered animals, or the refuse of slaughter houses shall be considered as garbage.
- X. Health Officer – refers to the Provincial Health Officer of La Union or his/her authorized representative.
- Y. Hotel – a building where transients and guests are received without stipulated engagements as to duration of stay and are provided with and charged for meals, lodging and such services and attention as necessary and incidental to the use of such place as temporary abode.
- Z. Itinerant restaurant – a restaurant operating for a temporary period in connection with a fair, carnival, circus, public exhibition or other similar gatherings; or a travelling restaurant.
- AA. Lodging house – a building or portion thereof which is leased to be occupied as residence of one or more families for a temporary period.
- BB. Nuisance – anything that annoys, offends, irritates, or is injurious to health.
- CC. Person – any natural person, firm, corporation or association.
- DD. Plaza – shall mean and include a public square, a park and/or a plot of ground dedicated to the use of the general public.
- EE. Public places – any government-owned and operated property dedicated to the use of the general public.
- FF. Public Market – any place owned and operated by the government where people meet for the purpose of buying and/or selling of goods, merchandise, wares, and the like.
- GG. Public road, street and/or highway, sidewalk – any way of whatever nature which the law makes open for the use of all who pass whether a carriage way, thoroughfare, bridge, road pavement, road shoulder, embankment, right-of-way ferry, drainage structure or landscaping works.

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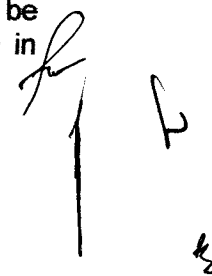
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- HH. Remains – the body of a dead person.
- II. River – any natural stream of water larger than a brook.
- JJ. Room for rent – refers to a house, building or structure, or a portion thereof offered for rent to anyone for a consideration of money, goods or services.
- KK. Rubbish – shall include wastes or rejected materials that do not easily decay such as used papers, paste board, woven materials, abaca, broken glasses, porcelain, street sweepings and other rubbish of similar kind.
- LL. Rural barangays – are the remote outskirts barangays.
- MM. Sari-Sari store – is a retail store wherein foods, dry goods, and other articles of daily household use are being sold. This shall not include cooked foods and fresh drinks served in plates, glasses and/or that require the use of spoons or fork.
- NN. Sidewalk vendor – refers to any person or individual who sells or vends any agricultural product, food, dry goods, item or article, including any person who attends to those above-cited products which are intended to be sold at any temporary location, sidewalk, alley, vacant space or portion thereof as may be authorized by the Provincial Governor.
- OO. Temporary housing – shall mean any tent, trailer, or other structure used for human shelter which is designated or treated as such and not attached to the ground or another structure, or to any utility system on the same premises for more than 30 days.
- PP. Urban barangays – all barangays within and surrounding the commercial areas and those barangays not included in the rural barangays listing.
- QQ. Utensils – shall include any kitchenware, tableware, glassware, cutlery, utensil, container or other equipment with which food or drink comes in contact during storage preparation or serving.
- RR. Undertaking – the care, transport and disposal of the body of deceased persons by any means other than embalming.
- SS. Undertaker – a person who practices undertaking.
- TT. Vermin - a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, bedbugs, mice and rats which are vectors of diseases.

SECTION 4. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE HEALTH OFFICER UNDER THIS CODE. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Code, the Provincial Health Officer (Health Officer for short) shall exercise general powers and functions as will aid him/her in the discharge of his/her functions and it shall be his/her duty to enforce the provisions of this Code.

SECTION 5. RIGHT OF ENTRANCE AND INSPECTION. No person, after being duly notified, shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance to any house, building, vessel, vehicle or other premises, the Health Officer in the discharge of his/her official duties; nor shall any person interfere or obstruct the inspection, examination or vaccination of any occupant of any such house, building, vessel, vehicle or other premises by the Health Officer in the discharge of his/her official duties.

SECTION 6. INTERFERENCE WITH THE POSTING OF PLACARD AND SANITATION RECORDS PROHIBITED. No person, after being duly notified, shall interfere with or obstruct the Health Officer in the posting of any placard in accordance with the requirements of this Code in or on any place or premises; nor shall any person, destroy, mutilate or remove any such placard or sanitation record. In any event, if such placard be concealed, mutilated or torn down, it shall be the duty of the occupant, owner or person in



charge of the premises wherein such placard was posted to return or put to order such notice or placard and to immediately notify the Health Officer of such fact.

CHAPTER II SANITATION MAINTENANCE IN GENERAL

SECTION 7. PREMISES TO BE MAINTAINED IN CLEAN AND SANITARY CONDITION. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent or administrator, lessee, operator, or person in charge of any building, place or premises, whether public or private, as well as all land, water and air vehicles or vessels to maintain the same in clean and sanitary condition satisfactory to the Health Officer. Land, water and air vehicles shall also provide and maintain clean and sanitary depository of human waste in their coaches, buses or vehicles.

SECTION 8. Unsanitary train, coaches or buses shall not be permitted to leave or arrive at their station/destination unless such unsanitary conditions are corrected as shall be determined and approved by the Health Officer.

SECTION 9. Common carriers, jeepneys, trimobiles, caritelas, or any vehicle transporting passengers must always be kept clean and sanitary when plying their trade.

SECTION 10. Drivers and conductors of common carriers, must always wear decent clothes such as at least a T-shirt, but never in tango or without sleeves, and with long pants.

CHAPTER III BUILDING SANITATION

SECTION 11. Subject to existing laws, all existing buildings, as well as buildings that may hereafter be erected, altered, remodeled, relocated or repaired for human habitation, shall be provided with adequate and potable water supply, working plumbing installation and suitable waste water treatment or disposal system, as well as unimpeded storm-water drainage.

SECTION 12. BURNING OF WASTE MATTERS.

- A. Burning shall be confined to approved incinerators.
- B. The open burning of solid waste is prohibited as promulgated by Republic Act No. 9003, also known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.
- C. No waste matter shall be burned which shall cause or produce dense smoke or offensive odor.

SECTION 13. VACATING PREMISES. Upon vacating or abandoning any premises or lot, the occupant thereof shall remove any and all noxious and hazardous materials or waste matter which has been deposited, allowed to come to rest, or permitted to accumulate thereat, and such premises shall be vacated in orderly, clean and noxious-free condition.

SECTION 14. VACANT BUILDINGS. Every person owning, or in charge or exercises control of any vacant building, shall remove therefrom all accumulation of flammable or combustible waste matter or rubbish, and shall securely lock, barricade or otherwise secure all odors, windows, walls and other openings thereof.

SECTION 15. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

- A. Whenever available, the potable water requirements of a building used for human habitation shall be supplied from the existing water works system;
- B. The quality of drinking water from meteoric, surface or underground sources shall conform to the criteria set in the latest approved National Standards for drinking water;

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- C. The design, construction and operation of deep wells for the extraction of groundwater shall be subject to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1067, also known as the Water Code of the Philippines;
- D. The design, construction and operation of independent waterworks system of private housing subdivisions or industrial estates shall be governed by existing laws relating to local waterworks system;
- E. The water piping installations inside buildings and premises shall conform to the provisions of Republic Act No. 1378, also known as the Plumbing Law.

