

Mayor Carmelo "Pogi" Lazatin Jr. and Dr. Froilan Canlas check the readiness of the RLMMC in accepting Covid-19 patients.

CONTRIBUTED PHOTO

## AC hospital workers swab-tested every 2 weeks

ANGELES CITY — Medical staff handling coronavirus-infected patients at the Rafael Lazatin Memorial Medical Center, better known as the Ospital ning Angeles, here are subjected to swab tests every two weeks, local officials

said. This, as 24 new cases in the last four days increased the Covid-19 cases in the city to 115, Mayor Carmelo "Pogi" Lazatin Jr. said Tuesday. To date, the RLMMC is reported to be already at full capacity with 12 ac-

tive Covid-19 patients admitted.

"Ginagawa natin yung swab tests for our medical staff na nag-come in contact with Covid-19 patients every two weeks to make sure maayos ang kalusugan nila at walang Covid-19 symptoms

na mag-mamanifest sa kanila," Dr. Froilan Canlas, officer-in charge of RLMMC, said in a statement.

"Importante na ma-monitor natin yung health conditions ng mga medical staff natin para

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### IN KEEPING WITH PANDEMIC TIMES

# No public celebration of Virgen de los Remedios' coronation

BY BONG Z. LACSON

**C**ITY OF SANFERNANDO — This year's re-enactment of the canonical coronation of Pampanga's patroness will be totally different from the usual celebrations in the past 63 years.

On this its 64<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the coronation rites themed "Virgen de los Remedios, Kayantabe king Pamanintun Lunas, Kasaup king Pamiya Lingap" will be observed "with simplicity and austerity." Meaning, the absence of the thousands of the Catholic faithful congregating at open public spaces, at

the Capitol grounds in recent years, to attend Mass and the "crowning" of the image of the Virgen de los Remedios.

In his Circular Letter No. 50, Series of 2020, issued August 11 "on the feast of St. Clare of Assisi," Archbishop Florentino Lavarias cited that "the most essen-

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## Prices, supply of goods in CL stable

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO -- Prices and supply of basic needs and prime commodities in Central Luzon have remained stable, based on the monitoring of the Department of Trade and Industry.

From August 3 to 7, the DTI price monitoring teams in provincial offices monitored 192 groceries and supermarkets selling basic needs and prime commodities. A total of 613 items under the basic needs categories were checked and

241 prime commodities were also monitored.

"Based on their monitoring, all of the items were within the suggested retail price (SRP) table set by DTI in September 2019. While the price freeze for basic goods has already been lifted since June 15, the SRP table for September 2019 is still the current basis for the prices of goods in the market," DTI regional director Judith Angeles said.

The report of the DTI monitoring teams also

noted that that inventory of grocery stocks is sufficient and adequate, with levels ranging from one week to eight weeks.

Replenishment of delivery of supplies to stores range from weekly for Aurora, twice to thrice a week for Bataan, daily to every other week in Pampanga and twice a week or weekly in Zambales.

"The teams also reported that sardines, noodles and canned goods remain to be the

PAGE 5 PLEASE



**BUSINESS UPDATE.** CIAC president-CEO Aaron Aquino (R) discusses the status of the lease agreements and business arrangements entered into by the Clark Development Corp. but located in the Clark Civil Aviation Complex with CDC president-CEO Noel Manankil during a meeting between the two agencies.

PHOTO COURTESY OF CIAC-CCO



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# 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche ng SAP natanggap na ng 1.2-M pamilya

LUNGSOD NG SAN FERNANDO -- May kabuuang 1,219,777 mahihirap na pamilya sa Gitnang Luzon na hindi kasapi ng Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program ang natanggap na ang second tranche ng kanilang ayuda sa ilalim ng Emergency Subsidy Program-Social Amelioration Program o ESP-SAP ng Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Ayon kay DSWD regional director Marites Maristela, ang mga tumanggap ay dumaan sa masusing balidasyon bago pinagkalooban ng panibagong tulong alinsunod sa Republic Act 11469 o Bayanihan to Heal as One Act.

Una na riyan ang pagsusumite ng mga lo-

kal na pamahalaan ng encoded at uploaded na social amelioration card forms ng mga paid beneficiaries ng first tranche sa DSWD Region III.

Matapos nito ay nagsagawa ng validation at deduplication ang DSWD Region III upang matiyak ang eligibility ng mga benepisyaryo.

Ang validated list mula sa Region III ay isinailalim muli sa inter-regional deduplication sa lebel ng DSWD Central Office. Nai-cross match din ito sa datos ng ipa pang ahensya na nagkaloob ng SAP gaya ng Department of Finance-Social Security System at Department of Labor and Employment.

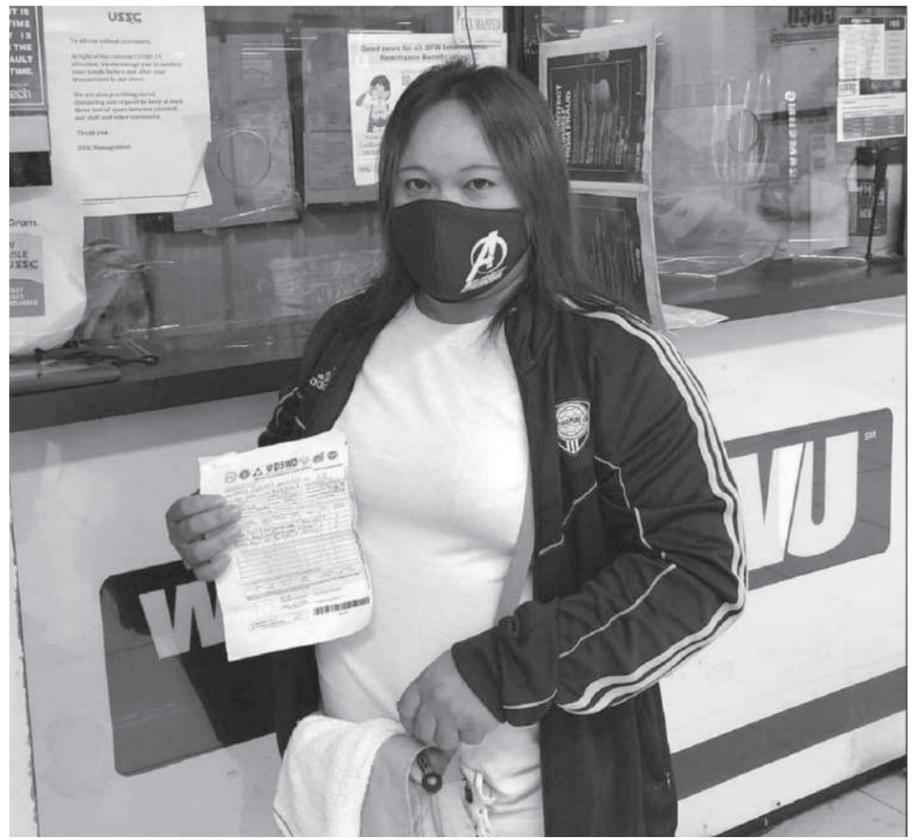
At panghuli, ang final list ay ginawan ng pay-

roll at ipinamahagi na ang ayuda sa kanila sa pamamagitan ng digital payments at direct payout para sa mga nasa malalayong lugar.

Hanggang Agosto 10, kabuuang 1,215,446 ang natanggap ang kanilang second tranche sa pamamagitan ng digital payment habang 4,331 naman ang sa pamamagitan ng direct payout. Nagkakahalaga pa rin ito ng P6,500 na ibinase sa minimum wage ng rehiyon.

Ang pagkabahagin ng mga tumanggap: 78,954 sa Bataan; 322,795 sa Bulacan; 321,645 sa Nueva Ecija; 249,311 sa Pampanga; 173,404 sa Tarlac; at 73,668 sa Zambales.

—Carlo Lorenzo J. Datu/PIA 3



Ipinapakita ng isang benepisyaryo ang natanggap mula sa SAP.

**KUHA NG DSWD-3**



J&J employees take on the challenge to quitting smoking with their Nicotine Polacrilex (Nicorette) 2mg Medicated Chewing Gum Menthol Mint and Quit Guide. **CONTRIBUTED PHOTO**

## J&J Philippines extends smoking cessation support to employees during community quarantine

AS FILIPINOS continue to adjust to the changing situations under community quarantine, Johnson & Johnson (Philippines), Inc. ("J&J Philippines") is extending support to their employees who wish to quit smoking for good, as part of their Operation Quit global campaign.

The program is the latest of many wellness programs made available by the company to ensure the health and wellbeing of their employees.

Over a 12-week period, interested participants will be supplied with packs of Nicotine Polacrilex (Nicorette) 2mg Medicated Chewing Gum, J&J's Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) product, along with a Quitting Booklet and motivational materials to assist them in their quitting journey.

Nicotine Polacrilex (Nicorette) comes in a 2mg medicated chewing gum format and is designed to help willing smokers manage their cravings and withdrawal symptoms while on the road to quitting smoking for good.

The initiative was extended to all 1,500 employees of J&J Philippines as well as their friends and families via a sign up form on the Nicorette Philippines website.

"As a company, we are committed to the health and wellbeing of our employees, especially during these difficult and uncertain times," J&J Philippines Director for Human Resources and Corporate Contributions Sean Zantua said.

He added, "For us, this program aims to inspire and motivate those within our network to continue on in their quitting journey, and to assure them that they are sup-

ported."

J&J Philippines Managing Director Raghu Krishnan shared, "Our expertise in smoking cessation globally has shown us that quitting smoking is different for each person. With this program, we wanted to ensure that our employees and their families have the assistance they need in order to quit smoking more effectively."

Nicotine Polacrilex (Nicorette) is a product under J&J Philippines' consumer health portfolio and will be made available for purchase to Filipino consumers in select retail stores by September 2020.

To know more about Nicotine Polacrilex (Nicorette) in the Philippines, you may visit [www.nicorette.com.ph](http://www.nicorette.com.ph).

—Press release

## Covid-19 sa Bataan: 498 kumpirmadong kaso

NI ERNIE ESCONDE

LUNGSOD NG BALANGA -- Isa ang naitalang bagong namatay sa coronavirus disease sa Bataan kaya umakyat na sa 14 ang bilang ng mga pumanaw na samantalang tumaas naman sa 498 ang mga kumpirmadong kaso, sabi ni Gov. Albert Garcia nitong Martes.

Ayon sa governor, ang bagong nasawi ay isang 60-anyos na babae mula sa lungsod na ito.

Sa huling ulat ng provincial health office Lunes ng gabi, tatlo ang bagong kumpirmadong kaso ng Covid-19 na ang isa ay 22-anyos na lalaking mula sa Mariveles na merong travel history sa Olongapo at nagkaroon ng close contact sa nagpositibo sa Covid-19.

Ang dalawang iba pa ay pawang mga in-patient sa ospital sa lalawigan. Sila ay 60-anyos na babae mula sa Bal-

anga City at 69-anyos na lalaki mula sa Mariveles.

Samantala, umabot na sa 298 ang bilang ng nakarekober matapos may apat na bagong pasyenteng gumaling na kabilang ang isang sanggol at isang bata.

Ang mga ito ay isang 38-anyos at 2-anyos na parehong babae mula sa Abucay at 17 araw na gulang na babaeng sanggol at 40-anyos na babae, kapwa mula sa Mariveles.

Ayon sa PHO, ang bilang ng mga aktibong kaso ay 186. May 8,672 ang nagnegatibo na at 343 ang naghihintay ng resulta mula sa 9,513 na sumailalim na sa pagsusuri.

"Upang hindi na dumami ang kaso ng Covid-19, patuloy ang ating tagubilin na sundin ang mga safety protocol para makontrol ang pagtaas ng bilang ng apektado ng virus sa ating lalawigan," paalaala ni Garcia.

### NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **ROGELIO GALANG DUJA** who died intestate on May 1, 2019 in Angeles City executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on his estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 2, B-2 of the subd. plan Psd-03-149570, being a portion of Lot B, Psd-03-115997 LRC Rec. No. ) situated in the Barrio of Sinura, Mun. of Porac, Prov. of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 042-2011015764, before Notary Public Carlota N. Dela Cruz-Manalo as per Doc No. 416, Page No. 85, Book No. XXIII, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: August 3, 10 & 17, 2020

### NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **MAMERTO DELA CRUZ MENDOZA** who died intestate on November 23, 2019 in San Ildefonso, Bulacan executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Waiver of Rights on his estate, more particularly described as motor vehicles, to wit:

MAKE	MOTOR NO.	CHASSIS NO.	YEAR	PLATE NO.
ISUZU	12PE1-143441	EXR82D1-3000882	1995	RFK327
ISUZU	6WA1-115286	CYL50V2-3000025	1997	RKV350
ISUZU	6WA1-106237	CYM50V1-3002240	1995	RJP781
ISUZU	10PE1-173797	CXMB1V2-3000138	1996	RMD614
ISUZU	6WA1-108486	CYM50V1W-3000281	1996	031662 (AAR1062)
MITSUBISHI	8DC9-427644	FP-415D-650410	1994	RJF472

before Notary Public Ryann T. Rueda as per Doc No. 359, Page No. 73, Book No. VIII, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

# NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Place of Assignment: **Mabalacat City College, Mabalacat City**  
Position Title: **College President/College Administrator**  
Plantilla Item No.: **MC-18-CP-01**  
Salary/Job/Pay Grade: **29**  
Education: **Doctorate Degree**  
Work Experience: **Proven track record as an administrator, whether in public or private, for at least five (5) years**

#### Additional Qualification for MCC President:

- A natural-born Filipino
- He/she must not be convicted of any administrative offense or of any crime involving moral turpitude, wherein the penalty is more than six (6) months.

#### Instruction/Remarks:

Interested and qualified applicants should signify their interest in writing to be addressed to Hon. Crisostomo C. Garbo, OIC President of Mabalacat City College/City Mayor, Local Government Unit, Mabalacat City. Attach the following documents to the application letter and send it to the address below not later than August 31, 2020.

#### Documents:

Interested applicants must submit one (1) set of original and three (3) photocopies of the following documents:

- Formal application letter
- Detailed Curriculum Vitae
- Documents in support of the data stated in the Curriculum Vitae
- Proposed Vision Mission and Development Goals for Mabalacat City College (MCC)
- Certificates/Clearances from the following government agencies, obtained not more than one (1) month from the date of filing of application, indicating applicant has no pending administrative and/or criminal case:
  - Sandiganbayan
  - Civil Service Commission (CSC)
  - National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)
  - Municipal/Regional Trial Court
  - Ombudsman (for government employees)
  - Institution/Company where applicant is presently employed
- Duly accomplished CSC Form 212 made under oath

**QUALIFIED APPLICANTS** are advised to hand in personally or through courier their application to:

Office of the President  
Mabalacat City College  
Rizal St, Barangay Dolores, Mabalacat, Pampanga

**APPLICATIONS WITH INCOMPLETE DOCUMENTS SHALL NOT BE ENTERTAINED.**

For any queries, contact Ms. Kris Janey E. Marucut thru:  
info.mabalacatcitycollege@gmail.com

## GENERAL NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF SLEEKTECH PTE. LTD.

Please be advised that the SLEEK PTE. LTD. (Representative Office) with principal office at Metro Angeles, 2F Supermarket Bldg., Nepo Ave., Pulung Maragul, Angeles City 2009 will be dissolved by a majority vote of directors and representative agent. All debts owed to SLEEK PTE. LTD. (Representative Office) and all claims against the corporation will be received by the undersigned, at the business address set forth above.

(SGD) ATTY. RICARDO MANUEL CHAN  
Representative Agent

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020



**Holistic Living**  
Riza Shanti Lim

## Avocado for dessert, health and beauty

AS I was mixing my avocado flesh with milk, honey and walnuts excitedly, my Italian friend watched me in curiosity and awe - for in the US, Europe, South America, Australia and even in Japan, avocados are used mainly in sandwiches, salad, dips and soups, but hardly in a dessert!

Avocado (*Persea Americana*), which comes from the Spanish word - *aguacate* - originated from Nahuatl word - *ahuacatl*, which also refers to testicles - perhaps because of the similarity in shape of the body part and the fruit. It is also known as alligator fruit, avocado pear or butter fruit. Originating from South-Central Mexico, this fruit is popular in Mexican dishes, a base to a guacamole dip, usually paired with corn tortillas chips - a wonderful treat to the tummy - not only because of its savory taste, but also for its supportive effect to the digestive system.

I know some people who are hesitant to eat avocado, because of its high fat content. While this is true, avocado contains monounsaturated fats or good fats, which is necessary for the function of the body systems. This heavenly fruit contains more than 20 vitamins and minerals.

The right amount of intake is 50 grams or 1/3 portion, medium size avocado, daily or as prescribed by your health caregiver.

#### Health benefits

**Bones and joints:** Avocado is rich in anti-inflammatory properties, such as phytosterols, beta-sitosterol, campesterol and stigmasterol. Studies show that oil extracts from avocado alleviate arthritis and joints pain, boost bone health, and ward off osteoporosis.

**Digestion and weight loss:** Plenti-

ful in insoluble fiber, avocado prevents constipation and a good cleansing agent for the stomach. Fiber takes longer to digest. It gives a feeling of fullness, which prevents you from excessive eating, makes you shed weight. It is low in carbs, hence, kicks up weight loss.

**Cardiovascular system:** Powered with anti-oxidants and high in healthy fat, avocado lowers cardio-vascular inflammation, neutralizes LDL, HDL and triglycerides levels and strengthens the heart. It reduces the risk of stroke and heart attack.

**Blood pressure:** Loaded with potassium and low in sodium, it eases tension in the blood vessel and circulation, which stabilizes blood pressure.

**Eye sight:** Packed with vitamin A, lutein and zeaxanthin, the two potent antioxidants, protect the tissues of the eyes from macular degeneration due to aging, damage from the ultra violet light exposure and free radicals.

**Pregnancy and depression:** Abundant with folic acid or folate, avocado nutrients aid in the fetal development, block potential birth defects on babies, stimulate bone health of the mother and decrease depression. Folate stops the build-up of homocysteine that obstructs the flow of blood to the brain which affects mental health.

#### Beauty glow

**For radiant and youthful skin:** Mash one avocado fruit meat, add a teaspoon of fresh lemon juice, blend it together. Afterwards, apply it on your clean face, neck and body. Let it stay for 15 minutes and wash it off with warm water and natural soap.

Choose to be healthy and beautiful always. Eat your avocado.

Namaste.

## Fun Miniso everyday essentials now available online

MINISO brings in fun with its cute and colorfully designed everyday essentials for those spending more time at home. Better still, shopping is made more convenient and easy with these now available at Shopee and via Miniso's Special delivery and pick up service.

There are All-Around Fits Face Masks for the day, as hydrogel and Marvel designed eye masks for a more relaxing good night's sleep. Complete your hygiene kit with Marvel compressed towels.

Keep healthy and happy with adorable stuffed toys in animal and fruit

shapes to have and to hold; as well as yoga mats where you can do your stretches and exercises.

All these and more are available at Shopee.ph and via Miniso's special delivery and pick up service. For those who opt for home delivery service or pick up, you can fill out Miniso's online delivery form and check out further instructions and updates at Miniso's Facebook Page @Miniso-philippines.

Let Miniso do the shopping for you. For more updates, you can also follow @miniso\_ph at Twitter and Instagram.

-Press release



Practice good hygiene and proper disinfection at home and at work with these Miniso wet wipes. **CONTRIBUTED PHOTO**

# To the Point

## Wrong in governance

“EMBARASSING AND worrisome.”

That is how outspoken Bishop Broderick Pabillo, apostolic administrator of the Archdiocese of Manila, called the situation of the Philippines having the highest number of coronavirus cases in the whole of Southeast Asia.

And what is more saddening, the prelate lamented, is government not showing a “convincing way of addressing the health and economic issue.”

It is not because people are stubborn that many are suffering – sick, out of job, hungry – but because “there is something wrong in the governance.”

“What is being pushed instead in Congress and Senate is the death penalty,” he said in his homily during a Mass at the San Felipe Neri Parish in Mandaluyong City Sunday.

Addressing the faithful beyond the congregation at Mass, Pabillo sermonized:

“What is our attitude amid all these? Many are silent. Just let them be in government. What is important is we survive...”

Are we going to remain silent? ...Why do we avoid speaking and acting? Are we afraid of being told by trolls? Afraid of being accused as rebels?

I hope we will be concerned because we love our country. In times like this that our love and concern for the country should come out.

Let us not be unmindful of what has been happening. Let us not allow senators and congressmen to craft laws that are immoral and that will kill.

Let us tell them to answer the plea of the people who are seeking jobs, food, medicine. That is what they should focus on.”

Where there is love of country, there is God. So, the bishop declared.

## God is to blame

“LET’S BLAME God for it.

He created the virus in the bat and made sure it was transmissible to humans. Why did he even make bats?

Do you know bats smell awful because, hanging upside down, they pee on themselves?

Who makes stuff like that?

God hasn’t explained.

God talaga.”

Foreign Affairs Secretary Teodoro Locsin Jr. in his perverse application of the doctrine of first principle and primary cause on the coronavirus disease.

Gone batty, this Teddy.



## The Public Pulse

Jun Sula

## Opinion

## Footdragging over corruption

THERE ARE three principal characters in the ongoing public drama over corruption issues in the country’s health insurance corporation unfolding before the nation.

They are the seers, the suspects and the sick.

At the last Senate hearing, for instance, the head of Philhealth, an appointee of the President purposely to weed out corruption in the agency, indicated an uncanny power that is both strange and risible.

