



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

TABLE OF CONTENTS
ENVIRONMENT CODE (ENVI-CODE) OF MUNTINLUPA CITY

ARTICLE	TITLE	SECTION
I	General Provision	1-6
II	Land Use Management (Land Resources and Conservation Areas –Urban, Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Institutional, Infrastructure among others)	7-10
III	Green Building Design and Infrastructures	11-13
IV	Eco-Industrial Park Development	14-16
V	Energy Resources and Development	17-23
VI	Water Resources Management: a) River System b) Lake Water Resources c) Ground Water Resources d) Muntinlupa Climate Change Action Plan	24-54
VII	Biodiversity Management and Ecotourism	55-62
VIII	Waste Management: a. <i>Ecological Solid Waste Management</i> b. <i>Industrial and Toxic Hazardous Waste Management</i> c. <i>Agriculture and Agricultural Waste Management</i>	63-88
IX	Air Quality	87-92
X	Environmental Impact Assessment	93-97
XI	Environmental Management System	98-100
XII	Environmental Information and Education	101-107
XIII	Muntinlupa City Environmental Council	108-112
XIV	City Environmental Certificate, Environmental Permit to Operate and other Environmental Permit	113-125
XV	Institutionalization of the City EPNRO	126-132



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

ORDINANCE NO. 18-153

AN ORDINANCE ENACTING THE ENVIRONMENT CODE OF MUNTINLUPA CITY.

Sponsored by: *Hon. Coun. Marissa C. Rongavilla*
Hon. Coun. Atty. Patricio L. Boncayao, Jr.
Hon. Coun. Bal Niefes
Hon. Coun. Allan Rey A. Camilon
Hon. Coun. Ringo A. Teves
Hon. Coun. Louisito A. Arciaga
Hon. Coun. Ivey Rhia Arciaga-Tadefa
Hon. Coun. Mark Lester M. Baes
Hon. Coun. Lucio B. Constantino
Hon. Coun. Rafael T. Sevilla
Hon. Coun. Victor L. Ulanday
Hon. Coun. Grace B. Gonzaga

WHEREAS, enshrined in the highest law of the land, the Philippine Constitution, that the state shall promote the ideals of conserving and developing our patrimony; and declares as a policy the right to a balanced ecology where it says: ***“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, under Section 458, No. 1 (vi) of Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the New Local Government Code of 1991, provides that, ***“the Sangguniang Panlungsod shall protect the environment and impose appropriate penalties for acts which endanger the environment, such as dynamite fishing and other forms of destructive fishing, illegal logging and smuggling of logs, smuggling of natural resources products and of endangered species of flora and fauna, slash and burn farming, and such other activities which result in pollution, acceleration of eutrophication of rivers and lakes, or of ecological imbalance,”***;

WHEREAS, the City Environment Protection and Natural Resources Office (EPNRO) is created pursuant to Article 122 (n) of R.A. 7160 as a primary arm of the City Government of Muntinlupa in the development and promotion of environment friendly communities for the protection and conservation of the city’s natural resources and in preserving the ecological balance of environment and its sustainable development as well as preventing and abating pollution in Muntinlupa City;

WHEREAS, the Presidential Decree No. 1152, also known as the “Philippine Environment Code”, stipulated that the environment shall be recognized as a vital concern of the government;

WHEREAS, protection and safeguarding of the environment is a primary concern of the Muntinlupa City Government to ensure the rights of Muntinlupeños to a balanced and healthful ecology and the freedom of Muntinlupeños to all risks, dangers and hazard of pollution which development and progress imminently generate;

WHEREAS, the Local Government of Muntinlupa City has placed environmental protection as a basic foundation of equitable and sustainable development of the city;

Handwritten signatures and initials are present on the right side of the page, including a large signature that appears to be 'R. Boncayao, Jr.' and several other illegible signatures.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

WHEREAS, the people of Muntinlupa City put high premium value on environment and natural resources as a pillar of community development;

WHEREAS, the Muntinlupa City Government recognizes that a clean and healthy environment is for the good of all and should therefore be a concern of all.

WHEREAS, the Local Government Code states that cities may impose and collect such reasonable fees and charges on business and occupations xxx;

WHEREAS, the Local Government of Muntinlupa City, shall institutionalize City Environment Protection and Natural Resources Office, with primary function to lead, develop and implement, in coordination with relevant government agencies, a comprehensive program of environmental protection and management of the city;

NOW, THEREFORE, the 8th *Sangguniang Panlungsod of Muntinlupa City*, hereby promulgate this legal instrument:

**ARTICLE 1
GENERAL PROVISION**

SECTION 1. Short Title. This code shall be known and cited as the "Environment Code of Muntinlupa City".

SECTION 2. Purposes of the Environment Code

- a) To embody in this Environment Code the shared vision of the constituents of Muntinlupa City for the environment and its influence to equate and sustain the general welfare of the people of Muntinlupa City;
- b) To codify the aspirations of the constituents as the basis of this Environment Code.

SECTION 3. Statement of Vision for the Environment of Muntinlupa City.

- a) As a globally recognized component City in the National Capital Region, Muntinlupa City is an epitome of good governance and leadership in the protection of the environment and the general welfare of its constituents. Its development path includes environment and natural resources management, sustainable ecotourism and resource-based livelihood, industrial and socio-cultural endeavors.
- b) Muntinlupa City is a progressive community which provides quality education for youth, a peaceful and clean environment and a God-fearing community with high value for the environment.
- c) Muntinlupa City firmly believes that these objectives can be achieved through a united action among its people in the protection, conservation and utilization of the city's environment and natural resources; where the people actively cooperate with the local government units and other sectors with similar goals and principles.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 4. Operative Principles. This code is based on the vision, mission, goals and objectives of the City to attain sustainable development based on the following principles:

- a) Active participation of all Muntinlupeños to attain equitable and sustainable development;
- b) The people are mere stewards of God's gift of nature for the sustenance of their livelihood to earn a living;
- c) The enactment and enforcement of laws concerning the protection, conservation, preservation and utilization of the environment and natural resources shall be just and consistent with the laws of nature;
- d) The use of environment-friendly and appropriate technologies is a basic foundation for a healthy and progressive generation;
- e) All development activities shall give importance and respect to the indigenous culture, practices and traditions of the Muntinlupeños including gender and population concerns;
- f) The equitable and sustainable economic development of the City calls for a judicious use of its natural resources and equitable access to all in accordance with existing promulgated laws and that of nature;
- g) All residents of Muntinlupa City have the right to be informed of all undertakings about the status, sustainable use, protection, preservation, conservation and utilization of environment and natural resources;
- h) Climate Change is a reality and adaptation and mitigation to its impacts can be addressed by intensifying preparedness through access, availability and provision of accurate information and skills to the people of Muntinlupa City.
- i) Risk reduction measures are of vital importance to prevent and mitigate environmental disasters.

SECTION 5. Declaration of Policy. Cognizant of the enormous opportunities and potentials of the City's environment and natural resources and considering that the management and use of all these God's given gift transcends various boundaries, it is hereby declared the policy of the city government to secure its perpetual use for the enjoyment of the present and future generations consistent with promulgated laws and laws of nature.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 6. Definition of Terms. As used in this Code or may be used as reference in the future, the following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

- 1) **Adaptation** – is the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- 2) **Adaptive Capacity** – the ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences.
- 3) **Agricultural Land** - land devoted principally to the planting of fruit trees, growing of crops, livestock and poultry, inland fishing, and similar agricultural activities.
- 4) **Agro forestry** - farm management practice of combining production of agricultural and tree crops, forest plants and animals, simultaneously or sequentially.
- 5) **Annual Investment Plan** –document annually-complied by LGUs containing specific programs, projects and activities with corresponding project costs and necessary fund flows to approximate the reasonable timing in the release of funds.
- 6) **Airborne Dust** - solid particles released into or carried into the atmosphere, by natural forces, or by any fuel-burning, combustions, or process equipment or device, or by construction works, or by mechanical or industrial processes.
- 7) **Air pollutant** - in accordance with Article 2, Section 5 (Definition of Term) of the Philippine Clean Air Act “or pollutant means any matter found in the atmosphere other than oxygen, nitrogen, water vapor, carbon dioxide, and the inert gases all in their natural or normal concentrations, that is detrimental to health or the environment, which includes but not limited to smoke, dust, soot, cinder, fly ash, solid particles of any kind, gases, fumes, chemical mists, contaminated steam and radio active substances;
- 8) **Air pollution** - means any alteration of the physical, chemical and biological properties of the atmosphere, 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;
- 9) **Air shed** - refers to areas with common weather or meteorological conditions and sources of air pollution which affect the interchange and diffusion of pollution in the surrounding atmosphere.
- 10) **Air Quality**- is a degree to which air is suitable or clean enough for humans, animals or plants to remain healthy.

Sever

Smith

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Marinista

[Signature]

[Signature]

Vito L. Manbay



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 11) **Alienable and Disposal Lands (A & D)** - refer to those lands of the public domain, which have been declared by law as not needed for forest purposes but can be used for other purposes like parks, bicycle lane, food production and the like.
- 12) **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;
- 13) **Ambient air quality guideline values** - refers to 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 enhancement of the air quality. In general, used as a basis for taking positive action in preventing, controlling, or abating health impacts from air pollution;
- 14) **Ambient air quality standard** - means the concentration of an air pollutant as listed under Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999, 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;
- 15) **Aquifers** - a water-bearing rock or a layer of permeable rock, sand, or gravel, through which ground water flows, containing enough water to supply wells and springs.
- 16) **Beneficial Use** - Shall mean the utilization of water in the right amount during the period that the water is needed for producing the benefits for which the water is appropriated (e.g. domestic, Municipal, Irrigation, , power generation. Fisheries, livestock raising, industrial, commercial, recreational and other purposes).
- 17) **Bio medical Waste** - pathological, pharmaceutical, chemical wastes and sharps defined as follows: Pathological waste includes all human tissues such as limbs, organs, fetuses and body fluids; and animal carcasses and tissues, together with all related swabs and dressings.
- 18) **Biodegradable** - refers to any material that can be reduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by microbiological organisms or enzymes;
- 19) **Biological Diversity** - the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, lake, and other aquatic ecosystem and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and ecosystems.
- 20) **Buffer Zones** - are identified areas outside the boundaries of and immediately adjacent to designated protected areas and need special development control in order to avoid or minimize harm to the protected area.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 21) **Bulky waste** - refer to waste materials which cannot be appropriately placed in separate containers because of either its bulky size, shape or other physical attributes.
- 22) **BPLO** – Business Permit and Licensing Office
- 23) **Businesses** - means trade or commercial activity regularly engaged in as means of livelihood or with a view of profit.
- 24) **Business Transaction/s** - means an act of business dealings and or contract with relation to delivery, hauling, transport, treatment and disposal of substances and/or materials which are potential and actual sources of land, air, and water pollution.
- 25) **Built-up Areas** - refer to the portions of land within the City or barangays that are actually occupied as residential, commercial, or industrial areas as embodied in a duly approved land use plan by the 8th Sangguniang Panlungsod.
- 26) **Carbon Markets**- a market that is created from the trading of carbon emission allowances to encourage or help countries and companies to limit their carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. This is also known as emissions of carbon trading. Carbon emissions trading is a way of reducing greenhouse gases produced by polluters.
- 27) **Cease and Desist Order**- refers to the *ex parte* Order directing the discontinuance of the operation resulting in the emission or discharge of pollutants exceeding the emission standards or whenever such emission or discharge constitutes imminent threat to human, animal, or plant life, public health, or public safety. Non-compliance with an undertaking or agreement submitted to the concerned Department shall likewise be a ground for issuance of a CDO;
- 28) **Certificate of Emission Compliance – (CEC)** issued by DOTC-LTO authorized and DTI-accredited PETC;
- 29) **Cell** – refers to a unit service area where a) solid wastes are generated in such volume and bulk as would require special services to collect, transport and dispose properly and b) the volume of wastes generated is equivalent to one truckload of solid wastes. Depending on the method of waste collection, location and proximity of waste generators and the nature of wastes generated, a cell is classified either as a Main Road Cell, a Single/Multiple Source Cell or a Barangay Cell.
- 30) **Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC)** – An authority issued by the NWRB to qualified applicants engaged in the commercial and municipal use of water.
- 31) **Cesspool** - refers to an underground container for waste matter, or a deep hole or pit in the ground, usually covered to receive drainage or sewage from the sinks, toilets, etc. of a house, or a covered underground tank or well for the collection of waste matter and water, especially sewage chemical and biological constituents, which are discharged from point sources.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

32) **Chemical mixture** - means any combination of two or more chemical substances if the combination does not occur in nature and is not, in whole or in the past, the result of a chemical reaction, if none of the chemical substances and if the combination could have been manufactured for commercial purposes without a chemical reaction at the time the chemical substances comprising the combination were combined. This shall include non biodegradable mixtures.

33) **Chemical Substance** - means any organic or inorganic substance of a particular molecular identity excluding radioactive materials and includes — any element or uncombined chemical; and any combination of such substances; or any mixture of two or more chemical substances.

34) **City** - unless otherwise stated, this will refer to the City of Muntinlupa.

35) **City Environmental Certificate** - is a clearance issued by the City Environment Protection and Natural Resources Office (City EPNRO) during the construction stage of business, commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments. The City EPNRO shall conduct an on-site inspection prior to the issuance of CEC where specific conditions are defined and imposed to each establishment.

36) **City Environmental Permit to Operate** - is a permit issued by the City Government thru the City EPNRO prior to the operation of business, commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments after compliance with the provision of the City Environmental Certificate.

37) **City Waters** - include streams, lakes, and subterranean waters with in the territorial jurisdiction of a City that are not subject to private ownership and not included within national park, public forest, fishery reserves; and covers lake waters included between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general lakeshore from points where the boundary lines of the City touch the lake at low tide and a third line parallel with the general lake line and one (1) kilometers from such lakeshore. Where lake waters between them, the third line shall be drawn equidistant from the opposite lakeshores of the respective city.

38) **Clean and Green Campaign** - massive cleaning of the city, planting and maintenance of trees as well as intensive beautification drive in consonance with the national government's goals and objectives.

39) **Climate Change** - defined by the national government as a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forces, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

40) **Climate Variability** – refers to the variations in the average state and in other statistics of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 41) **Cloth Bag (a.k.a. Katsa)** - refers to a reusable packaging material made of cloth (biodegradable) used in the packaging of flour wheat and other similar goods.
- 42) **Comprehensive Land Use Plan – (CLUP)** an integral document/instrument for LGUs to effectively address risks, and avoid creation of new risks to people, assets and economic activities by rationalizing distribution and development of settlements, and the utilization and management of natural resources.
- 43) **Coastal Resource Management** - development process that involves participative action, and sound decision-making through monitoring to achieve sustainable use of economically and ecologically valuable resources in the coastal areas.
- 44) **Collection** - refer to the act of removing waste from the source or from communal storage point.
- 45) **Commercial Waste** – refers to organic and inorganic residues coming from commercial establishments such as Department stores, malls, hotels, restaurants, spas and the like;
- 46) **Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)** - is a fossil fuel substitute for gasoline (petrol), diesel, or propane fuel. Although its combustion does produce green house gases, it is amore environmentally clean alternative to those fuels, and it is much safer than other fuels in the event of a spill (natural gas is lighter than air, and disperses quickly when released).
- 47) **Compost** – decayed organic material for use as soil, conditioner or fertilizer.
- 48) **Composting** - refer to the controlled decomposition of organic matter by micro-organism, mainly bacteria and fungi, into a humus-like product.
- 49) **Compression Ignition Engine** – refers to an internal combustion engine in which atomized fuel temperature is raised through compression, resulting in ignition, e.g. diesel engines;
- 50) **Common Use** – Shall mean the procurement, supply, delivery, distribution and selling of water to consumers.
- 51) **Construction & Demolition Debris** – solid wastes arising from the construction and demolition of structures such as earth mounds, dilapidated concretes, pieces of stones, rocks and wood, metal and plastic scraps;
- 52) **Contract Reforestation** - the implementation of reforestation activities that include the establishment, maintenance and protection of forest plantation and nursery preparation through written agreements with the local government units, communities, individual, civil societies and other government agencies. It includes contract for surveying mapping, comprehensive site development, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and other activities.
- 53) **Controlled Dump** - a disposal site at which solid waste is deposited in accordance with the minimum prescribed standard of site operation.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 54) **Conservation** - means the wise-use and optimum utilization of natural resources.
- 55) **Critical watershed** - drainage area of the river system supporting the existing and proposed hydroelectric power, irrigation works or domestic water facilities needing immediate protection or rehabilitation.
- 56) **Decibel** – refers to a measure of sound level and is equal to 10x the logarithm of the square of a measured sound pressure level (SPL) divided by a reference sound pressure.
- 57) **Devolution** - refers to the act by which the national government confers power and authority as provided for by law.
- 58) **Deep Well** – shall mean all motorized pumps with high extraction rate used in the diversion of water from its natural source.
- 59) **Disaster** - a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard, the conditions of vulnerability that are present and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences
- 60) **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management** – is the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective disaster risk reduction and management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.
- 61) **Discharge** – includes, but not limited to, the act of spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, releasing, or dumping of any material into a body of water, or onto land, from which it might flow or drain into said body of water;
- 62) **Disposal** – refers to the discharge, deposit, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or in any land;
- 63) **Disposal Site** a site where solid waste is discharged and deposited.
- 64) **Domestic Sewage** – refers to wastewater composed of raw liquid and solid waste coming from residential and commercial uses, exclusive of industrial and hazardous waste;
- 65) **Domestic Sludge** – refers to solid particle of domestic sewage, which settles at the bottom of the sedimentation tank and is digested by anaerobic bacteria, purely from domestic sources, exclusive of industrial and hazardous waste,
- 66) **Domestic Use** – shall mean the utilization of water for drinking, washing, bathing, cooking or other household needs, home garden, and watering lawns or domestic animals.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 67) **Domestic Waste** – refers to refuse from households which may be classified as biodegradable (compostable) and non-biodegradable (non-compostable);
- 68) **Dry or non-biodegradable garbage or waste** – refers to post consumer materials which can be transformed into new product or to another usable material, or processes and used as a raw material in the manufacture of a recycled product;
- 69) **Dumping** – refers to any unauthorized or illegal disposal into any body of water or land, of wastes or toxic or hazardous material: *Provided*, that it does not mean the release of effluent coming from commercial, industrial, and domestic sources which are within the effluent standards;
- 70) **Ecological Solid Waste Management** - systematic administration of activities that provide for segregation at source, segregated transportation, storage, transfer, processing, treatment and disposal of solid waste, and other waste management activities not harmful to the environment.
- 71) **Ecological Profile** - refers to geographic-based instrument for planners and decision makers, which presents a description of the environment setting including the state of environmental quality and evaluation of the assimilation capacity of an area.
- 72) **Ecotourism** - is defined as a nature-based or resource-based tourism, or purpose full travel to natural areas for both enjoyment and understanding about the cultural and natural history, and nature of the environment.
- 73) **Effluent** - means discharge from known sources which is passed into a body of water or land, or wastewater flowing out of a manufacturing plant, industrial plant including domestic, commercial and recreational facilities.
- 74) **Effluent Standard** – refers to any legal restriction or limitation on quantities, rates, and/or concentrations or any combination thereof, of physical, chemical, or biological parameters of effluent which a person or point source is allowed to discharge into a body of water or land;
- 75) **Embankment** — refers to a portion of land on the edge of the river which is locally called “pang-pang”.
- 76) **Emission** - means the act of passing into the atmosphere an air contaminant, pollutant, gas stream and unwanted sound from a known source.
- 77) **EPNRO** - this is the acronym that shall refer to Environment Protection and Natural Resources Office as well as to the Environment Protection and Natural Resources Officer (EPNRO) which need to be strengthened through institutionalization by this Environment Code and shall be known as the City Environment and Natural Resources Office.
- 78) **Enforcer** – refers to a *bona fide* personnel duly authorized by the Head of the concerned Department to implement this Code;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

79) **Environment** — refers to the quantity, quality, diversity and sustainability of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, including the ambient environment, such as the atmosphere, climate, sound and odors that are critical determinants of the quality of life. In a broad sense, it shall include the total environment of man, such as economic, social, cultural, political and historic factors.

80) **Environmental Clearance (EC)** – refers to a clearance issued by the Department which shall be valid from the date of issuance until December of the same year and shall be a pre-requisite in the issuance of a Business Permit;

81) **Environmental Impact** — is the alteration to any degree, of environmental conditions, or the creation of a new set of environmental conditions, adverse or beneficial, to be induced or caused by a proposed project.

82) **Environmental Management** – is the administration of human activities, as they affect and relate to the entire range of living and non-living factors that influence life on earth and their interactions. It refers to the entire system which includes, but not limited to conservation, regulation and minimization of pollution, clean production, waste management, environment law and policy, environmental education and information, study and mitigation of the environmental impacts of human activity, and environmental research.

83) **Environmentally-Critical Areas (ECA)**— refer to those socially, ecologically and geologically sensitive areas declared by law or valid proclamation as: (i) areas for natural parks, watershed reserves, wildlife preserves and sanctuaries; (ii) areas set aside as scenic/aesthetic and potential tourist spots; (iii) areas which are the habitat of endangered species;

84) **Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)** - refers to authorization issued by the DENR pursuant to law, in favor of a proponent, the project of which have been reviewed, evaluated and finally approved upon consideration that the project will not bring about an unacceptable impact and that the proponent has complied with all the requirements of PD 1586 as well as Proclamation 2146, otherwise known as Environmental Impact Assessment System.