SECTION 16. WASTE WATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

- A. Sanitary sewage from buildings and neutralized or pre-treated industrial waste water shall be discharged directly into the nearest street sanitary sewer of the existing sanitary sewerage system in accordance with the criteria set by Presidential Decree No. 856, also known as the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines, and the National Pollution Control Commission.
- B. All buildings located in areas where there are no available sewerage systems shall dispose their sewage on septic tanks and sub-surface absorption fields.
- C. Sanitary and industrial plumbing installations inside buildings and premises shall conform to the provisions of the National Plumbing Code.

SECTION 17. PEST AND VERMIN CONTROL.

- A. All buildings with or of hollow and/or wood construction shall be provided with rat-proofing.
- B. Garbage bins and receptacles shall be provided with ready means for cleaning and with cover protection against entry of pests and vermin.
- C. Dining rooms for public use without artificial ventilation shall be properly provided with screens to prevent the passage of pests, insects and vermin.

SECTION 18. NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL. Industrial establishments shall be provided with positive noise abatement devices to tone down noise level emanating from equipment and machineries to acceptable limits set down by the Department of Labor and Employment and the National Pollution Control Commission.

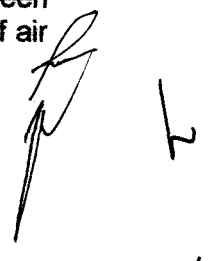
SECTION 19. PIPING MATERIALS. All piping materials used or to be used on buildings shall conform to the standard specifications of the Philippine Standard Council.

SECTION 20. PROPER NATURAL LIGHTING AND VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS. Every building shall be constructed so as to secure and maximize the proper use of natural light and ventilation for the occupants thereof.

SECTION 21. HABITABILITY OF BUILDINGS. No house or building of any character or material shall be used for habitation or as place of work unless such house or building has been found sanitary and suitable for the specific use thereof by the Health Officer.

SECTION 22. HEIGHT OF ROOMS. The height of rooms for dwelling purposes shall not be less than three meters with the exception of open spaces such as porches and balconies. Toilets and bathrooms with bamboo floor with height of 2.50 meters may be allowed.

SECTION 23. HEIGHT OF GROUND FLOOR. Unless constructed on earth, gravel, or sand gill, the minimum distance between the finished grade line and the bottom of the fill or joint of a building intended for human habitation shall be 75 centimeters. If the clearance between the floor and the ground is surrounded by masonry wall, this shall be ventilated by means of air brackets or air opening protected by suitable screens to prevent the passage of rodents.

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SECTION 24. MEZZANINE FLOORS. Intermediate floors constructed in the vertical space between existing floors are called mezzanine floors. Such floors shall be limited in area to not more than 1/2 of the floor area of the room in which it is constructed, and shall have a space of not less than 2 ½ meters from the adjacent floor below and not less than 1 ½ meters from the ceiling. The space above such mezzanine floor shall not be included in the computation of the prescribed height of a room from the floor.

SECTION 25. BUILDINGS LOCATED ON UNSANITARY SITES. No building or structure shall be used as a place for human habitation which is erected on a lot that is located or had been filled-in with dangerous and unsanitary refuse or garbage, or other substances which may have unfavorable effect upon the public. Whenever the Health Officer shall declare that any site is unhealthy for reasons of lack of surface drainage or for other reasons or causes that are likely to affect adversely the health of the people, no building shall be erected in such site until the defect of unhealthful conditions shall have been properly removed or corrected and finally approved and certified by the Health Officer as fit for human habitation.

SECTION 26. BUILDING CONSIDERED UNSAFE FOR HUMAN HABITATION. Whenever the Health Officer finds that a certain building is unsanitary or in such a poor structural condition as to endanger health, life and limbs of occupants, the Health Officer shall notify the Building Officer so that proper inspection may be taken for the purpose of determining whether the building should be declared unsafe for human habitation, who shall, in turn, make the determination of whether the same should be declared condemned. If so declared by the entity concerned, proper legal procedure shall be made by said building official against the owner for the demolition or repair of the building affected.

SECTION 27. SANITARY FACILITIES OF BUILDINGS BEFORE OCCUPANCY. No dwelling house, building or place of business, or portions thereof, whether newly constructed, repaired or added, shall be occupied or inhabited until the sanitary facilities such as toilets, plumbing, lighting, ventilation, sewerage, and drainage for the same are completed and approved by the Health Officer.

SECTION 28. ANNOYING SOUNDS NEAR HOSPITALS OR SCHOOL BUILDINGS. No internal combustion engine, motor, steam engine or any installation which may produce annoying sounds shall be permitted to be installed and/or operated within 100 meters from the nearest school building and 200 meters from the nearest hospital.

SECTION 29. WINDOWS. All buildings intended for human habitation shall be provided with at least one window opening directly to the external open air. The total area of the window or windows shall not be less than 1/10 of the total floor area of the room for which the window is provided.

SECTION 30. AIR SPACE FOR ROOMS. Unless otherwise specified in other sections of this Code, the number of persons occupying an ordinary room shall be limited so as to provide ample air space for such occupants, and which space shall be in no case less than 14 cubic meters for each occupant; and, except when provided with an adequate means of artificial ventilation satisfactory to the Health Officer, no living room, office or workshop shall contain less than nine square meters of floor space.

CHAPTER IV SIDEWALK VENDING AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

SECTION 31. Prior to vending, all sidewalk vendors shall be required to:

- A. Register with the Office of the Treasurer indicating his/her personal data;
- B. Secure a sidewalk vendor identification card after paying an amount equivalent to the cost of the ID card;
- C. Wear at all times said sidewalk vendor ID card prominently displayed in his/her front shirt while selling, vending and/or while tending the products to be sold at the prescribed time and place;

- D. Be responsible in maintaining the cleanliness of the premises where he/she is vending and selling; and
- E. Provide his/her vending premises with a waste bin where he/she shall place his/her garbage and dispose the same after vending hours.

SECTION 32. The sidewalk vendor ID card shall be prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer's Office. For this purpose, the sidewalk vendor's personal data, especially his/her name and classification of products being sold shall be printed in big bold letters approximately 1/2 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;
- C. The classification of the products he is authorized to sell, such as:
 - 1. Agricultural products;
 - 2. Cooked foods and beverages;
 - 3. Dry goods and other articles.
- D. The vendor's recent bust size photo;
- E. The prescribed place and time of vending; and
- F. The vendor's signature, the signatures of the Treasurer and the Provincial Governor.

SECTION 33. The Provincial Treasurer shall be authorized to issue sidewalk vendor ID card at a nominal cost of Twenty Pesos (P20.00) each paid directly to the office. The ID card issued under this Code shall be renewable annually on or before the last working day of February. Instead of issuing a new ID for the succeeding year, a special sticker with the year and the Governor's signature shall be posted on the ID of the sidewalk vendor after having renewed registration with the Office of the Treasurer and shall have paid sticker fee of Ten Pesos (P10.00). Provided, however, that after three (3) years, a new sidewalk vendor ID card shall be re-issued subject to the same cost of Twenty Pesos (P20.00). The ID card shall be non-transferrable.