When pressed by senators on the flow of cash advance payments made to hospitals that ran into billions, Philhealth president Ricardo Morales replied they saw the COVID 19 crisis coming so they decided to prepare for it.

The only problem, and a big hole in his explanation, was that COVID 19 as a real threat was not yet existent at the time, not even Health Secretary Francisco Duque, Philhealth chairman, knew about it Sen. Lacson recalled. The Philhealth decision was made in January 2020 when the World Health Organization hadn’t yet declared a pandemic. It was only reluctantly declared as such in March, or two months before Morales and company saw it coming.

To use his own words, Morales said Philhealth then was already suffering the angst, in fact already in panic mode because of the imagined health disaster on the horizon. Imagine if Morales cared to share his fear with Duque or Duterte, our not-so-enviable status now as the land of the virus in Southeast Asia would have been nipped in the bud.

What a real blessing these modern day prophets at Philhealth would have been to millions now reeling from the monstrous adversity of the existential crisis.

Funny, but even with this extraordinary gift, Morales seems to have been clueless all along about the humongous corruption activities committed right under his nose. On the other hand, a few of his colleagues in the rotting institution have challenged or doubted his exculpatory statements. Some of them have resigned in view of the unbearable smell or for fear of being stained had they stayed longer.

The suspects could also be the seers themselves, if you parse the credible testimonies and compare those with the inconsistent, even conflicting declarations by those now appearing in the Senate hearing. Memorandums issued before a board resolution authorizing them spoke volumes of unhindered, if not tolerated, irregularities at the top.

At the very least, according to one witness,

there was conspiracy and cover-up. Everyone minded their own business when it came to irregularities but everybody covered each other’s back when found out, so goes the narrative. Compartmentalized crime covered by collective innocence.

Apparently, to escape the heat, a couple of officials have submitted medical certificates that showed they were not exactly in the pink of health, mind and body, to undergo the rigors of investigation.

But that didn’t mean they were off the hook, Senate President Tito Sotto cautioned. In fact, it’s a disadvantage, not a leverage, so he warned.

Obviously, the caveat worked. Morales, for one, has made himself available for the hearing, albeit virtually, a concession to his physical frailty, not a compassion for his confessed innocence or ignorance. As the hearing progresses, it seems he’s ready and willing to tell more interesting details.

As of this writing, he’s identified the members of the so-called mafia in the organization. Two hospitals from the home city of the President have been shown to have received preferential treatment over other hospitals in the country in terms of the cash advance payment system.

One is tempted to say eureka or bingo. But that may be premature.

Even with all the allegations flying thick and fast, and facts being unearthed and validated, Malacañang is footdragging over the issue when a simple solution could promptly end the unwanted agony and unbridled corruption at Philhealth.

Take it from Vice President Leni Robredo: suspend all officials allegedly involved the anomalies. If silence is complicity, add to the list those who, like Duque, for example remains quiet and cool over the Philhealth moral tremors.

Sotto finds his silence strange, in fact.

The President’s decision forming a task force to look into the web and thread of corruption at Philhealth exposes his brand of decisiveness, or lack of it, when it comes to erring or goofing off officials loyal to him. The worse thing is, it could be red-herring and ruse to blame the evil that men do at Philhealth to someone or something else.

With logic undeniable, the illogic could come into play.

Guess who will have the last laugh?

## TODAY IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY

### Lorenzo Tañada is born in Gumaca, Quezon

ON AUGUST 10, 1898, Lorenzo Martinez Tañada, the longest-serving senator in Philippine history, was born in Gumaca, Quezon. He served as a Philippine senator for 24 years.

Tañada, often called as the “grand old man of the Philippine politics”, dedicated his life to the untiring struggle for nationalism, independence and sovereignty in the country.

Notably, he was at the fore-

front of several battles that shaped the history of the nation, including the fight against the Marcos dictatorship and the dismantling of Subic Naval base in 1991, which was the last American military installation in the Philippines.

He earned his college diploma and law degrees from the University of the Philippines and proceeded with his masteral degree at Harvard University. He also got his

doctorate for Civil Law from the University of Santo Tomas.

On his birthday in 1986, Tañada received the Philippine Legion of Honor, the country’s highest award, from President Corazon Aquino for opposing the presence of American troops in the country.

Lorenzo married Expedita Zaballero Ebarle in 1927 with whom he had 9 children.

He died on August 9, 1992 at the age of 93.

*Keep close to Nature’s heart... and break clear away, once in awhile, and climb a mountain or spend a week in the woods. Wash your spirit clean. None of Nature’s landscapes are ugly so long as they are wild. –John Muir*



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## Napag-uusapan Lang

Felix M. Garcia

### Ing Aral a sukat apusan king Panas

LAWEN ME yang panas:

At king sarili mu umasdan mung mayap itang panugali at likas nang dapat, Akit mu't asuri mayap yang e palak Kesa king lelangan a binang mautak.

Lawen me pangimut:

Abitasa mu ing atin yang kusang lub. King kaparang panas makisamak lubus, Alang kapamiasnan o sariling imbut King kalap na yamu ing dagul a dungus.

Lawen me kasilbi:

Akit mu king iti e magsasarili Misasanmetung la kapakayan deti; E'ya manialikut nanu pa mang bandi A maliari niting kanan ya mung dili.

Lawen me kasikap:

Kaba' ning panaun... kaleldo mayatyat Aplit yang manakut maliari nang imbak; (E' ne kalupa ning taung tiktak tamad A makagiu mu keng mangan ya keng oras!)

Lawen me katinu:

Nung iti makakit ya agyang nanu mu A maliaring sarilinan nang isubu, King kalupang panas agad nang pabalu At e ilingad yan ban asoluan namu.

Lawen me kasipag:

Uling alistu ya at tune masikap Atin yang tipun yan a migi e palak, Kesa kaniang taung megaral at pantas Dapot pamanuran ala yang akapkap.

At lawen mu neman:

E unabis kimut karas na ning kauran Ala yang tigatig king keyang tuknangan; Uling kasing agiang pabanuang mumuran Atin yang sapat a pamangan king bangan.

(Ing tau lawen me:

Nung kapilan keta ing uran magpane Karin ya king dalam manintun pagkabie; Misan keng danup na banting e' ya mate Pati e na kalap imbutan nang ike!)

Lawen me ing tau:

Partikular king bie bilang ortelanu Akit mu't asuri ing keka sabian ku: Keraklan nung iti minupul yang ustu Mangan, matudtud ya king dampa nang kubu.

Lawen me katunud:

Yan kabang atin yang king saku agauk Akit mu ing iti ala yang kusang lub King kaparang tau, makisaup-saup Uling isipan na ing ya e dumanup.

Lawen me katamad:

Yan kabang atin yang makalele abias At ditak a kualta niting pekasikap, E pa tipa nu'ne potang yan, kulipak Man ala ne mekad king bulsa akapkap.

At lawen mu neman:

Potang nung kapilan, ing siuk na ning uran At tiup na ning angin maglasak bubungan Karin ya'yti alang patugut keng dalam Lalawe malyari nang apangabiayan.

Iting asabi ku:

E king iti anting metung a insultu Karing kening kakung akda abanggit ku, Nu'ne dikil ya'yti king bie na ning tau, Milyunaryu ya man o pakakalulu.

Uling e mu karing kalupa kung lupad

Keng kabiayan iti madalas marapat, Dakal namu namang king bie ra misaldak, A sadyang mabandi, meyakit melubas!

# House oks Dong's bill institutionalizing ALS

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO --The House of Representatives approved on third and final reading the priority bill of deputy speaker and Pampanga 3rd District Rep. Aurelio "Dong" D. Gonzales, Jr. which seeks to provide accessible learning venues for out-of-school children, youths and adults by institutionalizing the Alternative Learning System (ALS) in basic education.

Principally authored by Gonzales, House Bill No. 6910 or the Alternative Learning System Act was approved with 224 affirmative votes, no negative votes and no abstention.

"It is the reality that not everyone can afford to go to school and attend daily class sessions without sacrificing other basic necessities in life. There are many Filipino children who have to find food first above anything else, including education," Gonzales said.

"With the approval of this bill, we are one step closer in giving equal opportunity for



Gonzales

learners to avail themselves of systematic and flexible alternative basic education program outside of the formal school system," he added.

House Bill No. 6910, initially filed by Gonzales during

the 17th Congress, institutionalizes the ALS as a parallel learning system to provide a viable alternative to the existing formal education instruction for out-of-school children, youth, and adult learners, including Madrasah and indigenous peoples, to develop basic and functional literacy, life skills, and pursue an equivalent pathway to complete basic education.

The bill also establishes at least one ALS Community Learning Center in every municipality and city in the country. It likewise creates the Bureau of Alternative and Lifelong Education (BALE) which would serve as the focal office for the implementation of the ALS programs under the Department of Education.

"Our country has made remarkable progress in improving its public education system. And with this move to institutionalize ALS, we are giving out-of-school youths and adults a second chance at education and at life," Gonzales said. **-BZL with PR**

## No public celebration of Virgen...

FROM PAGE 1

tial things" considered for this year's celebration are "oneness in prayer and our collective expression of solidarity with the poorest among the poor" of the archdiocese.

The traditional "lamak" (offerings in kind) that are part of the Virgen de los Remedios parochial visits will be gathered during novena Masses in all parishes from Aug. 30 to Sept. 7 "to be distributed to their poorest members."

Novena Masses will also be celebrated at the Repository Chapel of the Virgen de los Remedios and will be livestreamed via Facebook, the circular also said.

On the eve of the coronation, Sept. 7, a *mañanita* will be hosted by the archdiocesan

liturgical commission.

In the morning of Sept. 8, Masses will be celebrated in all parishes in commemoration of the birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary. No coronation rites will be held in the parishes though.

The archdiocesan coronation rites will be held at 4 p.m. of the feast day at the main chapel of the Mother of Good Counsel Seminary in the City of San Fernando to be livestreamed on FB and broadcast on 91.9 Bright FM, Radyo Veritas, and Radyo Maria.

"It is our fervent hope that this year's celebration will make us realize that like our Blessed Mother, we are part of the solution to the different social problems faced by our country, and we are God's instruments in extending broth-

erly and sisterly care to the most vulnerable members of the Church and the larger society," said Lavarias in his circular.

The veneration of the Virgen de los Remedios paired with the Santo Cristo del Perdon was initiated by the first bishop of San Fernando, the Most Rev. Cesar Maria Guerrero as the *Cruzada de Penitencia y Caridad* (Crusade of Penance and Charity) in the 1950s in the midst of the social unrest in Pampanga brought about by the Huk rebellion.

Through a papal bull dated July 15, 1956, the Virgen de los Remedios was given a canonical coronation by Pope Pius XII designating her as the patroness of Pampanga and setting her liturgical feast on Sept. 8.

## AC hospital workers swab-tested...

FROM PAGE 1

magawa rin nila ng maayos yung trabaho nila," he added.

Lazatin has also instructed all hospitals in the city to provide temporary housing, free food, regular swab tests, and special risk allowance to medical staff assigned to Covid-19 wards.

"Pinulong ko po noong na-

karaang Huwebes, August 6 ang pamunuan ng mga ospital sa ating syudad upang pag-usapan ang maayos na koordinasyon at kahandaan nila sa pagtanggap ng mga pasyente na may Covid-19," Lazatin said. "Dapat makipagtulungan ang mga hospital sa city government at siguraduhin na nasusunod ang mga itinakdang safety at health protocols."

Lazatin warned hospitals against violating the government's regulations when it comes to Covid-19: "Ang sinumang ospital na hindi sumusunod sa mga protocol na ito ay ire-report ng city government sa Department of Health at Inter-Agency Task Force para mapatawan ng karampatang parusa." **-Bong Z. Lacson with AC Information Office**

## Prices, supply of goods in CL stable

FROM PAGE 1

most saleable items in the region's stores but stocks are sufficient to cover the demand," Angeles added.

In terms of store hours, retail establishments in the region are open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Aurora, 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. in Bataan, 4 a.m. to 11 p.m. in Bulacan, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. in Pampanga, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in Tarlac, and 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. in Zambales.

It was also noted from the store inspections that establishments complied with Inter-agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases regulations on social distancing, wearing of face masks, plastic barriers/dividers, sanitizing practices, customer limits in stores, thermal scanning and foot bath/disinfection.

"We will continue to support safe workplaces and the provision of affordable goods in the

time of pandemic through initiatives that will ensure that consumers will have sufficient supply of basic goods and prime commodities at affordable prices," Angeles emphasized.

For consumer concerns, DTI may be reached through its hotline 1-384 or email [consumercare@dti.gov.ph](mailto:consumercare@dti.gov.ph). It may also be reached through its Facebook pages DTI Philippines or DTI CentralLuzon.

**- Carlo Lorenzo J. Datu/PIA-3**

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
THIRD JUDICIAL REGION  
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT  
BRANCH 58  
ANGELES CITY

IN RE: PETITION FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE OF DECEASED PERFECTO SANGALANG MARIANO and ISSUANCE OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. R-ANG-19-02765-SP

ROSALINA P. MARIANO, NOREEN M. SAZON and GEMMA M. PANGILINAN  
Petitioners,

-versus-

ROY P. MARIANO,  
Respondent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

On June 25, 2020, a Decision was rendered allowing the Judicial Settlement of Estate of Deceased Perfecto Sangalang Mariano and Issuance of Letters of Administration.

Accordingly, the Court appointed petitioners Rosalina P. Mariano, Noreen M. Sazon, and Gemma M. Pangilinan as co-administrators of the estate of deceased Perfecto Sangalang Mariano and granted the issuance of Letters of Administration, who shall enter upon the execution of their trust upon the filing of a bond in the amount of Php 50,000.00 each, in accordance with Rule 78 of the Rules of Court as amended.

Pursuant to Rule 86 of the said Rules of Court as amended, this Court hereby gives NOTICE to any and all persons having money claims against decedent PERFECTO SANGALANG MARIANO, which claims shall be filed with this Court within twelve (12) months but not less than six (6) months after the date of the first publication of this Notice. In case a creditor failed to file his claim within the prescribed period before an order of Distributions is entered, the Court may, for cause shown and on such terms as are equitable, allow such claim to be filed within a time not exceeding one (1) month therefore.

The herein appointed Administrators are directed to cause the publication of this Notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Pampanga and Angeles City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks and the same be posted for the same period in four (4) public conspicuous places in the Province of Pampanga and in two (2) public conspicuous places in Angeles City, where the decedent last resided.

Within ten (10) days after this Notice is published and posted, the Administrators shall file with this Court a printed copy of the Notice accompanied with an Affidavit setting forth the dates of the first and last publication thereof and the name of the newspaper in which the same is printed.

The Administrators are directed to render an accounting of their administration within one (1) year from the time of the issuance and receipt of the Letters of Administration (Rule 78 ROC).

After the lapse of the period of one (1) year from the time this Notice has been published, and no creditor has filed his claim against the estate of the decedent, only then will the distribution and partition of the estate can proceed (Rule 90 ROC).

Furnish a copy of this Notice to Creditors upon the appointed Administrators, petitioners Rosalina P. Mariano, Noreen M. Sazon, and Gemma M. Pangilinan, the Office of the register of Deeds of Angeles City, and the Office of the Clerk of Court, Regional Trial Court, Angeles City.

Notify all parties hereof.

SO ORDERED.  
Angeles City, June 30, 2020

IRINEO P. PANGILINAN, JR.  
J u d g e

Cc:

Atty. Arnel D. Berato Register of Deeds of Angeles City  
Rosalina P. Mariano OCC-RTC-AC  
Noreen M. Sazon Roy P. Mariano  
Gemma M. Pangilinan

PUNTO! Central Luzon: August 10, 17 & 24, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **JUANARIO M. DAYRIT** who died intestate on February 13, 2016 in Angeles City executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Sale on his estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 11, Block 7 of the subd. plan (LRA) Psd-376936, approved as a non-subdivision project, being a portion of Lot 86-A-1 (LRC) Psd-261780, L.R.C. Cad. Rec. No. 124) situated in the Barrios of Pandan and Tabon, Angeles City, Island of Luzon and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 143097 in the Registry of Deeds for Angeles City, before Notary Public Apollo J. Umadhay as per Doc No. 233, Page No. 48, Book No. CXLIX, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **JAMES MARY SENGSON ALFONSO** who died intestate on July 8, 2020 in Mabalacat City, Pampanga executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on his estate, more particularly described as parcels of land, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 210554-R

Lot 954-A-2 of the subd. plan Psd-03-008467, being a portion of Lot 954-A, Psd-03-000334, LRC Rec. No. , situated in the Brgy. San Nicolas, San Fernando City, Pampanga;

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 210555-R

Lot 954-A-7 of the subd. plan Psd-03-008467, being a portion of Lot 954-A, Psd-03-000334, LRC Rec. No. , situated in the Brgy. San Nicolas, San Fernando City, Pampanga;

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 210556-R

Lot 954-A-9 of the subd. plan Psd-03-008467, being a portion of Lot 954-A, Psd-03-000334, LRC Rec. No. , situated in the Brgy. San Nicolas, San Fernando City, Pampanga;

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 045-2014001868

Lot 7, Blk. 23, of the cons and subd. plan Pcs-03-00868, being a portion of the cons. Lots 624-A & 624-B, (LRC) Psd-60999 and Lot 228, Mabt. Cad, L.R.C. Rec. No. , situated in the Mun. of Mabalacat, Pampanga;

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 045-2013001999

Lot 9, Blk. 8, of the subd. plan Psd-03-185958, being a portion of PCN-03-00100, LRC Rec. No. , situated in the Brgy. Mabiga, Mun. of Mabalacat, Pampanga;

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 114221

Lot 19-B of the subd. plan Psd-03-103429, being a portion of Lot 19, Blk. 46, (LRC) Psd-57373, L.R.C. Rec. No. , situated in the Brgy. Balibago, Angeles City, Pampanga;

before Notary Public Ronaldo P. Duro as per Doc No. 826, Page No. 18, Book No. 24, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ESTATE OF THE LATE  
**CESAR GOPEZ, SR.**

WAS EXTRAJUDICIALLY SETTLED AMONG THE HEIRS MARIA V. GOPEZ, CESAR V. GOPEZ, JR., LOLITA G. ESCAÑO, JOSE V. GOPEZ AND MARIA TERESA G. GONZALES AND SOLD TO KENNETH T. JIANG, AS REPRESENTED BY HER MOTHER, VICKY TAN JIANG PURSUANT TO THE EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE WITH DEED OF ABSOLUTE SALE DATED 12 FEBRUARY 2020 PER DOC. NO. 62, PAGE NO. 14, BOOK NO. 13, SERIES OF 2020, BEFORE NOTARY PUBLIC ATTY. JEFFREY A. MARAÑO OF PASIG CITY.

Punto! Central Luzon: August 3, 10 & 17, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **RODOLFO O. SILVA** and **AURORA C. SILVA** who died intestate on October 29, 1997 and April 30, 2002, respectively, in Angeles City and Porac, Pampanga executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Waiver of Share on their estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 2, Blk. 3 of subd. plan (LRC) Psd-59512, being a portion of Lot 1698, Porac Cadastre, L.R.C. Cad. Rec. No. 372) situated in the Bo. of Sta. Cruz, Mun. of Porac, Prov. of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 185213-R, before Notary Public Michael C. Yabut as per Doc No. 301, Page No. 61, Book No. XXVII, Series of 2019.

Punto! Central Luzon: August 3, 10 & 17, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **LUCIA VDA. DE GARCIA** who died intestate on November 12, 2008 in Magalang, Pampanga executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Absolute Sale on her estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 32-B of the subd. plan Psd-03-142597, being a portion of Lot 32, Psd-03-012685 (OLT) LRC Rec. No. ) situated in the Bo. of San Nicolas, Mun. of Magalang, Prov. of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 588194-R, before Notary Public Jesus M. Pamintuan as per Doc No. 530, Page No. 30, Book No. XXXV, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **TERESA PARAS PINEDA** who died intestate on November 6, 2019 in San Juan City, Metro Manila executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on her estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 14, Block 13 of the subdivision plan Psd-49971, being a portion of Block 16 described on plan Psd-46477, L.R.C. Record No. 124) situated in the Municipality of Angeles, Province of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 62091 in the Registry of Deeds for Angeles City, before Notary Public Mylene A. Yturralde-Chan as per Doc No. 492, Page No. 87, Book No. XXXIV, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of Spouses **JUANA SIMBULAN** and **FORTUNATO SIMBULAN** who died intestate on October 10, 1991 and June 9, 1989 in Angeles City and San Fernando, Pampanga, respectively, executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Sale on their estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 2 of the consolidation-subdivision plan (LRC) Pcs-15703, being a portion of the consolidation of Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17, Block 16, (LRC) Pcs-5403, L.R.C. Cad. Rec. No. 124) situated in the Barrios of San Nicolas, Pampang and Lourdes, City of Angeles, Island of Luzon and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 46124 in the Registry of Deeds for Angeles City, before Notary Public Cyril Victor N. Bermudo as per Doc No. 1451, Page No. 77, Book No. LX, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
SUPREME COURT

REGIONAL TRIAL COURT  
THIRD JUDICIAL REGION

City of San Fernando, Pampanga  
Office of the Clerk of Court & Ex-Officio Sheriff

HOME DEVELOPMENT MUTUAL FUND,  
Petitioner/Mortgagee,

~ versus ~

E.J.F. No. 29-18  
Real Estate Mortgage Under  
Act 3135 as Amended by Act 4118

VENUS M. BERAQUIT  
married to TITO M. BERAQUIT,  
Respondents/Mortgagors.

NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL SALE

Upon extra-judicial petition for sale under Act 3135/1508 filed by **HOME DEVELOPMENT MUTUAL FUND**, mortgagee, with principal office at Petron Megaplaza Building, 358 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City and with branch office at Suburbia Commercial Center, Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga, against **VENUS M. BERAQUIT married to TITO M. BERAQUIT**, mortgagors, with residence and postal address at 14 Paralaya St., San Matias, Sto. Tomas, Pampanga, to satisfy the mortgage indebtedness which as of **August 31, 2017** amounts to **SIX HUNDRED FORTY FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED NINETY THREE PESOS and 41/100 (645,793.41)** excluding penalties, attorney's fees and expenses of foreclosure, the undersigned duly authorized deputy sheriff will sell at public auction on **August 27, 2020 at 10:00 A.M. or soon thereafter** at the main entrance of the **Regional Trial Court, Capitol Compound**, City of San Fernando, Pampanga, to the highest bidder for **CASH or MANAGER'S CHECK** and in **Philippine Currency**, the following property with all improvements, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 698381-R**  
" x x x A PARCEL OF LAND (LOT 11-B OF THE SUBD. PLAN PSD-03-168814 BEING A PORTION OF LOT 11, BLK. 18, PCS-035416-004604, L.R.C. REC. NO. ), SITUATED IN THE BO. OF SAN AGUSTIN, MUN. OF SAN FERNANDO, PROV. OF PAMP. BOUNDED ON THE NW., X X X CONTAINING AN AREA OF SIXTY (60) SQUARE METERS, MORE OR LESS x x x"

All sealed bids must be submitted to the undersigned on the above stated time and date.

In the event the public auction should not take place on the said date, it shall be held on September 3, 2020, without further notice.  
City of San Fernando, Pampanga, July 27, 2020.

PILIPINAS P. CAMBA  
Sheriff IV  
RTC-OCC, CSF(P)

- CC: 1. HOME DEVT. MUTUAL FUND - Suburbia Commercial Center, Maimpis, CSF(P)  
- Petron Megaplaza Building, 358 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City  
2. VENUS M. BERAQUIT and TITO M. BERAQUIT  
- 14 Paralaya St., San Matias, Sto. Tomas, Pampanga  
- L11-B Aurora Heights Subd., San Agustin, City of San Fernando, Pamp.  
3. PUNTO CENTRAL LUZON

PUNTO! Central Luzon: August 3, 10 & 17, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of Spouses **URBANO PUNO VILLANUEVA** and **ANASTACIA P. VILLANUEVA** who died intestate on January 5, 2005 and December 26, 2000, respectively, both in Mabalacat City, Pampanga executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Absolute Sale on their estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 20, Blk. 6 of the subd. plan (LRC) Pad-171401, being a portion of Lot 25-C, Pad-1214, L.R.C. Cad. Rec. No. 132) situated in the Bo. of Dau, Mun. of Mabalacat, Prov. of Pamp. and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 204360-R, before Notary Public Carlota N. Dela Cruz-Manalo as per Doc No. 168, Page No. 35, Book No. XXIII, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **REGINALDO DEANG GONZALES** who died intestate on September 28, 2016 executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Sale on his estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 4331-A-6 of plan Psd-03-205459, being a portion of Lot 4331-A, Psd-035416-056229) situated in Barangay Balite, City of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 042-2014002666 in the Registry of Deeds for San Fernando, Pampanga, before Notary Public Rodolfo S. Uyengco as per Doc No. 1209, Page No. 93, Book No. LXVI, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **JULIANA T. BALINGIT** who died intestate on April 25, 2016 in San Luis, Pampanga executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Waiver of Rights on her estate, more particularly described as Savings Deposits in the amount of Php156,955.87 and Time Deposit in the amount of Php30,810.50, maintained with Philippine National Bank, San Fernando City, A. Consunji St., City of San Fernando, Pampanga under Account Nos. 203910004287 and 0120396000015067, respectively, before Notary Public Avelino C. Gorospe as per Doc No. 85, Page No. 18, Book No. 172, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT  
THIRD JUDICIAL REGION  
BRANCH 56  
ANGELES CITY

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANCELLATION OF THE ENTRY OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN MERYL JOY PARADO MIRANDA and YUTAKA SASAKI REGISTERED WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, TOKYO, JAPAN UNDER NO. N 1912000157 OF ITS CIVIL REGISTRY RECORD BOOK

MERYL JOY PARADO MIRANDA,  
Petitioner

R-ANG-20-01469-SP

FOR: RECOGNITION OF  
FOREIGN JUDGMENT

-versus-

YUTAKA SASAKI, OFFICE OF THE CIVIL REGISTRAR GENERAL AND ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE A CLAIM OR INTEREST THEREIN,  
Respondents

x-----x

ORDER

Filed with this Court on 3 June 2020 is a petition for Recognition of Foreign Judgment by petitioner MERYL JOY PARADO MIRANDA, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, a decision be rendered or an order be issued granting the petition by recognizing the final Divorce Judgment issued by the Office of the Mayor of Yokohama, Tsurumi-ku, Kenji Mori, Japan and cancelling the entry of marriage between Meryl Joy Parado Miranda and Yutaka Sasaki registered with the Embassy of the Philippines, Tokyo, Japan under No. 1912000157 of its Civil Registry Record Book and Office of the Civil Registrar General, Philippine Statistics Authority.

It is alleged in the petition that petitioner is of legal age, Filipino, divorced and with postal address at Blk. 17, Lot 12, San Bartolome St., Fiesta Communities, Brgy. Tabun, Angeles City while respondent Yutaka Sasaki is also of legal age, Japanese national, and his domicile is at 23-39 Grace Mezon 203, Tsukonocho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Ken, Japan. Public respondent Office of the Civil Registrar is holding office at East Avenue, Quezon City.

Petitioner alleged that she was previously married to respondent which marriage was contracted on 30 January 2012; that they were childless; and that they were already separated from bed and board; that respondent divorced the petitioner on 8 August 2019; that under Sec. 4, Divorce of Article 73 and 764 of Book IV of the Civil Code of Japan, divorce by Japanese citizen is valid, allowed and recognized thereby. Petitioner thereby invoked Article 26, paragraph 2 of the Family Code of the Philippines as ground for her petition.

The Court finds the petition to be sufficient in form and substance and therefore sets it for hearing on **17 September 2020 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning**, on which date and hour, any person who have an interest in or may be affected by the Petition is ordered to appear and signify her opposition thereto and show cause why the Petition should not be granted.

It appearing from the Petition that respondent Yutaka Sasaki's last known address is 23-39 Grace Mezon 203, Tsukonocho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Ken, Japan, let this Order be published once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines at the expense of the petitioner.

The respondent is given a period of thirty (30) days from last publication of this Order within which to file his opposition to the Petition.

The Court notes the Compliance of Petitioner's counsel dated 3 June 2020 stating that the Solicitor General has been furnished a copy of the Petition.

Let copy of this Order and the Petition be sent to the respondent at his last known address at 23-39 Grace Mezon 203, Tsukonocho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Ken, Japan.

Further, furnish the Office of the Solicitor General, Office of the Civil Registrar General, Philippine Statistics Authority, Office of the City Prosecutor of Angeles City, Atty. Reydon P. Canlas and the petitioner with copies of this Order.

SO ORDERED.

13 July 2020, Angeles City, Philippines.

RODRIGO I. DEL ROSARIO  
Assisting Judge

Copy furnished:

Meryl Joy Parado Miranda (Petitioner) - Blk. 17, Lot 12, San Bartolome St., Fiesta Communities, Brgy. Tabun, Angeles City

Atty. Reydon P. Canlas (Counsel for the Petitioner) - 2412 Sto. Entierro St., Angeles City

Yutaka Sasaki (Private Respondent) - 23-39 Grace Mezon 203, Tsukonocho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Ken, Japan

Office of the Solicitor General

Office of the Civil Registrar General

Philippine Statistics Authority

Office of the City Prosecutor of Angeles City

Punto! Central Luzon: July 27, August 3 & 10, 2020



**Republika ng Pilipinas**  
**Bayan ng Magalang**  
**Lalawigan ng Pampanga**  
**Tanggapan ng Sangguniang Bayan**

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 27<sup>TH</sup> REGULAR SESSION OF THE 10<sup>TH</sup> SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF MAGALANG, PAMPANGA HELD ON JUNE 26, 2020 AT THE MUNICIPAL SESSION HALL, MAGALANG, PAMPANGA

PRESENT:

HON. NORMAN L. LACSON	PRESIDING OFFICER
HON. KOKO P. GONZALES	SB MEMBER
HON. JOEL J. CRUZ	SB MEMBER
HON. RUBEN A. MIRANDA	SB MEMBER
HON. ELLER V. PECSON	SB MEMBER
HON. NELSON D. DIZON	SB MEMBER
HON. RODOLFO P. GONZALES	SB MEMBER
HON. HARRY B. ZEMEL, JR.	SB MEMBER
HON. RICARDO C. DAVID	SB MEMBER
HON. JUNE P. MARIMLA	LIGA NG MGA BGY PRESIDENT
HON. ROSARIO FROILAN C. AURELIO, JR.	SK FEDERATION PRESIDENT

ABSENT:

NONE

**ORDINANCE NO. 24, S. 2020**

**AN ORDINANCE APPROVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF MAGALANG MUNICIPALITY IN THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.**

**WHEREAS**, Section 16, Article II of the 1987 Philippine Constitution declares that, "The State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature;"

**WHEREAS**, Section 16 of the Local Government Code of the Philippines, or RA 7160, states that, "Within their respective territorial jurisdictions, local government units shall ensure and support, among other things, the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology;"

**WHEREAS**, the passage of several national environmental laws necessitates the legislation of an Environmental Code for the Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga in order to safeguard the natural environment and to promote sustainable development in the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and

**WHEREAS**, it is the collective mission and vision of the people of Magalang Municipality to create a safer, liveable, resilient and ecologically balanced communities.

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan of Magalang, Pampanga in session assembled that:

**CHAPTER I**  
**BASIC POLICIES**

**Section 1. Short Title.** This Ordinance shall be known and cited as well commonly referred to as the "**Environmental Code of Magalang, Pampanga.**"

**Section 2. Purpose.** To embody in this Code the collective vision of the constituents of Magalang, Pampanga for the environment and its influence on sustaining the general welfare of the people.

**Section 3. Statement of Vision.** As a fast urbanizing center in the Province of Pampanga, the Municipality of Magalang is a model of good governance and leadership in the protection of the environment and the general welfare of its constituents. It acknowledges the importance of sustainable development, a development path that involves sound environment and natural resources management vis-à-vis the quest for socio-economic growth.

**Section 4. Operative Principles.** This Code is based on the vision, mission, goals, and objectives of the Municipality to attain sustainable development based on the following principles:

- a. Sustainable development requires active people's participation and collective effort in addressing environmental issues and concern. It is a development paradigm which is ecological and human-friendly. Public safety and environmental protection must go hand in hand with the pursuit of economic development.
- b. Every member of the society is fundamentally responsible in managing the environment.
- c. The enactment and enforcement of laws concerning the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment and natural resources shall be just and consistent with the laws of nature.
- d. Development programs should be approached in the context of resource conservation, environmental and health protection, and sustainable development.
- e. Development programs should take into consideration the socio-economic and physical condition of the concerned communities and be designed according to their specific needs.
- f. Sustainable economic development of the Municipality calls for an effective and efficient use of its resources and equitable access of all in accordance with natural laws and existing promulgated laws.

**Section 5. Declaration of Policy.** It is hereby declared the policy of the Municipal Government to secure the sustainable use of its natural resources for the enjoyment of the present and future generations consistent with promulgated laws and laws of nature.

**Section 6. Definition of Terms.** The definition of terms and phrases embodied in this Code shall govern the interpretation and meaning of the terms and phrases as operationally used and found in the Ordinances comprising this Code.

**Section 7. Scope.** This Code is composed of rules and regulations promoting environmental conservation, protection and management.

**Section 8. Amendment and Integration of Additional Provisions.** Any further amendment to this Code may be introduced to the Chapter or Section concerned. All ordinances or provisions thereof enacted subsequent to the date of effectivity of this Code shall be compiled in such a way as to bear the corresponding Chapter or Section to which such ordinance or provision pertains. Such new provisions shall be integrated into the corresponding Chapter or Section whenever a new printing or reproduction of this Code is undertaken upon authorization of the Sangguniang Bayan of Magalang, Pampanga.

**Section 9. Relation to Prior Ordinances.** All previous of existing ordinances, particularly when dealing with the same subject matter, are hereby amended upon the effectivity of this Code.

**CHAPTER II**  
**THE MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE (MENRO)**

**Section 10. The Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO)** is hereby created under the Office of the Municipal Mayor.

**Section 11. Functions.** The MENRO will take the lead to implement this Code and related ordinances as well as other environment and natural resources laws rules and regulations and relative thereto shall:

- a. Formulate measures for the consideration of the Sangguniang Bayan and provide technical assistance and support to the Municipal Mayor in carrying out measures to ensure the delivery of basic services and provision of adequate facilities relative to environment and natural resources services as provided for under Section 17 of the 1991 Local Government Code;
- b. Develop plans and strategies on environment and natural resources programs and projects and implement the same upon approval thereof the Municipal Mayor;
- c. Be in the frontline of the delivery of services concerning the environment and natural resources, particularly in the renewal and rehabilitation of the environment during and in the aftermath of man-made and natural disaster;
- d. Recommend to the Sangguniang Bayan and advise the Municipal Mayor on all matters relative to protection, conservation, maximum utilization, application of appropriate technology, and other matters related to the environment and natural resources;
- e. The frontline office primary responsible in carrying-out and implementing this Code, and
- f. Exercise such other powers and perform such other duties and functions as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

**Section 12. Personnel Requirements/Organization.** The MENRO shall be composed/ organized as follows:

- a. One (1) permanent Environmental Management Specialist (SG-11) to serve as Pollution Control Officer.
- b. One (1) permanent Administrative Assistant (SG-6) to serve as Administrative, Permit, IEC

**Section 13. Budgetary Requirement.** The necessary amount is to be appropriated in the annual Executive Budget.

**Section 14. Office.** The MENRO office shall be established inside the Municipal Hall Building or within the Municipal Hall Compound. Acquisition of furniture and fixtures shall be charged against allotted funds for Capital Outlay.

**CHAPTER 3**  
**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**Section 15. Declaration of Policies.** Consistent with the policies and framework of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in promoting sustainable development of an urban environment, the Municipal Government of Magalang, Pampanga hereby adopts these polices on Ecological Waste Management:

- a. Ensure the protection of public health and environment;
- b. Utilize environmentally-sound methods that maximize the utilization of valuable resources and encourage resources conservation and recovery;
- c. Ensure the proper segregation, collection, transport, storage, treatment, and disposal of solid waste through the formulation and adoption of the best environmental practices in ecological waste management excluding incineration;
- d. Encouragement of cooperation and self-regulation among waste generators through the application of market-based instruments;
- e. Institutionalize public participation in the development and implementation of national and local integrated, comprehensive and ecological waste management programs;
- f. Set guidelines and targets for solid waste avoidance and volume reduction through source reduction and waste minimization measures, before collection, treatment, and disposal in appropriate and environmentally-sound solid waste management facilities in accordance with ecologically sustainable development principles; and
- g. Strengthen the integration of ecological solid waste management and resource conservation and recovery topics into the academic curricula of formal and non-formal education in order to promote environmental awareness and action among the citizenry.

**Section 16. Definition of Terms.** For the purpose of this Code:

- a. Agricultural waste - shall refer to waste generated from planting or harvesting of crops, trimming or pruning of plants and wastes or run-off materials from farms or fields;
- b. Bulky wastes - shall refer to waste materials which cannot be appropriately placed in separate containers because of either its bulky size, shape or other physical attributes; These include large worn-out or broken household, commercial, and industrial items such as furniture, lamps, bookcases, filing cabinets, and other similar items;
- c. Collection - shall refer to the act of removing solid waste from the source or from a communal storage point;
- d. Composting - shall refer to the controlled decomposition of organic matter by micro-organisms, mainly bacteria and fungi, into a humus-like product;
- e. Consumer electronics - shall refer to special wastes that include worn-out, broken, and other discarded items such as radios, stereos, and TV sets;
- f. Controlled dump - shall refer to a disposal site at which solid waste is deposited in accordance with the minimum prescribed standards of site operation;
- g. Disposal - shall refer to the discharge, deposit, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or in any land;
- h. Disposal site - shall refer to a site where solid waste is finally discharged and deposited.
- i. Dry or Non-biodegradable garbage or waste - shall refer to post-consumer materials which could be transformed into a new product or to another usable material, or processed and used as a raw material in the manufacture of a recycled product;
- j. Environmentally acceptable - shall refer to the quality of being re-usable, biodegradable or compostable, recyclable, and not toxic or hazardous to the environment;
- k. Generation - shall refer to the act or process of producing solid waste;
- l. Junkshop - shall refer to a commercial establishment which buys and sells recyclable materials from the town's constituents within its jurisdiction;
- m. Hazardous waste - shall refer to solid waste or combination of solid waste which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may: (1) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed;
- n. Leachate - shall refer to the liquid produced when waste undergo decomposition, and when water percolate through solid waste undergoing decomposition. It is a contaminated liquid that contains dissolved and suspended materials;
- o. Materials recovery facility - includes a solid waste transfer station or sorting station, drop-off center, a composting facility, and a recycling facility;
- p. Open dump - shall refer to a disposal area wherein the solid wastes are indiscriminately thrown or disposed of without due planning and consideration for environmental and health standards;
- q. Recyclable material - shall refer to any waste material retrieved from the waste stream and free from contamination that can still be converted into suitable beneficial use or for other purposes;
- r. Residual waste - shall refer to any material that remains after the process of waste treatment has taken place;
- s. Sanitary landfill - shall refer to a waste disposal site designed, constructed, operated and maintained in a manner that exerts engineering control over significant potential environmental impacts arising from the development and operation of the facility;
- t. Segregation - shall refer to a solid waste management practice of separating different materials found in solid waste in order to promote recycling and re-use of resources and to reduce the volume of waste for collection and disposal;
- u. Segregation at source - shall refer to a solid waste management practice of separating, at the point of origin, different materials found in solid waste in order to promote recycling and re-use of resources and to reduce the volume of waste for collection and disposal;
- v. Solid waste - shall refer to all discarded household, commercial waste, non-hazardous institutional and industrial waste, street sweepings, construction debris, agriculture waste, and other non-hazardous/non-toxic solid waste;
- w. Solid waste management - shall refer to the discipline associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing, and disposal of solid wastes in a manner that is in accord with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics, and other environmental considerations, and that is also responsive to public attitudes;
- x. Solid waste management facility - shall refer to any resource recovery system or component thereof; any system, program, or facility for resource conservation; any facility for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, or disposal of solid waste;
- y. Special wastes shall refer to household hazardous wastes such as paints, thinners, household batteries, lead-acid batteries, spray canisters and the like. These include wastes from residential and commercial sources that comprise of bulky wastes, consumer electronics, white goods, yard wastes that are collected separately, batteries, oil, and tires. These wastes are usually handled separately from other residential and commercial wastes;
- z. Wet or biodegradable garbage or waste - shall refer to post-consumer materials which would undergo decomposition and/or can be transformed into some other forms of raw materials of beneficial use, such as soil fertilizers.

**Section 17. Municipal Solid Waste Management Board.** The Municipal Government shall create a Solid Waste Management Board (MSWMB) that shall prepare and submit a 10-year plan for the safe and sanitary management of solid waste generated within the territorial jurisdiction of Magalang, Pampanga which would be improved and modified as the need arises or after a period of ten (10) years.

The MSWMB shall be composed of the Municipal Mayor, as the Chairperson Vice Chairman Municipal Administrative with the following members:

- a. One (1) representative of the Sangguniang Bayan: Chairperson Committee on Environmental Protection.
- b. President of the Liga ng mga Barangay in the Municipality;
- c. President of the Federation of the Sangguniang Kabataan in the Municipality;
- d. Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer;
- e. Municipal Health Officer;
- f. MLGOO, DILG;
- g. Municipal Engineer;
- h. Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator;
- i. Municipal Agricultural Officer;
- j. A representative of NGOs whose principal purpose is to promote recycling and the protection of air and water quality;

- k. A representative of the recycling industry;
- l. A representative of the manufacturing or packaging industry;
- m. A representative of each concerned agency possessing relevant technical and marketing experience as may be determined by the MSWMB;
- n. A representative of the business industry;
- o. Representative of the Department of Education, and
- p. Representative from a Farmer's Association in Magalang, Pampanga.

The MSWMB may from time to time call on any concerned agencies or sectors as it may deem necessary. Provided, that the representatives of the NGOs, recycling and manufacturing or packaging industries shall be selected through a process designated by themselves and shall be endorsed by the concerned government agencies.