85) **Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO)** - a person employed and designated by a business, commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments duly accredited by the City Government thru City EPNRO for purposes of supervision and enforcement of existing rules and regulations for the protection of the environment and to promote general welfare. For establishment with DENR accredited PCOs, the same shall automatically serve as the ECO upon presentation of their accreditation to the City EPNRO. The ECO will serve as the focal person/coordinator to the City Government where environmental issues within any business, commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments is a concern.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 86) **Environmental Impact Assessment** - is a process that involves predicting and evaluating the likely impacts of a project on the environment during preparatory activities/construction, commissioning, operations and abandonment or de-commissioning and designing appropriate mitigating measures to protect the environment as well as the communities' welfare.
- 87) **Environmental Management System** - refers to the management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner. It includes the organizational structure, planning and resources for developing, implementing and maintaining policy for environmental protection.
- 88) **Environmentally acceptable** - refer to the quality of being re-usable, biodegradable or compostable, recyclable and not toxic or hazardous to the environment as listed under the list of DENR environmentally acceptable materials.
- 89) **EVR** – refers to the Environmental Violation Receipt;
- 90) **Exposure** - the presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services, and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.
- 91) **Extended Producer Responsibility** - is a strategy designed to promote the integration of environmental costs associated with products throughout their life cycles into the market price of the products.
- 92) **Fee** - is a charge fixed by law or ordinance for the regulation, monitoring and inspection of all business, industrial, commercial and agricultural establishments.
- 93) **Extraction** - act or process of taking, excavating and removing minerals.
- 94) **Fauna** - all species of animals.
- 95) **Fieldwork** – refers to any work done outside of Office of the concerned Department by its duly authorized personnel for purposes of enforcement and implementation of the environmental laws, regulations and programs on environmental protection and waste management as provided in this Code;
- 96) **Flora** - all species of plants.
- 97) **Foreshore Land** - strings of land margining a body of water; the part of seashore between the low water line at the seaward margin of low tide terrace and the upper limit of wave wash at high tide marked by beach scarp or beam.
- 98) **Forest Reserve** - lands of public domain that have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared as needed for forest purposes.
- 99) **Freshwater** – refers to water containing less than 500 ppm dissolved common salt, sodium chloride, such as that in groundwater, river, pond and lakes;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 100) **Fugitive Particulate** — the particulate matter which escapes and becomes airborne from unenclosed industrial operation, or that which escapes from incompletely or partially enclosed operation into the outside atmosphere, without passing or being conducted, through a flue pipe, stack or other structure.
- 101) **Game Refuge or Sanctuary** a piece of land or body of water designed for the protection of game animals, birds and fishes, and closed to hunting and fishing in order that the excess population may flow and restock surrounding areas.
- 102) **General Appropriations Act (GAA)** - refers to the national budget of the Philippines in which government projects are generally funded out.
- 103) **Generation** – refers to the act or process of producing solid waste;
- 104) **Greenbelt** - refers to a strip of undeveloped land around a city that contains parks, farms, or vacant land.
- 105) **Green Building Design** - is designing a building to minimize energy consumption, use renewable or recyclable resources, protect the natural environment, and create a health non-toxic work environment.
- 106) **Green infrastructure** - refers to an interconnected network of natural features (vegetation, parks, wetlands, etc) that provide beneficial "ecosystem services" for human populations. The benefits include pollution removal, carbon sequestration and groundwater recharge.
- 107) **Harmful** - causing or capable of causing harm;
- 108) **Hazardous substances** - are substances which present either as: (a) short term acute hazards, such as acute toxicity by ingestion, inhalation or skin absorption, corrosively or other skin or eye contact hazards or the risk of fire or explosion; or (b) long term environmental hazards which include chronic toxicity upon repeated exposure, carcinogenicity (which in some case result from acute exposure but with a long latent period), resistance to detoxification process such as biodegradation, the potential to pollute underground or surface waters, or aesthetically objectionable properties such as offensive odors.
- 109) **Hazardous wastes** - are hereby defined as substances that are without any safe commercial, industrial, agricultural or economic usage and are shipped, transported or brought from the country of origin for dumping or disposal into or in transit through any part of the territory of the Philippines. Hazardous wastes shall also refer to by-products, side-products, process residues, spent reaction media, contaminated plant or equipment or other substances from manufacturing operations, and as consumer discards of manufacture products.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 110) **Healthcare or Medical Waste** – refers to biomedical waste such as pathological waste, viz. human tissues, organs, body parts, blood or its components and body fluids, infectious waste such as used cotton, gauze, diapers/napkins, catheters, disposable infected sheets and the like which were used in isolation areas, operating rooms, delivery rooms, emergency rooms and laboratory, sharps such as used needles, syringes, scalpels, broken ampoules/vials and expired or spoiled medicines in any form or packaging;
- 111) **Incineration** - burning of wastes including, but not limited to, bio-medical and hazardous wastes, resulting in the emission of toxic and poisonous fumes.
- 112) **Industrial Waste** – refers to any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste material with no commercial value released by a manufacturing or processing plant other than excluded material;
- 113) **Infectious Waste** - solid 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 disease and must therefore be isolated as required by public health agencies; laboratory wares such pathological specimens as used in R.A. No. 9003, and disposable fomites that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organism, and surgical operating room pathologic specimens and disposable fomites attendant thereto, and similar disposable material from outpatient areas and emergency rooms;
- 114) **Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)** - refers to the document required of proponent, describing the environmental impact of and mitigation and enhancement measures for projects or undertakings, located in environmentally-critical areas, including areas outside the coverage of the Philippine Environmental Impact Assessment System, as identified by the City Mayor.
- 115) **In-use Vehicle** – refers to a motor vehicle duly registered with the LTO plying the routes in Muntinlupa City;
- 116) **ISO 14001** - is an international standard that certifies an organization having and implementing an environmental management system.
- 117) **Junkshop** – refers to any establishment or business area in which “recyclable” is stored;
- 118) **Land Classification** - the assessment, appraisal, and determination of land potentials which include survey and classification of land resources and the study and mapping of the soil.
- 119) **Land Reclassification** - the subsequent classification, allocation, and disposition of alienable and disposable lands of the public domain into specific uses.
- 120) **Land Resources** - all terrestrial, subterranean and all geological features and land masses of the public domain and private domain of the State, within the respective geographical jurisdiction of the City, including all flora and fauna, minerals and aquatic resources that dwell or exists upon it.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 121) **Land Use** - refers to the human modification/changes of the natural environment to build environments such as residential, farms or fields, and industrial commercial areas.
- 122) **Land Use Planning** - act of defining the allocation, use, development, and management of all lands within a given territory or jurisdiction according to the inherent qualities of the land itself and supportive of economic, demographic, socio-cultural and environmental objectives as an aid to decision-making and legislation.
- 123) **LCCAP** – a science and risk-based planning document for LGUs that considers assessment of climate change impacts on most vulnerable communities, areas, ecosystems and other resources within their territories and identification of priority adaptation measures.
- 124) **Leachate** - the liquid produced when waste undergo decomposition, and when water percolates through solid waste undergoing decomposition. It is a contaminated liquid that contains dissolved and suspended materials.
- 125) **Lease** - the privilege granted by the State to a person to occupy and possess, in consideration of specified rental, any land of the public domain in order to undertake any authorized activity therein.
- 126) **License** - the privilege granted by the State to a person to use natural resources within any land, without any right of occupation and possession over the same, to the exclusion of others, or establish or operate a manufacturing plant or conduct of any activity involving use of the natural resources covered therein.
- 127) **Light Duty Vehicles** - motor vehicles whose gross weight is equal to or lesser than 3,500 kilos, in accordance with the definition contained in Philippine National Standards (PNS) 1891. This also refers to "Light Commercial Vehicles".
- 128) **Litter** – refers to small pieces of waste or refuse such as candy wrappers, cigarette butts, tissue papers, fruit and vegetable peelings, and the like;
- 129) **Littering** – refers to an act of throwing or scattering small pieces of waste or refuse such as cigarette butts, candy wrappers, fruit and vegetable peelings, and the like;
- 130) **Mangrove** - type of forest occurring on tidal flats along sea coast, extending along streams where the water is brackish consisting of a community of plants including trees, shrubs, vines and herbs.
- 131) **Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)** - a facility that includes a solid waste transfer station or sorting station, drop-off center, s composting facility and a recycling facility.
- 132) **Mature trees** – refers to trees that has reached a size of seven (7) feet;
- 133) **MCCAP** – Muntinlupa Climate Change Action Plan; a document formulated by the City stakeholders addressing the probable impacts of the climate-change hazards



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 134) **Medical Waste** – refers to any solid waste that is generated in a diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biological;
- 135) **Minerals** - all naturally occurring inorganic substances in liquid, solid, gas or any intermediate state; soil which support organic life; sand and gravel; guano excluding energy materials such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, radioactive materials, and geothermal energy. These does not include mineral water.
- 136) **Mitigation** - the action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something unpleasant, as wrath, pain, grief, or extreme circumstance.
- 137) **Mopping-Up Operation** – refers to the follow-up collection of garbage along main roads and other streets as may be deemed necessary or required by the City even after the designated collection schedules have been carried out;
- 138) **Motor Vehicle** – refers to any vehicle propelled by a gasoline engine or by any means other than human or animal power, constructed and operated principally for the conveyance of persons or the transportation of goods in a public highway or street open to public use;
- 139) **Motor Vehicle Registration (MVR)** – refers to the official recording of motor vehicle by the Land Transportation Office (LTO) subject to the conformance of the vehicle to the safety and emission standards provided under Section 21 of Republic Act No. 8749 or the Clean Air Act, including the pre-evaluation of the documents/requirements pursuant to Section 5 of Republic Act No. 4136 as amended, otherwise known as the Land Transportation Code;
- 140) **Motorcycle** – refers to any two-wheeled motor vehicle with at least one headlight, taillight and stoplight and one or more saddle seats. For purposes of these rules, motorcycles shall include motorcycle with attached cars also known as "tricycles";
- 141) **Multiple Use** - the harmonized use of the land, soil, water, wildlife, recreation value, grass and timber of forestlands.
- 142) **Municipal Waste** – refers to waste produced from activities within local government units which include a combination of domestic, commercial, institutional, and industrial wastes and street litters;
- 143) **Muntinlupa Lake Areas** - include the shorelines of Muntinlupa Laguna Lake from Barangay Tunasan to Barangay Sucat area except **Barangay Ayala Alabang**. This also includes the Jamboree Lake in Barangay Poblacion.
- 144) **Industrial Use** – shall mean the utilization of water in factories, industrial plants, and the use of water as an ingredient of a finished product.
- 145) **NWRB** – National Water Resources Board



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

146) **National Park** - forest land reservation essentially of primitive or wilderness character which have been withdrawn from settlement or occupancy and set aside as such exclusively to preserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects and the wild animals or plants therein, and to provide enjoyment of those features in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

147) **National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS)** - is the classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support system. To preserve genetic diversity, to ensure sustainable use of resources found therein and to maintain their natural conditions to the greatest extent possible as provided in Republic Act No. 7586, otherwise known as the NIPAS Act of 1992.

148) **Native Trees** - refers to trees which are endemic and/or indigenous in the area;

149) **Natural Resources** - shall mean aquifers or under ground layer of porous rock containing water

150) **Noise** - refers to an erratic, intermittent, or statically random oscillation or any unwanted sound;

151) **Noise pollution** - refers to the emission of loud, excessive, disturbing, unhealthy sound amplification beyond human tolerance emanating from sound amplification devices or equipment and/or other sources of sound such as, but not limited to commercial, industrial and construction activities, vehicle exhaust, mufflers; animal noise; and noise produced by human beings such as loud conversation and laughter, and found to exceed the normal allowable decibel ratio;

152) **Non-biodegradable** - is non-organic material that cannot be broken down easily by natural processes;

153) **Non-Burn Technologies** - refer to technologies used for the destruction, decomposition, or conversion of wastes other than through the use of combustion, and which comply with at least one of the following conditions: a) the environment within the destruction chamber is free of oxygen; or b) fire is not used within the destruction chamber; c) the source of heat is not fire; or d) a heat-conducting material or medium, whether of a solid, liquid, gaseous or plasma form is used to destroy the waste.

154) **Nuisance**- refers to anything that injures health, endangers life, offends the senses, or produces discomfort to the community;

155) **Opacity** - refers to the amount of light obscured by particle pollution in the atmosphere;

156) **Open Dump** - indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes without due planning and consideration for environmental and health standards.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 157) **Open Public Places** – refers to roads, streets, sidewalks, easements, parks, other open spaces, bridges, alleys, overpasses, rivers, creeks, canals, drainage, esteros, waterways, and other bodies of water and outlets;
- 158) **Operator** – refers to a person or entity that manages a transport business but not necessarily a vehicle owner;
- 159) **OR/CR** - refers to the motor vehicle registrations Official Receipt and Certificate of Registration issued by the LTO;
- 160) **OVR** – refers to the Ordinance Violation Receipt issued to motor vehicles violating the smoke emission standards set under this Code;
- 161) **Package Clean-Up System** – refers to the solid waste collection, cleaning and disposal system wherein Contractors are conferred the full responsibility managing/administering and directly implementing the solid waste collection, cleaning and disposal services for the City Government;
- 162) **Pharmaceutical Waste** - includes pharmaceutical products; drugs and chemicals that have been returned from wards; have been spilled or soiled; those expired or contaminated; or have been discarded for any reasons. Chemical Waste includes discarded solid, liquid or gaseous chemical from laboratory or other sources such as diagnostic work, environmental works, cleaning, housekeeping, construction, fabrication, processing and disinfecting procedures. Sharps include needles, syringes, scalpel, blades and any other items that could cut or puncture;
- 163) **Particulate Matter** – refers to any material other than uncombined water which exists in a finely divided form as a solid or liquid;
- 164) **PD 1096** – refers to the National Building Code;
- 165) **PD 825** – refers to Presidential Decree providing penalty for improper disposal of garbage and other form of uncleanliness;
- 166) **PD 953** – refers to Presidential Decree requiring the planting of trees in certain places and penalizing unauthorized cutting, destruction, damaging and injuring of certain trees, plants and vegetation;
- 167) **P.D. 1067** – The Water Code of the Philippines
- 168) **PETC** - refers to Private Emission Testing Center authorized by the DOTC-LTO and accredited by the DTI;
- 169) **Permit** - is a short-term privilege or authority granted by the state to a person to utilize any limited natural resources or undertake a limited activity within a piece of land without any right of occupation or possession therein.
- 170) **Person** - includes natural as well as judicial persons.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

171) **Poisonous/Toxic fumes** – refers to any emission and fumes which do not conform to internationally-accepted standards, including but not limited to, World Health Organization (WHO)-guideline values;

172) **Pollutant** – refers to any substance, whether solid, liquid, gaseous, or radioactive, which directly or indirectly:

1. alters the quality of any segment of the receiving body of water so as to affect or tend to affect adversely any beneficial use thereof;
2. is hazardous or potentially hazardous to health;
3. imparts objectionable odor, temperature change, or physical, chemical, biological change to any segment of the body of water, or
4. is in excess of the allowable limit or concentrations or quality standards specified, or in contravention of the condition, limitation, or restriction prescribed under RA 9275 or Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 ;

173) **Pollution** - means any alteration of the physical, chemical, biological, properties of any water, air and/or land resources and resource of Muntinlupa City, 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.

174) **Post-Consumer Materials** – refers only to those materials or products generated by a business or consumer which have served their intended end use, and which have been separated or diverted from solid waste for the purpose of being collected, processed and used as a raw material in the manufacturing of recycled product, excluding materials and by-products generated from, and commonly used within an original manufacturing such as mill scrap;

175) **Project** - activity undertaken by the beneficiaries which may include soft and hard projects in order to support climate change adaptation activities of the local governments and communities.

176) **Protected Area** - identified portions of land and water set aside by law by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation, as provided in Republic Act No. 7586 or NIPAS Act 1992.

177) **Protection Forests** - areas regardless of slope which are highly erosive or too rocky for the establishment of production forests, developed for the primary objective of establishing vegetative cover to prevent erosion, conserve and produce water, and nurture wildlife.

178) **Public Consultation** - stage of participation at which information is disseminated and opinions are gathered to ensure that public concerns are integrated into processes and decision-making such as in the EIA and legislative processes.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

179) **Public Conveyances** – refer to modes of transportation servicing the general population, such as, but not limited to, elevators, airplanes, buses, taxicabs, ships, jeepneys, light rail transits, tricycles, and similar vehicles;

180) **Public Lands** - lands of public domain which have been classified as agricultural land, mineral land, forest or timber land subject to management and disposition or concession under existing laws.

181) **Public Places** – refer to enclosed or confined areas of all hospitals, medical clinics, schools, public transportation terminals and offices, and buildings such as private and public offices, recreational places, shopping malls, movie houses, hotels, restaurants, and the like where people generally come and go;

182) **Private Land** - any land belonging to any private person or entity which includes A & D Lands being claimed by a holder, claimant or occupant who has already acquired a vested right thereto under the law, although the corresponding certificate or evidence of title or patent has not been actually issued.

183) **Program** - a planned and coordinated set of activities, procedures, and actions intended and implemented for climate change adaptation purpose.

184) **Recreation Forest** - tract of public forest land, forested or non-forested, and may contain both production and protection forests, developed for the additional or primary purpose of providing nondestructive recreational pursuits such as, but not limited to, camping, bush walking, bird watching, mountaineering and nature studies.

185) **Recreational Use** – The utilization of water for swimming pools, bath houses, boating, water skilling, golf courses and other similar facilities in resorts and other places of creation.

[Handwritten signature]

186) **Recyclable** – refers to discarded material or old iron or other metal or substance, glass, paper, machine parts, accessories, machinery or machines discarded in whole or in part;

187) **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, including, but not limited to, newspaper, ferrous scrap metal, non-ferrous scrap metal, used oil, corrugated cardboard, aluminum glass, office paper, tin cans, and other materials as may be determined by the Commission.

188) **Recycler** – refers to any person, firm, association, partnership or corporation who buys or otherwise acquires “recyclable” for commercial purposes within the territorial jurisdiction of the City;

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

189) **Recycling** – refers to any process by which solid waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity, and which may be used as raw material for the production of other goods or services; It means treating of used or waste materials through a process of making them suitable for beneficial use and for other purposes, and includes any process by which solid waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity, and which may be used as raw materials for the production of other goods or services; provided, that the collection, segregation and re-use of previously used packaging materials shall be deemed recycling under this Code.

190) **Reference Mass or Weight** – refers to the mass or weight of the vehicle in running order with a full fuel tank and including the set of tools and spare wheel, plus 100 kilograms but does not include the weight of the passengers and driver;

191) **Reforestation** - process of renewing, restoring and re-establishing forest cover on denuded lands by either direct seeding or planting with the use of tree seeds, seedlings or cuttings.

192) **Residential Lands** - lands intended to or devoted to the construction and establishment of dwellings.

193) **Resilience** – refers to the ability of a system and its components to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a potentially hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions.

194) **Resource Conservation** - shall refer to the reduction of the amount of solid waste that are generated or the reduction of overall resource consumption, and utilization of recovered resources.

195) **Reuse** – refers to the process of recovering materials intended for the same or different purpose without the alteration of physical and chemical characteristics;

196) **Reversion** - an act initiated by the State for the cancellation of void, illegal or spurious title and reverting the land into the mass of the public domain.

197) **Risk/Vulnerability Assessment** – refers to the process of determining the nature and extent of such risk by analyzing hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment. This serves as an integral basis for planning and decision-making processes.

198) **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;

199) **Sanitary Permit** – refers to a certificate in writing issued by the City Health Department which shall be a pre-requisite in the issuance of a Business Permit;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

200) **Scoping** - refers to the stage in the EIS system where information and assessment requirements are established to provide the proponent with a scope of work for the EIS.

201) **Scum**- refers to part of sewage that floats;

202) **Segregation** – refers 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;

203) **Segregation at Source** – refers to a solid waste management practice, at the point of origin, where different materials found in solid waste are segregated in order to promote recycling and re-use of resources and to reduce the volume of waste for collection and disposal;

204) **Sensitivity** – refers to the degree to which a system or species is affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change, or directly or indirectly. Sex-

205) **Septage** – refers to the combination of scum, sludge, and liquid from household septic tanks;

206) **Septic Tank** – refers to a water-tight receptacle which received the discharge of the plumbing system or part thereof, and is designed to accomplish the sedimentation and digestion of the organic matter in the sewage within the period of detention/retention;

207) **Sewage** – refers to water-borne human or animal wastes, excluding oil or oil wastes removed from residences, buildings, institutions, industrial and commercial establishments together with such groundwater, surface water, and storm water as maybe present including such waste from vessel, offshore structures, other receptacles intended to receive or retain, wastes, or other places, or the combination thereof;

208) **Sewerage** – refers any system or network of pipelines, ditches, channels, or conduits, including pumping stations, liftstations, and force mains, service connections, including other constructions, devices, and appliances appurtenant thereto, which involves the collection, transport, pumping and treatment of sewage to a point of disposal;

209) **Sludge** – refers to 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;

210) **Small Scale Mining** - mining activities that rely heavily on manual labor using simple implements and do not use explosives or heavy mining equipment.