SECTION 34. Any sidewalk vendor without the required sidewalk vendor ID card shall be strictly prohibited from selling or vending in the Province of La Union. Sidewalk vendors selling food, whether cooked or raw, shall also secure a Health Certificate from the Provincial Health Officer for a fee of Twenty Pesos (P20.00), and renewable annually at Ten Pesos (P10.00) as above provided for vendors.

SECTION 35. All sidewalk vendors shall be allowed to only use handy containers for their products for sale as "bilao/nigo" (winnow), water pail, sacks, small hand carried tables, baskets, bags and the like. All types of stalls, store-type structural platforms, and permanent structures of any kind, unless they are affordable, shall be prohibited.

SECTION 36. 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 Code shall be given 15 days from the approval hereof within which to dismantle the same. If after the prescribed fifteen-day period the sidewalk vendor has not yet dismantled the structure, the Provincial Government through its authorized representative shall dismantle the same at the expense of the sidewalk vendor concerned for the cost of services rendered thereto.

CHAPTER V

ANTI-LITTERING, GARBAGE, RUBBISH AND STREET CLEANING

SECTION 37. No person/s, whether carelessly or intentionally, shall scatter about, throw, place or deposit, allow to fall or to flow into, escape or cause to be scattered any

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garbage, waste paper, scrap or rubbish, cigarette butt, paper/plastic wrapping or bag, obnoxious matter, dung, carrion, dead animal, manure and other similar waste materials, or any filthy, putrid, or offensive substance, or the contents of any vault or cesspool, nor shall urinate or defecate in streets, alleys and sidewalks, barangay multi-purpose buildings, barangay basketball courts and multi-purpose pavements, school buildings, stages and school compounds, sports and athletic grounds and grandstands, parks and plazas, public or private market and their premises, and other similar public place, or on rivers, river banks, esteros, ditch or canals, streams, or similar public or private properties, within the territorial limits of the Province of La Union.

SECTION 38. Every house owner, lessee, owner of store, business or commercial establishment, and administrator of schools and churches shall be required to place or dispose waste matters and rubbish into tidy, disposable reusable plastic bags and other containers and deposit them only in sealed and covered garbage receptacles so that its contents will not spill or scatter about and its putrid or obnoxious odor will be prevented from escaping. The receptacles shall be provided for the purpose by the said house owner, lessee, administrator or owner of store, school and churches, and the said garbage shall be kept by them inside their respective premises and shall be taken out only at such time in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Provincial Engineer.

SECTION 39. In place where there is no garbage collection by the city or municipality, the persons and establishments mentioned in the preceding section hereof shall dispose the garbage either by properly incinerating or burying the same in their respective lots.

SECTION 40. No owner, lessee or occupant of vacant lots shall dump, or allow the dumping or throwing of any garbage, rubbish or junk therein unless a permit is issued upon recommendation by the Health Officer.

SECTION 41. It shall be the duty of residents, transients or occupants of buildings and lots, or if not occupied, the owner thereof to:

- A. Actively participate in all efforts of the government and the people to make the Province of La Union clean, healthful and sanitary;
- B. Be responsible for the cleanliness and sanitation within the premises of such properties; and
- C. Be responsible and answerable for the garbage and rubbish that are dumped on the sidewalk, public passage, street, stream or river adjoining their property.

CHAPTER VI SEWAGE AND CONCRETE DISPOSAL

SECTION 42. SANITARY TOILET REQUIRED IN EVERY HOUSE OR BUILDING. Every house and building used for habitation shall be provided with a sanitary toilet of the type approved by the Health Officer. In areas covered by small houses of light materials or are temporary in nature and which are close to one another, a community toilet constructed at the expenses of the owner concerned may be allowed at the discretion of the Health Officer.

SECTION 43. TOILET ACCOMMODATION. Every building constructed, whether public or private, intended to be used as dwelling quarters, or where persons are to be employed or occupied in any trade or business, or a place of assembly, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable toilet facilities in accordance with the number of people dwelling, or maybe employed, occupied or assembled therein. In all public buildings, theaters, factories, churches and other houses used as places of assembly where persons of both sexes are employed, occupied, or assembled, sufficient, suitable and separate toilet facilities shall be provided for each sex in type approved by the Health Officer and which shall not be less than one seat for every 50 women and one seat and one urinal for every 50 men. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessor, administrator, or agent of a building to allow any person to occupy or assemble therein unless the same is suitable and sufficiently provided with toilet facilities as aforecited.



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SECTION 44. TOILET STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A. **SIZE.** No toilet room shall have a floor area that is less than 1.5 square meters and a height of less than 2.5 meters.
- B. **LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.** All toilet rooms shall have sufficient lighting and ventilation, either natural or artificial, satisfactory to the Health Officer.
- C. **TYPE OF TOILET.** The following types may be used:
 - 1. For expensive buildings, a water sealed toilet and carriage system connected to a septic tank;
 - 2. For houses of light materials, a sanitary pit with water seals; and
 - 3. Any other model or type approved by the Health Officer.

SECTION 45. SANITARY MAINTENANCE. All toilets shall be kept clean and in good repair and no waste water shall be permitted to be exposed to flies, insects, rodents, and/or other animals.

SECTION 46. PUBLIC TOILETS. All government toilets intended for public use shall be under the control and supervision of the Health Officer. The Province shall provide sufficient number of personnel and funds for the proper upkeep of the same. No public toilet shall be constructed other than the water carriage system type, and it shall not be constructed within a distance nearer than 25 meters from food establishments.

SECTION 47. DRAINAGE OF PREMISES AND YARDS. It shall be the duty of any owner, administrator or agent of any building, place of business or premises to provide the yard of the said building, or premises, or place of business with adequate drainage leading to suitable gutter or sub-surface drainage, and causing no nuisance to neighborhood or public.

**CHAPTER VII
WATER SUPPLY**

SECTION 48. PERMIT TO DRILL AND SANITARY PERMIT. No public water system well-intended for human consumption and public use shall be constructed in any place without securing Permit from the Provincial Engineer's Office and Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer.

SECTION 49. SAMPLING OF WATER. No new source of public water supply shall be placed in the service for consumption until a sample of water from such source has been collected by the Health Officer, examined in an approved laboratory, and found to be safe and certified in writing as such for human consumption.

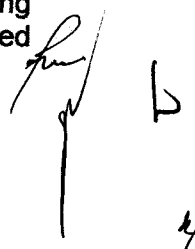
SECTION 50. DISINFECTION OF WELLS, SPRING BASIN, WATER MAINS AND RESERVOIRS. No new or recently repaired pump well or water system used as source of public water supply, nor any pipe or structure through which water is delivered to customers shall be placed in use without first being examined and approved as safe and sanitary, and the water from which shall be subsequently treated or purified.

SECTION 51. WASHING OR BATHING NEAR PUMP WELLS OR ANY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY. Washing or bathing within a radius of 15 meters of any well or any source of water supply shall be unlawful.