**Section 18. Powers, Duties, Functions and Responsibilities of the MSWMB.** The MSWMB, as its powers and functions, shall:

- a.) Make the necessary policies for the implementation of this Ordinance under Republic Act 9003;
- b.) May from time to time call on any concerned agency or sector as it may deem necessary;
- c.) Design a 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan that incorporates various solid waste management strategies of the Barangays in Magalang, Pampanga through consultations with the various sectors of the community;
- d.) Adopt measures to promote and ensure the viability and effectiveness of the implementation of solid waste management programs in component barangays;
- e.) Monitor the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan through various political subdivisions and in cooperation with the private sector and the NGOs;
- f.) Convene regular meetings for purposes of planning and coordinating the implementation of the solid waste management plans of the respective component barangays;
- g.) Oversee the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan;
- h.) Coordinate with the Barangay governments in the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan, particularly in the collection of solid wastes;
- i.) Review every two(2) years, or as the need arises, the Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for the purpose of ensuring its sustainability, effectiveness, and relevance in relation to local and international developments in the field of solid waste management;
- j.) Develop guidelines and specific mechanics for the implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan;
- k.) Recommend to appropriate local government authorities specific measures or proposals for franchise of build-operate-transfer agreements with duly recognized institutions pursuant to RA 6957, "An Act Authorizing the Financing, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Infrastructure Projects by the Private Sector, and for Other Purposes," to provide either exclusive or non-exclusive authority for the collection, transfer, storage, processing, recycling or disposal of municipal solid wastes. The proposals shall take into consideration appropriate government rules and regulations on contracts, franchises and build-operate-transfer agreements;
- l.) Access the necessary Municipal logistical and operational support in consonance with subsection (f) of Section 17 of the Local Government Code;
- m.) Recommend measures and safeguards against pollution and for the preservation of the natural ecosystem;
- n.) Identify specific measures to encourage the participation of the private sector in the management of solid waste;
- o.) Formulate necessary policies, guidelines and requirements for accreditation of all ambulant solid waste collectors and private haulers.

**Section 19. Powers, duties, functions and responsibilities of the MENRO.** The MENRO shall have the following powers, duties, functions and responsibilities:

- a. Act as the Secretariat and Executive Arm of the MSWMB;
- b. File complaints against any individual or juridical entity which shall violate the prohibited acts provided in this Ordinance as well as those provided under RA 9003;
- c. Conduct seminars and educational information dissemination for the proper segregation and collection of solid waste materials, as well as educate and inform citizens about existing solid waste management programs;
- d. Grant accreditation to any individual or any private business in the proper collection, segregation, and disposal of all types of solid wastes, e.g. biodegradable, non-biodegradable, recyclable materials;
- e. Recommend the suspension and/or cancellation of franchise of any violators of this Ordinance as well as those provided under RA 9003; and
- f. Ensure implementation of guidelines and specific mechanics for the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan developed by the MSWMB.

**Section 20. Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan.** The Municipal Government of Magalang, Pampanga through its Municipal Solid Waste Management Board shall prepare and implement its 10-year Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan consistent with the national solid waste management framework and the same shall be modified and improved as the need arises or after a period of ten years. The Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan shall consist of strategies and shall place primary emphasis on the implementation of all feasible reuse, recycling, and composting within the municipality, while identifying the amount of landfill and transformation capacity that will be needed for solid waste which cannot be reused, recycled, or composted. The Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan shall be submitted for approval to the National Solid Waste Commission. The plan shall be consistent with the national framework and in accordance to the provisions of RA 9003 and the policies set by the National Solid Waste Commission.

**Section 21. Components of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan.** The Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to the following components:

- a. Municipal Solid Waste Management Profile - The plan shall indicate the following background information of the Municipality and component barangays, covering important highlights of the distinct geographic and other conditions.
- b. Estimated households of each Barangay within the Municipality and household projection for a period of ten (10) years.
- c. Illustration or map of the Municipality, indicating locations of residential, commercial and industrial centers, and agricultural areas as well as dumpsites, landfills and other solid waste facilities. The illustration shall indicate as well the proposed sites for disposal and other solid waste facilities.
- d. Estimated solid waste generation and projection by source such as residential, market, commercial, industrial, construction or demolition, street waste, agricultural, agro-industrial, other wastes.
- e. Inventory of existing waste disposal and other solid waste facilities and capacities.
- f. Recycling - This component shall include a program and implementation schedule which shows the methods by which the Municipality shall, in combination with the source reduction and composting components, reduce a sufficient amount of solid waste disposed of.
- g. Waste Characterization - For the initial source reduction and recycling element of a local waste management plan, the Municipal waste characterization component shall identify the constituent materials which comprise the solid waste generated within the jurisdiction of Magalang, Pampanga. The information shall be representative of the solid waste generated and disposed of within that area. The constituent materials shall be identified by the volume, percentage in weight or its volumetric equivalent, material type and source of generation which includes residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or other sources.
- h. Collection and Transfer - The plan shall take into account the geographic subdivisions to define the coverage of the solid waste collection area in every barangay as well as the strategies and activities to be undertaken by its component barangays in collecting and transferring wastes.
- i. Processing- The plan shall define the methods and the facilities required to process the solid waste including the use of intermediate treatment facilities for composting, recycling, conversion and other waste processing systems. Other appropriate waste processing technologies may also be considered provided that such technologies conform with internationally-acceptable and other standards set in other laws and regulations.
- j. Source Reduction - The source reduction component shall include program and implementation schedule which shows the methods by which the Municipality will, in combination with the recycling and composting components, reduce sufficient amount of solid waste disposed.
- k. Composting - This component shall include a program and implementation schedule which shows the methods to be undertaken, in combination with the source reduction and recycling components, to reduce a sufficient amount of solid waste disposed of within the Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga.

l. Solid Waste Facility Capacity and Final Disposal - This component shall include, but shall not be limited to, a projection of the amount of disposal capacity needed to accommodate the solid waste generated, reduced by the following:

- I.1. Implementation of source reduction, recycling and composting programs;
- I.2. Any permitted disposal facility which shall be available during the 10-year planning period; and
- I.3. Disposal capacity which has been secured through an agreement with another LGU or with a solid waste enterprise.
- m. Education and Public Information -The Municipality, through its MENRO, shall educate and inform its citizens about solid waste management programs.
- n. Resource Requirement and Funding - The funding component includes identification and description of project costs, revenues and revenue sources the Municipality will use and tap, respectively, to implement all components.
- o. Incentive Awards - A program providing for incentives to encourage participation of concerned sectors shall be included in the plan.
- p. Special Wastes - These shall include existing waste handling and disposal practices for special wastes or household hazardous wastes, and the identification of current and proposed programs to ensure the proper handling, reuse, and longterm disposal of special wastes.
- q. Involvement of Private Sectors in Solid Waste Management Projects - This component shall identify specific projects and activities that may encourage private sectors' participation in solid waste management.

**Section 22. Mandatory Segregation of Solid Wastes.** It shall be required that all Barangays strictly implement proper waste segregation at the source, to include household, institutional, industrial, commercial, Public utility tricycle and agricultural sources.

Each household, institutional, industrial, or commercial garbage or waste shall be put in separate receptacles or containers properly marked, i.e. one for the wet or biodegradable and one for the dry or non-biodegradable, secured and protected from insects and pests, and placed in the customary or usual place where Barangay garbage collectors shall collect them.

Institutional, industrial, and commercial establishments, Public utility vehicles including tricycle and households shall also be responsible for putting out their garbage or waste in their properly marked receptacles or containers in compliance with the following schedule:

- a. Schedule of collection according to type of solid waste.
  - Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays for DRY or NON-BIOGRADABLE GARBAGE OR WASTE.
  - Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for WET or BIOGRADABLE GARBAGE OR WASTE.
- b. Promulgation of implementing rules and regulations. The Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO), in coordination with the Barangays, is hereby tasked to prepare and promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective and efficient implementation of the mandatory segregation of solid wastes.
- c. Penalty clause. Any household, business or commercial establishment, institution, and industrial and manufacturing plant found violating the mandatory segregation of solid wastes, or apprehended not to be complying with the same shall be penalized as follows:
  - c.1 First Offense - Issuance of a citation ticket by the Garbage Collector or any representative of MENRO or deputized representative of the Barangay Council which has political jurisdiction and a fine of Php 500.00 payable within one week time;
  - c.2 Second Offense -Issuance of a citation ticket by the Garbage Collector or any representative of MENRO or deputized representative of the Barangay Council which has political jurisdiction and a fine of Php 1,000.00 payable within one week time;
  - c.3 Third Offense -Issuance of a citation ticket by the Garbage Collector or any representative of MENRO or deputized representative of the Barangay Council which has political jurisdiction and a fine of Php 1,500.00 payable within one week time and/or six (6) months imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.
- d. Payment and collection of fines. Apprehended violator/s of the mandatory segregation of solid wastes may settle the corresponding amount of fine at the Municipal Treasurer's Office.

**Section 23. Garbage Collection and Disposal.** Garbage intended for collection and disposal shall be the responsibility of the Municipal Government and the Barangays.

In case, there are establishments and subdivisions who sought the services of a private SWM collector and hauler, the former shall inform the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office of the their arrangement or contract with the private SWM collector and hauler for proper monitoring.

All private SWM collector and hauler should seek an accreditation of the Sangguniang Bayan and an Environmental Compliance Clearance from the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office prior to their application and renewal of their business permit.

**Section 24. Duties and Responsibilities of the Municipality in Garbage Collection and Disposal.** The Municipal Government is responsible to bring residual wastes to an engineered sanitary landfill.

- a. All collectors and other personnel directly dealing with collection of residual waste shall be equipped with personal protective equipment to protect them from the hazards of handling this type of waste.
- b. Necessary training shall be given to the collectors and personnel to ensure that the residual wastes are handled properly and in accordance with guidelines of RA 9003.
- c. Collection of residual waste shall be done in a manner which prevents damage to the container and spillage or scattering of residual waste within the collection vicinity.

**Section 25. Duties and Responsibilities of the Barangays in Garbage Collection and Disposal**

- a. The Barangay Councils shall be required to accredit garbage collectors within their respective jurisdiction.
- b. All barangays in the Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga shall be required to make a schedule of collection of garbage according to type and shall designate a particular time when the said type of garbage may be collected.
- c. Waste must be separated into non-biodegradable, such as paper, plastics, bottles, scraps, and biodegradable matter, which shall be placed inside plastic bags or containers without leak. The bags or containers shall be brought out in front of the gates of the residential houses and business establishments thirty (30) minutes before the collection schedule. Households in the interior communities should deposit their wastes along the main streets accessible to garbage trucks thirty (30) minutes before the collection schedule.
- d. Trees, shrubs, and grass cuttings should not be mixed with the above-cited wastes. They should be placed inside a separate plastic bag or sack and should follow the disposal process as stated above.
- e. All collectors and other personnel directly dealing with collection of solid waste shall be equipped with personal protective equipment to protect them from the hazards of handling solid waste.
- f. Necessary training shall be given to the collectors and personnel to ensure that the solid wastes are handled properly and in accordance with guidelines of RA 9003.
- g. Collection of solid waste shall be done in a manner which prevents damage to the container and spillage or scattering of solid waste within the collection vicinity.

**Section 26. Duties and Responsibilities of Private SWM Collector and Hauler in Garbage Collection and Disposal.**

- a. Waste must be separated into non-biodegradable, such as paper, plastics, bottles, scraps, and biodegradable matter, which shall be placed inside plastic bags or containers without leak. The bags or containers shall be brought out in front of the gates of the residential houses and business establishments thirty (30) minutes before the collection schedule. Households in the interior communities should deposit their wastes along the main streets accessible to garbage trucks thirty (30) minutes before the collection schedule.
- b. Trees, shrubs, and grass cuttings should not be mixed with the above-cited wastes. They should be placed inside a separate plastic bag or sack and should follow the disposal process as stated above.
- c. All collectors and other personnel directly dealing with collection of solid waste shall be equipped with personal protective equipment to protect them from the hazards of handling solid waste.
- d. Necessary training shall be given to the collectors and personnel to ensure that the solid wastes are handled properly and in accordance with guidelines of RA 9003.
- e. Collection of solid waste shall be done in a manner which prevents damage to the container and spillage or scattering of solid waste within the collection vicinity.
- f. Ensure all collected solid waste shall properly dispose of in an engineered sanitary landfill.

**Section 27. Limitation of Fees.** Garbage fees shall be collected from every household owner/lessee, commercial, industrial and industrial establishments the amounts of which are as follows:

- a. Residential - An amount not to exceed P100.00 per month;
- b. Commercial and Industrial:

	Per Annum
<b>Manufacturers, Millers, Assemblers, Processors and Similar</b>	
Not more than 100 sq.m.	P 2,000
More than 100 sq.m. 101-200	P 5,000
More than 200 sq.m. 201 above	P 7,000
<b>Hotels, Apartments, Motels and Lodging Houses</b>	
a. Not more than 100 sq.m.	P 2,000
b. More than 100 sq.m. 101-200	P 5,000
c. More than 200 sq.m. 201 above	P 7,000
<b>Restaurants, Day and Night Clubs, Café and Eateries</b>	
a. Not more than 50 sq.m.	P 2,000
b. More than 50 sq.m. 51-100	P 5,000
c. More than 200 sq.m. 101 above	P 7,000
<b>Hospitals, clinics, laboratories and similar business establishment</b>	
a. Not more than 10 sq.m.	P 2,000
b. More than 10 sq.m. 11-20	P 3,000
c. More than 20 sq.m. 21 above	P 4,000
<b>Movie houses and Retailers</b>	
a. Not more than 10 sq.m.	P 1,500
b. More than 10 sq.m. 11-50	P 2,000
c. More than 50 sq.m. 51 above	P 5,000
<b>Other business not mentioned above</b>	
a. Not more than 10 sq.m.	P 1,500
b. More than 10 sq.m. 11-50	P 3,000
c. 51- 100 square meters	P 5,000
d. 101 square meters and above	P 7,000

**Section 28. Environmental Fee.** There will be an annual Environmental Fee that shall be imposed to all establishments seeking Business Permit to the Municipality. The fee shall be included in the amount that shall be charged to the establishment prior to the issuance of the Business Permit which is 5% of business tax..

**Section 29. Establishment of Materials Recovery Facility.** The Municipal Government shall maintain one Central Materials Recovery Facility and/or a Transfer Station within the jurisdiction of Magalang, Pampanga, and every Barangay shall establish and implement at least one MRF within its jurisdiction or be part of the clustering of Barangays, which shall have at least one MRF.

The following must be considered in the determination of site and actual establishment of MRF:

- a. The building and/or layout and equipment must be designed to accommodate efficient and safe materials processing, movement, and storage.
- b. The building must be designed to allow efficient and safe external access and to accommodate internal flow; and
- c. Compost products intended to be distributed commercially shall conform to the standards for organic fertilizers by the Department of Agriculture.

**Section 30. Prohibited Acts.** The following acts are prohibited:

- a. Littering, throwing, dumping of waste in public places such as roads, sidewalks, drainages, canals, esteros, rivers, seashores, public markets or parks and establishments within the Municipality (except for garbage intended for collection and disposal by the authorized garbage collectors, which shall be brought out of the residential houses or establishments to the designated area thirty (30) minutes before collection schedule);
- b. The open burning of solid waste;
- c. Urinating, defecating and spitting in public places;
- d. No solid waste or garbage may be collected unless properly segregated according to type of wastes;
- e. Causing or permitting the collection of non-segregated waste;
- f. Squatting in open dumps and landfills;
- g. Open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in flood prone areas;
- h. Non-segregation of solid waste according to the prescribed manner of segregation of the Ordinance;
- i. Mixing of source-separated material with other solid waste in any vehicle, box, container, or receptacle used in solid waste collection or disposal;
- j. Establishment or operation of open dumps or closure of open dumps not in accordance with RA 9003;
- k. Transport and dumping in bulk of collected domestic, industrial, commercial, and institutional wastes in areas other than the designated centers or facilities;
- l. Unauthorized site preparation, construction, expansion, or operation of waste management facilities;
- m. No solid waste collector, whether ambulant, private or public, may collect waste and garbage without undergoing seminar and being duly accredited by the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO);
- n. No solid waste collector may collect without an eco-sticker;
- o. No solid waste collector and/or hauler accredited by the Municipality may operate outside the jurisdiction of the Municipality;
- p. No solid waste collector and/or hauler shall operate without an existing MRF with a definite sanitary landfill for the disposal of residual wastes collected;
- q. The construction of any establishment within two hundred (200) meters from sanitary landfills;
- r. No medical institution, business establishment, or any other industry that produces hazardous waste shall operate without a DENR accredited private hazardous waste collector.

**Section 31. Enforcement Component.** There shall be a deputation of enforcers such as the Municipal Officials, Barangay Officials, Barangay Health Workers (BHW), BSI, Traffic Aides, NGOs, POS, teachers, civic and religious organizations, youth leaders, women leaders, senior citizen leaders, and member of MSWM Board and BSWM Committees:

- a. There will be community empowerment through citizen's arrest in the enforcement and monitoring of this Ordinance.
- b. Under strict supervision and periodic evaluation, deputized enforcers will include barangay leaders and functionaries, SWM coordinators, market vendors, stall owners, Boy Scouts of the Philippines in uniform, Girl Scouts of the Philippines in uniform, and Reserve Officers Training Corps.

**Section 32. Fines and Penalties.**

- a. Any individual found violating any prohibited acts under Section 15 of this Chapter shall be penalized by a fine of Php100.00 to P2,500.00 or imprisonment of one (1) month, but not to exceed six (6) months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.
- b. For any business establishment found violating any prohibited acts under Section 15 of this Chapter, the penalty shall be imposed upon the president, manager, proprietor, or person responsible for the establishment's operation.

**Section 33. The Use of Citation Tickets for Improper Disposal of Garbage and other Forms of Unsanitary Practices.** Any person or establishment found violating Section 15 hereof shall be issued a citation ticket, indicating therein the name, address and other personal circumstances of the offender, the nature, date and time of the offense committed, the form of which shall be as follows:

Republic of the Philippines  
Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga  
ENVIRONMENTAL CITATION TICKET

Ticket No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Violators/Owners/Representative \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

License/Res. Cert./Other Identification Documents  
VIOLATIONS

YOU ARE HEREBY CITED FOR VIOLATING ORDINANCE NO \_\_\_\_\_ SECTION/S AS  
FOLLOWS: \_\_\_\_\_ ON \_\_\_\_\_ AT ABOUT \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIFY VIOLATION(S)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CONTRARY TO THE LAW:

You are hereby directed to appear at the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) within three (3) days from date hereof, for appropriate disposition of this citation. Failure to appear within three (3) days as required, the MENRO shall within twenty-four (24) hours forward the case to the Office of the Municipal Prosecutor for the filing of appropriate charges.

PRINTED NAME, DESIGNATION & SIGNATURE  
APPREHENDING OFFICER  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER 4  
REGULATION ON THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLASTIC BAGS AND PROHIBITING THE USE OF POLYSTYRENE FOAM (STYROFOAM/STYROPOR) WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF MAGALANG, PAMPANGA**

**Section 34. Definition of Terms.** For the purpose the hereof regulation, the following shall be defined accordingly:

- a. Polystyrene Foam (Styrofoam/Styropor) is a petroleum-based plastic made from styrene monomer and a lightweight material used to produce products such as cups, plates, food packaging materials, and others.
- b. Reusable Bag refers to a reusable bag that can be made of canvas, cloth, woven materials, or any material, used for carrying and transporting goods.
- c. Dry Goods refer to any products that do not require refrigeration or freezing to maintain, such as, but not limited, to textiles and clothing.
- d. Dry Market generally refers to any business establishment offering dry goods for sale.
- e. Plastic Wastes refer to any plastic packaging material thrown as waste.
- f. Primary Packaging Materials refer to those types of packaging for containing wet produce, snack foods, frozen foods, and other products.
- g. Secondary Packaging Materials refer to those types of packaging materials for wet goods to provide support to any primary packaging intended for convenience of the handlers well.
- h. Wet Goods refers to any product that requires refrigeration or freezing to maintain such as, but not limited to, fish, meat, fresh poultry products, beverages, and cooked foods.
- i. Wet Market generally refers to establishments offering for sale wet goods, such as the produce, fish and meat section of public markets, supermarkets, mini marts, restaurants, and eateries ("carinderia").
- j. Business Establishment refers to any person, proprietor, partnership, corporation, formal or informal, engaged in commerce or sale of goods or services, such as, but not limited to, market stores, shopping mall outlets, supermarkets, department stores, groceries, convenience stores, supermarkets, food chains, restaurants, cafés, bars, sari-sari stores, and the like.
- k. Operator refers to a person or group of persons managing or overseeing the daily operation of a business establishment.
- l. Ambulant Vendor refers to a vendor or seller with no fixed area for selling goods.
- m. Citation Ticket refers to the printed notice issued by the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer or any authorized persons to violators of this regulation.
- n. Biodegradable refers to anything that is capable of being destroyed and broken down into innocuous products by natural processes, bacteria, and the like.

**Section 35. Use of Biodegradable Packing Materials on Dry Goods.** Business establishments shall utilize only biodegradable materials as primary packaging on dry goods, subject to the provisions of Section 8 hereof.

**Section 36. Use of Biodegradable Plastic Bags on Wet Goods.** Business establishments dealing with wet goods shall use biodegradable plastic bags as primary packaging materials.

**Section 37. Prohibition on the Use of Styrofoam and Polystyrene Non-Biodegradable Plastic Bags.** Business establishments are prohibited from using styrofoam, polystyrene non-biodegradable "sando" bags, and other similar materials as containers or as primary or secondary packing materials.

**Section 38. Prohibition on the Selling of Non-Biodegradable Plastic Bags.** It is prohibited for any person or business establishment to offer or sell plastic bags to be used as secondary packaging material on wet goods or as primary packaging material on dry goods.

**Section 39. Exemptions.**

- a. Business establishments, food vendors, and similarly situated persons shall be exempted from the provisions of this regulation if the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) find that the biodegradable alternatives do not exist and/or that imposing the requirements hereof would cause undue hardship to them.
- b. In a situation deemed by the Municipal officials to be an emergency for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and similar situations, observance with the provisions of this regulation may be suspended.