211) **Smoke Opacity Meter (or Opacimeter)** – refers to an instrument which determines the smoke opacity in exhaust gases emitted by the engine system;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 212) **Solid Waste** - shall refer to all discarded household, commercial waste, non-hazardous institutional waste, street sweepings, construction debris, agricultural waste, non-hazardous /non-toxic solid waste.
- 213) **Solid Waste Management (SWM)** – refers 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;
- 214) **Sound** – refers to an oscillation in pressure, stress particle displacement, particle velocity in medium whose internal forces, e.g., elastic, viscous, of the superposition of such propagated oscillation which evokes an auditory sensation;
- 215) **Spark- Ignition Engine**- refers to an internal combustion engine in which the air/fuel mixture is ignited by spark plug, e.g. a gasoline engine
- 216) **Special Waste** – refers to household hazardous wastes such as paints, thinners, household's batteries, fluorescent lamps, lead-acid batteries, spray canisters and the like. These include waste from residential and commercial sources that comprise bulky wastes including construction and demolition debris, consumer electronics, white goods, yard wastes that are collected separately, oil, and used tires. These wastes are usually handled separately from other residential and commercial waste;
- 217) **Standards for Noise-Producing Equipment** - the installation of any noise-producing equipment shall conform to the requirements of Presidential Decree No. 1096 and other applicable laws as well as their implementing rules and regulations.
- 218) **Standard or Limit** - concentration of any contaminant which, in order to protect public health and welfare, shall not exceed at a particular region or zone, and, at a specified period of time, standards are enforceable and must be complied with by the owner or person in charge of an industrial operation, process or trade.
- 219) **Stationary Source** – refers to any building or fixed structure, facility or installation that emits or may emit any air pollutant;
- 220) **STP** – refers to sewage treatment plant;
- 221) **Subterranean Waters** — include streams, creeks, brooks, springs and associated groundwater, not subject to private ownership and not comprised within national parks, forest lands, timberland or forest reserves, that are found beneath the terrestrial features of a city, irrespective of depth or breadth, but extending only up to the limits of the City's geographical boundaries
- 222) **Sustainable Development** - development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 223) **Transport** - includes conveyance by air, water and land.
- 224) **Tree** - a woody plant living for more than a year with one main stem or trunk which develop many branches, usually at some height above the ground.
- 225) **Tree Farm** - any small forestland or tract of land purposely planted to tree crops.
- 226) **Type Approval** – refers to the official ratification of the compliance of a vehicle type with applicable national or international regulations;
- 227) **Unnecessary Noise** – refers to any excessive or unusually loud sound, or any sound which either annoys, disturbs, injures, endangers the comfort, repose, health, peace or safety of a person or which causes injury to plant or animal life or damage to property or business;
- 228) **Vector-borne diseases**- are illness caused by organisms that transmit infectious disease between humans and animals which is triggered by climate change.
- 229) **VOC - Volatile Organic Compound** - refers to organic chemical compounds which have significant vapor pressures and which can affect the environment and human health. VOCs are numerous, varied, and ubiquitous. Although VOCs include both man-made and naturally occurring chemical compounds, it is the anthropogenic VOCs that are regulated, especially for indoors where concentrations can be highest. VOCs are typically not acutely toxic but have chronic effects. Because the concentrations are usually low and the symptoms slow to develop, analysis of VOCs and their effects is a demanding area.
- 230) **Vulnerability** - the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.
- 231) **Waste Management** - the proper disposition of both solid and liquid wastes.
- 232) **Waste water** – refers to waste in liquid state containing pollutants;
- 233) **Waste water Treatment** – refers to any method, technique, or process designed to alter the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any waste or wastewater to reduce or prevent pollution;
- 234) **Water** – shall refer to water under the ground, water above the ground, water in the atmosphere and waters of rivers, lakes, streams, lagoons, springs and brooks running in their natural beds and the beds themselves within the territorial jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City.
- 235) **Water Body** – refers to both natural and man-made bodies of fresh, brackish, and saline waters, and includes, but not limited to, aquifers, groundwater, springs, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, lagoons, water reservoirs, lakes, bays, and estuarine, coastal and marine waters. Water bodies do not refer to those constructed, developed and used purposely as water treatment facilities and/or water storage for recycling and reuse, which are integral to the process industry or manufacturing;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 236) **Water Permit** – A document issued by the NWRB to private entities, Government Owned or controlled corporations, which give them the right to appropriate water for its beneficial use.
- 237) **Water Pollution** – refers to any alteration of the physical, chemical or biological or radiological properties of a water body resulting in the impairment of its purity or quality;
- 238) **Watershed** - is a land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface runoff. Small watershed areas specifically refer to those that are identified by local governments or the proper agency as source of water supply for a particular local community.
- 239) **Wet or Biodegradable Garbage or Waste** – refers to post consumer material which should undergo decomposition and / or can be transformed into some other forms of raw material of beneficial use such as soil fertilizer;
- 240) **Wildlife** - living things and specially mammals, birds and fishes that are neither human nor domesticated and is living in a natural and undomesticated state.
- 241) **Woven Bags (a.k.a. Bayong)** – refers to biodegradable packaging material made of wooden pandan, buli leaves, water lily and other similar materials.
- 242) **WWTF** – refers to wastewater treatment facility;
- 243) **Yard Waste** – refers to wood, small, or chipped branches, leaves, grass clippings, garden debris, vegetable residue that is recognizable as part of a plant or vegetable.
- 244) **Zoning** - delineation/division of a city into functional zones where only specific land uses are allowed.
- 245) **Zoning Ordinance** - an ordinance which classifies, delineates, defines, designates different land uses in the city, requiring fees and imposing penalties.

ARTICLE II
Land Use Management
(Land Resources and Conservation Areas –Urban, Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Institutional, Infrastructure areas among others)

SECTION 7. Purpose of this Article

- a) To provide guidelines in the formulation of Land Uses and Conservation Plan of the city anchored on the principle of equitable and sustainable development;
- b) To promote investment in ecotourism through a rational land uses and conservation planning;

Manigatog

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Sheisim

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- c) To ensure that land management respect the carrying capacity of the natural resources and ensure that development is within the assimilative capacity for solid waste and other pollutants from human activities;
- d) To promote land development of upland areas that ensure the environmental integrity of down stream areas including the Lake zone;
- e) To reduce vulnerability of land area of the city to extreme weather events resulting to flooding, and landside.
- f) To utilize the vacant lots or open spaces into food production for our least Muntinlupenos so as they ready food to eat; and so as not to be used as dumping area for their garbage.

SECTION 8. Operative Principles

- a) Land use allocation is based on suitability and sustainability for various land uses, projected demand for the products and services of various sectors without adverse environmental impacts on other existing or proposed land uses in the area.
- b) Areas that are vulnerable to landslide, severe flooding, subsidence and forms of geologic hazards and loss of floral and faunal biodiversity with changing climate condition must be allocated for conservation purposes.
- c) Groundwater recharge areas must be protected from groundwater pollution resulting from dumping of solid waste, sewage and industrial wastes.
- d) Land use allocation and conservation areas should be consistent with the City Development Plan and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan

SECTION 9. Regulatory Provisions:

- a) Updating of Land uses and conservation plan should use watershed approach to assess the consequences of land uses change at high elevation on the urban and Lake Ecosystems and on the environmental services of each ecosystem. All stakeholders shall be consulted in the planning, implementation, monitoring and sharing in costs and benefits of the land use plan.
- b) Containment facilities for noise and dust pollution and scrubber for volatile organic carbon resulting to odor nuisance must be provided by each establishment that produces such pollution. Otherwise, these must be transferred to industrial zone identified under new CLUP and Zoning Plan.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

The refilling station for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or ~~storage~~ facility for LPG tanks must be transferred to industrial zone to avoid potential fire accident in the residential area.

- c) Auto repair shops carwash, junkshop, motor shop, vulcanizing shop, engine motor shop and must have adequate parking areas for the vehicles being repaired. The used oil must be placed in containers to prevent pollution of the domestic water supply.

The welding shops must ensure that the power supply of the electrical service line will not create competition with the power requirements of the neighborhood. The Bureau of Fire Protection must monitor the quick response plan for any fire accident of these establishments including the gasoline station. The staff of these establishments must have at least fire drill under the supervision of the Bureau of Fire Protection.

- d) In gas stations, "**Strictly no smoking**" signages must be put up in gas stations and engines of vehicles must be shut off during refueling. Otherwise, the customer will not be served.
- e) The land use and conservation plan must be subjected to strategic environmental impact assessment to ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem services within the administrative boundary of the city.
- f) Open **Vacant lots** and idle land in the residential, commercial and industrial areas shall be free from illegal dumping of garbage and toxic and hazardous wastes but instead can be utilized for vegetable production for those interested constituents with the Memorandum of Understanding to be executed between and among the owner and the recipients. In the absence of the owner, in the interested party can secure a permit to plant the area from the barangay chairman.
- g) Lots to be developed as commercial parking spaces shall be planted by trees in rows per column of the space provided for parking to serve as greenbelts and infiltration gardens to capture runoff and prevent flooding.
- h) Buildings shall have septic tanks lined in accordance with the National Building Code and Sanitation Code of the Philippines standards and as stated in the Septage Management System Ordinance or Ordinance 15-118;aw
- i) All building types shall ensure properly designed fire escapes for the size of population to be evacuated.
- j) The electrical load and integrity of the electrical connections and wiring of Commercial buildings should be audited by the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) and Office of the Building official every annually to prevent fire incidents due to faulty electrical wiring.

Manuscript

[Handwritten signature]

Victor L. Manalang

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- k) The three (3) meter easement in urban areas between the creek or river and private properties shall be free from informal settlers and all obstructions and must be kept as conserved land and planted with trees for protection of the river bank and a portion of it can be used for planting for food production for those who are interested.
- l) Geo-hazards (Fault lines) mapping shall be done and identified areas must not be allocated for human habitation or settlements. Settlers on Identified geo-hazard prone areas must be informed of the potential threats to their properties and lives.
- m) GIS-based cadastral survey shall be established including the Muntinlupa Lake Region for tax mapping, land use planning and monitoring, environmental monitoring among others.
- n) A copy of the Land Uses and Conservation Plan must be provided for each barangay as guide for barangay development and environmental management planning and monitoring of land use development in private properties.
- o) Security sensitive areas such as industrial zones along the roads shall have proper signage like **"no parking or viewing allowed"**. This is to prevent locals or tourists to be subjected in unnecessary interrogations from security forces of the companies.
- p) Urban forestry and urban canopy must be well-planned to avoid conflict with electrical distribution lines and traffic accident.

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

SECTION 10. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
a) Anybody who will illegally dispose domestic waste into vacant residential, industrial or commercial lots or non-designated areas.	1st offense- Php3,000 or the equivalent community environmental work
b) Owner of vacant residential or commercial lots, which are used for illegal dumping of domestic solid waste and hazardous solid chemical waste, will be notified by the Barangay government and the City EPNRO, respectively, to do the clean-up if the individual who illegally disposed the solid and toxic and hazardous waste will fail to comply.	2nd offense- Php4,000 or the equivalent community environmental work 3rd and succeeding offense - Php 5,000.00 or the equivalent community environmental work

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signatures



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

c) Anybody who will illegally dispose toxic and hazardous wastes into vacant designated industrial or non-designated areas.	fine of Php 5,000 for every offense and do the clean up
d) Videoke bars with noise level intolerable to the surroundings.	First offense- Php 4,000 or equivalent community environmental work.
e) Non-compliant of the existing furniture, welding and auto repair shops, commercial parking spaces, gasoline stations and other establishment emitting noise and odor nuisance.	Second offense- Php 5,000 or equivalent community environmental work. Third and succeeding offense- Php 5,000 and 1 month suspension of the business permit.

Handwritten signature

ARTICLE III
GREEN BUILDING DESIGN AND INFRASTRUCTURES

SECTION 11. Purpose of this Article

- a) To promote human health and safety of the occupants of the building, livable and comfortable building environment, environmental rewards and sustainability practices in the construction, operations, and innovations of City buildings;
- b) To encourage private developers and building owners of large office, hotels, shopping malls, high-rise residential, and mixed-use projects to design, construct, and operate environmentally responsible buildings;
- c) To minimize the negative environmental impacts of development and construction practices such as the depletion of natural resources, air and water pollution, solid waste, toxic wastes, health hazards and global warming;
- d) To reduce the impacts of land development on ecosystem services that the landscape provide to the community like groundwater recharge, pollution control, minimization of urban heat effect, provision of natural green space.
- e) To promote the use of renewable building materials, installation and use of insulation and energy reduction and efficiency measures, waste minimization, incorporation of green architecture and reduction of greenhouse gases emission and other toxic and hazardous waste.
- f) To institutionalize environment-friendly systems and technologies for planning, designing, construction and maintenance of buildings and green infrastructure supporting city government efforts towards green city.

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- g) To enhance the beauty of nature in the city while rehabilitating its environment from further deterioration.

SECTION 12. Operative Principles

- a) The City Government recognizes and accepts its responsibility to implement and promote building practices that protect city's natural and manmade environment.
- b) The Muntinlupa City Government shall finance, plan, design, construct, manage, renovate, maintain and decommission its buildings, if practicable, and facilities to be sustainable.
- c) Green building design in the construction and remodeling of city buildings can result in significant cost savings to the city over the life of the buildings. Among the advantages of Green Building design are the following:
 - 1. It integrates building materials and methods that promote environmental quality, economic vitality, and social benefit through the design, construction and operation of the built environment.
 - 2. It integrates sound, environmentally responsible practices into one approach that looks at the environmental, economic and social effects of a building or built project as a whole.
 - 3. It emphasizes efficient management of energy and water resources, management of material resources and waste, protection of environmental quality, protection of health and indoor environmental quality, reinforcement of natural systems, and the integration of the design approach.

SECTION 13. Regulatory Provision

i. Building Design

- a) The City Government thru the City Engineers Office/ City Architect Office and Office of the Building official shall implement and promote building practices that protect the city's natural and man-made environment and shall incorporate **Green Building** design in all future city infrastructure projects and renovations, as well as the private infrastructures.
- b) Land developers, landscape and building architects, engineers, owners and contractors of buildings are mandated to reduce negative impacts of the building and landscape development and use mitigating measures allowed by existing environmental policy to address the remaining impacts.

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

They are required to comply with building standards that promote and support renewable energy as well as other energy efficient technologies and environment-friendly materials and technologies within the premises of the buildings. The City Engineer's Office/ City Architect Office shall review the building design, government infrastructure project submitted for building permit application, and evaluation of the implementation of the construction and constructed building, while the office of the Building Official for private building.

- c) Building location and design should have minimal environmental impacts to reduce site disruption of the environmentally sensitive areas.
- d) The building official may issue certificate of compliance based on Green Building Code upon the issuance of occupancy permit. Compliant applicant, upon issuance of the occupancy permit, may avail the incentives of not more than 25% deduction in building permit fees in a form of tax credit.
- e) The City Technical Working Group, which shall be constituted by the Local Chief Executive, shall monitor the environmental management of the green building and infrastructure and shall recommend to the City Mayor not more than 5 % deduction in annual basic property tax for a period to be recommended by the City Treasurer but not to exceed five years provided that said property complies with the provisions of this Environment code during Pre-Construction, Construction Phase or/and Decommissioning.
- f) Conserve existing natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity;
- g) Rescue large trees on the proposed building site and transplant to open space.
- h) Prevent the loss of soil during construction by storm water runoff and protecting topsoil by stockpiling for reuse;
- i) Maintain or preferably reduce existing impervious cover while maintaining density by stacking floor plans or tucking parking under buildings;
- j) Manage construction demolition and wastes with a jobsite recycling plan.

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the right side of the page, including a large signature that appears to be 'S. S. S.' and another that appears to be 'J. S. S.']

[Handwritten signature on the left side of the page, appearing to be 'J. S. S.']



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod



k) Health and Safety

- i. Use environmentally preferred products, which have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose, in constructing and renovating building to enhance worker safety and health, reduced liabilities, reduced disposal costs, and achievement of environmental goals.
- ii. Protect the health of building occupants, construction workers, installers and/or maintenance staff by using products that are safe. Reduce pollutant sources in both interior and exterior environments. Use low-emitting, low Volatile Organic Compound materials and finishes. Also include walk-off mats to decrease toxins entering the vicinity from people's footwear.

Handwritten signature: Eric

l) Air-conditioning and Ventilation

- i. Avoid the use of materials with high volatile organic carbon emissions to have sound indoor environmental quality that would enhance occupant health, comfort and productivity.
- ii. Eliminate environmental contamination with filtration devices for air and water systems.
- iii. Separately ventilate mechanical rooms, storage rooms for hazardous materials, and spaces with copiers and printers.

Handwritten initials: AS

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

m) Energy Conservation Techniques:

- i. Adopt site lighting criteria to maintain safe light levels while avoiding off-site lighting and night sky pollution;
- ii. With dwindling supply of fossil fuel and concerns on the impact of greenhouse gases on climate change, optimize energy and utilize renewable energy sources;
- iii. Maximize day-lighting and natural ventilation

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

n) Water Saving and Conservation Techniques:

- i. Develop and implement a storm water management plan that protects receiving stream channels or storm sewer from excessive erosion by implementing a stream channel protection strategy and quantity control strategies.
- ii. Reuse or recycle water for on-site use when feasible to protect and conserve water.

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

Handwritten signature: [unclear]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- iii. Building design shall specify materials and systems that simplify and reduce maintenance requirements. Adopt such buildings design that would require less water, energy, and toxic chemicals and cleaners for maintenance.
- o) Recognize local developers promoting green building design and owners of buildings with green design through publications and awards of plaque of appreciation.

2. Green Infrastructures:

a. Green infrastructure includes green roofs, porous and permeable pavements, rain gardens or bio-retention basins, planter boxes, green parking, rain water tanks, downspout connection systems, bio-swales, pocket wetlands, community forest and trees and protection of the riparian lands and native landscapes. Storm water shall be captured and reused by directing it back into the ground through infiltration and evapo-transpiration. This reduces flooding risk and improves water quality.

b. Protect the quality of surface and groundwater, minimize storm water runoff and associated flooding and erosion and preserve natural groundwater recharge and wetland areas. Preserve soil hydrology by minimizing mass grading and impervious surfaces to keep as much rain water on-site as possible for absorption and infiltration to the ground. This will also allow natural cleaning of water.

Decentralize and localize management of urban runoff to integrate water management throughout the watershed. Control urban runoff and pollution at the source of the problem, rather than at the end of the storm drain outlet. The City Engineer's Office shall conduct a city-wide land development strategies and planning along with the creation of infrastructure for storm-water management.

c) Landscaping should use drought tolerant, native and non-invasive vegetation appropriate for site conditions, including but not limited to levels of moisture availability, soil depth, shade, slope stability, extreme wind speed, and proximity to existing or future dwellings and power lines. Plantings shall include a mix of trees or shrubs and living ground cover. Organic fertilizers and green label pesticide should be used. This provides habitats for diverse native flora and fauna. Landscaping plan shall be furnished to the City EPNRO for evaluation.

d) Commercial areas with significant parking areas should install tree boxes or infiltration gardens to capture runoff.

**ARTICLE IV
ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK AND DEVELOPMENT**

SECTION 14. Objectives of this Article

Managista

Francis

AS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Victor S. Manobo

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- a) To promote equitable and sustainable industrial development through eco-industrial networking among existing industries and **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)** and future industrial parks, industries and SMEs in the city;
- b) To promote pollution prevention, cleaner production, proper waste management, and establishment of functional environmental management in each **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)** and industry;
- c) To promote business networking that recover, recycle and re-use by-products and sharing of services and marketing of products among locators within and outside the industrial park and with **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)** in the city;
- d) To improve the economic performance of the participating companies, businesses and **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)** while managing properly their environmental impacts by submitting their company products profile and its by-products based on monitoring standard.

SECTION 15. Operative Principle. Self regulation in environmental management of the eco-industrial community is more preferable to command and control:

1. **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** development integrates business success environmental excellence, and community connections to create economic opportunities and improved ecosystems.
2. Reduce toxic materials risks through materials substitutions and integrated site-level wastetreatment.
3. Link the **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** community members in the surrounding region as consumers and generators of usable by-products via resource exchanges and recycling networks.
4. Minimize **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** community members' contributions to greenhouse gas emissions.
5. Emphasize cleaner production and pollution prevention, especially with toxic substances.
6. Adopt the **Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)**'s guidelines in establishing **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** community.

SECTION 16. Regulatory Provisions

1. Green building design and infrastructure should be adopted for new industrial park and for renovation of existing and additional facilities for EIP community members.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

2. The City EPNRO shall organize information campaign among industries, SMEs, businesses and service providers on industrial ecology and eco-industrial park development. This provides the stakeholders a common understanding of the industrial ecology concepts and potential options for improving the environmental and economic performance of the EIP members and the industrial park services and facilities. For this purpose, the City EPNRO shall:

- a. Organize **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** working groups for business networking of recruitment of other stakeholders.
- b. Organize future multi-stakeholder conference to create local vision of eco-industrial park development, establish community interest and stimulate planning capacity to meet the challenges.
- c. Conduct survey on by-products of each participant of the **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** community for potential by-product exchange and other potential business networking within the industrial park and among individual industries, SMEs, recyclers and service providers.
- d. Recruit by-product exchange broker who would be responsible for maintaining the cohesion of the exchange network as well as for sales and marketing.
- e. Link the **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** with PEZA program on **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** development.
- f. Conduct feasibility study for any business networking. The **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** working groups shall assist the network of locators to get fund for implementation process and to address any potential regulatory constraints.
- g. Create a map and webpage on network of business transactions and appointments of exchange.
- h. Set and monitor performance indicators for business networking.
- i. Set and monitor performance indicators for community projects.
- j. Create a feedback system to the participants and other stakeholders.
- k. Develop incentive for active members of EIP community.

Maruzita

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

3. **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** members with the adequate level of knowledge on eco-industrial networking and available information may start transaction without need for any further encouragement

ARTICLE V
ENERGY RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 17. Purposes of this Article

- a. To raise awareness, interest and commitment to energy conservation;
- b. To assist private sectors and other interested parties in the development and utilization of renewable and cleaner source of energy in the city;
- c. To promote use of appropriate technologies and practices on energy conservation;

SECTION 18. Operative Principles - Development of renewable and cleaner sources of energy shall be intensified to reduce dependency on fossil-fuel use. Achieving energy independence shall be aimed at without compromising environmental health and safety.

SECTION 19. Regulatory Provisions

- a. Government and private entities involved in the development, generation, utilization and storage of natural gas shall furnish copies of regular monitoring reports submitted to national agencies on safety, air and water quality to the City EPNRO.
- b. Government and private entities involved in the generation, storage and use of biogas shall install fire prevention and safety devices in addition to treatment facilities for emission, effluent and sludge.
- c. The City government shall see to it that all gasoline station in the City has complied with the Bio Fuel Act of 2006.
- d. Upon effectivity of this Environment Code, implementation of the Energy Conservation (Enercon) Program shall start. Initially, an TEC activity shall be conducted to ensure awareness on the program.

SECTION 20. Alternative Fuel - All businesses with potential biogas by-products such as swine, poultry and livestock, and biomass generators are required to develop and operate biogas projects to contribute in the reduction of water pollution and Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions.

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 21. Clean Development Mechanism and Carbon Markets - All barangays and business establishments are encouraged to actively participate in the emerging carbon market where in the City government can issue Carbon Emission Certificates to boost the development of renewable resources in line with the Energy Independence Agenda

SECTION 22. Adoption of Energy Efficient and Clean Technologies and Practices.

- a. In support to EO 774, the City Government shall favor and provide incentives to persons who uses collective non-motorized vehicles in the City. In support of this undertaking, the City Government therefore may designate and open roads for access to non-motorized vehicles. Declaration of Eco-Zones shall also be implemented.
- b. The public shall be encouraged to cooperate in City Government programs consistent with the National agenda such as use of bicycles and electric vehicles, anti-idling, car-pooling especially for official travels, and car-less day scheme.
- c. The City Government and all government agencies and offices in the City shall adopt an Energy conservation Program to reduce consumption of electricity and fuel by at least 10%. Similarly, non-government, commercial/business and industries shall adopt Energy Conservation programs by following and adopting plans with the most beneficial schemes.
 - 1) The use of low cost Passive Infra Reds (PIRs) to switch-off lighting when areas are unoccupied such as toilets, corridors or even office areas out-of-hours.
 - 2) In addition, lux levels can be monitored using daylight sensors linked to building's lighting scheme to switch on/off or dim the lighting to pre-defined levels to take into account the natural light and thus reduce consumption. Energy audit shall therefore be implemented to government buildings, industrial and commercial establishments.
- d. Shift to energy efficient lighting in residential, government, commercial and industrial establishments shall be adopted. LED (Light Emitting Diode) lights or CFL (Compact Fluorescent Light) lamps are be used instead of fluorescent lights or incandescent bulbs.