SECTION 52. SANITARY SUPERVISION OF WATER SUPPLIES. The sanitary supervision of all public and private water supplies and their sources and surroundings shall be under the Health Officer.

SECTION 53. PERIODICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLY. Water samples from all public pump wells and water system shall be examined bacteriologically as often as possible but in no case longer than every three months. Those that are found unfit for drinking purposes shall be declared as such, the public given notice through placards, and its use closed





and prohibited until such time as the water is again safe for human consumption as determined by the Health Officer.

SECTION 54. SINKING, DRILLING AND SANITARY PROTECTION OF PUMP WELLS. No pump well shall be drilled or sunk within 15 meters from latrine and/or toilet barnyard and/or cesspool. All pump wells must be provided with sufficient drainage so as to completely draw away excess water.

SECTION 55. WATER IN PUBLIC HOUSE. All hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, food stands, parlors and other public eating and drinking establishments shall only use water, whether for drinking purpose or for the preparation of food, either taken from the existing water works system faucets or from other water sources that have previously been approved by the Health Officer. All containers used for water shall be provided with a cover and suitable spout or faucet for drawing. The containers shall at all times be maintained in a sanitary condition. Direct pumping from waterworks system is strictly prohibited.

SECTION 56. BUYING AND SELLING OF POTABLE WATER. No person/s shall be allowed to engage in the business of buying and selling potable water or elsewhere without first securing the necessary permit and Health Certificate from the Health Officer. The equipment used shall be determined by the Health Officer.

CHAPTER VIII HOTELS, LODGING, BOARDING AND TENEMENT HOUSES

SECTION 57. SANITARY PERMIT. No hotel, lodging, boarding house or tenement house shall be operated without first obtaining a Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer. Such Sanitary Permit shall specify the maximum number or persons permitted to dwell therein and shall be displayed at a conspicuous place on the said premises.



SECTION 58. WATER SUPPLY OF HOTELS, LODGING, BOARDING AND TENEMENT HOUSES.

- A. Water supply of hotels, boarding houses, condominiums and/or tenement houses for drinking and culinary purposes shall be adequate, of sanitary quality, and approved by the Health Officer.
- B. Wells or springs used as source of water supply shall be so located and constructed to preclude their population by seepage from cesspools, toilets, sewers, stables, or any surface drainage. The water from such sources shall be obtained by free gravity flow or by approved pump designed and constructed for the delivery of safe and sanitary quality of water.
- C. No common drinking cup shall be allowed. All drinking fountains, when provided, shall be of sanitary design and construction approved by the Health Officer.
- D. All existing wells, private and public, shall not be used unless properly covered, maintained and approved by the Health Officer.

SECTION 59. PROTECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES IN HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES. In all hotels, boarding houses, tenement houses, restaurants, and all other establishments where food is being offered to the public, its lessees, transients or occupants, adequate provisions shall be made for sanitary storage, handling and protection of food supply.

SECTION 60. DISWASHING IN HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES. Adequate facilities, including a plentiful supply of water for washing dishes and utensils shall be provided. Dishes and utensils shall be washed, cleansed and disinfected or sanitized effectively after each use.

SECTION 61. SANITARY MAINTENANCE. Sanitary maintenance in hotels, boarding, lodging, condominium, or tenement houses, shall be kept clean. Wastes offensive or injurious to health shall be effectively removed daily or as often as possible.



SECTION 62. ANIMALS PROHIBITED. Dogs, cats and other pets shall not be kept in hotels, lodging, boarding and tenement houses, except in appropriate kennels placed away and separate from the occupants' living and eating quarters.

SECTION 62.1. REGISTRATION OF DOGS.

- A. No person shall be allowed to keep, care or raise any dog, cats or other pets unless first registered with the Office of the Treasurer for annual registration of Ten Pesos (P10.00).
- B. The owner or keeper of dogs, cats or pets must at all time keep the same tied or placed in a kennel and avoid it from being on the loose.
- C. The Health Officer, or his personnel, shall cause stray dogs, cats or other pets caught and kept in a dog or animal pound which, other than the penalty herein imposed, shall pay the sum of Fifty Pesos (P50.00) per pet for the keeping of such animal. When such pet is unclaimed after five days, the same may be sold at public auction under such rules provided for the purpose.

SECTION 63. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

- A. No person known to be afflicted with any communicable disease shall be employed in any hotel, lodging house, boarding house, condominium and/or tenement house, in any capacity, or admitted thereto unless properly isolated.
- B. When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any hotel, lodging house, boarding house, or tenement house, or any other person to report immediately to the Health Officer the name and address of any individual in such establishments known to have or suspected of having any communicable disease. The person in charge shall not allow the afflicted person to leave or be removed without the permission of the Health Officer.
- C. Whenever there shall occur in any hotel, lodging house, boarding house, condominium and/or tenement house an outbreak of suspected food poisoning or an unusual prevalence of any illness in which fever, diarrhea, sore throat, vomiting, skin eruptions or jaundice is the prominent symptom, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such establishment to report immediately the existence of such outbreak or unusual prevalence of illness to the Health Officer in person, by telephone, or by any other means of communication.

**CHAPTER IX
SANITARY PERMITS AND HEALTH CERTIFICATES**

SECTION 64. The proprietor, manager, in charge, and/or entrepreneurs of the business establishments or trades enumerated in the succeeding section operating within the jurisdiction of La Union shall be required to secure Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer every calendar year, renewable within the first 15 days of every succeeding year. Issuance of the Sanitary Permit shall be solely determined by the Health Officer depending upon local conditions and such rules and regulations necessary for the establishment or trade concerned. The Sanitary Permit shall be as follows:

Republic of the Philippines
Provincial Government of La Union
City of San Fernando, La Union
Office of the Provincial Health Officer

SANITARY PERMIT NO. _____

M (name of owner, in charge, proprietor) owner and/or in-charge of (name of establishment), situated at (location of establishment), after having complied with all sanitary

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requirements governing the above-mentioned establishment and/ or trade, after the necessary inspection has been made thereat, is hereby authorized to conduct the business mentioned above. PROVIDED that non-compliance with verbal or written sanitary orders of the Health Officer, or his/her authorized representative, shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of this Sanitary Permit or for the establishment and/or trade ordered closed.

Given this _____ day of _____, 20_____ at La Union.

APPROVED:

Provincial Health Officer

INSPECTION AGREEMENT

I, _____, as owner or in- charge of the _____, and I, _____, the Sanitation Inspector, do hereby promise and agree to fulfill the requirements in this Permit and of the Sanitation Code of the Province of La Union.