In either case the approval of the Sangguniang Bayan through a resolution is required.

**Section 40. Promotion of Reusable Bags.** Consumers are encouraged to bring their own reusable bags when purchasing goods from business establishments.

**Section 41. "Reusable Bags" as Carryout Bags.** All stores may provide the following reusable bags as carryout bags to be purchased by the consumer for a minimum fee. It will be made available in the respective checkout counters of the stores, purposely for multiple reuses and to reduce the use of plastic bags as carryout bags. Appropriate sizes and designs may be provided for the purpose:

- a. "Reusable Shopping Bag" - Reusable bag to be used for shopping and buying groceries. Applicable for shopping malls, supermarkets, and grocery stores.
- b. "Take-out Bag" - Reusable bag to be used for carrying food and drinks for two or more persons, applicable for fast food chains.
- c. "Agora Bag" - Reusable bag to be used in carrying goods from wet and dry markets such as meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, and other goods. The market management may assign an area within the market where this bag can be purchased.
- d. "Medicine Bag" - Reusable bag or medicine kit appropriate to carry small quantity of medicines such as tablets and capsules, bottled syrups/suspensions, and the like. Applicable for drugstores and pharmacies.

**Section 42. Alternatives to Plastic Bags.** Subject to the provisions of Section 41 of this Ordinance:

- a. All business establishments or individuals shall be required to use paper bags, cloth bags (katsa), woven bags (bayong), non-plastic sack or bags, and sturdy reusable shopping bags.
- b. Shopping malls, supermarkets, department stores, grocery stores, fast food chains, drug stores, and wet and dry markets shall pack bulky goods of their customer/client in paper boxes or cartons. These packaging/bagging materials shall be provided for free.

**Section 43. Notice in All Business Establishments.** All business establishments should display conspicuously in their stores, specifically in the transaction counter, the environment friendly notice "Save the Planet, Bring Your Own Recyclable/ Reusable Bags."

**Section 44. Prohibited Acts.** For the purpose of this Chapter, the following acts are prohibited:

- a. No business establishment shall utilize non-biodegradable plastic bags as primary packaging materials.
- b. No business establishment shall use non-biodegradable materials as containers for food and other products.
- c. No establishment shall be allowed to offer or sell (retail or wholesale) non-biodegradable packaging materials.
- d. Vendors, agents, or deliverymen engaged in the sale of non-biodegradable packing materials and food containers shall not be allowed to sell or distribute the same, or unload, or make any delivery thereof in any establishment in the Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga.
- e. Ambulant vendors within the Magalang, Pampanga are prohibited to use non-biodegradable plastic bags in selling their products.
- f. Factories and establishments engaged in the manufacture of non-biodegradable packing material and disposable food containers are prohibited in Magalang, Pampanga. Storage of the same is likewise prohibited.
- g. No establishment shall be allowed to use non-biodegradable packing materials and disposable food containers in the Magalang, Pampanga.
- h. Plastic/Styrofoam food container are prohibited inside medical institutions.
- i. The presence of fraud in violating any provisions of this regulation will warrant the imposition of the maximum penalty under Section 45 of this Ordinance.

**Section 45. Penalties.** Any establishment that violates any provision of this regulation shall be punished through the imposition of the following penalties:

- a. First Offense - Php 500.00;
- b. Second Offense - Php 1,000.00;
- c. Third Offense - Php 1,500.00 and/or or imprisonment of not more than six (6) months upon the discretion of the Court; and in case of business establishments, revocation of their business permit.

For any business establishment found violating any prohibited acts under Section 44 of this Ordinance, the penalty shall be imposed upon the president, manager, proprietor, or person responsible for the establishment's operation.

**Section 46. Information, Education, and Communication Campaign.** Upon approval hereof, the Municipal Government shall conduct a massive information, education, and communication campaign using quad media (print, radio, television, and internet), and shall also include the promotion of alternative biodegradable packing materials.

Establishments shall also educate their customers on this regulation and its provisions.

**Section 47. Monitoring.** The MENRO shall monitor the effective implementation of this regulation. The MENRO shall prepare a semi-annual report on the progress of its implementation.

**Section 48. Transition Period.** Upon the effectivity hereof, there will be a transition period of two (2) years.

**Section 49. Implementation.** Upon the effectivity of this regulation, the MENRO, Business Permit and License Office (BPLO), Public Market Administration Office and Liga ng mga Barangay, are hereby directed to draft and implement the Implementing Rules and Regulations hereof to be approved by the Office of the Municipal Mayor through an Executive Order.

**Section 50. Apprehension.** The Municipal Government shall deputize agents to assist the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) and the local police to ensure compliance with the provisions of this regulation. The MENRO or the deputized agents shall issue citation tickets to violators of this regulation, stating the violation and the corresponding penalty therefor. In case the penalty is only a fine and the violator does not contest the citation ticket issued, he/she shall pay the fine at the Municipal of the City Treasurer immediately.

**CHAPTER 5  
ECOLOGICAL AND SANITARY MANAGEMENT OF HEALTHCARE WASTE**

**Section 51. Objectives.** The objectives of the Ecological and Sanitary Management of Health Care Waste are as follows:

- a. To provide guidelines to generators, transporters, and owners or operators of treatment, storage, disposal (TSD) facilities of health care waste on the proper handling, collection, transport, treatment, storage, and disposal thereof;
- b. To clarify the jurisdiction, authority, and responsibilities of the MENRO and Municipal Health Office (MHO) with regard to health care waste management; and
- c. To harmonize efforts of the MENRO and MHO on programmed and proper health care waste management.

**Section 52. Scope and Coverage.** These policies and guidelines shall apply to health care waste generators, transporters, and owners or operators of TSD and final disposal facilities.

**Section 53. Definition of Terms.** For the purpose of this Chapter, the following shall be defined accordingly:

- a. Anatomical waste -A subgroup of pathological waste and refers to recognizable body parts such as amputated legs and others.
- b. Chemical waste- Refers to discarded solid, liquid, and gaseous chemicals used for diagnostic and experimental work and from cleaning, housekeeping, and disinfecting procedures.
- c. Ecological waste management- Ecological solid waste management shall refer to the systematic administration of activities which provide for segregation at source, segregated transportation, storage, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste and all other waste management activities which do not harm the environment.
- d. Genotoxic waste -Includes certain cytostatic drug, vomit, urine, or feces from patients treated with cytostatic drugs, chemicals, and radioactive materials.
- e. Health care waste- This includes all the waste that is generated or produced as a result of any of the following activities: a) diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals; b) research pertaining to above activities; c) production or testing of biologicals, and d) waste originating from minor or scattered sources.
- f. Health Care Waste Generators - Include health care facilities, institutions, business establishments, and other similar health care services with activities or work processes that generate health care waste:
  - f.1. Hospitals (Infirmary, Level I, Level II and Level III)
  - f.2. Infirmarys
  - f.3. Birthing homes
  - f.4. Clinics -medical, surgical, ambulatory, alternative medicine, dialysis, dental, health care centers and dispensaries, veterinary.
  - f.5. Laboratories and research centers
  - f.6. Medical and biomedical laboratories - nuclear medicine laboratories, medical research centers, biotechnology laboratories, blood banks and blood collection services, animal research and testing, dental prosthetic laboratories, drug testing laboratories, HIV testing laboratories
  - f.7. Drug manufacturers
  - f.8. Institutions - drug rehabilitation centers, training centers for embalmers, med-tech intern training centers, schools of radiologic technology, medical Schools, nursing homes, dental schools
  - f.9. Mortuary and autopsy centers
- g. Health Care Waste Transporter- a person licensed by the DENR Environmental Management Bureau to convey health care waste through air, water, or land. Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) Facilities-facilities where hazardous wastes are stored, treated, recycled, reprocessed and/or disposed of, as prescribed under DENR AO No. 2004-36, Chapter 6-2 (Categories of TSD Facilities).
- h. Infectious waste- Type of waste that is suspected to contain pathogens (bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi) in sufficient concentration or quantity to cause disease in susceptible hosts.
- i. Pathological waste- Consists of tissues, organs, body parts, human fetus, and animal carcasses, blood, and body fluids.
- j. Pharmaceutical waste- Includes expired, unused, spilt, and contaminated pharmaceutical products, drugs, vaccines, and sera that are no longer required and need to be disposed of appropriately.

- k. Radioactive waste- Includes sealed radiation sources, liquid and gaseous materials contaminated with radioactivity, excreta of patients who underwent radio-nuclide diagnostic and therapeutic applications, paper cups, straws, needles and syringes, test tubes, and tap water washing of such paraphernalia.
- l. Segregation-Refers to a health care waste management practice of separating different waste materials found in health care establishment in order to promote recycling and re-use of resources and to reduce the volume of waste for collection and disposal.
- m. Sharps-Include needles, syringes, scalpels, saws, blades, broken glass, infusion sets, knives, and any other items that can cause a cut or puncture wounds.
- n. Solid waste - Solid waste shall refer to all discarded household, commercial waste, non-hazardous institutional and industrial waste, street sweepings, construction debris, agriculture waste, and other non-hazardous/non-toxic solid waste.
- o. Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) Facilities - facilities where hazardous wastes are stored, treated, recycled, reprocessed and/or disposed of, as prescribed under DENR AO No. 2004-36, Chapter 6-2 (Categories of TSD Facilities).
- p. Unless specifically noted otherwise, the term "solid waste" as used in this Chapter shall not include:

- Waste identified or listed as hazardous waste of a solid, liquid, contained gaseous, or semisolid form which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious or incapacitating reversible illness, or acute/chronic effect on the health of persons and other organisms; and
- Infectious waste from hospitals such as equipment, instruments, utensils, and fomites of a disposable nature from patients who are suspected to have or have been diagnosed as having communicable diseases and must therefore be isolated as required by public health agencies, laboratory wastes such as pathological specimens (i.e., all tissues, specimens of blood elements, excreta, and secretions obtained from patients or laboratory animals), and disposable fomites that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms, and surgical operating room pathologic specimens and disposable fomites attendant thereto, and similar disposable materials from outpatient areas and emergency rooms.

**Section 54. Responsibilities of Implementing Offices**

The Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office shall:

- a. Oversee compliance by generators, transporters, TSD facility operators, and/or final disposal facility operators with the proper transport, treatment, storage, and disposal of health care wastes;
- b. Require TSD facility operators and on-site treaters to present copies of the results of microbiological tests on the health care waste treated using autoclave, microwave, hydroclave and other disinfection facilities, and
- c. Notify the Municipal Health Office on cases of non-compliance or notice of violation issued to health care facilities, institutions, and establishments licensed by the DOH.

The Municipal Health Office shall:

- a. Develop and conduct training programs and corresponding modules on health care waste management;
- b. Provide technical assistance in the preparation of health care waste management plan as a requirement for licensing or the renewal thereof;
- c. DOH hospitals' compliance with proper health care waste management program;
- d. Advocate health care waste management [HCWM] practices;
- e. Monitor health care waste management practices in all hospitals and other health care facilities;
- f. Evaluate and recommend to the Department of Health the Operating Permit of private and public treater of healthcare waste; and
- g. Issue permit for transport vehicle for health care waste.

**Section 55. Waste Segregation and Storage.** Segregation at source should always be the responsibility of the waste producer. Segregation should take place as close as possible to where the waste is generated and should be maintained in storage areas and during transport.

Hazardous waste should be placed in clearly marked containers that are appropriately labeled for the type and weight of the waste. Except for sharps and fluids, hazardous wastes are generally put in plastic bags, plastic lined cardboard boxes, or leak proof containers that meet specific performance standards.

**Section 56. Color Coding Scheme For Health Care Waste.** The most appropriate way of identifying the categories of health care waste is by sorting the waste into color coded plastic bags or containers. Recommended colorcoding scheme for health care waste:

Color coding Scheme for Containers

Color of container/bag	Type of Waste
Black	Non-infectious dry waste
Green	Non-infectious wet waste (kitchen, dietary, etc.)
Yellow	Infectious and pathological waste
Yellow with black band	Chemical waste including those w/ heavy metals
Orange	Radioactive waste
Red	Sharps and pressurized containers

**Section 57. Storage**

- a. All health care waste should be collected and stored in waste storage area until transported to a designated off-site treatment facility. This area shall be marked with the warning sign: "CAUTION: BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT."

Storage areas for health care waste should be located within the establishment or research facility. However, these areas should be located away from patient rooms, laboratories, hospital function/operation rooms, or any public access areas. The waste in bags or containers should be stored in a separate area, room or building of a size appropriate to the quantities of waste produced and the frequency of collection. In cases where the health care facility lacks the space, daily collection and disposal should be enforced.

Cytotoxic waste should be stored separately from other waste in a designated secured location. Radioactive waste should be stored separately in containers that prevent dispersion, and if necessary behind lead shielding. Waste that is to be stored during radioactive decay should be labeled with the type of radionuclide, the date, and details of required storage conditions. Storage facility for radioactive waste must bear the sign

"Radioactive Waste" placed conspicuously. Methods of treatment and disposal of radioactive waste shall conform to the requirements and guidelines of the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute.

Heavy metals like mercury should conform to guidelines for mercury storage of mercury-containing medical services and mercury-containing waste in the healthcare facility like BP-apparatus and thermometer.

- b. Requirements for Storage Facilities:
  1. The storage area should have an impermeable, hard-standing floor with good drainage; it should be easy to clean and disinfect.
  2. There should be water supply for cleaning purposes.
  3. The storage area should allow easy access for staff in charge of handling the waste.
  4. It should be possible to lock the storage area to prevent access by unauthorized persons.
  5. Easy access for waste collection vehicle is essential.
  6. There should be protection from sun, rain, strong winds, floods, etc.
  7. The storage area should be inaccessible to animals, insects, and birds.
  8. There should be good lighting and adequate ventilation.
  9. The storage area should not be situated in the proximity of fresh food stores or food preparation areas.
  10. A supply of cleaning equipment, protective clothing, and waste bags or containers should be located conveniently close to the storage area.
  11. Floors, walls, and ceilings of the storage area must be kept clean in accordance to established procedures, which at a minimum should include daily cleaning of floors.
  12. Biodegradable general and hazardous waste should not be stored longer than 2 days to minimize microbial growth, putrefaction, and odors. If the waste must be stored longer than 2 days, application of treatment like chemical disinfection or refrigeration at 4° C or lower is recommended.

**Section 58. Collection of Health Care Waste.** Health care waste collection practices should be designed to achieve an efficient movement of waste from points of generation to storage or treatment while minimizing the risk to personnel. Collection frequency on room to room basis is once every shift or as often as necessary. Time of collection regardless of category should be at the start of every shift.

Collection practice for active solid radioactive waste shall consist of distributing orange color-coded suitable containers with the radiation symbol colored magenta or black. The collection of active solid radioactive waste from designated storage area can only be made when the activity (delay-to-decay) decays to a safe level and upon the strict supervision and guidance of the radiological health and safety officer. Handling, collection, transport and disposal of these materials shall be based on the guidance issued by Philippine Nuclear Research Institute.

**Section 59. On-site Transport of Health Care Waste.** Transportation of waste within the establishment could utilize wheeled trolleys, containers, or carts that are dedicated solely for the purpose. On-site transportation vehicle should meet the following specifications:

- Easy to load and unload;
- No sharp edges that could damage waste bags or containers during loading and unloading;
- Easy to clean;
- The on-site collection vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected daily with an appropriate disinfectant like chlorine compounds, formaldehyde, phenolic compounds, and acids; and
- All waste bags seals should be in place and intact at the end of transportation.

Workers transporting the waste should be equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including heavy-duty gloves, coveralls, and thick-soled boots and leg protectors.

**Section 60. Off-Site Transportation Of Health Care Waste.** The health care waste generator is responsible for the safe packaging and adequate labeling of waste to be transported off-site for treatment and disposal. Packaging and labeling should comply with RA 6969 (Toxic, Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act) and maintaining that it presents no danger to the public during transport. Likewise, the waste generators are ultimately responsible for ensuring that their wastes are properly treated and disposed of in an approved disposal facility.

Tracking of wastes could be done with the implementation of the consignment system. All health care waste to be transported to an approved off-site waste treatment facility shall be transported only by a DENR-accredited transporter or carrier. The authorized transporter/carrier shall maintain a completed consignment note of all health care waste taken from the health care establishment for treatment or disposal.

**Section 61. Health Care Waste Transporters.** Health care waste transporters are required, based on existing laws, rules, and regulations, to undertake the following:

- Register with EMB Central Office as healthcare waste transporter;
- Secure Transport Permit from the DENR-EMB Regional Office;
- Comply with the DENR Manifest System;
- Comply with other requirements specified in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 6969;
- Secure accreditation from the Sangguniang Bayan, and
- Secure a clearance from the Municipal Health Office and an Environmental Compliance Clearance from the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office.

**Section 62. Health Care Waste Treatment.**

- Facilities shall consider technologies and processes used in health care waste treatment such as (1) thermal, (2) chemical, (3) irradiation, (4) biological processes, (5) encapsulation, and (6) inertization, as outlined in the DOH Health Care Waste Management Manual and subject to compliance with the provisions of RA 8749 (Clean Air Act), RA 6969 (Hazardous, Toxic and Nuclear Waste Act, and RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act).
- Treated wastes and inert residues from TSD facilities must be disposed in controlled disposal or sanitary landfill facilities duly licensed by the DENR to handle the same.

**Section 63. Final Waste Disposal System.** The use of the proceeding disposal facilities should only be limited to health care wastes which have undergone the necessary treatment provided under the prescribed standards stipulated in the DOH Health Care Waste Management Manual.

- Engineered Sanitary Landfill Facility - A disposal site designed, constructed, operated and maintained in a manner that exerts engineering control over significant potential environmental impacts arising from the development and operation thereof. Aside from the ECC, which is required for such facility, the construction and development of an SLF must conform to RA 9003 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, particularly Sections 1 and 2, Rule XIV.
- Safe Burial on Healthcare Facility Premises -Safe burial within the premises of healthcare facilities shall be allowed in remote locations and rural areas where no TSD facilities are available. In such activity of safe burial, the health care facility must ensure that the load or capacity of the on-site burial pit is not exceeded.

Chemical treatment or disinfection is required prior to safe burial on hospital premises.

The standards for safe burial within the healthcare facility premises shall follow the guidelines specified in the DOH Health Care Waste Management Manual.

Relative to the guidelines provided by DOH, the operation of safe burial should be in accordance with the minimum requirements for landfill.

- Sharps and Syringes Disposal through Concrete Vault - Disposal using concrete vault shall be allowed only as an alternative means of disposal of used sharps and syringes.

Concrete vault shall be marked with proper signage: "CAUTION: HAZARDOUS WASTE OR SHARPS DISPOSAL AREA UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT."

Concrete vault should be watertight and must be constructed at least 1.5 meters above the groundwater level.

The procedures for the safe burial of sharps and syringes through concrete vault shall follow the guidelines in the DOH Health Care Waste Management Manual.

- Wastewater Treatment Facility -Health care facilities shall have their own Wastewater Treatment Facilities (WTF) or maybe connected into a sewage treatment plant. However, facilities with laboratories shall be required to pre-treat their wastewater prior to discharge into a sewage treatment plant.

**Section 64. Prohibited Acts**

- Non-segregation of health care waste;
- Causing or permitting the collection of non-segregated waste;
- Open burning of health care waste;
- Causing or permitting the collection of infectious waste to non-accredited waste collector;
- Causing or permitting the disposal of infectious waste in unauthorized waste disposal site; and
- Causing or permitting the non-treatment of infectious waste before final disposal.

**Section 65. Fines and Penalties.** Violation of Section 64 hereof carries the following fines and penalties:

- First offense : P 1,000.00;
- Second offense : P 2,000.00
- Third offense : P 2,500.00 and revocation or cancellation of business permit.

For any business establishment found violating any prohibited act under Section 65 of this Ordinance, the penalty shall be imposed upon the president, manager, proprietor, or person responsible for the establishment's operation.

**Section 66. Regulatory Powers of MENRO and MHO.** The Municipal Health Office shall monitor and evaluate the level of compliance of health care establishments in the Municipality prior to the issuance of Sanitary Permit and so shall the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office prior to the issuance of Environmental Compliance Clearance.

The Sanitary Permit of the MHO and the Environmental Compliance Clearance of MENRO are both prerequisites in the issuance or renewal of business permit of all health care establishments in the municipality.

## CHAPTER 6 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

**Section 67. Purpose of this Chapter.** To achieve and maintain such levels of air quality so as to protect public health and abate global warming.

**Section 68. Operative Principles**

- The maintenance of clean air quality in the Municipality is a shared responsibility and requires a collective effort. Private Citizens and business entities shall be imbued with the right perspective and attitude in the attainment of a healthy surrounding and be a partner in regulating and reducing their contribution to air pollution.
- Air quality management is focused primarily on pollution prevention, rather than control, and for a comprehensive local management program for air pollution.