Managing Director

Secretary
Managing Director
City Engineer

[Signature]
[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

[Handwritten signatures]

SECTION 23. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
a. Any person, group or company found to deceive using any device, scheme or artifice to illegally manipulate energy consumption shall be punished accordingly;	First offense- fine with the amount of Php 5,000 Second offense- fine with the amount of Php 5,000 plus one (1) month suspension of business permit. Third offense- revocation of business/mayors permit.
b. No individual, group or company shall be allowed to sell diluted concentration of fuels.	
c. Any gasoline station found using or allowing the use of tampered dispensing machines so that the volume of the fuel purchased is not consistent with the amount paid by the client shall be penalized.	

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

**ARTICLE VI
 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

SECTION 24. Purposes of this Article

- a. To develop, utilize and manage water resources in a sustainable manner;
- b. To protect, restore and rehabilitate water resources to maintain continuity of a balance ecosystem;
- c. To ensure strict implementation of adequate adaptation and mitigation measures in curbing the probable effects of Climate Change; and
- d. To strengthen capabilities of local government authorities and organizations in protecting, conserving and managing the water resource.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

SECTION 25. Operative Principles

- a) Water resources in the city shall be developed, utilized and managed for the primary purpose of:
 - (1) meeting indefinitely the basic requirement for potable water of all residents and;
 - (2) for sustained agricultural production and environmental flow under ordinary condition and under possible extreme conditions as in the case of changing climate.

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- b) Water shall also be developed for the secondary purpose of securing the availability of adequate supplies of water for the growing industrial, recreational and commercial development activities through water resources pricing, institution of local water pollution control legislation including incentives if deemed appropriate. Further, it is hereby declared the policy of the city government that water resources in the city shall be equitably shared and that no barangay shall be deprived of safe and clean water.

SECTION 26. Creation of City Water Resources Management Board (CWRMB). Within 3 months upon effectivity of this Environment Code, the City Mayor shall organize and maintain the continuous and effective operation of multi sectoral City Water Resources Management Board (CWRMB) to be composed of the City Mayor as Chairman and representatives from the DENR, NWRB, MWSS, Muntinlupa City Engineering Department, Lake Management Office, City Health office, LLDA, M, DOH, MCDRRMO and BFAR as members, including one representative of non-government organizations (Fisherman Sector), one (1) representative from the Academe, one (1) representative from the Business Sector, one (1) representative from Industrial Sector and chairman of Environment Protection and Natural Resources Committee from the Sangguniang Panlungsod. The City EPNRO shall serve as the permanent Secretariat of the said board. The Board shall be vested with the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) *Establish the number and location of city-wide water sampling stations based on proximity to human settlements and possible sources of pollution. The sampling stations shall include Lake Areas, water tributaries, rivers, community deep wells, artesian wells, aquifers, and similar bodies of water as determined by the Committee.*
- b) *Conduct regular 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 coli form.*
- c) *Release of the monitoring results regularly to the public particularly to the barangays concerned.*
- d) *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 Clean Water Act.*
- e) *Organize industrial firms and tourism establishments in the city so that they can share water pollution reduction techniques, work as a group with the government and non-governmental organizations on pollution reduction.*

Manangitay

General

At

San

Yunipha

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- f) Advise the City Government on policy requirements to safeguard perpetual water resources in the city.
- g) Recommend to the City Government the allocation of the Water Resources Trust Fund.
- h) Prepare and recommend to the City Mayor annual work and financial programs and plans for the operation of the Committee.

SECTION 27. Utilization of Waters. The City of Muntinlupa shall pursue the following policies and guidelines for proper utilization of water. Pursuant to the provisions of the Water Code of the Philippines, utilization of the water resources for domestic, agricultural, industrial and the environment shall be allowed. **Provided,** it is in consonance with the global and national agenda in the development of water.

- a) **Rationalized exploitation of all water resources through joint ventures schemes in all waterworks projects is encouraged provided that it undergoes the EIA process.**
- b) **Rainwater collection and harvesting system pursuant to EO 774 shall be put in place. In the construction of buildings and dwellings, provisions for rainwater collection system are required.**
- c) **Water peddlers, water refilling stations and commercial surface and/or ground water permitted in the city should maintain the safety and quality of their drinking waters passed on to their customers. Water quality monitoring report should be submitted by the permittees on a regular basis determined upon the nature of their business to the City EPNRO.**
- d) **The City Mayor shall declare and allocate water with the advice of the City EPNRO and other agencies in coordination with the NWRB during critical periods and extreme conditions such as drought as determined by PAGASA the priority use for water pursuant to the Water Code of the Philippines following the most beneficial use.**

SECTION 28. Designation of Water Quality Management Area of Muntinlupa City (WQMABC). Pursuant to the provision of the Clean Water Act of 2004, the Water Quality Management Area of Muntinlupa City shall be designated for the purpose of maintaining water production, conservation and protection. Strict protection of the WQMABC shall be implemented such that no activity whatsoever shall be observed within no less than 100 meter radius zone from WQMABC. The WQMA designated by the Muntinlupa City Government shall be delineated together with DENR.

- a) The Muntinlupa City Government shall initiate the formation of Water Quality Management Area for the river from nine (9) Barangays from Barangay Tunasan to Barangay Sucat.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- b) When necessary, peripheral buffer zones shall be established on the strict water production area to protect the same from activities that will directly or indirectly harm it; provided, that the establishment of peripheral buffer zones shall be governed by the provision in the establishment of the strict water production area.

SECTION 29. Water Quality Management Area Monitoring Plan. The City Mayor, together with the concerned national government agencies, and City EPNRO, CPDO, Lake Management Office and concerned private sector groups shall formulate a strategic management plan for the *Muntinlupa City Watershed*. The plan shall include but not limited to the following:

- a) Inventory and classification of water resources in accordance with Presidential Decree 1067 and DENR Administrative Order No. 34, Series of 1990 for the purpose of determining appropriate uses, protection measures needed and water quality standard to be applied;
- b) Characterization of the status of priority watersheds in terms of water producing capacity, water quantity, water quality and use;
- c) The measures to be implemented to improve water quality and production capacity of the watershed and restore water quality of water resources such as rivers/ streams and falls to a state for which they can serve their most beneficial use other than as sink for all types of pollutants;
- d) The appropriate institutional arrangements to be established for managing the watershed;
- e) The investment requirement, duration and revenue generating measures to be implemented; and
- f) Appropriate policy incentives and regulations to ensure that the water shed is managed in a sustainable manner.

Marangal

SECTION 30. Water Resources Trust Fund. The City Mayor shall allocate funds which shall comprise amounts from the operation of water utilities by government agencies and instrumentalities as mandated by the Local Government Code on the "share of national wealth".

SECTION 31. Protection of Public Water Infrastructures. The City Government shall identify the component watersheds of the WQMABC which are presently supporting the city waterworks as well as those which are potential sites of similar projects and assist barangays prepare management plans. No human activity that will create any disturbance in the equilibrium of the designated watersheds shall be allowed. Likewise, the City Engineering Office, in coordination with City EPNRO shall ensure that engineering works and infrastructure projects within the city shall not bring adverse impact on water quality.

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the right margin]

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the left margin]

Vito L. Manday

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 32. Drainage and Sewerage Systems. The City Government shall adopt necessary measures to ensure that adequate city 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 City Government through units (City Engineer, City EPNRO, CPDO) shall establish proper sewerage system as required in the Clean Water Act known as RA 9275 and Ordinance 15-118 or the Septage Management System;

SECTION 33. Organic Farming, Soil and Water Conservation. The City Government shall assist all barangays in the implementation of diversified community-based or school based organic farming system development projects for the purpose of instituting improved soil and water conservation techniques and generate resources to implement the measures. Likewise, the City Government shall promote the application of organic liquid and solid fertilizers as well as the organic pest management technique among urban farmers and use all its powers to enforce the laws governing the use of prohibited agricultural inorganic fertilizers and chemical pesticides for it will destroy the fertility of the soil.

These organic practices includes among others; namely:

- a) Practice of green manuring; using of regular, active and vermin compost as well as carbonized rice hull; organic liquid fertilizers; and crop rotation so as to minimize pest and disease problems.
- b) Practice of diversified organic farming system techniques even in a cemented areas can produce vast of organic vegetables so as to have an affordable price for the common people; and to have a healthy life living
- c) Practice crop biodiversity in the farm rather than mono-cropping to create balance ecosystem.
- d) To enhance soil aeration, soil moisture, and nutrient balance through the application of appropriate urban farming system technologies.
- e) Adopt an organic pesticide and herbicide policy in urban farming and do not allow the use an agricultural chemical fertilizers and pesticides for it causes land degradation and losses its soil fertility; can cause water pollution and directly and indirectly affects human health.

SECTION 34. Health and Sanitation Measures. The City Government shall adopt appropriate measures to assist barangays to improve environmental sanitation by expanding the use of sanitary toilets for waste disposal. Such assistance shall include direct investments in public health education and strict enforcement of the Building Code among others that maybe needed in the future. The City Government may also provide for sanitary toilets following the ECOSAN waterless design especially for areas with problems on water and sewerage system services.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

[Handwritten signature]

SECTION 35. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
a) No person shall operate and maintain any collection system, sewage disposal system, treatment facility or wastewater treatment facility unless the same is provided with adequate and effective treatment and covered by a current and valid permit issued by the City Mayor, as the case may be.	
b) No person shall build, erect, install or use any equipment, contrivance or any means the use of which will conceal and/or dilute effluent discharger and which otherwise constitute a violation of the provisions of this Environment Code.	1 ST offense- P 5,000.00 or equivalent community environmental work/service.
c) No person shall use any part of a stream, lake, marshland or pond for recreational or commercial purposes without first securing a permit from the Business Permit and Licensing Office (BPLO) .	2 nd and each succeeding offense- P 5,000.00 and equivalent community environmental work/service.
d) No person shall drill a well without a permit from the Office of the City Mayor and certification from the EPNRO in the case of subterranean waters. No groundwater shall be extracted if this will result to the deterioration of critically important surface waters. The City 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.	
e) No person shall raise or lower or cause the raising or lowering of the water level of a stream, river, lake, marsh or pond, nor drain the same without the necessary government clearances and/or permits.	

[Vertical handwritten signatures and initials on the right margin]

[Vertical handwritten signature on the left margin]

[Multiple handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

<p>f) No industrial, agricultural or domestic sewage shall be discharged into Class AA and Class SA waters, pursuant to DENR Administrative Order No. 34, Series of 1990.</p>	<p>Violators shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) per day for everyday during which such violation or default continues; and shall be paid to the Government of Muntinlupa City;</p>
<p>g) In order to avoid deterioration of the quality of a receiving water body (RWB), no industrial plant or project with high waste load potential shall discharge into a body of water where the dilution or assimilative capacity of said water body during dry weather conditions is insufficient to maintain its prescribed water quality according to its usage and classification.</p>	<p>Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above-mentioned order or decision shall be sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.</p>
<p>h) No industrial or manufacturing plant shall be operated without discharge, wholly or partially, untreated or inadequately treated industrial effluents directly into bodies of water or through the use of bypass canals and/or pumps and other unauthorized means.</p>	<p>Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above-mentioned order or decision shall be sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.</p>
<p>i) No industrial or manufacturing plant or source of pollution shall be operated at capacities beyond the limits of operation or capability of 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.</p>	<p>shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) per day for everyday during which such violation or default continues; and shall be paid to the Government of Muntinlupa City;</p>
<p>j) The construction of houses, resorts and other physical structures within these ash or ear banks of rivers shall be governed by existing laws.</p>	<p>Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above-mentioned order or decision shall be sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.</p>
<p>k) Impounding of water in large amounts such as to prejudice downstream or upstream users shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above-mentioned order or decision shall be sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.</p>
<p>l) The construction or setting up of any structure, temporary or otherwise, that would destroy the scenic value of natural waterways or result to the disruption of water flows shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above-mentioned order or decision shall be sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.</p>

A. RIVER SYSTEM

SECTION 36. Purpose - This article shall be a special concern and will have specific provisions for the River and other water tributaries. It is hereby assigned for the following purposes:

- a) To rehabilitate, restore, and manage the River, the riverside, the adjoining bodies of water and ecosystems, and conserve its biodiversity for the benefit of present and future inhabitants of the City;
- b) To establish greenbelts and buffer areas and urban riverside reserves;

Manarigat

Sanjaya



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- c) To assure a long-term social, economic, and quality of live values of river restoration benefit to the local economies of Muntinlupa City Lake and riverside communities;
- d) To support data collection, the use of innovative technology, and evaluation techniques to adjust management approaches for accomplishing objectives of river rehabilitation, restoration, and management;
- e) To improve inter-governmental and unit coordination and public/private partnership in integrated Lake and river management;
- f) To foster public and private sector lake ecosystem stewardship and accurate understanding of habitat restoration;
- g) To provide future direction for the development and maintenance of Muntinlupa City rivers.

SECTION 37. Operative Principles:

- a) The rehabilitation of the Muntinlupa River Systems shall be one of the top development priorities of the City;
- b) The Muntinlupa River Systems shall be rehabilitated and restored to Class C making it suitable for leisure and recreation and possibly to a higher class until it is restored to its original state. This shall be done with the cooperation of all sectors, from public to private, and citizens of the City. The government of the City shall initiate programs and encourage participation of all constituents of the City, particularly the youth who shall take on the responsibility of maintaining the river and its ecosystem for posterity;
- c) Participation of all Barangays in the City shall be done in the rehabilitation of the Muntinlupa River Systems rehabilitation and enhancement program by encouraging them to allocate funds in their barangay budget to finance rehabilitation works.

SECTION 38. Institutional Set-up

- a) The Water Resources Management Board shall be responsible in implementing the provisions of this Article. It shall organize a River Management Committee to known as the **Muntinlupa River System Management Committee with the following functions:**

1. the supervision and coordination of efforts, development and implementation of programs for the management, rehabilitation and maintenance of the River and its ecosystem;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

2. responsible in gathering, conducting and compiling pertinent information regarding the Muntinlupa River Systems, adjoining bodies of water, and its ecosystem;
3. In coordination with other sectors request or employ the help of other LGUs and/or private sectors if necessary for the gathering of information.
4. The MRSMC shall formulate policy for the effective implementation of programs and conduct of researches.
5. Coordinate efforts and bring together diverse river interests to create a system approach for the clean-up, restoration of landscapes, and rehabilitation of ecosystem, preservation, and enhancement;
6. Take in consideration sources and possible sources of river pollutants and employ all possible ways or solutions to mitigate, if not completely stop, the flow of the pollutants to Muntinlupa River Systems and other minor tributaries in the City. Possible solutions include strategic, structural and technological means;
7. Tasked to provide essential information on the water quality of the said river and its tributaries, pollution sources and effluent discharges and concentrations, degraded habitat and ecosystem through the Lake Management Office (LMO); determine and implement best management practices for **Muntinlupa River Systems** including the Integrated Lake Management in all its tributaries wherein the combined resources and capabilities of the public and private sectors are utilized.

SECTION 39. Composition of the Muntinlupa City River Systems Management Committee.

- a) The **Muntinlupa City River Systems Management Committee** shall consist of the City Mayor as chairman and the City EPNRO as Secretariat, one (1) representative from each of the following, City Engineers Office, City Planning and Development Office (CPDO), Lake Management Office (LMO) City Veterinary Office (CVO), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Health (DOH), City Health Office (CHO) private sector, farmer sector, youth sectors including one representative from each Council of the Barangay along the River Systems, Sanguniang Panlungsod Committee Chairman on Environment, Protection and Natural Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and Environment, Protection and Natural Resources Office (EPNRO).



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

[Handwritten signature]

SECTION 40. The Rehabilitation and Protection of the Muntinlupa River Ways and Other Rivers/Streams under the Jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City shall be dubbed as “**Save Muntinlupa River**” with the participation of various stakeholders. The following activities shall be implemented:

- 1) Launching of a river clean-up and maintenance by dredging; and removal of oil and grease, solid wastes, and debris and other contaminants by physical, mechanical and biological methods;
- 2) Quarterly monitoring of water quality;
- 3) Riverside tree planting ;
- 4) Awareness campaign on the importance of river ecosystem;

SECTION 41. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties.

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
a. Dumping of wastes in Muntinlupa River Systems from Barangay Tunasan to Barangay Sucat or in any of the bodies of water by an individual or person, whether solid or liquid, or any matter that causes pollution, is strictly prohibited.	1 ST offense- P 5,000.00 or equivalent community environmental work/ service. 2 nd and each succeeding offense- P5,000.00 and equivalent community environmental work/service
b. No individual, or establishment/institution, whether public or private, is allowed to directly dispose of their wastewater into the Muntinlupa River Systems without undergoing appropriate water treatment process as advised by the City EPNRO.	shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) per day for everyday during which such violation or default continues; and shall be paid to the Government of Muntinlupa City;
c. Introduction of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Muntinlupa River Systems proper and other bodies of water within the City is prohibited.	Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above-mentioned order or decision shall be sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

B. LAKE WATER RESOURCES

SECTION 42. Purposes - Protect and conserve lake and Lake Resources through control of lake pollution, abatement of destructive fishing practices and over fishing:

- a) Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to manage lake and lake resources;
- b) Support implementation of international and local agreements on protecting Lake Biodiversity.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- c) Review, assess, implement and regulate industrial use permits/rights and other interests over lake areas.

SECTION 43. Operative Principles - The lake areas of Muntinlupa shall comprise the shorelines of Muntinlupa Lake delineated by City land area. The lake area includes the depths and breath of Laguna Lake including the Muntinlupa River Systems. The territory is covered by the scopes of national policies namely:

- a) Executive Order 533 or the adoption of integrated lake management (ICM) as national strategy for the sustainable development of Lake and lake environment resources;
- b) EO 510 or the rationalization of the management of the country's major river basins; and
- c) Part of EO 578 or the national policy on biodiversity, prescribing implementation particularly in the jurisdiction of Laguna Lake from **Barangay Tunasan to Barangay Sucat, Muntinlupa City (Except Barangay Ayala Alabang)**.
- d) **Section 33 of Republic Act 7160 or the Local Government Code of the Philippines Transcending Environmental Boundaries** - The City Government shall pursue the path of shared responsibilities of lake are resources that transcends environmental boundaries.

SECTION 44. Regulatory Provisions

- a) **Habitat Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation** - In coordination with NGAs and private and civil society stakeholders, community-based habitat restoration and biodiversity conservation areas shall be located, planned and executed such as: fish sanctuary, bird sanctuary; and other lake and lake species identified by updated IUCN Red List as endemic, threatened and endangered.
- b) **Extraction of Lake Mineral Resources** - The Lake Management Office (LMO) shall regulate extraction of lake and lake mineral resources that serve as natural barriers to include sand, dead corals and others.
- c) **Food Security and Livelihood** - The City Government shall ensure the preferential use of lake resources for subsistence fisherman as provided for by the 1987 Constitution Art XIII- Social Justice and Human Rights, SECTION 7, to wit: "The State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities, to the preferential use of communal lake and fishing resources, both inland and offshore."



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

It shall provide support to such fishermen through appropriate technology and research, adequate financial, food/fish production, and marketing assistance, and other services. The State shall also protect, develop, and conserve such lake resources. The protection shall extend to offshore fishing grounds of subsistence fishermen against foreign intrusion. Fish workers shall receive a just share from their labor in the utilization of lake and fishing resources”

- d) Temporal and Spatial Zone for Transient Indigenous Peoples of Muntinlupa City shall be known as an-IP friendly city. The Lake Management Office (LMO) shall determine, locate, develop and implement temporal and spatial zone for transient indigenous peoples who frequent the area for fishing, trading, business or distress. The zone shall be equipped with shelter, water and sanitation facilities.
- e) **Natural and Human-Made Hazard Management** - A Disaster Risk Management Plan for Muntinlupa City shall be formulated through multi-stakeholder planning process. The plan shall respond to oil spills, storm, tidal surges, navigational accidents and climate change threats to include preventive, pre-cautioned and rescue and relief operations.

The plan shall be implemented with, but not limited to, the DRRMO, the Philippine Coast Guard, PNP Muntinlupa City, Bureau of Fire Protection, Lake Management Office (LMO), EPNRO, MCRRMO, BFAR, CFARM-C and other agencies.

- f) Registration of chemical components of the company/manufacturing products as well as its by-products in order to easily identify the owner of that chemicals poured out in the river/lake for the protection of the lake waters.

SECTION 45. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties:

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
1) Spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping oil and gas, ballast water and other wastes from any lake vessel or fishing boat using, in transient or navigating its waters are prohibited.	a. fine of Php5,000 and/or equivalent community environmental work/service.
2) Fishing using dangerous and possibly harmful and poisonous substances and materials which can kill off animals and/or destroy lake habitat is strictly prohibited. Violators shall be prosecuted.	b. if the offender is a foreigner, he/she shall be recommended for deportation. The fines and penalties shall be without prejudiced to civil liabilities for damages.
3) No person/entity, group or company shall collect and extract lake resources for commercial gain without the necessary permit from the City Government.	