Owner/ In-charge

Sanitation Inspector

SECTION 65. BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS REQUIRED TO SECURE SANITARY PERMIT. The business establishments and/or trades required to secure a Sanitary Permit and whose corresponding fees are to be paid to the Provincial Treasurer of La Union shall be the following:

CLASS I – Hotels, lodging houses, inns, health resorts, bathing resorts or places, bars, snack bars, restaurants, lunch counters, cafeteria, carinderias, meat stalls or counters, ice plants, ice cream factories or parlors, ice drop factories or parlors, refreshments parlors, soft drinks manufactures , packers of wines or juices, native or foreign wine stores, or dealers/manufacturers 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, hard wares, auto spare parts stores, car battery stores and shops, theaters, cinematography, and photo studios, insurance agencies, watch repair shops, books and office supplies stores, milk factories and the like, pomade factories, furniture shops or stores, funeral parlors, tailoring and dress shops, beauty parlors, bakeries, barber shops, pawn shops, iron works and shops, sari-sari stores, massage parlors and spa, pool or billiard halls, bowling dens or alleys, any kind of land or sea or air transportation company, copra or hemp leaders, salt or sugar or corn, rice or parsley dealers, candle or soap factories, lumber dealers, auto, motorcycle or truck dealers or repair shops, gasoline stations, and cockpits.

CLASS II – All other stores, counters, stalls, establishment and/or trade not specified under Class I. They shall also pay such sum as prescribed under the Revenue Code of La Union.

SECTION 66. The following shall be required to secure from the Health Officer a Health Certificate every six months of the year renewable within the first 15 days of every six months with the corresponding fee of Twenty-Five Pesos per semester to be paid to the Provincial Treasurer: proprietors and/or managers and/or in charge and/or entrepreneurs of business establishments and/or trades with Sanitary Permit issued by the Health Officer; meat and fish vendors; all peddlers or sellers of cooked and uncooked food, medicines, drugs, toys, kitchen utensils or refreshments; professional chauffeurs, trucks, buses, automobiles or pick-up conductors; cooks, attendants and all kinds of helpers and employees of any establishment and/or trade where any kind of food, fruit and vegetable, meat, drinks, refreshment, medicine and drug is being manufactured, canned, cooked, repacked, dispensed or mixed, 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 shall also be required to secure the prescribed Health Certificate.

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SECTION 67. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the occupation of hospitality girl/boy who is not over 18 years of age.

SECTION 68. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to employ any man/woman as hospitality girl/boy or dancer of nightclubs; as server, attendant or hostess in beer joints, cocktail lounge or similar establishments; selling or serving beer, liquor or intoxicating drinks in pubs and beer gardens or similar establishments, without securing health certificate showing that she shall have submitted for medico-gynecological examination and microscopic examination of smear taken from the cervix, uterus and suspected lesions in any part of her body for such woman, or the appropriate physical and microscopic examination for such man, from the Health Officer for which a fee of Twenty-Five Pesos (P25.00) shall be paid.

SECTION 69. The Health Officer shall issue the health certificate required in this Code after the examination required in Section 68 hereof shall have been complied and that the person to whom the certificate being issued is not sick with any contagious, communicable or venereal disease and the Health Officer shall annotate in the health certificate 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 the said contagious, communicable or venereal disease shall have been cured and disappeared as certified by the Health Officer or his assistant.

SECTION 70. 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 ink print of the dry seal of the Province of La Union, provided that such photograph was taken not earlier than one month before the date of issue of said certificate and shall also serve as identification card of the employee during his/her hours of service.

SECTION 71. It shall be unlawful for any woman or man to work as hospitality girl or boy in a nightclub or dance in a cabaret, pub, beer garden and similar establishments without first securing an occupational license for which an annual fee of One Hundred Pesos (P100.00) shall be paid.

SECTION 72. SANITARY PERMIT. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a restaurant in the Province who does not possess a valid Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer. Such permit or sanitary clearance shall be posted in a conspicuous place. No Sanitary Permit shall be issued without complying without the requirements of this Code. A person conducting an itinerant restaurant shall also be required to secure a Sanitary Permit. Such permit shall be revoked or temporarily suspended upon orders of the Health Officer at any time upon violation by a holder of any of the terms of this Code.

SECTION 73. PLACARDING OR PUBLIC DISPLAY OF GRADE NOTICE. Every owner, manager, in charge or administrator of restaurants shall display at all times in a conspicuous place within the premises of the restaurant a notice approved by the Health Officer stating the grade of the establishment.

SECTION 74. EXAMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF UNWHOLESOME OR ADULTERATED FOOD OR DRINK. Samples of food drink and other substances may be taken from any establishment encompassed by this Code and examined by the Health Officer as often as may be necessary for the detection of unwholesomeness or adulteration. The Health Officer shall condemn and forbid to sale of, or cause to be removed or destroyed, any food or drink which shall be found unwholesome or adulterated.

SECTION 75. INSPECTION OF RESTAURANTS. The Health Officer or his/her authorized representatives shall inspect every restaurant as often as necessary. In case the Health Officer or his/her authorized representative discover a violation of any item required for the grade, she/he shall make a second inspection after the lapse of such time as s/he deems necessary for the defect to be remedied, and the second inspection shall call for immediate degrading or suspension of permit. One copy of the inspection report shall be posted by the Health Officer upon an inside wall of the restaurant and said inspection report shall not be defaced or removed by any person except the Health Officer. Another copy of the inspection report shall be filed in the records of the Health Officer. The person operating the restaurant

shall, upon the request of the Health Officer, permit access to all parts of the establishment and shall permit copying any or all records of food purchased.

SECTION 76. GRADING OF RESTAURANTS. The grading of 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. WALLS 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 flies.

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. LIGHTING. All rooms in which food or drink is stored, 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 to this 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 clean condition, in good repair, with running water and well lighted and well ventilated. Hand written signs shall be posted in each toilet room.

ITEM 7. WATER SUPPLY. Adequate supply of running and pressurized water of safe and sanitary quality shall be readily accessible to all rooms in which food is prepared or utensils are washed.

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 without first washing hands with soap and water.

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

ITEM 10. CLEANING AND BACTERICIDAL TREATMENT OF UTENSIL 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 contaminating materials. All clothes used by waiters, chefs and other employees shall be clean. Single-service containers shall be used only once. All multi-used eating and drinking utensils, and those used in the preparation or serving foods and drinks shall be thoroughly cleaned and effectively subjected to approved bactericidal process after each usage. Drying clothes, if used, shall be cleaned and shall be used for no other purpose. No article, polisher or other substance containing any cyanide preparation and other poisonous materials 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-service utensils and containers shall be handled in sanitary manner and to be stored in a clean dry place.

ITEM 12. DISPOSAL OF WASTES. All wastes shall be properly disposed of and garbage and trash kept in well-covered, waterproof 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 perishable foods and drinks shall be kept at not higher than 50° Fahrenheit, except when being prepared or served. Wastewater from refrigeration equipment shall be properly disposed of.

ITEM 14. WHOLESOMENESS OF FOOD AND DRINKS. All food and/or drinks shall be cleaned, 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 sweets and desserts shall be served from approved sources. Milk and fluid milk products shall be served in the individual originals in which they were received from the distributor or from a bulk container equipped with an approved dispensing device. All oysters, clams and shellfish shall be from approved sources by the Health Officer.

ITEM 15. STORAGE, DISPLAY AND SERVING OF FOOD AND DRINKS. All food and drinks 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 rodents 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 spit, expectorate, use tobacco in any form, or act in any manner that will contaminate food and drinks, utensils and equipment in rooms where food and drinks are prepared and served.

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 violation by the holder of any provision of this Code, or upon finding that the holder has developed a communicable disease.