**Section 69. Definition of Terms.** The following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

- Air pollutant- In accordance with Article 2, Section 5 (Definition of Terms) of the Philippine Clean Air Act (RA 8749), "Air pollutant" means any matter found in the atmosphere other than oxygen, nitrogen, water vapor, carbon dioxide, and the inert gases in their natural or normal concentrations, that is detrimental to health or the environment, which includes, but not limited to smoke, dust, soot, cinders, fly ash, solid particles of any kind, gases, fumes, chemical mists, steam, and radioactive substances.
- Air pollution - Any alteration of the physical, chemical and biological properties of the atmospheric air, or any discharge thereto of any liquid, gaseous or solid substances that will or is likely to create or to render the air resources of the country 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.
- Ambient air quality- In accordance with Rule IV Section 1 (Definition of Terms) of the Philippine Clean Air Act, Implementing Rules and Regulation, ambient air quality refers to the atmosphere's average purity in a broad area as distinguished from discharge measurements taken at the source of pollution or the present characteristic or nature of the surrounding atmosphere.
- Ambient air quality guideline values- The concentration of air over specified periods classified as short-term and/ or long-term which are intended to serve as goals or objectives for the protection of health and/or public welfare. These values shall be used for air quality management purposes such as determining time trends, evaluating stages of deterioration or enchantment of the air quality, and in general, used as basis for taking positive action in preventing, controlling, or abating health impacts from air pollution.
- Ambient air quality standard- The concentration of an air pollutant as listed under Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 or RA 8749 which, in order to protect public health and/or public welfare, shall not be exceeded in the breathing zone, at any time. Standards are enforceable and must be complied with by the owner or person in charge of an industrial operation, process, or trade.
- Emission- The act of passing into the atmosphere of air contaminant, pollutant, gas stream, and unwanted sound from a known source.
- Pollutant- A substance or condition that contaminates air, water, or soil. Pollutants can be artificial substances, such as pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), or naturally occurring substances, such as oil or carbon dioxide, that occur in harmful concentration in a given environment.

**Section 70. Regulatory Provisions**

- The Municipal Government shall implement air quality standards set by the National Governing Board for RA 8749 in areas within its jurisdiction.
- The MENRO in coordination with the DENR shall be responsible for the enforcement air quality emission and noise standards, including monitoring and surveillance of air pollutant and licensing and permitting of air pollution control facilities.
- The MENRO may establish an Anti-Smoke Belching Unit (ASBU) and shall implement emission standards for motor vehicles and the Municipal Mayor may deputize other appropriate law enforcement agencies for the purpose.
- All stationary sources must comply with the National Emission Standards for Source Specific Air Pollutants (NESSAP) and National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and must secure their permit to operate.
- Existing air quality emission and noise standards may be revised and/or modified consistent with new development and technology.
- Establishments that emit noise or dust pollution must provide containment facilities for such pollution and scrubber for volatile organic carbon to avoid emission of odor nuisance.

**Section 71. Municipal Air Quality Action Plan.** This plan involves a comprehensive air quality management program to address the identified air pollution issues and concerns from stationary, mobile and other sources. The plan includes enforcements and regulatory measures to ensure that ambient air quality standards are achieved. The MENRO, together with other concerned local government offices, shall formulate and drafts its Integrated Air Quality Improvement Plan.

**Section 72. Traffic Control.** The Office of the Municipal Mayor shall regularly review and implement a traffic control and management plan to reduce congestion of vehicles in the streets within Magalang, Pampanga at all times in relation to Clean Air Act.

**Section 73. Prohibited and Punishable Acts.** The following acts or activities are prohibited:

- Storing, dumping, handling, processing, transport, or using in any process or installation, volatile compounds or organic solvents without applying known vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary.
- Operating plant or source at capacities that exceed the limits of operation or capability of a control device to maintain the air emission within the standard limitations as provided by the existing national laws, rules, and regulations.
- Building, erecting or installing or using any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which will conceal emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of any of the provision of this Code.
- Building, erecting, or installing a chimney serving industrial establishment, which causes air impurities, without prior approval by the Office of the Municipal Mayor. The building of such for residential uses shall be regulated.
- Operating a vehicle which discharges air pollutants at levels exceeding the standard set by law.
- Causing, allowing, or permitting the discharge of air pollutants that cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
- Building, erecting, constructing, installing or implanting any new source, operate, modify, or rebuild an existing source, or by any means cause or undertake any activity, which would result in ambient noise level higher than the ambient standards. Neither shall such person emit or cause to emit or suffer to be emitted noise greater in volume intensity or quality than the levels prescribed by the DENR for tolerable noise without first securing clearance from the concerned Barangay Council.
- Causing or permitting the creation of unnecessary noise through the use of any device on any street adjacent to any hospital, schools, churches, or court of justice.
- Smoking inside a public building or an enclosed public place including, public vehicles and other means of transport; or in any enclosed area outside one's private residence, private place of work; or outside of any duly designated smoking area, is prohibited.
- All citizens in Magalang, Pampanga are discouraged to use aerosols with CFC content or any ozone-depleting chemicals.
- Open burning of waste.

**Section 74. Fines and Penalties**

- First offense : P 1,000.00
- Second offense : P 2,000.00
- Third offense : P 2,500.00 and cancellation of permit or closure of business or imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than one (1) year or both, at the discretion of the Court.

For any business establishment found violating any prohibited acts under Section73 of this Ordinance, the penalty shall be imposed upon the president, manager, proprietor, or person responsible for the establishment's operation.

## CHAPTER 7 WATER QUALITY AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

**Section 75. Purpose of this Chapter:**

- Utilize and manage local water resources in a sustainable manner;
- Promote environmental strategies, use of appropriate economic instruments and of control mechanisms for the protection of water resources;
- Formulate a holistic local program of water quality management that recognizes that water quality management issues cannot be separated from concerns about water sources and ecological protection, water supply, public health, and quality of life;
- Promote commercial and industrial processes and products that are environment-friendly and energy efficient;

- e. To encourage cooperation and self-regulation among citizens and industries and to promote the role of private industrial enterprises in shaping its regulatory profile within the acceptable boundaries of public health and environment;
- f. To provide for a comprehensive management program for water protection and management focusing on water resource conservation and pollution prevention;
- g. To promote public information and education and to encourage the participation of an informed and active public in water quality management and monitoring;
- h. To encourage civil society and other sectors, particularly labor, the academe, and business, in undertaking environment-related activities in their effort to organize, educate and motivate the people in addressing pertinent environmental issues and problems at the local and national levels.

**Section 76. Operative Principles.** Water resources in the Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga shall be utilized and managed for the primary purpose of:

- a. Sustainable meeting of the basic requirement for potable water of all residents;
- b. Securing the availability of adequate supplies of water for the growing industrial, recreational, commercial, and agri-business development activities; and
- c. Groundwater recharge areas must be protected from groundwater pollution.

**Section 77. Definition of Terms.** The following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

- a. Municipal Waters -Include rivers, creeks and subterranean waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipality that are not subject to private ownership.
- b. Critical Watershed -A drainage area of a river system, lake, or water reservoir supporting existing and proposed hydroelectric power, domestic water supply, geothermal, irrigation works, which needs immediate rehabilitation and protection to minimize soil erosion, improve water yield, and prevent possible flooding.
- c. Devolution -The act by which the National Government confers power and authority as provided for by law.
- d. Effluent - Discharge from known sources which are passed into a body of water or land, or wastewater flowing out of a manufacturing plant, industrial plant including domestic, commercial, agricultural farms, and recreational facilities.
- e. Pollution - Any alteration of the physical, chemical, biological properties of any water, air and/or land resource of Magalang, Pampanga, or any discharge thereto of any liquid, gaseous or solid waste, or any production of unnecessary noise, or any emission of objectionable odor, as will or is likely to create or to render such water, air and/or land resources harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or which will adversely affect their utilization for domestic, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate purposes.
- f. Pollutant - A substance or condition that contaminates air, water, or soil. Pollutants can be artificial substances, such as pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), or naturally occurring substances, such as oil or carbon dioxide, that occur in harmful concentrations in a given environment.
- g. Sludge - means any solid, semi-solid or liquid waste or residue generated from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or water control pollution facility, or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects.
- h. Sewage - means water-borne human or animal wastes, excluding oil or oil wastes, removed from residences, building, institutions, industrial and commercial establishments together with such groundwater, surface water and storm water as may be present including such waste from vessels, offshore structures, other receptacles intended to receive or retain waste or other places or the combination thereof.
- i. Sewerage - includes, but is not limited to, any system or network of pipelines, ditches, channels, or conduits including pumping stations, lift stations and force mains, service connections including other constructions, devices, and appliances appurtenant thereto, which include the collection, transport, pumping, and treatment of sewage to a point of disposal.

**Section 78. Creation of Municipal Water Resources Management Board (MWRMB).** Within six (6) months upon effectivity of this Ordinance, the Municipal Mayor shall organize a multi-sectoral Municipal Water Resources Management Board (CWRMB). The MENRO shall serve as the permanent Secretariat of the said board.

The MWRMB shall be vested with the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Conduct regular water sampling and analysis of samples collected using the parameters, standards, and procedures established by national laws. The priority parameters to be measured shall include biological oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and total coliform.
- b. Assist National Government Agencies in the enforcement of anti-pollution laws, including Presidential Decree No. 984, DENR Administrative Order 34 (Revised Water Usage and Classification Water Quality Criteria) and DENR Administrative Order No. 35 (Revised Effluent Regulations of 1990), Republic Act No. 6969 (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act of 1990), and the Clean Water Act.
- c. Convene and organize industrial firms and tourism establishments in the municipality so that they can share water pollution reduction techniques, work as a group with the government and non-governmental organizations on pollution reduction.
- d. Advise the Municipal Government on policy requirements to safeguard water resources in the municipality.
- e. Conduct activities to protect and rehabilitate watersheds and natural water bodies within the Municipality.

**Section 79. Utilization of Waters.** The Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga shall pursue the following policies and guidelines for proper utilization of water. Pursuant to the provisions of the Water Code of the Philippines, sustainable utilization of the water resources for domestic, agricultural, industrial and the environment.

**Section 80. Promotion of water conservation and rain-water harvesting technologies.** Water conservation and rain-water harvesting technologies shall be vigorously promoted in the Municipality. The Municipal Government shall develop incentives schemes recognize best practices of institutional, commercial, industrial and agricultural entities on water conservation and protection of natural water bodies.

**Section 81. Drainage and Sewerage Systems.** The Municipal Government shall adopt necessary measures to ensure that adequate Municipal and Barangay drainage and sewerage systems are established and maintained to prevent the negative effects of all types of effluents on both surface and ground water quality. The Municipal Government, through key units (Municipal Engineer, MENRO, MPDO, MDRRMO), shall establish proper sewerage system as required in the Clean Water Act also as known as RA 9275. The Municipal Government may seek the coordination and assistance of local water providers in improving the drainage and sewerage system in the Municipality.

**Section 82. Minimum Standards for Building Septic Vaults.** One (1) year upon the effectivity of this Ordinance, all new house dwellings and any other buildings to be constructed shall have a three (3) chamber concrete septic vault for sewage containment. The digestive chamber of the vault should have a concrete flooring with a minimum dimension of 1.80 m. x 1.50 m. x 0.90 m. for its length, depth, and width, respectively, while the two (2) leaching chambers should have at least 20 cm. of gravel base with minimum dimensions of 0.90 m. x 1.50 m. x 0.90 m. for their length, depth, and width, respectively.

The inside dimension of digestive chamber shall correspond to the number of house/building occupants. Below is the prescribed dimension in relation with the number of occupants:

Number of occupants	Depth in meters	Width in meters	Length in meters
10	1.20	0.90	1.80
15	1.20	1.10	2.20
20	1.20	1.25	2.50
25	1.20	1.40	2.80
30	1.30	1.50	3.00
35	1.30	1.60	3.20
40	1.40	1.65	3.30
45	1.40	1.75	3.50
50	1.50	1.80	3.60
60	1.50	1.95	3.90
70	1.60	2.00	4.00
80	1.60	2.20	4.40
90	1.80	2.20	4.40
100	1.80	2.30	4.60

**Section 83. Desludging of Septage.** The suction of the septage of those establishments whose septic vaults do not conform to the preceding section shall be made at least once every three (3) to five (5) years to ensure that the septage therein will not seep into the portion of the earth where the water deposit is located.

**Section 84. Disposal of Septage.** In accordance with the existing rules and policies of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and Department of Health (DOH), all septage shall be processed and disposed by a DENR-accredited entity or agency with a proper water treatment facility.

**Section 85. Prohibited and Punishable Acts.** The following acts are prohibited and punishable:

- a. Discharging, depositing, or causing to be deposited material of any kind, directly or indirectly, into the water bodies or along the margins of any surface water, where the same shall be liable to be washed into such surface water, either by storm, floods, or otherwise, which could cause water pollution or impede natural flow in the water body.
- b. Discharging, injecting, or allowing seeping into the ground soil any substance in any form that would pollute groundwater.
- c. Operating facilities that discharge regulated water pollutants without the valid required permits or after the permit was revoked for any violation of any condition therein.
- d. Disposal of potentially infectious medical waste into bodies of water.
- e. Unauthorized transport or dumping into bodies of water of sewage sludge or solid waste as defined under RA 9003.
- f. Dumping or discharge of prohibited chemicals, substances, or pollutants listed under RA 6969 in the Municipality's waterways.
- g. Operate facilities that discharge or allow to seep, willfully or through gross negligence, prohibited chemicals, substances, or pollutants listed under RA 6969 into water bodies or wherein the same shall be liable to be washed into such surface and ground water.
- h. Undertaking activities or development and expansion of projects, or operating wastewater/sewerage facilities in violation of Presidential Decree. No.1586 and its implementing rules, and regulations.
- i. Directly using booster pumps in the distribution system or tampering with the water supply in such a way as to alter or impair the water quality.
- j. No industrial or manufacturing plant shall be operated without functional wastewater treatment system, or operates at capacities beyond the limits of operation or capability of its wastewater treatment facility, in order to maintain the effluent quality within the standards or pertinent conditions required by law and/or as stipulated in the permit to operate.
- k. No person or business shall discharge, wholly or partially, untreated or inadequately treated industrial effluents directly into bodies of water through the use of bypass canals and/or pumps and other unauthorized means.
- l. The construction of houses, resorts, and other physical structures within banks of rivers shall be governed by existing laws.
- m. No person shall use any part of a waterway for recreational or commercial purposes without first securing a permit from the Office of the Municipal Mayor.
- n. No person shall raise or lower or cause the raising or lowering of the water level of a stream, creek, or river nor drain the same without the necessary government clearances and/or permits.
- o. Impounding of water in large amounts such as to prejudice downstream or upstream users shall be prohibited.
- p. No person shall drill a well without a permit from the National Water Resources Board in the case of subterranean waters. No groundwater shall be extracted if this will result to the deterioration of critically important surface waters. The Municipal Government shall reserve the right to revoke or cancel any permit for the extraction of groundwater if this is found to be detrimental to its sustainability or inimical to other higher priority water uses.
- q. Dumping of wastes and sediments from quarrying operations, as well as farm water carrying pesticide residues and/or pollutants such as swine or livestock effluents directly to water body, is hereby banned and therefore prohibited.

**Section 86. Fines and Penalties.** Any person who commits any of the prohibited acts or violates any of the sections provided in this Chapter shall be fined and penalized as follows:

- a. First Offense : Php 1,000.00 fine;
- b. Second Offense : Php 2,000.00 fine;
- c. Third Offense : Php 2,5000.00 fine and imprisonment.

If the offense is committed by a firm, corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity, the chief executive officer, president, general manager, or person-in-charge shall be liable for the commission of the offense penalized under this Chapter.

#### CHAPTER 8 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINT AREAS

**Section 87. Buffer Strip/Easements.** Pursuant to Art. 51 of the Water Code of the Philippines in the utilization, exploitation, development, conversion, and conservation and protection of water resources the following setbacks and/or easements along the entire length of the banks of Quitangil creek and other creeks shall be observed:

- a. Three (3) -meter setback for all urban areas;
- b. Twenty (20) -meter easement for all agricultural areas;
- c. Forty (40) - meter easement for all forest areas.

The construction of any structure for private and commercial purposes and usage is prohibited. The above setbacks/easement shall be subject for public use such as recreation and other similar activities.

The Barangay Council is the primary unit responsible in monitoring and enforcing Section 87 of this Chapter, secondarily MENRO and Municipal Engineers Office.

**Section 88. Cultivation/Utilization of River Beds and Sandbars.** No river bed or sand bar shall be subject to cultivation or utilization except upon prior recommendation of the Municipal Planning and Development Office and upon prior permission of the Municipal Engineer's Office. Provided, that no permission shall be granted if it obstructs the flow of water, or if it shall increase the flood levels so as to cause flooding.

**Section 89. Penalties.** Any and all violations of this Chapter shall be meted the following fines and penalties:

- a. Private individuals and establishments shall be imposed the fine of not less than TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PESOS (P2,5000.00) or penalty of one (1) year imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the Court. The illegal structure shall be out rightly demolished by a combined team composed of the Municipal Engineer's Office and the concerned Barangay Council personnel.
- b. For Barangay Officials who directly assisted, facilitated or permitted people to occupy and erect structures along buffer strips/easement shall be given administrative sanctions as provided for in the Administrative Code of 1987, R.A. 6713 (otherwise known as the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees), R.A 3019 (Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act), R.A 7279 (Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992), after the observance of substantive and procedural due process rendered by the Court.
- c. For registered landowners, juridical personalities/public utilities, i.e private water utilizes and PELCO, through their offices who directly or indirectly permitted people to occupy the buffer strips/easement or allowed availment of public utility services, such as electricity and water supply, within their territorial or administrative jurisdiction shall be penalized in accordance with existing laws after the observance of substantive and procedural due to process rendered by the Court.

#### CHAPTER 9 ANTI-DEFACING

**Section 90. Anti-Defacing.** It shall be unlawful for any person to deface or cause to be defaced, by painting, lettering or writing, scribbling, hammering, nailing or chiseling, the surface of the walls, sidings, partitions, fences, gates, doors, window panes of comfort or toilet rooms, building, edifices, houses, or structures, whether public or private; of lamp post, street signs, streets, sidewalks, and other properties of the same nature, EXCEPT when done with the express written consent and authority of the owner, with respect to private property, or when duly authorized by the Municipal Mayor, with respect to public property.

**Section 91. Fines and Penalties.** Any person who commits any of the prohibited acts or violates Section 90 provided in this Chapter shall be fined and penalized as follows:

- a. First Offense : Php 1,000.00 fine;
- b. Second Offense : Php 2,000.00 fine;
- c. Third Offense : Php 2,500.00 fine and imprisonment.

If the offense is committed by a firm, corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity, the chief executive officer, president, general manager, or person-in-charge shall be liable for the commission of the offense penalized under this act.

#### CHAPTER 10 ANTI-SMOKING PROGRAM

**Section 92. Anti-Smoking Program.** Smoking shall be prohibited inside public or government offices, schools, public playgrounds, churches/religious centers and compounds, public transportation, theaters, malls, and public hospitals within the jurisdiction of Magalang, Pampanga.

**SECTION 93. Definition of Terms.**

- a. "Designated Smoking Area" (DSA) refers to an area of a building or conveyance where smoking may be allowed, which maybe in an open space or separate area with proper ventilation subject to the specific standards provided under this Ordinance;
- b. "Enclosed" means being covered by a roof or other structure serving the purpose of a roof, and having one or more walls or sides, wherein the openings on the walls or sides have an aggregate area that is less than half of the total wall space, regardless of the type of material used for the roof, wall or sides, and regardless of whether the structure is permanent or temporary. Doors and windows that can be opened and shut shall not be considered as opening under this paragraph. The enclosed character of a building or conveyance shall attach to all its areas, including its open spaces;
- c. "Establishments" are described as any building, edifice and/or structure, including its premises;
- d. "Open spaces" are those areas forming part of a building or conveyance which are not covered by a roof of similar structure;
- e. "Point-of-sale" refers to any location where an individual can purchase or obtain tobacco products;
- f. "Public conveyances" refers to modes of transportation servicing the general public, such as, but not limited to, airplanes, ships, jeepneys, buses, taxicabs, trains, light rail transits, tricycles and other similar vehicles;
- g. "Public places" means all places, fixed or mobile, that are accessible or open to the public or places for collective use, regardless of ownership or right to access, including but not limited to, schools, workplaces, government facilities, establishments that provide food and drinks, accommodation, merchandize, professional services, entertainment, amusement, cockpit arenas or other services. It also includes outdoor spaces where facilities are available for the public or where a crowd of people would gather, such as, but not limited to, playgrounds, sports grounds or centers, church grounds, health/hospital compounds, transportation terminals, markets, parks, cemeteries, gardens, pools, walkways/sideways, entrance ways, waiting areas, and the like;
- h. "Smoking" means being in possession or control of a lit tobacco product regardless of whether the smoke is being actively inhaled or exhaled;
- i. "Tobacco Products" those which are entirely and partly made of tobacco leaf as raw material which are manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing or snuffing, such as but not limited to cigarette, cigar, pipe, shisha/hookah and chew tobacco;
- j. "Workplace" means any place used by people during their employment or work, whether done for compensation or voluntarily, including all attached or associated places commonly used by the workers in the course of their work. Vehicles that are used in the course of work, such as those, which transports employees, and guests or any vehicle used in the course of work.

**SECTION 94. Prohibited Acts.**

The following are considered prohibited acts under this section:

- a. Smoking within enclosed public spaces and public conveyances, whether stationary or in motion except in duly approved DSAs;
- b. Any person who sells, distribute, or purchase tobacco products to and from minors;
- c. Selling, or distributing tobacco products in a school, public playground, youth hostels, and recreational facilities for minors, including those frequented by minors, or within 100 meters from any point of the perimeter of these places;
- d. Placing, posting, displaying or distributing advertisement and promotional materials of tobacco products, such as but not limited to leaflets, posters, display structures and other materials within 100 meters from the perimeter of a school, public playground, and other facilities frequented particularly by minors, or in an establishment when such establishment or its location is prohibited from selling tobacco products;
- e. Placing any form of tobacco advertisement outside of the premises of point-of-sale retail establishments.