Manarig

Manarig



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

[Handwritten signature]

<p>4) The altering, possession, transport, and/or extraction of lake products, and other lake resources for commercial gain particularly those under the National List of Threatened Philippine Lake Flora and Fauna and their Categories and the list of other Wildlife Species, without the necessary permit is hereby prohibited.</p>	
<p>5) No cutting, destroying or injuring of planted or growing trees, flowering plants and shrubs or plants of scenic value along public lake roads, plazas parks, school premises or in any other public lake ground shall be permitted, except when the cutting, destroying, or injuring of same is necessary for public safety, or such pruning is necessary to enhance its beauty.</p>	
<p>6) There shall be no cutting of tree(s) on a strip of three (3) meters wide along area of the lake bordering or traversing land areas. If the said area or strip is already bereft of trees, then said area shall be reforested by trees of known economic value, as well as native to the location, and no one shall make any clearing of that area from thereon.</p>	
<p>7) The unauthorized use of lake and lakeshore lands for residential, commercial, recreational or eco-tourism purposes without the necessary permit is hereby prohibited.</p>	
<p>8) The unauthorized occupation of lakeshores and protected areas is strictly prohibited.</p>	
<p>9) No exotic wildlife flora and fauna shall be introduced nor cultured in the city lakes unless a clearance had been issued by the City LMO.</p>	
<p>10) Bio-prospecting may be allowed only if accompanied by the necessary permit/clearance from the City LMO.</p>	

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

C. GROUND WATER RESOURCES

SECTION 45. Regulated Acts:

1) All existing deep-well operators located within the territorial jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City engaged in extraction of ground waters from its natural source primarily for commercial, industrial, recreational and municipal use shall be subject to the following regulations:

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

[Handwritten signature]

- a) Proposed deep well water extractions within the jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City, will no longer be allowed in accordance to P.D. 1067 otherwise known as Water Code of the Philippines.
- b) All existing deep-well operators located within the jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City shall comply with the provisions of P.D. 1067, and shall secure all pertinent permits being required by the National Water Resources Board (N.W.R.B.) as well as the local government.
- c) Aside from the Water Permit, a Certificate of Public Convenience (C.P.C) issued by N. W. R. B. shall also be secured by all existing commercial and municipal deep-well operators.
- d) All existing commercial, industrial recreational and municipal deep-well operators shall maintain water control and measuring devices and keep records of water withdrawal; monitoring purposes, pursuant to article 21 of P.D. 1067, the Water Code of the Philippines.
- e) The maximum rate of water diversion or withdrawal approved and authorized in the permit by the N.W.R.B. shall be metered and strictly complied with as provided for in Articles 18 and 21 of P.D. 1067.
- f) The beneficial use of water granted in the water permit shall be exclusively used for such purpose only.
- g) Regular monitoring and checking of records of water withdrawals of commercial, industrial, recreational and municipal deep-well operators shall be conducted.
- h) Diversion of ground or surface waters such as rivers, streams, springs, and lakes in any form outside the territorial jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City shall be subject to the approval of the N.W.R.B. with prior *consultation and clearance/ resolution* from the City Council in accordance with section 8 and 9 of P.D. 1067, the Water Code of the Philippines.
- i) All operational deep-wells shall be used in times of emergency, fire, calamities and disasters free of charge.
- j) All deep-well contractors are required to register with the designated local government department and submit a list of all their accomplished projects within the City of Muntinlupa, as well as comply with all the local requirements.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- k) All existing deep-well operators engaged in commercial, industrial, recreational and municipal use of water found violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be given a period of thirty (30) days to comply from the date of the passage of this Ordinance. If within that period of time, they failed to comply with the Ordinance, a cease and desist order shall be issued by appropriate Local Government Agency, and if they insist or continue to operate, a closure order shall be issued by appropriate local government agency.

SECTION 47. Exemption.

- a) A deep-well intended for domestic use for households consumption, when used for business or commercial selling of water, a cease and desist order will be imposed aside from the impossible fine for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd violations. If the offense reached the 4th time, an order for removal of deep-well will be imposed.
- b) Monitoring and reporting of compliance to establishments with approved extraction rate for deep wells engage in commercial, industrial, and recreational and city use on a regular basis within the territorial jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City.

SECTION 48. Requirements For Renewal – The following permits are pre-requisite to the processing of approval and grant of a water permit:

- 1) **Zoning Clearance**
- 2) **Barangay Clearance**
- 3) **Water Permit from NWRB**
- 4) **C.P.C from N.W.R.B.**
- 5) **Local Drilling Permit for the drilling contractor for repair and maintenance.**

SECTION 49. Grounds For Revocation - The Local Government may recommend to the NWRB the suspension or revocation of a water permit for violations of the provisions of Chapter III Article 28 and 29 of P.D 1067 within its territorial jurisdiction, or when an adverse effect on the environment such as the occurrence of fissures or ground subsidence due to continuous extraction and over exploitation of ground water in the locality is evident which could effects the safety and general welfare of the inhabitants.

Maningal

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

**SECTION 50. Amended Penalties and violation from
 (Ordinance No. 04-020)**

<i>Prohibited and Punishable Acts</i>	<i>Fines and Penalties</i>
Section 1d, 1e, 1g, and 2a	1st Offense – Php5,000.00 and suspension of business until compliance
	2nd Offense - Php5,000.00 and temporary suspension of business permit until compliance
	3rd Offense – Php5, 000.00 and outright permanent cancellation of the business permit.
	4th Offense – Removal of Deep Well
Section 1a,1b, 1j, 1k and 2b	Granting, issuance or renewal of business permit to operate will be withheld until such time it has complied.

SECTION 51. If the offense is committed by a corporation, trust, firm, partnership, association or any juridical person, the penalty shall imposed upon the President, General Manager, and other guilty officers, of such corporation, trust firm, partnership, association or entity, without prejudice to the filing of a civil action against said juridical person. If the offender is an alien, he shall be deported after serving his sentence without further proceedings.

D. MUNTINLUPA CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

SECTION 52. Purposes of the Article

- a) To apprise the people of the City that climate change is real and scientifically proven.
- b) To protect the environment from the adverse impact of the hazards of the climate change through an evolving action plan.
- c) To provide a necessary mechanism to implement programs and projects that will protect the people from the imminent threats of climate change.
- d) To institutionalize community-based mechanisms to effectively address the problems of climate change.

SECTION 53. Operative Principles

- a) One of the serious problems our world is facing today is climate change. Greenhouse gases are the main cause of global warming and these gases that are in the atmosphere emit large amount of heat and are not environment-friendly.
- b) Any effective action to address global climate change must span generations and will require a cooperative global effort between nations, governments, ethnic groups and religions.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- c) The biological components of our environment have evolved in harmony with the physical and climatic surroundings. The presence, characteristics, structure and behavior of both individual organisms and co-assemblages, or communities, of organisms are largely determined by climate. The ability of natural communities to adapt to changing climate, and nature of community change is of utmost importance to the survival of man.
- d) Regional climate change is currently causing shortages of fresh water throughout the world.
- e) The loss of biodiversity includes the loss of wildlife.
- f) It is indisputable that human combustion of fossil fuels for energy is causing global climate change that threatens the very survival of our civilization. It is equally indisputable that our civilization is dependent upon cheap, reliable, and widely distributed energy for both mobile and stationary utilization. The obvious conclusion would be to decrease our reliance upon fossil fuels, and to seek energy from alternate sources.
- g) Climate change is real, the actions of mankind are the origin of climate change, and there is no know way to reverse climate change - we can only hope to slow the rate of change for the next several thousand years. These basic truths must be accepted by nations and form the basis for national policy.
- h) National policies must accept that climate change is global in its scope, global in its causes, and global in its mitigation. No one country can resolve the problem, nor can any country avoid it. If the human civilization is to survive as we know it, all nations must fully and freely cooperate.
- i) National policies must accept that there is no one solution that will fit all nations; rather entirely different approaches will be required in different regions and nations.
- j) The Local Government Units (LGUs) as frontline agencies in the formulation, planning and implementation of climate change action plans in their respective areas, shall formulate their Local Climate Change Action Plan, consistent with the provisions of the Local Government Code, the Framework, and the National Climate Change Action Plan.
- k) Inter-local government unit collaboration shall be maximized in the conduct of climate- related activities.

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the right margin, including 'Seri', 'AG', and 'Muntinlupa']

[Handwritten signature 'Maringal' and other initials on the left margin]

[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 1) Municipal and city governments shall consider climate change adaptation as one of their regular functions. Hence, LGUs shall regularly update at least annually, their respective action plans to reflect changing social, economic and environmental conditions and emerging issues.

SECTION 54. Planning Approach:

The Muntinlupa Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2027 is anchored on the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) which was adopted in April 2010 with the following Guiding Principles (Office of the President Climate Change Commission 2010):

1. The Framework envisions a climate risk-resilient Muntinlupa City with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems.
2. The goal is to build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.
3. Muntinlupa City as a key city in the Philippines is committed to the country's core principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
4. The precautionary principle guides the city's climate change framework and shall take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures.
5. The Framework is risk-based, and strategies/activities shall be formulated, with decisions made based on the causes, magnitude and impact of risks.
6. Climate change knowledge is science-based, and shall draw from scientific contributions and best practices from communities taking into considerations local circumstances.
7. The key priorities shall be adaptation and mitigation, with an emphasis on adaptation as the anchor strategy. Whenever applicable, mitigation actions shall also be pursued as a function of adaptation.
8. Adaptation measures shall be based on equity, in accordance with common but differentiated responsibility; special attention must be given to ensure equal and equitable protection of the poor, women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors.
9. Even with inadequate scientific information, anticipatory adaptation measures should be undertaken to prevent or minimize the causes and potential impacts of climate change, whenever necessary.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

10. The Framework adopts the Philippine Agenda 21 for Sustainable Development, to fulfill human needs while maintaining the quality of the natural environment for current and future generations.
11. The principle of complementation shall be observed to ensure that climate change initiatives by one sector do not restrict the adaptation of other sectors.
12. The Framework recognizes the roles of agencies and their respective mandates as provided by law. The Framework also recognizes the principle of subsidiarity and the role of barangays as front-liners in addressing climate change.
13. The Framework recognizes the value of forming multi-stakeholder participation and partnerships in climate change initiatives, including partnerships with civil society, the private sector and barangays, and especially with the urban poor and other marginalized groups most vulnerable to climate change impacts.
14. Policy and incentive mechanisms to facilitate private sector participation in addressing adaptation and mitigation objectives shall be promoted and supported.

Handwritten signatures and initials on the right margin, including 'Sangguniang Panlungsod' and 'Muntinlupa'.

IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES

The Muntinlupa Climate Change Action Plan shall utilize various strategies mentioned in the National Climate Change Action Plan for its implementation to achieve the desired key results for its adaptation and mitigation programs. The identified strategies shall be localized to adapt to the characteristics and present conditions of the city. These strategies are as follows:

1. Advocacy and information, Education, and Communication (IEC)
2. Competency-based capability building
3. Contingency Planning
4. Education on CCA
5. Institutionalization of the MCCAP (city and Barangay Level)
6. Mainstreaming of CCA in all plans
7. Research, Technology Development and Knowledge Management
8. Networking and Building Partnership.

Vertical handwritten signature on the left margin.

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM

The Muntinlupa Climate Change Action Board (MCCAB)

The Board shall ensure that the MCCAP provides inputs to mainstream Climate Change into its local planning process and system through its integration into the city Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), Annual Investment Plan (AIP) and other local thematic plans, programs and budgets for each fiscal year.

Large handwritten signature on the right margin.

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

The MCCAB shall be responsible in the development, implementation and monitoring of the MCCAP and shall design program and coordinate all CCA activities in the city and barangay level.

COMPOSITION: The Muntinlupa Climate Change Action Board shall be composed of the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| CITY MAYOR | (Chairman) |
| City EPNRO HEAD | (Vice Chairman) |
| Chairman of the Committee on Environment, Sangguniang Panlungsod | |
| - PRESIDENT, ABC | BUDGET |
| - CPDO | LEGAL OFFICE |
| - CHO | ESC |
| - LMO | PIO |
| - DRRMO | DILG |
| - GAD | ACADEME |
| - PRIVATE BUSINESS SECTOR | |

To do this, the MCCAB shall:

1. Facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities related to climate change at the city and barangay level;
2. Coordinate with the DRRMO in consolidating local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities and climate change risks and maintain a city risk map;
3. Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated MCCAP in accordance with the national and regional framework and policies on CCA in close coordination with the city development council;
4. Prepare and submit to the Sangguniang Panlungsod through the MCCAB the annual MCCAP and budget, and other regular funding source/s and budgetary support for all climate change-related activities;
5. Conduct continuous hazard threat monitoring;
6. Conduct regular vulnerability assessment and analysis in the city;
7. Disseminate information and raise public awareness;
8. Maintain a database of human resources, local critical infrastructures and their activities/intervention addressing climate change such as hospitals and other government institutions;
9. Develop, strengthen and operationalize mechanisms for partnership or networking with the private sector, CSOs and volunteer groups.

The Secretariat of the MCCAB shall be lodged at the EPNRO.

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the right margin]

[Handwritten signatures on the left margin]

[Handwritten signatures at the bottom of the page]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The following sources can be tapped to fund the various CCA programs and projects:

1. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF)
 - City DRRM Fund and the Barangay DRRM Funds
2. Local Development Fund
3. Donor Funds
4. Peoples' Survival Fund (PSF) as mandated by RA 10174
5. Other sources being offered by the Government Financing Institutions (GFIs)

Aside from the above fund sources, the MCCAP will also tap the non-monetary resources available which can help attain the targets identified in this plan, namely:

1. Community-based good practices for replication and scaling up
2. Indigenous practices on CCA
3. Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP)
4. DRR and CCA networks of key stakeholders
5. Technical assistance program of the international organizations

ARTICLE VII

Biodiversity Management and Ecotourism

SECTION 55. Purpose of this Article

- a. To adopt and enact Republic Act No. 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act with the following objectives:
 - a) to conserve and protect wildlife species and their habitats to promote ecological balance and enhance biological diversity;
 - b) to regulate the collection and trade of wildlife,
 - c) to pursue, with due regard to the national interest, the Philippine commitment to international conventions, protection of wildlife and their habitats; and
 - d) to initiate or support scientific studies on the conservation of biological diversity.
- b. To safeguard the integrity of existing and potential ecotourism areas of the city;
- c. To promote ecotourism as a viable strategy to improve the socioeconomic condition of the local communities and protect the integrity of the natural and cultural sites as ecotourism areas;
- d. To promote and regulate the ecotourism industry within the capacity of the environment for sustainable growth; and
- e. To protect these areas as heritage to the next generation of Muntinlupenos.

Manangit

[Handwritten signature]

Vito L. Manda

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

The City shall prioritize biodiversity protection and rehabilitation. Measures shall be undertaken for this purpose, including the provision of

SECTION 56. Operative Principles

- a) The City Government shall adopt measures designed for the protection of flora and fauna species that are endangered, endemic, and migratory in the city of Muntinlupa through community-based management of the natural habitats of these species, conduct of species inventory, and monitoring of identified biodiversity critical areas.
- b) The City Government shall adopt ecotourism as a major strategy to accelerate the development of the city and at the same time protect the quality of the environment. It shall adopt measures to protect and enhance the services and facilities such as lake roads, water system, communication and emergency health service providers, to accommodate domestic and international visitors to natural sites (eco-tourism place within the city) is an islet which shall be declared as a protected sanctuary and shall be a primary ecotourism site.
- c) The City Government shall adopt the community-based ecotourism, or co-management approach that commits to establish and maintain the ecotourism sites with the participation of the local residents and other relevant stakeholders, marketing these appropriately, enforcing regulations and using the proceeds of the enterprise to fund the ecotourism areas management, as well as community development.
- d) The City Government shall maximize the full potential ecotourism of the city. It shall also implement appropriate ecotourism management program to ensure that acceptable impacts attributed to ecotourism will be avoided. The inclusion of ecotourism programs in resource management can help realize the optimum value of recreation.
- e) The City Government adopt ecotourism as both a resource conservation strategy and a business industry. This allows maximizing economic benefit without impairing the quality of the natural resource base of the activity. The management personnel of the area shall be equipped with the appropriate technical capabilities for, and attitude towards the operations of an ecotourism destination site.
- f) The City Government shall invest in human resource capability building, marketing, link aging and development of ecotourism products prior to promoting an area or activity.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 57. Regulatory Provisions - The City Government shall safeguard the existing flora and fauna of the city, monitor the frequency of visitors to ecotourism sites, ensure operation of on-site pollution control measures of critical areas and ecotourism facilities, and provide proper visitor services and amenities.

- a) Collection, possession, exportation and/or importation of wildlife and its by-products and derivatives may be allowed in accordance with Section 6 of Republic Act 9147.
- b) The proclamation of biodiversity critical areas as protected areas;
- c) The preservation and rehabilitation of fragile and significant habitats of wildlife, if any;
- d) The establishment of seed banks and nurseries for the continuing replenishment, propagation, and development of ecologically and economically important flora and fauna.
- e) The establishment and development of ecotourism facilities shall follow the regulation as stipulated in Presidential Decree (PD) 1586 otherwise known as the "Philippine Environmental Impact assessment System".
- f) The establishment and development of ecotourism enterprises shall be in areas designated as ecotourism zone by the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the City.
- g) The development of ecotourism-related infrastructures shall respect the limitations imposed by other laws governing natural resources and biodiversity. This covers the limits on construction along the riparian zone of freshwater and Lake waters.

SECTION 58. Ecotourism Plan Formulation and Review

- a) Within the first 60 days of the effectivity of this code, the City Mayor shall create a Multi Sectoral Ecotourism Council composed of the following: representatives from concerned barangays, EPNRO, CPDO, Cultural Tourism and Development Office (CTDO), Local Economic and Investments Promotion Officer (LEIPO) and Sangguniang Panglungsod representative, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Private Sector (POs) representatives, whose functions are:
 - (i) Assess the status of existing and potential ecotourism sites in the City;
 - (ii) Prioritize the identified ecotourism sites based on market potential, infrastructure investment requirements, economic viability, community participation and environmental protection;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- (iii) Recommend to the City Mayor for approval the appropriate types of development and management for each prioritized area
- b) The Multi Sectoral Ecotourism Council shall conduct consultations in order to formulate an ecotourism development framework for the City of Muntinlupa; which shall be submitted to the City Mayor for inclusion to the Legislative Agenda of the City Government.
- c) The Multi Sectoral Ecotourism Council shall conduct periodic review and update of the ecotourism development framework and plans.

SECTION 59. Major Components of Ecotourism Destination Development Program/Strategy.

- a) Coordination shall entail identification and linkaging with appropriate government, private and NGO to generate enough support in implementing ecotourism programs.
- b) Research shall be considered as a mandatory component. This shall involve the establishment of scientific and social research program that would be responsible for providing better understanding of the environmental and social dynamics in each area.
- c) Planning of ecotourism development plan for each tourist destination site shall help determine the potential benefits of ecotourism as both conservation and an economic tool, and at the same time determine the requirements for the development of a site or a particular product.
- d) Product development shall involve the development of a particular ecotourism product. Product management set up is necessary to ensure the success and sustainability of the product.
- e) Marketing shall focus on maintaining the viable number of the visitors to assure sustainability of the area as tourist destination site. As such this will entail establishment of sufficient market linkages that would promote the particular destination sites.
- f) Partnership shall involve creating the proper environment for the participation of the relevant stakeholders in the ecotourism management. This is to ensure that supports will be maintained to sustain the site as a tourist destination. Conducting series of seminars and workshops designed to increase the appreciation of ecotourism as a conservation tool shall be an integral part of ecotourism program.
- g) To ensure support of the adjacent communities and human settlements, it is necessary to promote community based ecotourism programs to address the environmental conservation and the socio-economic improvement of the local communities.

Manarig
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- h) Tourism investment shall be promoted. Private individuals and organizations shall be encouraged to invest in order to ensure the sustainability of the industry.

SECTION 60. Cultural and Tourism Office - This office, in coordination with the Multi-Sectoral Ecotourism Council, shall take part in the promotion of the City Ecotourism Development Framework Plan. Other functions of the unit include:

- a) To provide assistance to local and foreign investments in ecotourism through provision of information about the City Ecotourism Development Framework Plan which includes the priority ecotourism thrusts; and relevant laws and procedures related to investments in ecotourism activities;
- b) To receive complaints and address conflicts related to ecotourism;
- c) To lead in the review of ecotourism plans, programs and policies; and amendments, through a consultative process;
- d) To study new markets for ecotourism; and design appropriate marketing strategies; and
- e) To ensure that the quality of the ecotourism services is sustained, in coordination with EPNRO and other relevant units, as designated by Local Executive.

SECTION 61. City Environment Protection and Natural Resources Office - The City EPNRO in coordination with City Veterinary Office, LMO, CHO, ESC, DENR, LLDA and other concerned agencies shall conduct identification and inventory of significant flora and fauna, critical watersheds, environmentally critical areas, biodiversity critical areas, and important wildlife habitats subject to further evaluation and assessment towards priority considerations for protection and rehabilitation plans and programs. The EPNRO shall ensure that the environmental standards on water and air quality, noise, operation quality, and efficiency and sanitation, set by law are met by the ecotourism enterprise/industry. The EPNRO shall monitor compliance to other environmental standards of practice such as proper waste management as stipulated in RA 9003, energy and water conservation as cited in Executive Order 774, and maintenance of air quality and noise minimization. The EPNRO shall also conduct information and education dissemination on biodiversity protection and conservation, strategies that minimize the use of energy, alternative energy sources, water conservation and efficient use of other natural resources. Any wildlife and endangered species seized by the EPNRO shall be turned over to the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of DENR for custody.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 62. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
<p>a. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and knowingly exploit wildlife resources and their habitats, or undertake the following acts:</p> <p> a. killing and destroying wildlife species, except in the following instances;</p> <p> i. when it is done as part of the religious spirituals of established tribal groups or indigenous cultural communities;</p> <p> when the wildlife is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease;</p> <p> when it is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered by the wildlife;</p> <p> when it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being; and</p> <p> when the wildlife is killed or destroyed after it has been used in authorized research or experiments.</p> <p> b. inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species;</p> <p> c. trading of wildlife;</p> <p> d. collecting, hunting or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives;</p> <p> e. maltreating and/or inflicting other injuries not covered by the preceding paragraph; and transporting of wildlife</p>	<p>First offense- P 5,000.00 or equivalent community environmental work/service.</p> <p>Second and each succeeding offense- P 5,000.00 and equivalent community environmental work/service.</p>

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- b.** It shall be unlawful to cut trees declared as centennial or endangered tree species within the territorial boundaries of Muntinlupa City, except in the following circumstances:
 - a. When it threatens to fall in such a way to cause damage to lives and properties.
 - b. When trees are damaged natural events or calamities.
 - c. When fully grown as certified and approved by the DENR.
- c.** No person shall climb, collect fruits and flowers of, cut branches or parts thereof, or otherwise destroy or attempt to cut or destroy trees of public domain, without permission from the City ENRO.
- d.** No person shall post, paint, and stick any bills, advertisements, billboards and signboards or any kind on the trunk or other parts of such trees.
- e.** No person shall cut trees and plants in public parks, plazas and other government properties within the territorial boundaries of Muntinlupa City.
- f.** No tourism development of stream, rivers, waterfalls and natural areas from either private or public organizations, shall be built or established without conducting and submitting 1) a waste management plan, 2) development designs and plans, and 3) carrying capacity assessment. These requirements must be assessed by the EPNRO, City Engineer's Office, Office of City Veterinary (OCV), and CPDO before any permit from the City Mayor is issued and approved. As for establishments already in existence, they will need to submit these requirements.
- g.** Establishments not related to ecotourism such as livestock farms, heavy industries and major commercial establishments shall not be permitted within ecotourism spots. Residential areas within the ecotourism spots shall be controlled.
- h.** No major developments or infrastructures shall be established with in natural and protected areas/sanctuaries in the City, unless permitted by the City Government.

First offense- P 5,000.00 or equivalent community environmental work/service.

Second and each succeeding offense- P 5,000.00 and equivalent community environmental work/service.