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

SECTION 77. GRADES OF RESTAURANTS WHICH MAY OPERATE. From and after three months upon the effectivity of this Code, no restaurant shall be operated within the Province unless it conforms with the Grade "A" or with Grade "B" or approved as itinerant restaurant as defined in this Code; Provided, that when any restaurant fail to qualify on any of these grades, the Health Officer shall be authorized to suspend its operation during a temporary period until the defect shall have been corrected or complied with but in no case shall the suspension exceed 30 days; Provided further, that when any restaurant refuses or knowingly and willfully neglects sanitary corrections or continuously violates any of the provisions of this Code, or fails to comply or correct any defect to qualify on any of the grades within the 30-day period, the Health Officer shall be authorized to close permanently such restaurant.

SECTION 78. REINSTATEMENT OF PERMIT. Any restaurant, the grade of which has been lowered and the display changed accordingly, or the permit of which has been suspended, may, at any time, apply for its upgrading or the continuation of its operation. Within one week



after the receipt of the sanitary application for upgrading or for lifting of suspension to operate, accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that the violated provision/s of this Code have been complied with. The Health Officer shall make an inspection, and thereafter as many re-inspections as s/he deems necessary, to assure him/herself that the applicant has employed effective correct measures to address the violation/s and/or is again complying with higher grade requirements. In case the Health Officer finds favorably, s/he shall award the higher grade applied for or reinstate that sanitary permit which has been suspended.

SECTION 79. DISEASE CONTROL. No person who is affected with any communicable disease, 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 any communicable form or of being a carrier of such disease. If the restaurant owner, manager or administrator suspects that any of his/her employees has contacted any disease in communicable form, or has become a carrier of such disease, he/she shall notify the Health Officer immediately. When, in the opinion of the Health Officer, there exists the possibility of transmission or infection of communicable diseases in any restaurant, the Health Officer shall be authorized to make any or all of the following measures:

- A. Immediate exclusion of the concerned employee from the restaurant.
- B. Immediate closing of the restaurant concerned until no further danger or disease outbreak exist in the opinion of the Health Officer.
- C. Immediate and adequate medical examination of the employee and his/her associates.

CHAPTER X PUBLIC MARKETS

SECTION 80. WATER SUPPLY. All markets and slaughterhouses shall be provided with ample supply of sanitary water sufficient for the cleaning of its premises and the operation of the establishment.

SECTION 81. PARTITION AND SHEDS IN PUBLIC MARKETS PROHIBITED. No partition and sheds or both shall be permitted within a market compound or area except with the previous approval of the Health Officer.

SECTION 82. LIVING OR SLEEPING IN PUBLIC MARKETS PROHIBITED. No person shall dwell, live or sleep in public markets nor provide space, place or equipment for living or sleeping. All fire hazards shall not exist in any form or manner in public markets as determined by the Health Officer or the Fire Department.

SECTION 83. CARE OF STALLS. Stalls and tables used for the sale or exposure of foodstuff shall not be used for sitting or lying upon and no container, basket or any other object no longer used for the sale of food shall be allowed to accumulate or to be within the market. Likewise, all tables shall be provided with refuse receptacles of the type approved by the Health Officer.

SECTION 84. SECTIONING. All markets shall be divided into sections or zones for the purpose of grouping together the same or similar foodstuff or articles in one section and no food article shall be allowed to be sold or exposed in any other section except the one assigned to it; except in cases of emergency and as a matter of temporary measure. Provided, with the prior approval of the Health Officer and concurrence of the Treasurer, food and other articles may be sold in a designated section. The construction and arrangement of stalls within the market shall be subject to the approval of the Health Officer.

SECTION 85. PUBLIC MARKET AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE. All animals for public consumption shall be slaughtered at the municipal/city abattoir.

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SECTION 86. SANITARY DISPOSAL OF ABATTOIR WASTES. The person in-charge of slaughterhouses shall be responsible for the sanitary disposal of all wastes incidental to its operation in a manner satisfactory to the Health Officer.

SECTION 87. SLAUGHTERING AND DRESSING OF LIVESTOCK. No animal intended for public consumption shall be butchered unless previously observed, examined and found to be in a healthy condition by a competent veterinarian appointed by the Health Officer. The butchering of such animals shall be done in a humane manner and at least two hours before the meat is offered for sale. The dressing, transportation and other handling shall be done in a manner approved by the Health Officer.

SECTION 88. SALE OF FRESH FOODS. Unless otherwise authorized by the Health Officer, no fresh meat, fresh fish, fresh milk or other fresh foods that easily decay or contaminated shall be offered for sale outside public markets, and such foods shall always be protected from flies, dust and other contaminating agents.

SECTION 89. FOODS IN STATE OF DECOMPOSITION. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale in any market or elsewhere any food that is already in the state of decomposition, or that is contaminated or was adulterated, or that has been forbidden for human consumption by the Health Officer or by the police authorities upon the request of the former. It shall also be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale hot meat, otherwise known as "double dead", or the meat of an animal which has died of causes other than the procedure used and approved at the slaughterhouse.

SECTION 90. TRANSPORTATION OF MEAT. No meat and/or meat products shall be transported from the slaughterhouse to the public market or to any establishment where meat and/or meat products are sold without the necessary papers certifying that the same has passed the necessary health and quarantine requirements. For this purpose, all persons dealing with and handling these meat and/or meat products shall be required to secure Health Certificate from the Health Officer. All vehicles used in the transport of these meat and/or meat products shall be well-maintained and always in sanitary and safe condition.

CHAPTER XI SARI-SARI STORES AND BAKERIES

SECTION 91. SANITARY PERMIT. It shall be unlawful for any person to open and operate a sari-sari store and/or bakery without first securing a Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer.

SECTION 92. LIGHTS, VENTILATION AND DRAINAGE. Every sari-sari store and/or bakery shall be adequately lighted and ventilated. The ground shall be made of concrete or any other materials approved by the Health Officer. No stagnant water shall be allowed to remain in or around the store or bakery.

SECTION 93. HEALTH AND NEATNESS OF VENDOR. Every vendor in a sari-sari store or every baker in a bakery shall be required to have a valid Health Certificate issued by the Health Officer and shall wear clean and proper clothing, hair net, gloves and shall keep his hands and finger nails always clean and short.

SECTION 94. PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOOD. It shall be the duty of the owner or persons in charge of a sari-sari store or bakery to keep all food which requires no further cooking before they are eaten to protect and cover the same with wire screen, or to keep and display the same in screened or adequately protected showcases which can easily be inspected and cleaned and protected from dust, insects and deleterious materials.

Bread, cakes and other unwrapped foods shall not be handled with bare hands. Slicers, spoons or forks shall be provided and be kept sanitary in every sari-sari store and bakery for handling and picking.

SECTION 95. GARBAGE AND RUBBISH. Every sari-sari store and bakery shall be provided with covered garbage receptacles of the type approved by the Health Officer wherein

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all rubbish shall be kept until disposed in the approved manner once a day. The owner or operator shall be responsible in keeping free of rubbish, garbage and refuse the store or bakery area within a radius of five meters.