**SECTION 95. Standards for DSAs.**

A person is allowed to smoke without violating this Ordinance on a designated smoking area that meets the following requirements:

- a. No building or establishment shall have more than one DSA;
- b. Minors shall not be allowed inside the DSA and the Buffer Zone;
- c. For enclosed DSAs –
  - c.1 There shall be no opening that will allow air to escape from the DSA to the smoke-free area of the building or establishment, except for a single door equipped with an automatic door closer;
  - c.2. The combined area of the DSA and the Buffer Zone shall not be larger than 20% of the total floor area of the building or establishment, provided that in no case shall such area be less than ten (10) square meters;
  - c.3. The ventilation system shall be independent of all ventilation systems servicing the rest of the building or conveyance;
- d. For open space DSAs –
  - d.1 The DSA shall not be located within ten (10) meters from entrances, exits, or any place where people pass or congregate, or in front of air intake ducts;
  - d.2. It shall not have an area larger than ten (10) square meters;
  - d.3 It shall be located with an open-space with no permanent or temporary roof or walls in an outdoor area.
- e. The DSA shall display a "Smoking Area" signage, a graphic health warnings on the effects of tobacco use, and prohibition on the entry minors.
- f. However, there shall be no DSAs in the following places:
  - f.1. Elevators and stairwells;
  - f.2. Gas stations, storage areas for flammable liquids, gas, explosives or combustible materials, and other places with fire hazards are present;
  - f.3. Centers for youth activity such as schools, colleges, and universities, youth hostels, and recreational facilities for minors;
  - f.4. Within the buildings and premises of public and private hospitals, medical, dental, and optical clinics, health centers, nursing homes, dispensaries and laboratories;
  - f.5. Food preparation areas; and
  - f.6. Public restrooms.

**SECTION 96. CREATION OF THE MAGALANG TASK FORCE ANTI-SMOKING.** - The Magalang Task Force Anti-Smoking is hereby created to be composed of the following;

Head	-	Municipal Environment Officer/OIC
Deputy Heads	-	Representative, Philippine National Police Representative, Municipal Health Office
Members	-	Representative, Liga ng mga Barangay Representative, DepEd Representative, MSWDO Representative, POSO
Secretariat	-	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office

The Head shall immediately convene the Task Force to work on its operational guidelines and ensure the implementation of its mandate subject to the approval of the Office of the Municipal Mayor.

**Section 97. Point Persons Per Barangay And Business Establishments.**-All Barangay and business establishments, particularly supermarkets, hotels, bars and restaurants, coffee shops, are directed to designate their respective Person-in-Charge to implement the provisions of the said executive orders. These Person-in-Charge shall report to and closely coordinate with the MENRO Head/OIC or any member of the Task Force.

**SECTION 98. Duties And Obligations Of Persons-In-Charge.**

- a. Prominently post and display the "NO SMOKING" signage, in the locations most visible to the public in the areas where smoking is prohibited. It shall be at least 8 x 11 inches in size, where the symbol shall occupy no less than 60% of the signage, while the remaining 40% of the signage shall indicate: Ordinance 431-2017, as per EO 26; Maximum penalty of P5,000.00; report violations to City Environment and Natural Resources Office."
- b. Prominently post and display the "NO SMOKING" signage in the most visible location within the public conveyance. At least three and a half (3.5) square inch shall be placed on the windshield, and at least a ten (10) square inch sign at the driver's back seat;

**SECTION 99. Penalties.**

The following penalties shall be imposed on violators of this Ordinance:

- a. First Offense : Php 1,000.00 or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court
- b. Second Offense : Php 2,000.00 or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court
- c. Third and subsequent offense : Php 2,500.00 or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court

**Section 100. Authorized apprehenders.** The following are authorized to apprehend violators of this Ordinance:

- a. Citizens (citizen's arrest);
- b. Barangay officials/tanods;
- c. MENRO personnel;
- d. DepEd personnel;
- e. MHO personnel;
- f. MSWDO personnel;
- g. PNP personnel, and
- h. POSO personnel.

**CHAPTER 11  
POLLUTION CONTROL**

**Section 101. Mufflers with Silencers Requirement.** All owners of motorcycles, tricycles, and other two-wheeled motor vehicles who reside here in the Municipality are hereby required to have mufflers with silencers or other similar devices on their vehicles, whether or not said vehicles are registered here in the Municipality, to avoid unnecessary, irritating noise in the use and operation of the same. It shall be unlawful for any person to use or operate a motorcycle, tricycle, and other two wheeled vehicle within the city anytime of the day or night without the said required silencer.

Motorcycles, tricycles, and other two-wheeled motor vehicles registered outside Magalang, Pampanga, and whose owners do not reside here but are using and operating the same within the Magalang, Pampanga are also governed by this Ordinance; provided, however, that this Ordinance shall not apply to motorcyclists who are just passing through the Municipality along Angeles- Magalang Provincial Road and Concepcion- Magalang- Arayat Provincial Road.

**Section 102. Two-Stroke Motorcycle Engines for Tricycles Ban.** Two-stroke motorcycle engines by tricycles for hire in Magalang, Pampanga is prohibited.

**Section 103. Noise and Vibration.** All noise- and vibration-producing machinery, equipment or gadget shall be enclosed with an effective noise-absorbing materials, noise silencers, and mufflers. To minimize vibration, a machinery, equipment or gadget should be mounted on shock-absorbing mountings to reduce all noise and vibration to a reasonable degree. Noise is considered objectionable as to intermittence, beat frequency or high pitch. Noise-proof buildings are to be tested and approved by city officials concerned.

**Section 104. Dust, dirt, and fly ash.** The emission of dust, dirt, or fly from any source of activity which will pollute the air and render it unclean, destructive, unhealthful or hazardous or cause visibility to be impaired, shall not be permitted. In no case whatsoever shall dust, dirt, or fly ash be allowed to exceed 0.68 grams per cubic meter of flue gas at stack temperature of 60 centigrade so as not to create a haze with opacity equivalent to or greater than No. 1 of the Ringleman Chart.

**Section 105. Odors and Gases.** The emission of foul odors and gases deleterious to public health, safety and general welfare shall not be permitted. Buildings and activity emitting foul odors and obnoxious gases shall be enclosed within airtight buildings provided with air conditioning system, filters, deodorizing, and other air cleansing equipment.

**Section 106. Glare and Heat.** Glare and heat from any operation or activity shall not be allowed to radiate, be seen or felt from any point beyond the limits of the property.

**Section 107. Fines and Penalties.** Any person who commits any of the prohibited acts or violates any section provided in this Chapter shall be fined and penalized as follows:

- a. First Offense : Php 1,000.00 fine;
- b. Second Offense : Php 2,000.00 fine;
- c. Third Offense : Php 2,500.00 fine and revocation of permit or franchise.

If the offense is committed by a firm, corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity, the chief executive officer, president, general manager, or person-in-charge shall be liable for the commission of the offense penalized under this act.

**CHAPTER 12  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/STATEMENT**

**Section 108. Environmental Impact Assessment/Statement.** Major construction/development activities shall be required by the Zoning Administrator/Official to be supported by an Environmental Impact Statement for review by the Municipal Planning and Development Office and Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office. The following requirements shall be submitted by the applicant:

- a. Detailed description of the proposed development or action/construction;
- b. Detailed description of the physical, biological, social environment within which the development/construction will occur;
- c. Detailed description of existing plans which will be affected by the proposed development/construction;
- d. Detailed description of other action planned, or in the course realization, which will interact within the proposed action, so as to increase or reduce the environment impact;
- e. Detailed description of probable direct and induced impact of the proposed action, on the physical, biological and social environment;
- f. Comparison of impact of alternative actions; and
- g. Special emphasis on adverse effects, long term effects resource commitment and benefit analysis.

**CHAPTER 13  
GREEN MANAGEMENT OF LANDS**

**Section 109. Green Management of Public Lands.** All public lands in the Municipality, whether owned by the national or municipal government shall be managed ecologically. For this purpose, the administrators of these public lands, in addition to the primary purpose for which the lands are being used shall have plans to ecologically manage the same. All offices holding said public lands must also ensure cleanliness at all times, (the presence of trees or plant boxes) in their own areas and in their peripheries (and maintain adequate open unpaved spaces for water recharge).

**Section 110. Green management of private lands.** All private lands shall be, as much as possible placed in productive condition and be managed ecologically. For this purpose, private landowners shall put in productive use their landholdings. All landowners shall likewise ensure that their lands and/or buildings are clean at all times, (the presence of trees or plant boxes) in their own areas and in their peripheries (and maintain adequate open unpaved spaces for water recharge).

**Section 111. Establishment of eco-park in every barangay.** Within one (1) year from the passage of this Code and upon consultation with Barangay Councils, every barangay in the Municipality, except those that do not have public lands or open spaces, shall establish an eco-park or eco-parks which will showcase best environmental practices in the barangay and shall also serve as common playground for its residents. Open spaces in subdivision areas may be used as eco-parks. Every barangay is mandated to include in their annual budget the funds necessary to maintain said eco-parks.

**Section 112. Requiring landowners to cut their grasses during summer months.** All landowners, whether public or private, shall be required to cut and dispose properly the grasses during the months of February to June of every year to prevent grass fires.

**Section 113. Protection of trees in the Municipality.** The Municipality recognizes that the matter of tree cutting in public and private lands is within the jurisdiction of the DENR. For this purpose, the Municipal Mayor, within sixty (60) days from the passage of this Ordinance shall enter into administrative arrangements with the DENR for said agency to assist in protecting the trees within the Municipality. No trees standing along roads shall be pruned or cut without the necessary clearance from the MENRO and permit from the DENR.

**Section 114. Arbor Day in the Municipality.** Pursuant to Section 4 of RA 10176 which states that "All provinces, cities and municipalities with their component barangays shall be required to declare an Arbor Day or Tree Planting Day, by appropriate proclamation of their respective local chief executive through an ordinance passed by the respective local sanggunian, at a fixed date every calendar year as shall be deemed conducive to the proper tune and season for planting trees in the respective localities", Arbor Day in Magalang, Pampanga shall be every 13th of July of every year.

- a. Arbor Day Committee – an Arbor Day committee which will spearhead the planning and implementation of the Arbor Day is hereby created to be composed of the following:

Chairman	The Municipal Mayor
Vice-Chairman	The SB Chairman of the Committee on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Members:	The Liga ng mga Barangay President Chairperson of the SK Federation; The Municipal General Services Officer The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer The Municipal Agriculturist The DepEd The Municipal Chief of PNP The DILG MLGOO Two (2) representatives from Accredited NGO's

- b. The Arbor Day Committee shall specify the area within the LGU to be planted or reforested. The use of endemic or indigenous trees shall be encouraged. Areas to be planted include but not limited to :
  - 1. Public school grounds, gardens, or other available areas within the school.
  - 2. Idle or vacant public lands
  - 3. Public parks
  - 4. Private schools, parks and lands with owner's consent
- c. Maintenance of trees – pursuant to the IRR of RA 10176, the barangay which covers the tree planting site along with a deputized NGO shall be responsible for the maintenance of trees. School administrators shall be responsible for trees planted in schools. Maintenance of trees planted in private lands shall be covered by a Memorandum of Agreement.
- d. Municipal Nursery – There shall be a Municipal Nursery under the supervision and control of the Municipal Agriculture Office to ensure the supply of seedlings. The Municipal Agriculturists shall ensure that funds for the nursery are appropriated every year.
- e. Funding – funding for the Arbor Day shall be sourced from the 20% of the Internal Revenue Allotment.

**Section 115. Registration of chain saws.** Aside from DENR requirements pursuant to the Chainsaw Act, the Municipal Government shall require all owners and operators of chain saws and similar tree-felling equipment to register the same with the MENRO and to secure a permit prior to operation to the DENR. The owners should provide a copy of the permit from DENR to the MENRO.

**Section 116. Greening of street shoulders, islands and subdivision open spaces.** Street islands as well as both shoulders of roads shall be planted with shade or medium size ornamental trees in a matter that is scientifically and agriculturally acceptable at intervals sufficient for healthy growth of such flora and create adequate shade. All subdivision developers shall be inspected by the MENRO to ensure that the spaces allotted for parks and playgrounds are planted with trees.

**Section 117. Restoration of Lands damaged by industrial, commercial or other use.** For industrial, commercial, mining, exploration or any development projects, there shall be clean-up or rehabilitation of areas affected by damages in the environment and the resulting deterioration of environmental quality as a direct consequence of a project's construction, operation or abandonment. This clause shall be included in the Environmental Compliance Certificate issued by the DENR-EMB.

**Section 118. Exemption.** Only residential areas existing prior the effectivity of this Ordinance shall be exempted.

**Section 119. Penalty Clause.** Any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding P5,000.00 or imprisonment of not exceeding one (1) year, or both, at the discretion of the court. For commercial establishments and subdivisions owned by corporations, the key officers of the entity will be held liable under this Chapter.

**CHAPTER 15  
PENALIZING THE POSTING OF BILLBOARDS, POSTERS, STREAMERS, AND SIMILAR SUCH PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS ON TREES IN PUBLIC PLACES**

**Section 120. Unlawful Posting of Billboards.** It shall be considered unlawful for any person or entity to post billboards posters, templates or any form of promotional materials including cloth streamers on trees along national and municipal roads and barangay streets within the jurisdiction of Magalang, Pampanga.

**Section 121. Removal of Existing Billboards and Similar Promotional Materials.** Existing billboards and other promotional materials posted on trees are considered unlawful and shall be removed and dismantled.

**Section 122. Penalty.** Any person who shall be guilty for violation of this ordinance shall, suffer imprisonment of not more than (10) days of imprisonment arrest or pay a fine of not more than One Thousand Pesos (P 1,000.00) or both upon the discretion of the court. For entities with juridical personality, the principal officers thereof shall be the persons liable for violation hereof.

**CHAPTER 16  
PROHIBITING THE PLANTING OF TREES, PALMS, AND OTHER LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH GROWING PLANT SPECIES 25, 40, AND 80 FEET, RESPECTIVELY, FROM THE EASEMENT OF HIGH TENSION TRANSMISSION LINES OR ELECTRIC WIRES IN MAGALANG, PAMPANGA**

**Section 123. Ban on Planting Specific Trees from the Easement of High Tension Transmission Lines and Electric Wires.** It is prohibited to plant trees, palms, and low, medium, and other high growing plant species 25, 40 and 80 feet, respectively, from the easement of high tension transmission lines or electric power lines in the Municipality.

**Section 124. Coverage.** This Chapter applies to all persons who plant trees, palms, high growing plant species, or introduce improvements, whether for profit or not, in all trees within Magalang, Pampanga where there are installed power transmission lines used for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes.

**Section 125. Prohibition.** All persons are prohibited from producing high rise improvements, and from planting trees, palms, low, medium, or other high growing plant species 25, 40, and 80 feet from the easement of high tension transmission lines of the National Power Corporation (NPC) or the electric power lines of the PELCO, or any other agencies or entities, who may be authorized by law to engage in the generation and distribution of electricity in the Municipality.

**Section 126. Tree Cutting and Pruning of Branches.** Upon the effectivity of this Ordinance, the MENRO, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office and Municipal Engineers Office shall create a monitoring team, in coordination with the concerned Barangay Officials and the National Power Corporation (NPC) and the PELCO, that shall be responsible in periodically checking that all transmission lines are free from the danger of falling trees or branches which might cause power interruption. The monitoring team shall submit its periodic report to the Office of the Municipal Mayor.

**Section 127. Uprooting of Sapling.** Without prejudice to the institution of criminal sanctions against the persons responsible for violating this Ordinance, sapling of high growing plant species planted beneath or near power transmission lines, shall be uprooted after the effectivity of this Ordinance. Those which were planted before the effectivity of this Ordinance, but which shall violate the provisions on the grant of the easement, shall likewise be removed at the expense of the owner or persons who introduced the same.

**Section 128. Penalty.** Any person who introduces improvements or plants trees or other high growing plant species below the power lines shall be subject to the following penalties:

- a. First Offense - P1,000.00
- b. Second Offense - P2,000.00
- c. Third Offense - P2,5000.00 or imprisonment of six months (6) to one (1) year, or both, depending upon the discretion of the Court.

**CHAPTER 17  
VIDEOKE MACHINES AND SIMILAR ELETRONIC DEVICES REGULATION**

**Section 129. Declaration of Policy.** It shall be the policy of the Municipal Government of Magalang, Pampanga to protect its citizenry from the entire nuisance and other adversarial effects of any nature and magnitude through the use and operation of videoke machines and similar electronic devices by any person for whatever purposes.

**Section 130. Scope.** This shall apply to any person, natural or juridical, who/which will be involved, directly or indirectly, in the use and operation or videoke machines and similar electronic devices, whether for noncommercial, either on an irregular basis and specific occasions only or without any specific occasions and or reasons, or commercial purposes, respectively, within the territorial jurisdiction of Magalang, Pampanga.

**Section 131. Definition of Terms.** As used in these rules and regulations, the following terms shall mean:

- a. Disturbing noise -That which is perceived by a person or ordinary sensibilities as interrupting the normal peace and calm of the area, exceeding 90 decibels.
- b. Electronic device- Any electrical machine or device for the amplification of the human voice, music, or any other sound.
- c. Person/s – Include/s any entity/lies, natural or juridical, susceptible of rights and obligations or being the subject of legal actions.
- d. Total soundproofing- Causing the entire premises of the videoke business to be totally soundproofed or completely impenetrable to sound.
- e. Videoke/Karaoke system- Any audio-video equipment operated and built to produce images and/or lyrics of a song on a television screen to afford a person to sing along using any electronic device. Such operation may be free or for a fee or through operation by dropping tokens/coins on the machine.

**Section 132. Prohibited Acts.** The following acts shall be declared to be unreasonably loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noise, in violation of this ordinance:

- a. The operating, playing, or permitting the operation or playing of any radio, CD player, television set, amplified musical instrument, drums, loudspeaker, videoke or karaoke system, or other sound producing device in such manner or with such volume so as to annoy the quiet comfort of a reasonable person or normal sensitivities in any dwelling or residence; or with louder volume than is necessary for convenient hearing of the persons who are in the place in which such device is operated.
- b. The operation of such set, machine, or device in such manner as to be plainly audible at a minimum distance of 50 feet from the place in which it is located shall be prima facie evidence of such violation.

**Section 133. Determining Factors.** In determining whether a sound is unreasonably loud and disturbing, the following factors incident to such noise are to be considered:

- a. Time of the day and proximity to residential structures;
- b. Whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent, or constant;
- c. The volume and intensity;
- d. Whether the noise has been enhanced in volume of range by any type of electronic or mechanical means;
- e. The character and zoning area;
- f. Whether the noise is subject to being controlled without unreasonable effort or expense to the creator thereof.

**Section 134. Rules in the Use and Operation of Videoke Machines and Similar Eletronic Devices in the Municipality.** The following rules shall be punctiliously applied in the use and operation of videoke machine/s and similar electronic device/s within the territorial jurisdiction of Magalang, Pampanga, either for commercial or noncommercial purposes, as the case may be, namely:

- a. For commercial users and operations-
  - a.1 Electronic device which produces beyond 90 decibels will be subject to necessary permit when used outdoors or on public roads.
  - a.2 Any existing videoke business/establishment with valid Barangay Business Clearance and/or Business Permit, but which premises is not yet totally soundproofed, shall be directed by the Business Permit and Licensing Office (or hereinafter referred to as "BPLO") to have it totally soundproofed in its entirety within one (1) month from its receipt of such directive.
  - a.3 Pending such compliance, the videoke business/establishment may be allowed to continue to operate, but it shall be required to tone down the volume of its videoke machine/s and similar electronic device/s as low as may be reasonable and minimize its use of microphone/s, loudspeaker/s, etc., as much as may be practicable in order to mitigate its/their pounding and thumping impact on the affected community since the same is already hardly tolerable in itself.
  - a.4 Prior to actual operation, a first-time applicant for a videoke business should get a Barangay Clearance from the Barangay which has jurisdiction over its exact location. Thereafter, such applicant should apply for a Business Permit from the BPLO of Magalang, Pampanga.
  - a.5 In this connection and in pursuit of the policy of this Ordinance, before the BPLO will finally issue a Business Permit to such applicant, it shall direct its Inspection and Monitoring Team to conduct an ocular inspection of the premises to ascertain if the mandatory pre-requisite of "total soundproofing," as defined in Section 3.d. hereof has been diligently complied. In case of favorable decision thereof and with compliance by such applicant of all other licensing requirements, the BPLD shall then issue such Business Permit to the applicant.
  - a.6 In the case of operators renting out videoke machines with existing business permits, the BPLO shall regulate the volume/decibel of the videoke machines at a decibel level that may be deemed reasonable or that is necessary for convenient hearing for the persons who are in the place in which such device is operated or pursuant to any existing laws regulating the decibel/volume of such.
  - a.7 Prior to actual operation thereof, a first-time applicant for those renting out videoke machines should get a Barangay clearance from the Barangay which has jurisdiction over its location. Thereafter, such applicant should apply for a Business Permit from BPLO of Magalang, Pampanga.
  - a.8 In this connection and in pursuit of the policy of this Ordinance, before the BPLO will finally issue a Business Permit to such applicant, it shall direct its Inspection and Monitoring Team to regulate the volume/decibel of the videoke machines at a decibel level that may be deemed reasonable or that is necessary for convenient hearing for the persons who are in the place in which such device is operated or pursuant to any existing laws regulating the decibel/volume of such.
- b. Noncommercial users and operation -In consideration of the irregularity in their use and operation of videoke machine/s and similar electronic device/s for specific occasion/s only and noncommercial purpose, such users and operators is exempted from the "Total Soundproofing" requirements. But in lieu thereof, they must first secure a Permit from the Barangay having jurisdiction over them about such desire beforehand.