San. Mox

[Signature]

Muntinlupa

[Signature]

[Signature]

Vick E. Mandy
[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

i. Selling, distribution, transfer, buying and picking of natural items such as rocks, minerals, wild animals and endemic plants from ecotourism spots is strictly prohibited.	
j. Vandalism, use of illegal drugs, squatting, commercial sex and littering in ecotourism spots are strictly prohibited.	
k. Desecration of historical and cultural structures and artifacts by any person, group or entity shall be strictly prohibited.	

ARTICLE VIII
Waste Management

A. ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

SECTION 63. Purposes

- a) To operationalize the powers and responsibilities of the units/offices with in the Muntinlupa City government in the implementation of Muntinlupa City Solid Waste Management Plan;
- b) To provide guidance to the concerned units/offices in the exercise of their powers and in optimizing the opportunities;
- c) To protect the fragile ecosystems from the adverse impact of the economic activities/development;
- d) To institutionalize community-based mechanisms and public consultation in the implementation of the City's Solid Waste Management Strategies;
- e) To establish the necessary mechanism for implementing the provisions of this Environmental Code.

Manangitay

SECTION 64. Operative Principles

- a) The use of environment-friendly and appropriate technologies is a basic foundation for a healthy and progressive generation.
- b) All development activities shall give importance and respect for the indigenous practices, which are protective of the environment and community.
- c) The sustainable economic development of the city of Muntinlupa calls for a judicious use of and equitable access to natural resources in accordance with existing laws.

[Handwritten signature]

Verde L. Velasco

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the right margin]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- d) Source reduction, re-use and recycling are the most preferred practices while safety disposal is the least preferred.
- e) Solid waste management is a co-equal as the business management of an enterprise or livelihood system.
- f) Solid waste is a raw material that can be used for other purposes.
- g) Pollution prevention is preferred to pollution control practices.
- h) Utilize environmentally-sound methods that maximize the utilization of valuable resources and encourage resource conservation and recovery;
- i) Set guidelines and targets for solid waste avoidance and volume reduction through source reduction and waste minimization measures, including composting, recycling, reuse, recovery, processing of residual waste, appropriate use of alternative technology and others, before collection, treatment and disposal in appropriate and environmentally sound solid waste management facilities following the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003);
- j) Ensure the proper segregation, collection, transport, storage, treatment and disposal of solid waste through the formulation and adoption of the best environmental practice in ecological waste management;
- k) Retain primary enforcement and responsibility of solid waste management of the local government units while establishing a cooperative effort with and among the national government, other local government units, non-government organizations, and the private sector;
- l) Ensure that incineration and open burning of solid wastes are openly discouraged;
- m) Encourage greater private sector participation in solid waste management;
- n) Encourage cooperation and self-regulation among waste generators through the application of market-based instruments;
- o) Institutionalize public participation in the development and implementation of nation a land local integrated, comprehensive, and ecological waste management programs; and
- p) 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 cities.

Maricel

[Handwritten signature]

Vito C. Urdaneta

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 65. City Solid Waste Management Board - Muntinlupa City Solid Waste Management Board (MCSWMB) herein referred to as the Board shall prepare, submit and implement a plan for the safe and sanitary management of solid waste.

The Board shall be composed of the following:

Chairman: City Mayor of Muntinlupa

Vice Chairman: Chairman, Committee on Environment, City Council

Members: Chairman, Committee on Health and Sanitation, Aquatic, Fisheries & Natural Resources, City Council

President of the Association of Barangay Chairman

Chairman of the Sangguniang Kabataan

A representative from each concerned Local Government Agency and

Department:

- 1) All barangay chairman or representatives
- 2) Environment Protection and Natural Resources Office (EPNRO)
- 3) City Health Office
- 4) Environmental Sanitation Center (ESC)
- 5) Chairperson, Clean and Green
- 6) Department of Education, Muntinlupa
- 7) City Engineering Department
- 8) City Planning and Development Office
- 9) Lake Management Office
- 10) City Cooperative Office
- 11) Department of Agriculture – Extension Service Office
- 12) Business Permit and Licensing Office
- 13) Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Office
- 14) City Legal Office
- 15) Public Order and Safety Office
- 16) Department of Interior and Local Government
- 17) Public Information Office
- 18) City Veterinary
- 19) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
- 20) City Building Office

A representative from Non-Governmental Organizations whose principal objectives are to promote ecological solid waste management, protection, rehabilitation and preservation of the environment:

- 1) A representative from Peoples' Organization
- 2) A representative from recycling industry
- 3) A permanent representative from the business sector (Muntinlupa City Chambers of Commerce and Industry)



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

The Board may from time to time, may call or invite any concerned agencies or sector as it may deem necessary. The Board shall likewise design appropriate mechanisms that will ensure optimum representation of the various stakeholders in the Board.

The Board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Develop the City Solid Waste Management Plan that shall ensure the long-term management of solid waste, as well as integrate the various solid waste management plans and strategies of the barangays in its area of jurisdiction. In the development of the Solid Waste Management Plan, it shall conduct consultations with the various sectors of the community;
- b. Adopt measures to promote and ensure the viability and effective implementation of solid waste management programs in its component barangays;
- c. Monitor the implementation of the City Solid Waste Management Plan through its various political subdivisions and in cooperation with the private sector, NGOs and concerned citizens;
- d. Adopt specific revenue-generating measures to promote the viability of its Solid Waste Management Plan;
- e. Convene regular meetings for purposes of planning and coordinating the implementation of the solid waste management plans of the respective component barangays;
- f. Oversee the implementation of the City Solid Waste Management Plan;
- g. Review every two (2) years or as the need arises the City Solid Waste Management Plan for purposes of ensuring its sustainability, viability, effectiveness and relevance in relation to local and international developments in the field of solid waste management;
- h. Develop the specific mechanics and guidelines for the implementation of the City Solid Waste Management Plan;
- i. Recommend to appropriate local government authorities specific measures or proposals for franchise or build-operate-transfer agreements with duly recognized institutions to provide either exclusive or non-exclusive authority for the collection, transfer, storage, processing, recycling or disposal of municipal solid waste. The proposals shall take into consideration appropriate government rules and regulations on contracts, franchise and build-operate-transfer agreements;



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- j. Recommend measures and safeguards against pollution and for the preservation of the natural ecosystem;
- k. Coordinate the efforts of its component barangays in the implementation of the City Solid Waste Management Plan;
- l. Provide the necessary logistical and operational support to barangays; and
- m. Call on any concerned agency or sector, as it may deem necessary for support or other appropriate action.

SECTION 66. Technical Working Committee - The Technical Working Committee (TWC) will continue to formulate plans of the programs and activities to carry out the functions of the Board. The committee shall be composed of the City Administrator as chairman, with the General Services Officer as vice chairman with the EPNRO as secretariat. The following are members of the Technical Working Committee (TWC):

- a) **CPDO**
- b) **City Veterinarian**
- c) **City Public Information Officer**
- d) **City Social Welfare and Development Officer**
- e) **City Engineer**
- f) **City DILG Officer**

There shall be a creation of support committees to assist the TWC in the implementation of SWMP and carry out functions relative to the protection and preservation of the environment particularly but not limited to the Cleaning and Greening of the City as follows: a) Enforcement Committee; b) Greening and Reforestation Committee; c) Health and Sanitation Committee; d) Monitoring, Evaluation and Education Committee; e) Special Operation Team and Engineering Committee; and f) Finance Committee.

SECTION 67. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

- a) In the implementation of this ordinance, the Barangay shall perform duties and responsibilities as mandated under RA 7160.
- b) The EPNRO and the PSMU shall coordinate with each other in the implementation of the city solid waste management program.
- c) The EPNRO shall be responsible for the operational management of the PSMU and shall advise the Board on matters requiring the Board's intervention. The unit shall have the following specific functions:
 - (i) Develop plans and projects on solid waste consistent with the City's Development Plan for the Board's approval.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- (ii) Enforcement of solid waste disposal and other environmental management systems and services related to general hygiene and sanitation, such as sewerage and household waste disposal.
- (iii) Coordinate with other Departments/Offices, NGO's and other institutions regarding different programs and projects of the City Government on wastes and pollutants.
- (iv) Conduct monitoring and inspection with regards to waste segregation and management.
- (v) Continued information, education and communication on waste segregation and management to barangay or their portion with problems on waste disposal.
- (vi) Provide recommendation against pollution and for the preservation of the natural ecosystems such the Muntinlupa River Systems, etc.
- (vii) Report to the Board all matters pertaining to the Implementation of the City's SWMP.
- (viii) Exercise such other powers and perform such other activities and functions that maybe prescribed by laws and ordinances.

SECTION 69. The Muntinlupa City Solid Waste Management Plan - The Muntinlupa City Solid Waste Management Plan shall contain strategies that promote waste minimization at source, community-based or cluster-based solid waste segregation, ecologically sound sanitary temporary storage, safe and secure waste collection method, efficient and effective transport schemes, market-based disposal fees that would sustain operations of sanitary landfill, specific for the following major sources of solid wastes:

- a) **Households**, which include residential houses within subdivisions, apartments and condominiums.

An Eco-waste Cluster shall be formed, through a resolution by the Sangguniang Panlungsod, where the cluster leaders recommended by the EPNRO, will be deputized in each barangays

These barangay cluster leaders shall recommend to the Sangguniang Panlungsod guidelines for the solid waste management plan. These guidelines may also include collection of fees, fines and penalties including the proposed utilization schemes for income generated by each clusters.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

b) **Industries**, to establish their own waste disposal facilities or in the alternative, to enter into contract with solid waste disposal facilities of private operators or/of the City. The solid waste plan shall include provisions for safe collection and transport of solid waste from plant to ports. They shall be required to establish their own solid waste disposal facilities in the mainland or may enter into contract with solid waste disposal facilities of private operators or of the City.

c) **Commercial establishments** cover business establishments offering services such as food and short-term accommodation, selling and/or trading processed goods, vehicle repairs and maintenance, students and office needs services shops and stalls, lake resorts, garage and port operators and the like; Commercial establishments shall comply with the following:

1. To post signages promoting solid waste management programs of the City (**Zero waste, maliit na basura ibulsa mo, leave no trashes, don't throw wastes in public places, etc.**).

2. Each establishment, including transport services, shall be required to place or install color-coded waste bins to separate wastes according to pre-identified categories and to use non-plastic based packaging materials for each transaction.

d.) **Hospital** shall also include clinics and other establishments offering medical services.

Hospitals shall formulate their respective solid waste disposal plan with special attention to toxic and hazardous wastes. The **Solid Waste Management Plans** shall include risk assessment as well as specific courses of action in case of accidental contamination or spillage. The plan shall be submitted to the City EPNRO and the local health office. No hospital wastes shall be accepted in the City Sanitary Landfill facilities or in any other private disposal facilities inside the city unless such were designed to accommodate hospital wastes

e.) **Market**. Management of solid and liquid market wastes shall be the responsibility of the City Government. The city government shall promulgate the guidelines on the imposition of the ban on plastic packaging in the markets.

f) **Resorts**. the EPNRO in consultation with the concerned barangay officials shall identify clusters of establishments and define the scope of their responsibilities. Cluster leader shall be responsible for each cluster. The City Mayor shall deputize sanitary and environment officer to enforce solid waste management policies of the City and monitor compliance of the clusters to the solid waste management plan. They shall be authorized to issue citation tickets for violation of any of the environmental policies. The deputized local sanitary and environment officer shall be recommended by the barangay and endorsed by EPNRO.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 69. HOTLINES. EPNRO shall establish hotlines where the violation could be reported. It shall also institute citizen participation to encourage reporting of violations.

SECTION 70. *Mandatory Segregation of Solid Wastes* - Waste segregation in the City shall be guided by the provisions of Ordinance No. 06-092, entitled "Consolidated Eco-Waste Management of Muntinlupa".

SECTION 71. *Regulation on the Use of Plastic and Styrofoam Materials for Packaging* - The City hereby adopts the following regulation on the use of plastic and Styrofoam materials for packaging in all business transactions within the City.

- a) The use of plastic bags as packaging materials for dry goods is prohibited. All business establishments shall pack dry good products in biodegradable materials such as recycled product carton boxes and paper bags. Dry goods maybe packed in plastic bags or non-biodegradable packing materials provided that such packing materials were supplied by the costumers. The use of plastic bags on wet goods (e.g. fresh fish, meat products) is regulated. Plastic bags maybe used for such products as a primary packaging material. No business establishment shall offer or sell plastic bags to be used as secondary packaging material or as primary packaging on dry goods.
- b) The use of styrofoam as packaging materials or as containers for food, fruits and vegetables containers is also prohibited.
- c) Plastic bags and styrofoam containers are hereby de-categorized under non-biodegradable wastes and hence shall not be collected during the collection schedule for non-biodegradable waste products under the regular Solid Waste Collection program. These waste materials shall be surrendered to their respective barangay MRF provided that these materials must be cleaned and dried prior to its turn over to the Barangay.
- d) The EPNRO shall monitor the effective implementation of the banning of plastic after six months of massive information campaign and coordination with affected business establishments.

e) ***Information Education and Communication Campaign*** - The City shall promote this regulation though the conduct of massive information education and communication campaign using media (print, radio, television and internet).



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 72. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
<p>a. All business establishments and/or individuals are prohibited from selling and providing plastic bags to customers as primary packaging material on dry goods, selling and providing plastic bags as secondary packaging materials on wet goods, selling and providing styrofoam as containers, and selling and providing sando bags as packaging materials.</p>	<p>For Individuals on Consolidated Eco-Waste Management of Muntinlupa: First Offense – fine of P1,000.00 or Clean & Green Community Service for sixteen (16) hours or two (2) days, and compulsory ECO-WASTE seminar for one (1) day. Second Offense - fine of P2,000.00 or Clean & Green Community Service for thirty-two (32) hours or four (4) days, and compulsory ECO-WASTE seminar for three (1 1/2) days. Third Offense - A fine of P6,000.00 or Clean & Green Community Service for forty-eight (48) hours or six (6) days, and compulsory ECO-WASTE seminar for five (2) days.</p>
<p>b. Unlawful to dump, throw or litter garbage refuse or any form of solid waste not in a scheduled time of collection in public places and immediate surroundings, including vacant lots, water ways or any place not otherwise designated as dump site or disposal area. Hanging garbage on trees, fences and gates is prohibited.</p>	<p>For Commercial Establishments, Institutions and Industries Consolidated Eco-Waste Management of Muntinlupa: First Offense – A fine of P2,000.00 Second Offense – A fine of P3,000.00 Third Offense – A fine of P5,000.00 and outright revocation/cancellation of business license, if the violator is a business or commercial establishment.</p>
<p>c. All public markets, talipapa, grocery stores, and buildings of similar nature, both new and existing, are required to have storage areas, devices or mechanisms that facilitate source separation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste materials.</p>	<p>For Regulation on the Use of Plastic and Styrofoam Materials for Packaging: No business establishment shall:</p>
<p>d. Junkshop owners, dealers, operators, and any person engage in this business, must adhere to the standards and measures set by the Environmental Sanitation Center and Business Permit and Licensing Office, on the appearance of their establishment, specifically the storage area for recyclables, biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste materials.</p>	<p>1. Use, offer or sell plastic bags on primary and secondary packaging materials on dry goods. 2. Use Styrofoam/styrophor and other similar materials for food, produce and other products.</p>
<p>e. The owners/residents, lessees or occupants of residential houses/dwelling units, commercial buildings and offices whether public or private institutions (like schools, churches and hospitals) are obliged and required to sweep/clean regularly to maintain the cleanliness of their respective frontages and immediate surroundings, including the sidewalks and street gutters fronting their premises.</p>	

AA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

f. It is unlawful for any person(s), private and public corporations, advertising and promotion companies, professionals and service contractors to post, install, display any kind or form of billboards, signs, posters, streamers, professional service advertisements and other visual clutters in any part of the road, sidewalk, posts, trees, parks, and open space.

First offense- P 5,000.00 or equivalent community environmental work/service.

Second and each succeeding offense- P 5,000.00 and equivalent community environmental work/service.

g. All hazardous wastes must be properly sealed, labeled and disposed in container(s) properly labeled and separated from other non-biodegradable materials. Sharp objects must be wrapped or placed in covered or placed in covered/lidded containers that are labeled to identify the contents. Collections for these items shall be done separately.

h. To support the program of our city in waste segregation, it is mandated to have separate containers for solid waste and shall be properly marked or identified for on-site collection as biodegradable and non-biodegradable. Each container shall have a cover or properly sealed plastic to ensure the containment of solid waste while waiting for the arrival of the collections.

i. Burning of bio-hazardous and solid waste, garbage, leaves and other matters in any place, including the private yards by households, by any person and burying of dead animals in flood-prone areas and within the vicinity of the barangay is strictly prohibited. However, burying of dead animals such as dead pets, in private backyards is allowed.

j. All City hall and government offices are required to strictly implement waste segregation, with segregation bins positioned in places visible to the public.

k. Separate collection bins for bio and non-biodegradable, and separate containers for recyclable shall be strictly implemented to all registered and non-registered food outlets. Food kiosks or booths are also subject to this provision. A violation of this ordinance shall be sufficient grounds for the revocation, suspension, denial or non-renewal of any license for the establishment in which the violation occurs.

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the right side of the page]

[Handwritten signatures on the left side of the page]

[Handwritten signatures at the bottom of the page]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

l. Each barangay must have a specific location or place, which must be duly indicated with signs, for the pick-up point(s) of waste. It must be in the conspicuous place and accessible to the truck. This is to avoid the scattering of garbage within the vicinity.

m. No person or group of individuals, such as scavengers and pedicab drivers, shall enter into a contract or offer its services for a fee for the disposal of domestic waste to a group of household in a community, unless otherwise, authorized by concerned local government unit or homeowners' association in private subdivisions in the form of livelihood projects to propagate reduction, recycling, and reuse of waste.

n. Sorting or segregation at source shall be required and recycling/composting shall be promoted. The container shall be brought out on the property line only upon the arrival of the authorized garbage hauling trucks. In between collection schedules, solid waste may be placed in a container at the designated collection point at designated time. No collection shall be made unless segregation was properly done. Collectors who violate this law shall be penalized.

o. Bulky waste shall be collected separately or scheduled for separate collection.

p. It is unlawful for any person to place, store, or dump construction wastes or debris; junked vehicles, dilapidated appliances and other immovable objects in any part of the roads, streets or avenues or in any side walk which may obstruct or impede the vehicular and pedestrian traffic at all times.

q. The owners/operators, drivers, and conductors of public utility vehicles plying within Muntinlupa City are obliged to maintain the cleanliness of their respective vehicles at all times and to provide separate trash receptacles for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste inside their vehicles.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

r. It is unlawful for the owners, operators, drivers, conductors, proprietors and public conveyance, trucks, lorries, tankers, delivery vans and other commercial and transportation facilities to spill, scatter or litter any kind of waste defined in Section 3 hereof or any of their loads on any part of the road, street or avenue on their way to their destination. On the other hand, accidental spilling, scattering, etc. shall be considered as exceptional circumstances, unless proven otherwise.

s. It is unlawful for any person to urinate, defecate and spit in public places in order to promote an ecological balance and ensure sanitation of the area for the purpose of safeguarding health and cleanliness.

t. Prohibition of hardware, tire dealer and other similar business establishment to place their products items of construction materials like gravel, sands, hollow block, iron, tires and other similar items in sidewalk along national road and secondary roads to ensure fire safety and clean frontage.

u. Prohibition of junkshop operations along major thoroughfares.

v. Complying all business establishment like junkshop, vulcanizing shop, motor shop, carwash and other similar business establishment to observe traffic rules and provides spaces for their business transactions and repairs.

w. Prohibition of Junkshops to collect, sell and handle E-Waste and other recyclables which contain toxic and hazardous substances.

x. Conforming safety standards to all workers of junkshop, vulcanizing shop, motor shop, carwash and other similar business establishment, by requiring work protection and safety such as gloves, masks, boots and other related protection gears.

Transport and dumping in bulk of collected domestic, industrial, commercial and institutional waste in non-designated disposal facility.

Victor L. Umalay

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

<p>z. Collection of non-segregated or unsorted wastes for both hospital, commercial, industrial and domestic waste in the City;</p>	
<p>Open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in frequently flooded prone areas particularly in Muntinlupa Public Market;</p>	
<p>bb. Unauthorized removal of recyclable material intended for collection by authorized persons;</p>	
<p>cc. The mixing of source-separated recyclable material with other solid waste in any vehicle, box, container or receptacle used in solid waste collection or disposal;</p>	
<p>dd. The manufacture, distribution or use of non-environmentally acceptable packaging materials.</p>	
<p>ee. Importation of consumer products packaged in non-environmentally acceptable materials;</p>	
<p>ff. Importation of all toxic wastes, with or without the "recyclable" or "with recyclable content";</p>	
<p>gg. Transport and dump log in bulk of collected domestic, industrial, commercial, and institutional wastes in areas other than centers or facilities prescribe under this Act;</p>	
<p>hh. Site preparation, construction, expansion or operation of waste management facilities without an Environmental Compliance Certificate</p>	
<p>Required pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1586 and this Act and not conforming to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of Muntinlupa City;</p>	
<p>ii. Squatting along the river site and lake side/lakeshore; and,</p>	
<p>jj. The construction or operation of landfills or any waste disposal facility on any aquifer, groundwater reservoir or watershed area and/or any portion thereof.</p>	

Juan Magtibay

Jacinto

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

B. INDUSTRIAL AND TOXIC HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

[Signature]

Victor L. Mondragon

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 73. Purposes.