CHAPTER XII BARBER SHOPS AND BEAUTY PARLORS

SECTION 96. ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED. Included under this chapter are barber shops, hair dressing establishments, manicuring or parlor shops, whether or not free of charge or hire.

SECTION 97. SANITARY PERMIT REQUIRED. No person or entity shall establish or operate any barbershop, hairdressing, manicuring or parlor establishment without obtaining a Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer.

SECTION 98. SANITARY MAINTENANCE. Any person in charge of any such establishment shall maintain the same in a clean and sanitary state at all times.

SECTION 99. HEALTH CERTIFICATE. No person shall be employed in any capacity in such establishment without possessing a valid Health Certificate issued by the Health Officer.

SECTION 100. SANITARY SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS.

- A. Washing hands. The hands of the worker shall be washed with soap and water or with 70% rubbing alcohol before serving each customer.
- B. Hair brushes and combs. Hair brushes, combs, scissors, blades and all other equipment or tools used shall be kept clean at all times and sanitized after each use.
- C. Shaving rugs, brushes and finger bowls. Shaving rugs, towels, brushes, finger bowls and similar equipment shall be thoroughly rinsed with hot water or sanitized after each use.
- D. Separate clean towel for each customer. There shall be a separate clean towel (cloth or paper towel) for each customer. The hand resters shall be covered with a clean towel or tissue paper for each customer.
- E. Customer with skin eruptions. After handling a customer affected with skin eruptions or swelling containing puss, the hand of the attendants shall be disinfected immediately by thoroughly washing them with soap and water followed by rinsing alcohol (70%) (80%) or by the use of some equally effective disinfectant. The instruments used shall be made safe immediately after each use by washing soap and water and dipping for one minute in 10% commercial formalin or three minutes in alcohol (70%) (80%) or by the use of equally effective disinfectant. No cup or brush which has been used for shaving of a customer afflicted with any infectious disease shall be used for other customers unless the cup shall have been emptied and cleaned with boiling water and with fresh soap; and the brushes shall likewise first be sterilized by immersion in equally effective disinfectant.
- F. Prohibited use of the powder puff or sponge. No powder puff or sponge shall be used in any such establishment.
- G. Smoking or eating. No operator or attendant shall be allowed to smoke or eat while serving a customer.

SECTION 101. POSTING OF REGULATIONS. The person in charge of every barbershop, beauty parlor, hairdressing or manicuring establishment shall post conspicuously in such establishment a copy of the regulation embodied under Chapter XII of this Code.

CHAPTER XIII PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND AMUSEMENTS



SECTION 102. PERMIT AND SANITARY CLEARANCE NECESSARY. No theater, cockpit movie house, nightclub, bowling and billiard hall, resort, recreation hall or any other place of amusement or assembly shall be operated without the Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer.

SECTION 103. HEALTH CERTIFICATE NECESSARY. No person shall be employed in any capacity in such places without possessing a valid Health Certificate issued by the Health Officer.

SECTION 104. 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 50 men, and each for every fraction thereof, to be calculated on the maximum capacity of the establishment.

SECTION 105. 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, in conformity with the provisions of this Code.

SECTION 106. Smoking shall not be allowed inside movie houses nor shall moviegoers be allowed in public conveyances, jeepneys and buses within the territorial jurisdiction of the Province.

CHAPTER XIV

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

SECTION 107. It is hereby prohibited for any person or persons to construct stables (quadra), whether for domestic or commercial purpose, within the commercial districts or within two kilometer radius from commercial districts or within a distance of 20 meters from any neighbor or residential dwelling.

SECTION 108. All stables shall always be kept clean and sanitary by the burying or proper disposal of all waste matters to avoid the spread of diseases, to contain foul smell emanating therein, and to eliminate breeding places for flies, mosquitoes and similar insects.

SECTION 109. It shall be 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, or 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, the distance shall not be less than 20 meters from such places.

SECTION 110. Pigpens and poultry houses constructed outside the limits specified in the foregoing sections must always be kept clean and sanitary by burying or proper disposal of all waste matters to get rid of the obnoxious odor and to avoid breeding places for flies.

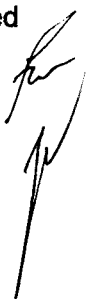
SECTION 111. Any owner of pigeons, stables and poultry houses which are existing during the passage of this Code but are constructed in contravention with the provisions thereof shall be given a grace period of 60 days from the date of approval within which to comply. Failure to comply within the said period, the Health Officer shall be authorized to impose sanctions such as suspension or complete closure of the said pigpen, stable or poultry house.

CHAPTER XV

NUISANCE AND OFFENSIVE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

SECTION 112. Anything that annoys or is injurious to health shall be considered nuisance. For the purpose of this Code, the following are considered nuisance:

- A. Dark, damp and dilapidated buildings;
- B. Buildings with infested 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, rice and corn barn;
- K. Depositing of offensive substances in street and harbors;
- L. Receptacles which serve as breeding places for flies and mosquitoes;
- M. Dead animals;
- N. Noxious odors;
- O. Industrial wastes; and
- P. Any other matter as enumerated above.

SECTION 113. 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 public slaughterhouses which come under special regulations pertaining thereto, and 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 or handicrafts where lead, arsenic, mercury, phosphorus or other poisonous substances are used, or any obnoxious trade or offensive business; 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 articles used for printing purposes are hereby excluded from the meaning of unwholesome trade, business or occupation.

SECTION 114. CLOSURE OR REMOVAL. Whenever the Health Officer shall declare offensive or unwholesome any business, trade or occupation, or dangerous to health, such establishment shall be closed or transferred to a suitable location assigned to the appropriate kind of industry by existing ordinance, if any. When no such zoning ordinance exists, the Health Officer shall determine the location and availability of the place.

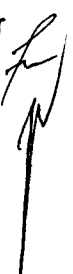
SECTION 115. AUTHORITY OF THE HEALTH OFFICER TO ABATE ANY NUISANCE. The Health Officer shall have the authority to order any nuisance abated and it shall be the duty of the owner, manager or agent of person whose acts, default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues to abate the same.

SECTION 116. SANITARY PERMIT. No unwholesome or offensive business or trade shall be established or operated without first securing a Sanitary Permit from the Health Officer.

CHAPTER XVI DISPOSAL OF DEAD PERSONS

SECTION 117. BURIAL GROUNDS. Subject to the final approval of the Health Officer, the following requirement 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 Code.
- B. A burial ground shall at least be 25 meters away 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 similar distance from any water source.



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SECTION 118. BURIAL REQUIREMENTS. The burial of remains shall be subject to the following requirements:

- A. No remain shall be buried without a Death 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 or the secretary of the city or municipal council where, or a councilor of the municipality or city where the death occurred. The death certificate shall be forwarded to the local civil registrar 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 1.5 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 or municipal government.
- E. The burial of remains in city or municipal burial grounds shall not be prohibited on account of race, nationality, regional 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, s/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 prosecutor. 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 unnamable remains of a person shall remain unburied longer than 48 hours after death.
- H. When the cause of death is dangerous communicable disease, the remains shall be buried within 12 hours after death. The body shall not be taken to any place of public assembly. Only adult members of the family of the deceased shall be permitted to attend the funeral.