**Section 135. Exempting Circumstances.** Upon securing a permit from the Barangay which has jurisdiction over the area, the operation and use of videoke/karaoke system and other amplified audio devices in public streets or road sides shall be allowed in the following instances:

- a. During regular days - Provided, that the operation and use will be done from Monday to Sunday until 10:00 P.M. only.
- b. During holidays and special events - The operation and use shall be allowed without time limitation during the following days:
  - b.1 New Year's Day;
  - b.2 Christmas Day;
  - b.3 Holy Week;
  - b.4 Town Fiesta ;
  - b.5 Barangay Fiesta;
  - b.6 Special events permitted by the Municipality or Barangay;
  - b.7 Religious activities/events permitted by the Municipality or Barangay.

**Section 136. Obligations and Responsibilities of Entities Engaged in Renting Out Videoke Machines.** Entities engaged in renting out videoke machines are required to:

- a. Permanently fix the volume of videoke machines being rented out to 90 decibels.
- b. Strictly advise the person/s renting videoke machines to reduce or minimize the volume to 90 decibels after 10:00 P.M.

**Section 137. Application of Permit.** Pursuant to Sec. 134 of this Ordinance:

- a. The operation or use of videoke/karaoke system and other amplified audio devices in public streets or road sides shall be allowed only upon securing of a permit from the Barangay which has jurisdiction over the area.
- b. Applicant for a permit to operate or use videoke/karaoke system and other amplified audio devices in public streets or road sides shall complete and fill out an application form and file same with the Barangay at least three (3) working days prior to the date of the intended activity.
- c. The application shall describe the nature of the intended activity, the type of audio device, the specific location at which such audio device is to be used or operated, and such other pertinent information as is necessary for the Barangay to carry out its duties under this section.

**Section 138. Additional Rules on Exemption.** In addition to Sections 135, 136 and 137 hereof, the soundproofing and value of decibel requirement that are needed to be accomplished shall be applied based as well on the location of the videoke business/establishment, to wit;

- a. Commercial -Entities and/or businesses located in commercial districts which are engaged in videoke operation are exempted from soundproofing as required in Section 135 and decibel value requirement as required in Section 136 hereof.
- b. Residential - Person/s who will use videoke machine within residential areas shall be required to strictly comply with the volume requirement pursuant to Section 136 hereof.
- c. Mixed - Entities, businesses, and/or persons that will use videoke machines in locations that are partly commercial and partly residential shall be required to secure the necessary permit as required in Section 137 hereof as well as to strictly comply with the volume requirement pursuant to Section 136 hereof.

**Section 139. Issuance of Permit.** Conditions for the issuance of permit:

- a. The Barangay or its duly representative shall issue a permit for the operation or use of videoke/karaoke system and other amplified audio devices in public streets or road sides, only upon compliance with the provisions of the preceding section.
- b. The issuance 1of permit signed by the Barangay Captain shall describe the nature of the intended activity, specific location and type of audio device to be used or operated there under, and the period of time for which such device may be operated. It shall specify such other terms and conditions as are essential to secure and protect the public safety.

**Section 140. Restrictions.** The Barangay shall not issue a permit for the operation or use of videoke/karaoke system and other amplified audio devices if and when:

- a. At any location within 200 meters radius of a school or place of worship during the hours of school or worship, respectively, or within 200 meters radius of any hospital or other institution caring for the sick or infirm.

- b. At any location where the Barangay, upon investigation, shall determine that the conditions of vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or both, are such that the use of Public Street or road side will constitute serious hazard to the safety and comfort of pedestrians or vehicle operators.
- c. At any location where the Barangay, upon investigation, shall determine that the conditions of overcrowding or other physical conditions are such that the use of Public Street or road side will deprive the public of the reasonable right to safe and peaceful enjoyment of any public street or other public place.

**Section 141. Enforcement and Abatement**

- a. It is the duty of the Barangay and the Magalang, Pampanga Police to enforce the provisions of this ordinance.
- b. Any person/s violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall receive a verbal order to cease or abate the loud sounds generated from videoke/karaoke system or other amplified audio device immediately or within a reasonable time period.
- c. Provided however, that if the violation is deemed to be excessive, the Barangay authorities need not issue a verbal reprimand to cease or abate the loud sound, but may in lieu thereof charge the offending person/s with violation of this Ordinance.

**Section 142. Penal Provision.** The following sanction/s shall be imposed accordingly for such violation/s of this Ordinance, as the case may be:

- a. Existing videoke business without business permit, etc. - Without prejudice to other legal actions that the Municipal Government would find necessary to undertake against it, any videoke business which has been in operation without the mandatory Business Permit and/or Barangay Business Clearance, etc., before actually doing so, and hence, is found to be operating illegally and for which the Municipal Government has obviously been deprived of applicable taxes due it, among others, shall be subject to outright closure.
- b. Existing videoke business with business permit, etc., but noncompliant with "total soundproofing" and the regulation of volume/decibel requirement. - With reference to Section 136 hereof, any existing videoke business with Business Permit, etc., which failed to have its entire premises "totally soundproofed" or did not follow the regulation of the volume/decibel requirement within the period that it was directed to do so by the Business Permit and License Office shall be dealt with the following punitive measures, namely:
  - b.1 Pay a fine of Php500.00 for every day of noncompliance thereto after the deadline set by the BPLO in its directive to it;
  - b.2 Suspension of business operation for seven (7) days;
  - b.3 In case of continued failure to comply with such requirements, after thorough investigation thereof, its Business Permit shall then be revoked, its premises subsequently closed or padlocked, and/or face prosecution thereof, as may be warranted.
- c. Noncommercial Users and Operators
  - c.1 First Offense - Fine of Php 1,000.00
  - c.2 Second Offense - Fine of Php 2,000.00
  - c.3 Third Offense - Fine of Php 2,500.00 or imprisonment of six months (6) to one (1) year, or both, depending upon the discretion of the Court.

**CHAPTER 19  
AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**Section 143. Purpose of this Article**

- a. To reduce risk of very toxic pesticides and veterinary drugs to human health and safety and the environment;
- b. To improve crop and livestock production and processing and grading of farm products without deteriorating the soil, surface water, and air in the farmlands and reducing animal waste pollution.
- c. To promote soil and water conservation and agroforestry in sloping agricultural land to enhance groundwater recharge;
- d. To reduce greenhouse gas emission from livestock agriculture and other agricultural activities.

**Section 144. Operative Principles**

- a. The Municipality of Magalang shall ensure that proper procedures are followed and facilities provided for the disposal and management of agro-industrial waste from the small to commercial scale farms, postharvest processing and commercial establishments within the jurisdiction of the Municipality, in accordance to the Municipality's advocacy in environmental protection and conservation, and in compliance with R.A. 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 and R.A.9275 or Philippine Clean Water of 2004 and R.A. 8749 or Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999.
- b. Agricultural waste shall be given equal consideration like any other pollutants hazardous to the community and the environment; and the Municipality shall employ all possible actions to dispose or utilize these wastes properly and keep them from contaminating land, air and bodies of water and potential threats to human health.
- c. Biodegradable waste shall be treated and utilized in other agricultural production processes or as another end-product. All agricultural wastes are considered as potential raw materials that can still be utilized in various ways.
- d. Agricultural chemicals shall be handled, treated and disposed of accordingly to prevent from harming the environment and the people using them.
- e. Crop, livestock and poultry production should be protective of the soil, groundwater, river and air while enhancing productivity and safety of agricultural products for human health.
- f. Soil and water conservation and improving crop management factor reduce surface runoff and increases infiltration and recharge of groundwater.
- g. Use of biogas as fuel and for power generation reduces global warming potential and organic fertilizer added into soil contributes to soil carbon sequestration and improves land quality for crop productivity.

**Section 145. Regulatory Provisions**

- a. The Municipal ENRO, together with the Office of the Municipal Agricultural Services (Veterinarian) shall monitor closely the practices in the agricultural sector and ensure that procedures being done are within the sanitation and environmental standards/laws discussed and written in this Code.
- b. Land, businesses, structures and establishments relating to agriculture must follow through the regulations and requirements established in the Municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

**Section 146. Institutional Set-up**

- a. The Municipal ENRO shall be the main office that will overlook the agricultural waste management system in the municipality. Issuance of environmental permits and monitoring of agricultural businesses, such as farms and factories, shall fall unto the Municipal ENRO's function. As such, they will have to cooperate with different offices such as the Office of the Municipal Agricultural Services (MAO), Barangay Councils and other government offices and NGOs, in order to implement, monitor and control the agricultural waste management system.
- b. The Municipal ENRO, together with the Municipal Agriculture Office(MAO), shall help in disseminating information about proper agricultural waste management to the agriculture sector. They will go hand in hand as well in the monitoring of activities within the industry to check whether they comply to proper procedures and standards set upon them, and to take note and act on any issues and problems in managing agricultural waste.
- c. The Punong Barangay in coordination with Municipal ENRO shall be responsible for monitoring and issuing Brgy. Clearance for agriculture- related business permits to farms within their vicinity. They shall see to it that the livestock farms and processors of agricultural products maintain safe and secured waste management disposal of their effluent and that none of these shall be drained nearby bodies of water without treatment application. Complaints and problems regarding environmental issues directing to agricultural farms or companies under their jurisdiction shall be reported to the Municipal ENRO for action, monitoring and recording.

**Section 147. Basic Policies**

- a. The MAO shall have demonstration projects on how to properly compost agricultural waste such as animal manure, biodegradable wastes and crop residues. Demonstration projects shall include construction of biogas digesters and effluent and sludge processing as organic fertilizer and utilization for crop production.
- b. Dead animals shall be buried in well-drained sites.
- c. Proper zoning guidelines and building instructions shall be set for the agricultural farms and companies or enterprises. Livestock farms shall be at least 500 to 1,000 meters away from built-up areas such as residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sites. In the case of existing livestock farms near built-up areas, pollution management plan emphasizing on mitigating/control measures must be formulated and submitted by the owner to Municipal ENRO. For municipal and private slaughterhouses, they should be away from residential or institutional areas for at least 1 kilometer to minimize odor nuisance.

- d. An agricultural enterprise or farm that will generate pollution that may or may not result to complaint from nearby households or establishment shall be required to have and submit an environmental management plan in handling their agricultural waste. This environmental management plan shall be one of the requirements necessary to obtain business permit, Environmental Clearance from the Municipal Government.
- e. Backyard and medium scale livestock and poultry farms exempted from obtaining Environmental Compliance Certificate from DENR must get Municipal Environmental Clearance from Municipal ENRO.
- f. No person, group or company shall dispose effluent and sludge from livestock and poultry into the drainage canals, creeks, rivers and riparian zone to avoid surface water pollution
- g. Office of the Municipal Agricultural Services shall develop demonstration projects on the processing and utilization of livestock and poultry manure and wastewater to produce organic fertilizer including projects on treating effluent as liquid fertilizer, harnessing energy value of manure and reducing greenhouse gas emission. They shall conduct training program on livestock and poultry waste management including nutrient management planning and environmental concerns. After the series of training on poultry and livestock waste management, violators will be penalized.
- h. Owners of livestock and poultry farms should establish manure and wastewater treatment and utilization program to avoid pollution of surface water and groundwater, produce organic fertilizer and biogas for fuel and power generation, reduce foul odor nuisance.
- i. Planting of bamboo and trees in the riparian zone shall be promoted to trap animal waste and nutrients in the runoff.
- j. Livestock and poultry raising communities must have a buffer zone in the zoning ordinance to protect this industry from urban sprawl that would result to future environmental issue on odor and house flies nuisance generated from these communities.
- k. Burning of farm residues in agricultural and in the kaingin farms shall strictly be prohibited by the barangay officials and public order and peace officers to reduce greenhouse gas emission, which contributes to global warming and to prevent soil erosion in the kaingin.
- l. Good agricultural practices (GAP) and Good Animal Husbandry Practices of the Department of Agriculture should be promoted by Municipal Agriculture Office.
- m. The use of red label pesticides for food crops is strictly prohibited.
- n. The MAO shall provide regular training on integrated pest management and use of safety gears for applying pesticides, safe and secured disposal of empty containers of pesticides for farming communities.
- o. The MAO shall establish soil and water conservation and agroforestry projects and training for farmers to reduce soil degradation in upland barangays with sloping agriculture to enhance groundwater recharge.
- p. The Municipal Health Office shall develop occupational health and safety practices for workers in agricultural enterprises to improve work environment and well being of farms workers and avoid loss of lives.
- q. Establishment of functional environmental management system for the Municipal's slaughterhouse including efficient biodigester and effluent treatment facility to ensure security and safety of meat products and sound work environment for workers.

**Section 148. Prohibited and Punishable Acts**

- a. Disposal of effluents from livestock and poultry into the drainage canals, creeks, rivers and riparian zone is not allowed to avoid surface water pollution.
- b. Burning of large amount of farm residues and in the kaingin farms is prohibited.
- c. The use of red label pesticides for food crops is strictly prohibited.
- d. No establishments or stores without permit from the Municipal Government shall sell, store, handle and buy harmful or toxic agricultural chemicals within the Municipal jurisdiction.

**Section 149. Fines and Penalties**

- a. Violators of Article XIV Section 103 (a) (c) and (d) shall be fined with the amount of Php 1,500 .00 or equivalent community environmental work for the first offense, Php 2,000.00 or equivalent community environmental work for the second offense and cancellation of business permit or closure of business and/or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year or both for the third and each succeeding offense, at the discretion of the Court.
- b. Violators of Article XIV Section 103 (b) will be fined with the amount Php 1,500.00 or equivalent community environmental work for first offense, Php 3000.00 or equivalent community environmental work for the second offense and P5000.00 or equivalent community environmental work for the third and each succeeding offence. The Barangay Chairman will be responsible for monitoring the undertaking of environmental community work by the violator to better understand the detrimental effect of such illegal practice.

**CHAPTER 18  
GREEN BUILDING DESIGN**

**Section 150.** The Municipal Government, through the Municipal Building Office, shall encourage building managements and owners to practice the concept of Green Building Design pursuant to the Philippine Green Building Code in order to reduce human carbon footprints.

**CHAPTER 19  
FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 151. Penalty.** Any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance not herein covered by a specific penalty of the rules and regulations herein promulgated shall be penalized by a fine of not exceeding Five Thousand (Php5,000.00) Pesos or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both, upon the discretion of the proper court.

If the violation is committed by any juridical entity, the president, general manager, or any person entrusted with the administration thereof at the time of the commission of the violation shall be held responsible or liable thereof.

**Section 152. Separability Clause.** If any provision of this Ordinance or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances is declared unconstitutional, the remainder of this Ordinance or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by such declaration.

**Section 153. Repealing Clause.** All municipal ordinances, resolutions, issuances, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**Section 154. Effectivity.** This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

This Code shall take effect upon compliance with the mandatory posting and publication requirements prescribed under Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, and after the review by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

ENACTED: THIS 26<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JUNE 2020 AT MAGALANG, PAMPANGA

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE COPY OF THE ORDINANCE  
DULY ENACTED BY THE SANGGUNIAN ON  
JUNE 26, 2020

**MAHARLIKA D. TANGLAO**  
SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIAN

**NORMAN L. LACSON**  
PRESIDING OFFICER/MUNICIPAL VICE MAYOR

APPROVED:

**ROMULO F. PECSON**  
MUNICIPAL MAYOR

DATE OF APPROVAL:  
(AUGUST 4, 2010)

**RFO Exclusive Subdivision**

**P15K Monthly**

**(0917) 101 2233**

## 8 y/o girl is latest Covid case in Subic Freeport

BY JOHNNY R. REBLANDO

SUBIC BAY FREEPORT --- An eight-year-old girl is the latest confirmed case of Covid-19 here, the fourth resident to have been found positive of the disease of which two have recovered.

Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority chair and administrator Wilma Eisma said the girl had no known history of exposure

to any Covid-19 case or travel to any place with high Covid risk.

Her whole family had swab samples taken on August 8 for the purpose of travel and results of the Reverse Transcription-Polymerase test released by Philippine Red Cross Molecular Laboratory in Subic on August 11 indicated that the patient is positive for SARS-COV-2, the virus caus-

ing COVID-19.

The other members of the family tested negative.

The patient who is asymptomatic is now quarantined and under close monitoring by healthcare workers.

Eisma urged all stakeholders to exercise further caution, strictly observe health protocols and practice health safety measures both in the workplace and at home.

# NE town makes face shields mandatory

BY ARMAND M. GALANG

STO. DOMINGO, Nueva Ecija - Wearing of face shield has been made mandatory in all public places in this municipality per an executive order issued by Mayor Imee Llado-De Guzman.

Signed on August 10, EO 034 provides for a two-week information dissemination before the penalties as provided for by a municipal ordinance shall be imposed.

"Due to the increasing number of cases of Covid-19 in the province of Nueva Ecija, including nearby towns and to prevent the transmission and spread of the virus, the said order was enacted," explained the local government in a notice.

As of the time of issuance

though, this town has only one active Covid-19 case. No local transmission has so far been reported here.

Meanwhile, the Nueva Ecija inter agency task force reported seven new confirmed Covid-19 cases, including a health worker, from different municipalities on Tuesday.

The 28-year-old male health care worker from Barangay San Pablo, Aliaga was asymptomatic and currently under hospital quarantine, said the NEIATF report.

Two of the new cases were from Cabanatuan City while the other patients came from Jaen, Sto. Domingo, Bongabon, and San Isidro.

Nueva Ecija has 124 recoveries, 151 actives cases, and 14 deaths of Covid-19.

# Nissan's iconic 370z now available to turn 'adrenaline rush fantasies' into reality

**Driven by an illustrious motorsport heritage and state-of-the-art engineering, the Nissan 370z now gives Filipinos an exhilarating authentic Japanese sports car driving experience.**

THE PHILIPPINES now has the opportunity to upgrade its driving experience as Nissan in the Philippines introduces the world-famous Nissan 370z to the market. Available in Premium and NISMO variants, the Nissan 370z is now ready to excite Filipinos, beginning this month.

Hailed as the sibling sports car of the GT-R, the Nissan 370Z offers adrenaline-charged performance with its strong heritage and celebrated design that shows off its powerful features and superior capabilities. The Nissan 370Z is equipped with the award-winning VQ37 3.7-liter DOHC V6 engine that makes 332 Ps and 363 N-m of torque. This is paired with the world's first SynchroRev matching system, for the 6-Speed manual transmission or a 7-Speed automatic transmission with Magnesium Paddle Shifters and Downshift Rev Matching feature, making it the best companion for an ultimate adrenaline rush driving experience. Further enhancing the performance are the sport-tuned shock absorbers, Nissan Sport Brakes, Limited Slip Differential, and a Carbon Fiber Composite Driveshaft.

The iconic exterior design of the Nissan 370Z remains true to its performance heritage with an iconic sleek, low roofline for better aerodynamics. It sports a low center of gravity, and a short wheelbase for a quicker response and better handling. The Nissan 370Z carries a distinct

bumper design with Bi-Xenon HID projector headlamps, and LED Daytime Running Lamps. Rounding out the vehicle's sporty appearance are 19 inch Forged alloy wheels by RAYS, dual exhaust outlets, and a sleek rear spoiler. Inside, the vehicle features a driver-focused cockpit with 4-way Power Adjustable Sport Seats, triple meter, 8-speaker Bose sound system, push start and stop button, and sports pedals.

Igniting passion and performance that pushes the envelope, Nissan Philippines is also introducing the exclusive 370Z NISMO. The Nissan 370Z NISMO features motorsport inspired exterior and interior elements. NISMO design front and rear bumpers, side sills, rear spoiler and door mirrors give the Nissan 370Z NISMO a more aggressive and aerodynamic look, while enhancing front and rear downforce. The exterior is complemented by NISMO exclusive 19-inch Forged Alloy Wheels by RAYS with twin-five spoke design and a charcoal gray machine-finish. The interior also features NISMO-styled elements including Recaro Sport Seats and steering wheel wrapped in leather and Alcantara, NISMO red tachometer and NISMO badging.

The Nissan 370Z NISMO's power is enhanced with an exclusive NISMO dual exhaust system giving the 3.7-liter V6 engine higher output, power is rated at 344 Ps and 371N-



m of torque. This is solely paired with a 7-Speed automatic transmission with Black Magnesium Paddle Shifters. The Nissan 370Z NISMO also features NISMO-branded strut tower brace for enhanced body rigidity and performance dampers for better handling.

"Indisputably, the Nissan 370Z is one of the most beloved vehicles for enthusi-

asts in the world, and now it's here," says Atsushi Najima, Nissan Philippines President and Managing Director "The Nissan 370Z provides a truly authentic Japanese sports car experience to our customers. We cannot wait for our Filipinos to enjoy ultimate rush driving experience as we enter the new normal."

The Nissan 370Z Premi-

um will be available in both a 6-speed manual transmission and 7-speed automatic transmission, priced at P2,779,000.00 and P2,879,000.00, respectively, and the Nissan 370Z NISMO priced at P 3,888,000 in select dealerships nationwide.

For more information about the Nissan 370Z visit [www.nissan.ph](http://www.nissan.ph). -Press release