- a) To ensure compliance to environmental standards by industrial, manufacturing and other entities known to use, emit or produce toxic and hazardous substances;
- b) To safeguard health and safety of the environment and its populace;

SECTION 74. Role of the City EPNRO

- a) The City EPNRO shall ensure that the environmental standards on Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act Of 1990 (RA 6969) set by the DENR, DOH and DOT are met by the different small and large scale industries, including privately owned home industries.
- b) The City EPNRO shall monitor compliance to the environmental standards of practice such as proper waste management as stipulated in Republic Act 9003 and Republic Act 6969, and maintenance of air and water quality as provided in the **Philippine Clean Air Act and Water Act**.
- c) The City EPNRO shall keep an inventory of chemicals that are presently being manufactured, or used, indicating, among others their existing and possible uses, test data, names of firms manufacturing or using them, and such other information as may be considered relevant to the protection of health and the environment.
- d) The City EPNRO shall monitor and regulate the manufacture, processing, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of chemical substances and mixtures that present unreasonable risk or injury to health or to the environment in accordance with the national policies and international commitments.
- e) The City EPNRO shall lead to inform and educate the populace regarding the hazards and risks attendant to the manufacture, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of toxic chemicals and other substances and mixture.
- f) The City EPNRO shall prevent the unauthorized entry, even in transit, as well as the keeping or storage and disposal of hazardous and nuclear wastes into Muntinlupa City for whatever purposes.
- g) The City EPNRO, in coordination with the Bureau of Fire Protection shall carry out the following tasks:
 - (i) To keep an updated inventory of chemicals that are presently being manufactured or used, indicating among others, their existing and possible uses, quality, test data, lists of firms manufacturing or using them, and such other information relevant to the protection of health and the environment;

Marayeta

[Handwritten signature]

Victor L. Lunday

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- (ii) To coordinate with DENR and be furnished copies of the test reports on chemical substances and mixtures that present unreasonable risk or injury to health or to the environment pursuant to SECTION 6 of Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Management Act.
- (iii) To identify and compare the characteristics of chemicals that have been tested to determine their toxicity and the extent of their effects on health and the environment;
- (iv) To conduct inspection of any establishment in which chemicals are manufactured, processed, stored or held before or after their commercial distribution and to make recommendations to the proper authorities concerned;
- (v) To recommend the impounding of toxic and hazardous chemicals whose possession are against the law.
- (vi) To call on any department, bureau, office, agency, state university or college, and other instrumentalities of the Government for assistance.
- (vii) To disseminate information and conduct educational awareness campaigns on the effects of chemical substances, mixtures and wastes on health and environment; and
- (viii) To exercise such powers and perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities under this Code upon approval of the City Mayor.

h. The City EPNRO shall monitor and ensure that the provisions embodied in RA 6969 are strictly followed. Hence, the City EPNRO shall have the following functions:

- a) To organize a technical working group to assist the City EPNRO and the Bureau of Fire Protection on management of these materials within the boundary of the city;
- b) To prepare and update the inventory of chemical substances and mixtures that fall within the coverage of this Code;
- c) To conduct preliminary evaluation of the characteristics of chemical substances and mixtures to determine their toxicity and effects on health and the environment and make necessary recommendations to DENR;
- d) To perform such other functions, as the city government in compliance with the requirements of DENR may, from time to time, require.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

i. The City EPNRO in cooperation with universities, industries and DOST, shall develop training programs on cleaner production/pollution prevention, waste minimization, environmental performance evaluation and environmental management system for small and medium enterprises, universities, colleges, hospitals, malls, public market administrators and hotels among others

SECTION 75. Chemicals Subject to Testing. Upon recommendation of the City EPNRO, all such chemicals shall be subjected to testing by the DENR Accredited laboratory where:

- 1) There is reason to believe that the chemical substances or mixture may present an unreasonable risk to health or the environment or there may be substantial human or environmental exposure thereto;
- 2) There are insufficient data and experience for determining or predicting the health and environmental effects of the chemical substance or mixture; and
- 3) The testing of the chemical substance or mixture is necessary to develop such data.

The manufacturers and processors shall shoulder the cost of testing the chemical substance or mixture that will be manufactured or processed.

SECTION 76. Creation of Toxic and Hazardous Substances (THS) Multi-sectoral Management Board - Within 3 months upon effectivity of this Code, the City Mayor shall organize and maintain the continuous and effective operation of the THS Multi-Sectoral Management Board to be composed of the City Mayor as the Chairperson, City EPNRO, a licensed chemist, City Health Office (CHO), DENR, BFP, OCV, and DA as members, including representatives from private industries. The City EPNRO shall serve as the permanent Secretariat of the board. The Board shall be vested with the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) To prepare a document for a complete list of all industries, business establishments, small and large scale, other users which can be considered generators of toxic and hazardous chemicals, substances, mixtures and even raw materials.
- b) To assess, review quarterly reports and documents which are submitted to the council and propose solutions to address problems, issues and concerns;
- c) To implement the approved action/plans/ programs; making sure that this endeavor is a continuing program of the City Government to avoid risks exposure, accidental spillage or dangers of explosions, and others that will affect the health of the people as well as environmental deterioration.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- d) To discuss the pooling of resources for the acquisition of equipment necessary in handling substances and controlling accidents cause by these, as well as the maintenance of the equipment.

The Multi-Sectoral THS board, upon coordination and within 30 days from the date of filing of the notice of manufacture and processing of a chemical substance or mixture, shall decide whether or not to regulate or prohibit its manufacture and process, sale, distribution, use or disposal. However, the 30-day pre manufacture period may be extended for justifiable reason(s).

SECTION 77. Regulated Acts.

a. Handling Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals. Handling, storage, use and disposal of used equipment containing Persistence Organic Pollutants (POPs) like banned pesticides and industrial chemicals (aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, DDT, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)) must be restricted to authorized individuals or service providers duly accredited by DENR.

b. Handling Metals and Electronic Waste Disposal. To prevent the dispersion of heavy metals in the city, and electronic wastes such as used dry cell batteries, used TV and computer monitors; City EPNRO will recommend a day in each month for the collection of these wastes. Secured and safe storage facility must be constructed before the start of collection program.

SECTION 78. The Muntinlupa City Industrial Waste Management and Toxic Hazardous Waste Programs and Plans - After 30 days of the effectivity of this Code, the City EPNRO shall **initiate a meeting among establishment** which are processors, users and generators of toxic waste to formulate an action plan to make an inventory of substances and come up with a mechanism to pool resources necessary to handle substances and control accidents. All processors and generators of waste shall submit to City EPNRO, BFP, and the THS Multi Sectoral board their industrial wastes and toxic and hazardous waste management programs including mitigating measures.

All businesses involved in transport, handling, storage, utilization of toxic and hazardous wastes shall be required to disclosed to the Bureau of Fire Protection the kinds, volumes and facilities used for the toxic and hazardous materials, products produced with these materials and provide environmental risk management plans as a requirement for the renewal of their CEPO. The Bureau of Fire Protection needs this information for planning and procurement of needed equipment and for training of employees particularly for establishments handling chemicals to address potential accidents. The Bureau of Fire Protection and City EPNRO in cooperation with DENR-EMB, industries and academic institutions shall develop training programs for various sectors on management of toxic and hazardous materials. After the necessary institutional capability building are put in place, prohibited and punishable acts shall be implemented.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 79. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
<p>a. No individual, group or company shall dispose toxic and hazardous chemical substances, metals or electronic waste in easily contaminated places such as rivers, seas or any bodies of water, as well as on any land surface within the City.</p>	<p>Shall do the cleanup of illegally disposed materials, and shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) per day for everyday during which such violation or default continues; and shall be paid to the Government of Muntinlupa City;</p>
<p>b. No chemicals or possible hazardous materials or substances shall be delivered, conveyed, hauled, transported, and passing the jurisdiction of the City without the knowledge and permission of the City EPNRO.</p>	<p>Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above mentioned order or decision shall be</p>
<p>c. Enterprises or companies that are involved in various business or industrial activities involving toxic and hazardous materials but failed to comply with the provisions stipulated in this Code will be reported to City EPNRO and to DENR-EMB. Failure to comply with the provision of the issued CEC within reasonable period, the Bureau of Fire Protection and City EPNRO will recommend the suspension of business permit until such time the violator complied. Violators shall do the cleanup of the polluted environment and shall be legally liable on the damage to private or government properties and communities affected by the dispersion of pollutants. Cost incurred by the Bureau of Fire Protection and City EPNRO in addressing such environmental offense shall be paid by the erring party.</p>	<p>sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.</p>

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature
Victor L. Mondra

Handwritten signature
Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

<p>d. No person or group shall open or start a business that can be a potential source of air, water and land pollution without installing any pollution devices, equipment, fixtures and/or machineries in compliance with existing laws and regulations and as recommended or deemed necessary by the City EPNRO. In case the establishments could not and/or need not install such devices, they are required to submit a waste management plan to the City EPNRO.</p>	
---	--

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SECTION 80. Agriculture and Agricultural Waste Management –

Purposes:

- a) To reduce risk of very toxic pesticides and veterinary drugs to human health and safety and the environment;
- b) To eliminate the use of toxic pesticide that particularly chemical pesticide that can pollute the bodies of water for drinking; can toxic to fish; can accumulate in many aquatic organisms in the lake; and later can deteriorate the health of people living along lakeside.
- c) To prohibit agricultural run-off that fuels the large algal blooms wick caused by nutrient discharges from agriculture and aquaculture activities.
- d) 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 of Muntinlupa River;
- e) To promote soil and water conservation and agro forestry utilizing sloping agricultural land technology (SALT) to enhance groundwater recharge to the sloping areas in the city to enhance groundwater recharge;
- f) To reduce greenhouse gas emission from livestock agriculture and other agricultural activities.
- g) To prohibit the use of chemical fertilizer that causes the source of acidity of the soil wherein the condition locks some elements resulting to nutrient deficiency though they are present; and will perform poorly and highly predisposition to pests and diseases.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 81. *Operative Principles*

- a) The City of Muntinlupa 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, post-harvest processing and commercial establishments within the jurisdiction of the City, in accordance to the City's advocacy in environmental protection and conservation, and in compliance with RA. No. 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 and Philippine Clean Water of 2004 and 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 City 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 like Trichoderma / odor arrester 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 off 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.
- h) The use of red label pesticides for food crops is strictly prohibited;
- i) The City shall establish soil and water conservation and agro forestry projects and training for farmers to reduce soil degradation in upland barangays with sloping agriculture to enhance groundwater recharge.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 82. Livestock Waste Management - All livestock, meat, meat products, by-products, animal products, animal effects found to be and/or tested positive for a very pathogenic and/or highly virulent disease shall be immediately condemned and disposed in accordance to the following:

- a) Meat and meat products and unauthorized shipment of meat and meat products shall be seized and disposed of immediately at the point of entry as provided by NMIS rules and regulations.
- b) Vaccines, unauthorized shipment of various animal disease vaccines shall be seized and turned over the BAI for proper disposal.
- c) Animal Products, effects and other goods not enumerated above shall be seized, condemned, burned and buried in the pit built for the purpose at the sole expense of the owner.
- d) All animals, meat and meat products infected with any zoonotic diseases and/or other diseases, which make it deemed unfit for consumption, must be condemned and then buried immediately in a pit built for that purpose by the NMIS/OCV Meat Control Officer and Meat Inspector, or submitted for rendering at the sole expense of the owner.
- e) The carcasses and parts of food animals shall be condemned for human consumption when the post-mortem examinations have revealed that they are hazardous to meat handlers, consumers and other animals.

The OCV shall ensure and facilitate the destruction and proper disposal of the recalled meat and meat products by the meat establishment owner, operator and/or trader.

Section 83. "HOT MEAT" – the carcass or parts of carcass or food animals which were slaughtered from unregistered/unaccredited meat establishments and have not undergone the required inspection. It also includes undocumented, illegally shipped, and unregistered carcass, parts of carcass and meat products coming from other countries and those that are classified as hot meat by the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS)."

- a. With proper documents but unfit for human consumption;***
- b. Without proper documents but fit for human consumption;***
- c. Without proper documents and unfit for human consumption;***
- d. Double-dead meat;***

SECTION 84. Institutional Set-up

- a) The City EPNRO shall be the main office that will overlook the agricultural waste management system in the city. Issuance of environmental permits and monitoring of agricultural businesses, such as farms and factories, shall fall unto the City EPNRO's function, such, they will have to cooperate with different offices such as the Office of the City Veterinary, Barangay Councils and other government offices and NGOs, in order to implement, monitor and control the agricultural and livestock waste management system.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- b) The Punong Barangay in coordination with City EPNRO shall be responsible for monitoring and issuing Barangay 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 City EPNRO for action, monitoring and recording.

[Handwritten signature]

SECTION 85. Basic Policies

- a) Proper zoning guidelines and building instructions shall be set for the agricultural and livestock farms, abattoirs and slaughterhouses;
- b) The CSWMB shall have a facility wherein agricultural wastes coming from slaughterhouses, markets, and other business and related establishments will be processed into organic fertilizers.
- c) 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.
- d) Sale of antibiotics or any veterinary drugs with high residues in animal products from agricultural supplies or veterinary drug stores should require prescription of a veterinarian;
- e) Establishment of functional environmental management system for the City's slaughter houses including efficient biodigester and effluent treatment facility to ensure security and safety of meat products and sound work environment for workers.

[Handwritten signature]

SECTION 86. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
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.	Shall do the cleanup of illegally disposed materials , and shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) per day for everyday during which such violation or default continues; and shall be paid to the Government of Muntinlupa City;
b) No establishments or stores without permit from the City Government shall sell, store, handle and buy harmful or toxic agricultural chemicals within the City jurisdiction.	Failure to pay the fine in any case within the time specified in the above-mentioned order or decision shall be sufficient ground to order the closure or the stoppage in the operation of the establishment being operated and/or managed by said person or persons until payment of the fines shall have been made.
c. The use of red label pesticides for food crops is strictly prohibited.	

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Large handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

ARTICLE IX
AIR QUALITY

SECTION 87. Purposes of this Article - To achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as to protect public health;

- a) **To prevent to the greatest extent practicable, injury and /or damage to plant and animal life and property; and**
- b) **To promote the social and economic development of the country.**

SECTION 88. Operative Principles. The maintenance of clean air in the City and its environs for a healthy and productive living among its constituents is a collective effort. Both large and small corporations including the ordinary citizens shall be imbued with the right attitude and be partners in regulating and reducing their contribution to air pollution.

SECTION 89. Muntinlupa City Air Pollution Program and Plans:

- a) Develop a comprehensive air pollution management program to address the identified issues and concerns in light to medium and heavy industries such as refineries, chemicals, steel, and other industries in Muntinlupa City.
- b) Generate necessary information on the criteria pollutants which have been established under the National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQ) guideline values.
- c) Monitor all types or sources of emissions from vehicular, industrial sectors, agricultural sectors, households, and others which contribute to the total levels or concentration of air pollutants in Muntinlupa City;

SECTION 90. Traffic Control - The City Chief Executive shall regularly review and implement a traffic development plan with the concurrence of the Sangguniang Panlungsod to reduce congestion of vehicles in city streets at all times.

SECTION 91. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
a. Causing, permitting, suffering or allowing the emission of particulate matter from any source whatsoever, including but not limited to vehicular movement, exportation of materials, construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking, reclamation or industry related activities such as loading, storing or handling without giving reasonable precautions to prevent the occurrence of such condition. Neither shall such person cause or permit the discharge of visible fugitive dust emissions beyond the boundary line of the property from which the emission originates.	<p>First offense- fine with the amount of Php1,500.00 or equivalent community environmental work</p> <p>Second Offense- fine with the amount of Php5,000.00 or equivalent community environmental work</p> <p>Third and each succeeding offense - cancellation of permit or closure of business.</p>

Handwritten signature: Victor L. Wanda

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]


Handwritten signature: [Illegible]



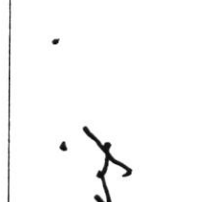




REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

b. 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.	
c. 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.	
d. Operating a vehicle which discharges air pollutants at levels exceeding the standard set by law.	
e. 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.	
f. Building, erecting or installing a chimney serving industrial establishments, which causes air impurities without a prior approval by the City Mayor. The building of such for residential uses shall be regulated.	
g. Causing, allowing or permitting the discharge of air pollutants that cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.	
h. 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 a clearance from the City Mayor.	
i. Causing or permitting the creation of unnecessary noise through the use of any device on any street adjacent to any hospitals, schools, or court of justice.	

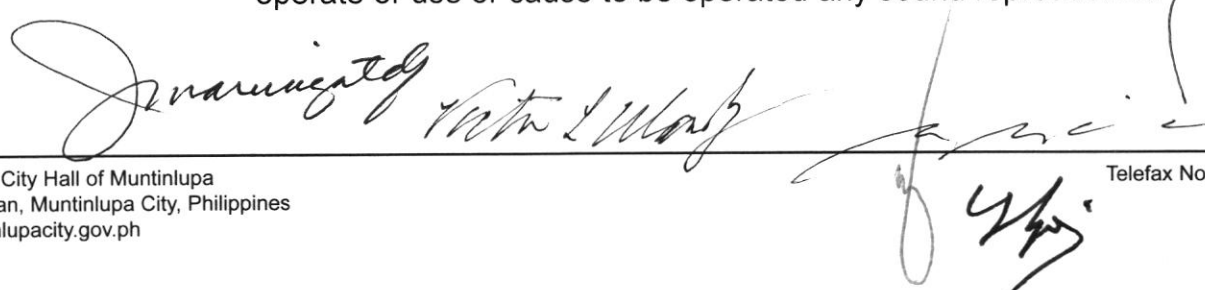






SECTION 92. Noise Control Regulations and Prohibited Acts:

A. Noise Control:

1) **Operation of sound reproduction device** – No Person shall operate or use or cause to be operated any sound reproduction.









REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- 2) **Animal Noise** – No person shall permit an animal or per including birds under his control to cause unnecessary noise.
- 3) **Construction, Commercial and Industrial Activities** – No person shall engage in or permit any person to be engaged in construction, commercial and industrial activities where excessive noise is created.
- 4) **Exhaust Noise** – No person shall cause or permit the discharge into the open air of the exhaust of any stem engine, diesel engine, internal combustion engine, turbine engine or similar device so as to create unnecessary noise in excess of 90 measured on acceleration at 10 meters distance.

B. Ambient (Noise) Quality and Emission Standard for Noise:

a. Classification of General Areas: For purpose of establishing ambient noise quality standards, areas within urban living shall be classified as follows:

Class A	A section or contiguous area which quietness, such as areas within 100 meters from schools sites, nursery schools and hospitals.
Class B	A section or contiguous area which zoned or used as heavy industrial area:
Class C	A section primarily zoned or used as a light industrial area
Class D	A Section which is primarily reserved zoned or used as a heavy industrial area.

b. Ambient Noise Levels: the maximum allowable noise levels in general areas shall be as indicated in Table 1:

Category of Area	Daytime	Morning and Evening	Night time
AA	50 db	45 db	40db
A	55 db	50 db	45 db
B	65 db	60 db	55 db
C	70 db	65 db	60 db
D	75 db	70 db	65 db

C. Noise Standards for Construction Activities:

The maximum noise level that shall be allowed from specific construction activities as classified below measured at a distance of 30 meters from the noise source shall be as follows:

Class 1	90 Dba
Class 2	85 Dba
Class 3-4	75 Dba



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

The foregoing standards shall apply to the following construction activities:

Class 1	Work which requires file drivers (excluding manual type) file extractors, riveting hammers or combination thereof. This classification does not include work in which pile drivers are used in combination with earth augers.
Class 2	Work which requires rock drills or similar equipment like jack hammers or pavement breakers.
Class 3	Work which requires air compressor (limited to those compressors which use power other than electric motors with a rated output of 15 kilowatts or more). Air compressors powering rock drills, jack hammers, pavement breakers are excluded.
Class 4	Operation involving batching plant (limited to those with a mixer capacity of 0.5 more cubic meters) and/or asphalt plants (limited to those with mixer capacity of 200 kilogram or more) Batching plants for the making of mortar are excluded.

- 1) **Construction activities** – No person shall engage in or permit any person to be engaged in construction activities in Class AA, A and B, areas as indicated in paragraph 2 above from 7:00 pm to 7:00 am for work activities classified as Class 3-4. Provided however, that this prohibition does not apply during work in an emergency, disaster or calamity or when there is a valid permit issued by a proper authority.

ARTICLE X
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SECTION 93. Purposes of this Article.

- To define the roles and responsibilities of the Muntinlupa City Government in the implementation of the EIS system of DENR;
- To ensure that the concerns and aspirations of the communities that will be directly affected by the proposed projects are adequately addressed;
- To harmonize any proposed project with the local development plan;
- To protect the fragile ecosystems from the adverse impact of the economic activities/development; and
- To institutionalize community-based environmental audit and mechanisms for public consultation.

SECTION 94. Operative Principles

- The City of Muntinlupa shall actively participate in the implementation of the EIA System;
- The City of Muntinlupa shall ensure that the EIA and feasibility studies preparation shall be simultaneously be undertaken for all proposed projects covered by the EIS System that will be implemented in the city;

[Handwritten signatures and scribbles at the bottom of the page]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 95. Regulatory Provisions

- a) The City of Muntinlupa respects and recognizes the intent of Philippine Environmental Code (PD 1552), the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PD 1586) including its Implementing Rules and Regulation (DAO 2003-30).
- b) The City of Muntinlupa in recognition of the need to streamline the EIA process shall abide by the terms and conditions of the 1992 Inter agency MOA signed by 29 government agencies and reiterated by DENR Memo Circular 2007-08 establishing the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) as a requisite and hence a guide in decision in the issuance of permit and clearance.
- c) The City of Muntinlupa in compliance to the provision of the DENR Memo Circular 2007-08 shall require a copy of Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) or Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC), as may be applicable, as a precondition to the issuance of its clearances and permits.

SECTION 96. Institutional Set-up - The City EPNRO shall be the primary unit of the City Government responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this Code on EIA. Among others, the City EPNRO shall:

- a) Ensure representation of the City government and representatives of the legitimate NGOs/and POs during the screening stage. As such, the City EPNRO and in coordination with other units of the city government, national government agencies operating within the city shall maintain and update master lists of the NGOs/POs operating within the city.
- b) Actively participate and represent the city government and ensure participation of the LGUs and other stakeholders where the proposed project subject of the EIA will be located during the scoping stage of the EIA.
- c) Issue City Environmental Certificate to investors applying for new business whose activities are potential sources of air, water, and land pollution and for other purposes, subject to the review by the City Mayor.
- d) Issue City Environmental Permit to Operate to investors applying for building and business permits and who have submitted a copy of the ECC and final EIS, risk management plan and all environmental resource maps in addition to the conditions set-forth under the ECC or CEC, subject to the review by the City Mayor.
- e) Establish, maintain, update and provide open access to the city's environment and natural resources database.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- f) Require and collect copies of regular monitoring reports submitted to national agencies and other reports prepared in compliance to EIA for industries and projects operating within the city prior to the renewal of city mayor's business permits.
- g) Actively participate and identify and ensure participation of appropriate stakeholders during the public consultation and public hearing in all EIA study that are being undertaken within the city.
- h) Be informed in advance by the proponent of the project of any public hearing and consultation as part of the EIA study.
- i) Conduct inspection and/or be included as part of the monitoring, assessment and evaluation/audit team as member of the MMT, or jointly with the EMB monitoring and in the rehabilitation, restoration and or management of risk associated with those projects involving establishments with ECC.
- j) Maintain and manage records of all relevant reports of all projects and industries operating within the city pertaining to compliance in terms and condition of the ECC, environmental management plan and environmental standards.
- k) Inspect any environmental complaint against establishments with ECC to validate the extent of environmental damage. A written report shall be forwarded to DENR-EMB for action. Upon confirmation by the DENR-EMB of the existence of the violation, said establishment shall be included in environmental watch list. Such establishments will be reminded of its responsibilities as provided in the ECC. If no corrective action is taken from receipt of the Notice of Violation from the DENR-EMB, the City Mayor may suspend the business permit, until such time all the measures to mitigate environmental damage are put in place. The said establishment had to shoulder environmental inspection fee as provided in the prohibitive act of this article.
- l) Issue Notice of Violation to establishment with non-conformance to the CEC.
- m) Issue City Environmental Certificate (CEC) for projects which have the Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC) and those without CNC from the DENR-EMB to ensure proper guidance in environmental management and issue City Environmental Permit to Operate for issuance of business permit by the City Mayor.