SECTION 119. DISINTERMENT REQUIREMENTS. Subject to the final approval of the Health Officer and/or from lawful orders of the courts, disinterment of remains shall be subject to the following requirements:

- A. Permission to disinter remains of persons who died of non-dangerous communicable diseases shall be granted after a burial period of three years.
- B. Permission to disinter remains of persons who died of dangerous communicable diseases shall be granted after a burial period of five years.
- C. Disinterment of remains covered in paragraphs A and B of this section shall be permitted within a shorter time than that prescribed in special cases, subject to the approval of the Health Officer or his/her duly authorized representative.
- D. In cases of disinterment, the remains shall be disinfected and placed in durable and sealed container prior to final disposal.

SECTION 120. FUNERAL AND EMBALMING ESTABLISHMENTS. These establishments shall be subject to the following requirements:

- A. **SCOPE OF INCLUSION.** For purposes of this Section, the requirements prescribed herein shall be applied and enforced to all funeral chapels, embalming establishments and morgues.
- B. **SANITARY PERMIT.** No establishment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be operated without a necessary sanitary permit issued by the Health Officer or his/her duly authorized representative. This permit shall be revoked in case of any violation of the provisions of this Code.
- C. **CLASSIFICATION.** Funeral establishments shall be classified in three categories as follows:
 - 1. Category I – Establishments with chapel, embalming facilities and offering funeral services.
 - 2. Category II – Establishments with chapel 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.
- E. **EMBALMING AND DRESSING ROOMS.** The following requirements shall apply:
 1. Embalming and dressing rooms for the dead shall 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 shall 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 constructed that all washings and body fluids shall flow to a drain connected to the waste piping system of the building or a septic tank.
 5. Embalmers and their assistants shall use rubber gloves when working.
 6. Washing facilities with soaps, detergents and germicidal solutions shall be provided for the use of the working personnel.

CHAPTER XVII DISPOSAL OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE

SECTION 121. PROHIBITED ACT. It is hereby prohibited to burn agricultural waste such as rice straws, farm residues and other biodegradable farm wastes for compost making.

SECTION 122. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION. The Provincial Government of La Union hereby requires all farmers of La Union to utilize excess rice straws, farm residues and other biodegradable wastes for compost making. Piled rice hays along the roads shall not be burned and shall be returned and spread over the fields.

The Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and the respective Municipal/City Agriculture Offices shall undertake a massive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) program on this ordinance in the monitoring of farmers in rapid composting technology.

SECTION 123. Terms in this Ordinance shall mean as follows:

- a. Farm Residues - are of a wide variety of types that can potentially be used for energy applications, such as straw or husks, animal manures and slurries, animal bedding such as poultry litter, and grass silage.
- b. Organic-based Agriculture - judicious use of chemical fertilizers in combination with organic fertilizers or compost from farm wastes.
- c. Rapid Composting Technology - a technology that hastens the decomposition of organic materials with the application of "trichoderma harzianum". Such composting takes only a month as compared to conventional composting which takes 3-4 months.
- d. Compost - an organic material derived from biodegraded wastes and residues that can be used as fertilizer.
- e. Person - any person, juridical, or entity engaged in burning or cause to burn rice hay and other agricultural farm wastes.

SECTION 124. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

First offense – fine of P500.00;
Second Offense – fine of P1,000.00
Third Offense and succeeding offenses – fine of P2,500.00 or imprisonment of not more than 2 months, or both, upon the discretion of the Court.

- a. Landowner ordering the tenant for the burning of rice hay and other agricultural farm waste is not exempted from this Ordinance and be penalized as well.

First offense – fine of P500.00;

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Second Offense – fine of P1,000.00

Third Offense and succeeding offenses – fine of P2,500.00 or imprisonment of not more than 2 months, or both , upon the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 125. EXEMPTION. The following are exempted from this Ordinance:

- a. Burning of Rice Husks to practice Carbonized Rice Husks (CRH) and used as ameliorants and salt production.
- b. Burning of Rice Straws and other farm wastes in identified Tungro and Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB) diseases infested areas.

CHAPTER XVIII PENALTY PROVISIONS

SECTION 126. PENALTIES.

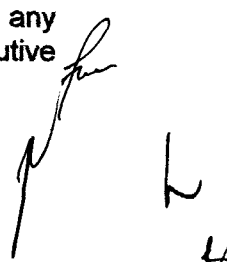
- A. For violation of Sections 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 36, 37, 38, 53, 81, 82, 86, 94, 100, 101, 106 and 107, fine of One Hundred Pesos (P100.00) or an imprisonment of not exceeding one month or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.
- B. For violation of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 30, 39, 40, 41, 42, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 79, 85, 87, 88, 90, 93, 95, 97, 99, 102, 103, 109, 111, 112, 119 and 122 shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (P100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) or an imprisonment of not exceeding one month but not more than six months or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.
- C. For violation of Section 44, 89 and 104, the guilty person or party shall be penalized with a fine of not less than Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) but not more than Two Thousand Pesos (P2,000.00) or an imprisonment of not less than six months but not more than one year or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.
- D. Any violation of any other provision of this Code not covered by the preceding section shall be penalized as follows:
 1. First Offense – Reprimand
 2. Second Offense – A fine of One Hundred Pesos (P100.00)
 3. Third Offense – A fine of not more than Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) or imprisonment of not more than one month or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.
 4. Fourth Offense and succeeding offenses – A fine of not more than Two Thousand Pesos (P2,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than one month but not more than six months or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.
- E. The fines to be imposed as stated above shall be acknowledged with the issuance of official receipts from the Office of the Treasurer.

CHAPTER XIX MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 127. IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY. The Provincial Health Officer and other health officers of the Province 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 all concerned agencies, as it may deem necessary.

SECTION 128. SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSE. On matters not provided for in this Code, any existing applicable laws and their corresponding implementing rules and regulations, executive orders and relevant issuances issued therefore shall apply in supplemental manner.

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SECTION 129. REPEALING CLAUSE. All ordinances, local laws or parts thereof inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 130. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. If, for any reason, any section or provision of this ordinance is declared unconstitutional, or inconsistent with any national law, other sections or provisions thereof, which are not affected thereby, shall continue to be in full force and effect.


SECTION 131. EFFECTIVITY. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991.

APPROVED."

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance.


CARIDAD J. VILUAN
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:


AUREO AUGUSTO Q. NISCE
Vice-Governor
Presiding Officer


FRANCISCO "KIT" C. ORTEGA, JR.
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


JOSE MARIA "PEPE" C. ORTEGA
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


JOAQUIN C. OSTREA, JR.
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


REYNALDO M. MOSUELA
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


VICTORIA L. ARAGON
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


ROLANDO V. RIVERA
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


ROBERT B. MADARANG, JR.
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


RUPERTO A. RILLERA, JR.
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


ALFREDO PABLO R. ORTEGA
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


MANUEL "MANNIX" R. ORTEGA, JR.
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

APPROVED:


MANUEL C. ORTEGA
Governor