SECTION 97. Penalty - Any establishment operating in violation of the provisions of this article shall not be issued a business permit or may after due notice and hearing be suspended/closed based on the findings and recommendations of City EPNRO.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

ARTICLE XI
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SECTION 98. Purposes of this Article.

- a) To develop the sound stewardship of the environment of and commitment to sustainable development of the city among the local government officials and employees, private sectors, non-government organizations, industries, business sectors, academe, youth sectors, farmers, and fisher folks among others;
- b) To improve local and global competitiveness of businesses, services, agricultural, commercial and industrial sectors in Muntinlupa City;

SECTION 99. Operative Principles

- a) Environmental Management System (EMS) based on ISO 14001 improves environmental performance and regulatory compliance and global competitiveness of business and industrial sectors.
- b) EMS integrates environmental considerations in day-to-day and long term planning of the enterprises.
- c) Improved environmental performance and image of industries, business and tourism sectors will attract investors to locate in the City.
- d) Greening of the supply chain of major business, industry and tourism sectors will make their products and services globally competitive.

SECTION 100. Regulatory Provisions

- a) The City of Muntinlupa ensures environmental concerns are part of the City policy decisions, plans and programs, promotes pollution prevention or cleaner production and resource conservation, and implements continuous improvement of its environmental performance to attain city's sustainable economic development policy.
- b) Industries and small and medium enterprises with ECC but without ISO 14001 certification and planning to produce export products is required to develop functional Environmental Management System based on ISO 14001 for continual improvement of their environmental performance. A copy of the functional environmental management system should be submitted to the Office of City EPNRO.
- c) Small and medium industries and businesses which are exempted from ECC should submit to City EPNRO Environmental Management System addressing the major significant aspects of the activities in the enterprises.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- d) Industries, small and medium enterprises, commercial establishments, businesses, people organizations, city government offices, national offices located in Muntinlupa City, academe and individuals must be recognized by the City Council and the communities to serve as the living spirit in continuous campaign for environmental protection and sustainable development.

ARTICLE XII
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

SECTION 101. Purpose of this Article - To guide City EPNRO Environmental Education and Information, Research and Development Section in the performance of the following functions:

- a) Develop and undertake formal and non-formal programs to raise awareness, knowledge and practice, as well as promote positive behavioral changes, commitments, and active community participation in matters concerning the environment;
- b) Document, evaluate, and disseminate environmental information through wide use of multiple media as required, accessible and available to include print, radio, television, multimedia and other forms of information technologies;
- c) Link, share, coordinate and maintain environmental information among communities, industries, religious sectors, private and public sectors and the civil society groups from either local, national, regional or international;
- d) Promote and implement the City's 4Rs that means "reduce, reuse, recycle, and redesign"; in which "redesign" pertains to an overall change in outlook, management, structure, and governance that lean toward a more environmentally concerned attitude.

SECTION 102. Formal and Non-formal Education. In coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd) elementary, secondary and tertiary, environmental education curriculum shall be integrated in the curriculum both by inclusion and infusion in both formal and non-formal education.

SECTION 103. Innovative Environmental Education Programs. Innovative environmental education programs for specific sectors, gender and ages shall be promoted and pursued by the EEIS, to include but not limited to, ecological camps, field trips, exchange programs, lectures, environmental summit, online hotlines, tree planting, adopt-a-watershed, clean-up drives, and others.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 104. Broadcast, Print and Multimedia including CCTVs. The City EPNRO's EEIS shall develop and maintain environmental broadcast program, news letter and press releases, a website and warning and emergency system. The City EPNRO shall also coordinate with the City Public Information Office in utilizing the City media services like radio programs, cable TV channels, and the City's official website (www.Muntinlupacity.gov.ph) to disseminate current and important information about the City and its offices. Different divisions and offices of Muntinlupa City Government shall provide updates on their activities, programs and issues, which will be put up in the official website for public viewing.

All pertinent information such as names of officials, employees and contact lines/address shall be put up for easy access and identification. The City's official website shall be fully utilized; and a forum site can also be established and maintained to hear comments, reports, and opinions from Muntinlupa City citizens. This will encourage citizens from Muntinlupa City to interact and voice out their opinions. The City shall encourage the use of the website by advertising it to the people. In light of this, a larger server shall be bought to accommodate more data and features in to the website.

SECTION 105. Billboards, Signages, Bumper Stickers and Outboard Plates. Billboards and signage shall be erected in safe and strategic locations around the city while CCTVs will run environmental messages at least once a day. Public utility land vehicles shall be required by the City EPNRO bumper stickers that carry environmental messages. Outboard plates of both fishing and lake vessels plying the Laguna Lake shall also carry water or lake environmental messages.

SECTION 106. State of the Muntinlupa City Environment Address. The City Mayor in coordination with the City EPNRO shall deliver yearly and publicly the Muntinlupa City State of Environment Address using broadcast, television, print and the web.

SECTION 107. Sectoral Environmental Education and Information Training Program. The City EPNRO's EEIS shall integrate, draft, formulate and extend environmental concerns and education and information by specific sector for increased appreciation of the need to appreciate environmental concerns related to work, business and lifestyle.

ARTICLE XIII
MUNTINLUPA CITY ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL (MCEC)

SECTION 108. Purposes of this Article

- a) To embody the roles and function of the Muntinlupa City Environmental Council;
- b) To guide the Council on the performance of its functions.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 109. Composition of the MCEC - The MCEC shall be composed of the following:

- a) *The City Mayor as Chair of the Council*
- b) *City Environment and Natural Resources Officer as the Secretary*
- c) *City Legal Officer*
- d) *Chairman of the Committee on Environment, Aquatic, Fisheries and Natural Resources, Sangguniang Panlungsod*
- e) *City Planning and Development Coordinator*
- f) *City Engineer*
- g) *Representative from Industry*
- h) *President, Association of the Barangay Councils*
- i) *A representative from NGOs and POs whose principal purpose is to promote recycling and the protection of air and water quality*
- j) *A representative of each government agency as may be determined by the Council*
- k) *Representative of the Academe*
- l) *Other members that may be appointed by the City Mayor*

The term of the members of the council shall be co-terminus with the Mayor. Any vacancy in membership shall be filled up by the City Mayor. The participation of the members is voluntary and without compensation. The council shall create the necessary committees to implement the function of the Council.

SECTION 110. Functions of the MCEC

- a) To serve as the highest advisory body of the City Mayor in environmental programs/issues/concerns to ensure multi-sectoral participation of the people of City.
- b) To formulate recommendation on amendments to the existing or proposed environmental policies needed to effectively carry out the implementation of environmental plan, programs, or projects for sustainable development.
- c) To assist in monitoring feedbacks on the implementation of this code, environmental impacts of point and non-point sources of pollution and implementation of environmental projects.
- d) To identify and recommend appropriate environmental projects for better community compliance with this environmental code.
- e) To serve as the advisory body to the city government on matters pertaining to the environment to ensure the City Environment Code and pertinent laws, rules and regulations are properly carried out.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- f) To mediate environment-related conflicts among and/or between barangays and/or affected institutions which cannot be resolved at their level.

SECTION 111. Operating Procedures of MCEC

- a) Within the first fifteen days of each year, the MCEC shall meet for purposes of their organization and planning of activities.
- b) The MCEC shall have access to records pertaining to the implementation of the City Environment Code and related laws, rules and regulations, ordinances, plans and programs.
- c) In case of mediation, the MCEC is empowered to require the attendance of concerned officials, employees and other concerned persons.

SECTION 112. Schedule of Meeting. The Council shall meet every quarter of the year on day and time decided by the City Mayor. Special meeting can be held whenever there are urgent issues and decided by the Council, while committees shall meet before the conduct of board meeting. Issuance of notice of meeting is the responsibility of the City EPNRO.

ARTICLE XIV
CITY ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATE, ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT TO OPERATE, SPECIAL PERMITS AND VETERINARY CLEARANCES AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

SECTION 113. Purposes of this Article

- a) All business, commercial, institutional and industrial establishments as well as buildings and infrastructures should be environmentally safe and clean for the welfare, safety and health of the owners, workers and their valuable clients.
- b) The environmental soundness of all business, commercial, institutional and industrial establishments as well as buildings and infrastructures shall be the leading edge of Muntinlupa City as investment center in the region.

SECTION 114. Operative Principles

- a) The City Government should ensure that any proposed project or existing business, commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments as well as buildings and infrastructures would not cause significant negative environmental impact on the physical, biological, and socio economic environment as provided in RA 7160 known as Local Government Code. These would require the issuance of city environmental certificate (CEC), city environmental permit to operate (CEPO) and necessary permits.

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- b) Waste reduction at source or pollution prevention is cheaper than the environmental liability.
- c) Continuous improvement in environmental performance avoids expensive environmental accident.

SECTION 115. Regulatory Provisions

- a) All business, commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments as well as green buildings and infrastructures are required to have City Environmental Permit to Operate. New establishments must secure CEC prior to its construction while existing establishments with CEC will be issued an City Environmental Permit to Operate before the 30th day of January every year provided that said establishment had complied with the provision set-forth under the issued CEC.
- b) Any enterprise without ECC shall accomplish Environmental Management Plan of the Enterprise and submit to the City EPNRO in applying for City Environmental Certificate. Those that have City Environmental Certificate must also submit Environmental Management Plan of the Enterprise before City Environmental Permit to Operate be issued. Any significant changes in the enterprise that have impact on the environment should be included in the updating of the Environmental Management Plan.
- c) City EPNRO shall accredit **Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO)** for each establishment for monitoring purposes and discuss with the owner the improvements needed in environmental management plan. For establishment with DENR accredited PCOs, the same shall automatically serve as the ECO upon presentation of their accreditation to the City EPNRO. Said ECO shall be a regular employee of the establishment and have been designated by the owner/president of the establishment to perform such duty.
- d) City EPNRO shall conduct unannounced monitoring on the compliance of establishment with the terms and conditions in the CEC.
- e) Upon verified complaint regarding an establishment non-compliance with its CEC and CEPO, the City EPNRO shall conduct unscheduled inspection and thorough investigation. Upon due notice and hearing, a penalty will be imposed on erring establishments for non-conformance of the CEC and CEPO.
- f) Any non-conformance discovered during inspection shall be corrected within a week or within a reasonable time. Otherwise, the cancellation of business permit will be recommended to the City Mayor's Office.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- g) Establishments with excellent conformance with the City Environmental Certificate will be recognized as models for the City of Muntinlupa and an incentive will be given in terms of discount or exemption on payment of inspection and monitoring fees for the specific year of conformance.
- h) Clearance Fees shall be based on scale of operation such as small (Php50.00), medium and large (Php1,500.00).
- i) The fees imposed under this SECTION are distinct from the fees imposed for sanitary inspection fee and Environmental Protection fee in the Muntinlupa City Revenue Code of 2009.

SECTION 116. Environmental Inspection and Monitoring Fees. Every owner/operator of business, industrial, commercial, or agricultural establishment, and building shall be charged an Environmental Fee for inspection and compliance monitoring. Said fee will be incurred to supplement other sources of revenues for the operations and maintenance of the City Environment and Natural Resources Office and other City environmental projects.

A City Environmental Certificate will only be issued after inspection and monitoring have been conducted. Likewise, a City Environmental Permit to Operate will only be issued after compliance with the conditions set forth under the issued CEC and as a requirement for the issuance of Mayor's Permit-to- Operate and upon payment to the City Treasurer of an annual fee in accordance with the following schedule:

1) The cost of annual inspection fees and compliance monitoring:

All High-Risk Industries/Establishments	Php1,500.00
Fuel depot and fuel storage facilities	Php1,500.00
All big scale manufacturing industries	600.00
Gasoline service and LPG filling stations	800.00
Garbage contractors/terminal of garbage trucks/garbage transfer station	500.00
Private hospitals	500.00
Shopping center/malls/market	800.00
Substation, cell sites	500.00
Junk shops	200.00
Retailer of LPG	200.00

2) All Industries/Establishments with Potential Sources of Pollution:

Small Scale Industries	Php300.00
Housing Development Projects such as residential subdivisions, parks (memorial parks included), condominiums	800.00
High rise buildings	1,000.00
Fast food chains/restaurants	300.00



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

Terminal garbage of transport/trucking services	500.00
Medical Clinics with Lying-In Clinics	300.00
Hotel, motels, appartel, Inns	500.00
Welding shop/auto repair with repainting shops	500.00
Car wash, laundry services, funeral services	500.00
Animal Farm/piggery 25 heads but not more than 100 heads	100.00
Manufacturers procedures, laboratories, and warehouse	500.00
Amusement places such as KTV videoke, golf course operators, other similar establishments	300.00
Such other activities, projects as may be determined complain/inspection	200.00
Small sari-sari store and other similar business	50.00
ECO Accreditation (High Risk)	500.00
Other Establishments	200.00

In the case where a single person, partnership or corporation conducts or operates two or more businesses on one place or establishment, the environmental inspection permit fee shall be imposed on the business with the highest rate.

SECTION 117. Special Permit - for keeping large number of pets- No person or household shall engage in the commercial business of breeding, buying, selling, trading and training without having obtained a special permit from the Office of the City Veterinarian. The fee for such permit or renewal thereof, shall be **One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00)**; Special permit shall only be issued to owners who comply with the following conditions setforth in the Veterinary Code of Muntinlupa.

SECTION 118. Schedule of Veterinary Clearance. Pursuant to City Ordinance No. 17-080, otherwise known as the Veterinary Code, the following shall be the impossible veterinary clearance:

Veterinary Clearances	Amount
a) Rolling stores/Ambulant Vendors	200.00
b) Meat/Poultry/Fish stall/shops	200.00
c) Lechonan	200.00
d) Slaughterhouses	500.00
e) Supermarket meat/Poultry/fish concessionaires	500.00
f) Restaurant, canteens and eateries	200.00
g) Catering Services	200.00
h) Hotels and any other institutional buyers	500.00
i) Meat/Poultry/Aquatic Product storage	200.00



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

<p>j) Other establishments where meat/meat products/poultry/poultry products/ fish/ fish products are slaughtered, prepared, handled, processed, packed, stored and distributed, or in any form found within the city jurisdiction should be required to secure Veterinary Clearance from the Office of the City Veterinarian (O.C.V.) before applying for their business license at the B.P.L.O.</p>	<p>500.00</p>
---	----------------------

SECTION 119. Tree Cutting Clearance- Issued by the City EPNRO for the cutting/removal of trees inside the city.

- a) Only the owner of the land on which the tree/s to be cut is located or his duly authorized representative is qualified to apply for a Tree Cutting Clearance.
- b) The applicant shall submit the following:
 - (i) Request letter;
 - (ii) Photographs of trees to be removed/cut;
 - (iii) Sketch map showing the location of the trees to be removed/cut;
 - (iv) Clearance from the homeowners' association, if the tree to be remove/cut is within/inside the village or subdivision;
 - (v) Endorsement from Barangay having jurisdiction over the tree/s to be remove/cut; and
 - (vi) ECC, if required and minutes of public consultation concerning the removal of trees.
- c.) The EPNRO shall cause the conduct of the necessary inspection and evaluation of the area including the inventory of trees covered.
- d.) Trees removed shall be replaced by the permittee to be given to EPNRO concerned based on the following ratio:

Diameter Classes of Tree/s to be removed	Required number of seedlings/sapling replacements per tree to be removed
Less than 3 centimeter	10
3-9 centimeter	20
10-19 centimeter	30
20-29 centimeter	40
30-35 centimeter	50
35 centimeter	100

Or pay the amount corresponding to the required number of tree replacements.

- e.) Payment of the clearance fee amounting to Five Hundred Pesos (Php500.00) to the Treasurer's Office.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 120. Tree-Balling Clearance- Issued by the City EPNRO for the cutting/removal of trees inside the city.

- a) Only the owner of the land on which the tree/s to be cut is located or his duly authorized representative is qualified to apply for a Tree Cutting Clearance.
- b) The tree/s to be earth-balled shall be transplanted within the jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City.
- c) The transplanting of earth-balled trees shall be the obligations of the permittee. They shall maintain and protect the transplanted tree for a period of at least one (1) year. For every transplanted tree that did not survive after six (6) months, the permittee shall conduct replacement planting preferably with sapling of indigenous species.
- d) The applicant shall submit the following:
 - (i) Request letter;
 - (ii) Photographs of trees to be removed/cut;
 - (iii) Sketch map showing the location of the trees to be removed/cut;
 - (iv) Clearance from the homeowners' association, if the tree to be remove/cut is within/inside the village or subdivision;
 - (v) Endorsement from Barangay having jurisdiction over the tree/s to be remove/cut; and
 - (vi) ECC, if required and minutes of public consultation concerning the removal of trees.
- e.) The EPNRO shall cause the conduct of the necessary inspection and evaluation of the area including the inventory of trees covered.
- f.) Trees earth-balled shall be replaced by the permittee to be given to EPNRO concerned based on the following ratio:

Diameter Classes of Tree/s to be removed	Required number of seedlings/sapling replacements per tree to be removed
Less than 3 centimeter	10
3-9 centimeter	20
10-19 centimeter	30
20-29 centimeter	40
30-35 centimeter	50
35 centimeter	100

Or pay the amount corresponding to the required number of tree replacements.

- g.) Payment of the clearance fee amounting to Five Hundred Pesos (Php500.00) to the Treasurer's Office.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 121. Water Permit - This is a permit issued by the City Mayor for the development, utilization, diversion and appropriation of water within the point of diversion under the cities jurisdiction.

a) The following may file for water permit:

- (i) **Only citizen of the Philippines of legal age;**
- (ii) **Association, duly registered cooperatives or corporations organized under the laws of the Philippines at least 60 percent of the capital of which is owned by the citizens of the Philippines;**
- (iii) **Government entities and instrumentalities, including Government Owned Or Controlled Corporations;**

b) The application shall be processed not later than fifteen (15) days from receipt as follows:

- (i) The application must be filed at the City EPNRO upon payment of the filing fee of Php150.00.
- (ii) The City EPNRO evaluates the applications and conducts actual site inspection if necessary.
- (iii) If the evaluation is favorable, the City EPNRO endorses the application together with the supporting documents to the Office of the City Mayor for approval and signature.
- (iv) If the evaluation is unfavorable, the applicant must be informed of the denial of his application explaining the grounds of denial.

c) Upon approval, the permit thereof shall be forwarded to the applicant.

SECTION 123. Permits for handling agricultural chemicals. These are procedures and guidelines in acquiring permits for handling toxic chemicals or substances used for agricultural production.

a. Only legitimate owners of agricultural chemicals are qualified to apply for this permit. He/she must be of legal age and a Filipino citizen.

b. The applicant must submit the following:

- (i) Details of the business such as name of the establishment, location and type;
- (ii) Inventory of agricultural chemicals or substances being handled or sold, detailing the chemical composition, use, source of product, and type;
- (iii) Payment of filing fees.




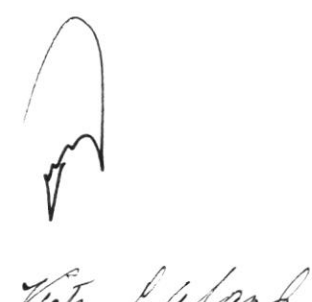

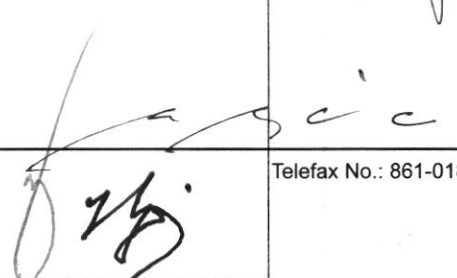
REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- c. The application must be filed not later than fifteen (15) days from the receipt as follows:
- (i) The application must be filed at the City EPNRO upon payment of the filing fee.
 - (ii) The City EPNRO evaluates the application and the City Fire Marshall shall inspect the products to be handled.
 - (iii) If the evaluation is favorable, the City EPNRO endorses the application and forwards it together with the supporting documents to the Office of the City Mayor for approval. If the evaluation is unfavorable, the applicant must be informed of the denial of application explaining the grounds for denial.
 - (iv) Upon approval of application, the original copy shall be forwarded to the applicant.
- d. The permit issued shall only be effective on the products listed on the submitted inventory. Other products sold that are not included in the list shall be considered illegal and subject to penalty. Another filing of permit must be done for the inclusion of the new product.

SECTION 124. Prohibited and Punishable Acts: Fines and Penalties

Prohibited and Punishable Acts	Fines and Penalties
a. It shall be unlawful for any person to open or begin any businesses or to continue the operation of the same for the ensuing year without first applying and securing the necessary City Environmental Certificate.	shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) per day for everyday during which such violation or default continues; and shall be paid to the Government of Muntinlupa City;
b. It shall be unlawful to any person to open or begin any business with potential sources of air, water and land pollution without installing any pollution control devices, equipment, fixtures and and/or machineries.	
c. It shall be unlawful to any person to deliver, convey, haul, transport, treat or dispose hazardous materials and substances, toxic chemicals and all hazardous waste within the jurisdiction of Muntinlupa City without the needed permits from the City Government of Muntinlupa and without complying other applicable laws;	
 	 



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

<p>d. Where a business or private entities with potential and actual sources of water, air and land pollution does not maintain any branch, office or sales outlet in Muntinlupa City and a sale, contract or transaction and actual operation is to be made herein, an environmental certificate should be secured prior to the actual operation.</p>	
--	--

SECTION 125. Collection and Disposition of Fines – The amount of fines collected as payment for violation of this Environment Code shall be distributed as follows:

1. **80% to the general fund of the city government**
2. **15% to fund the incentive program of this ordinance**
3. **5% to the monetary fund of the Department/Office where the enforcer belongs.**

ARTICLE XV
INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE CITY EPNRO

SECTION 126. Purpose of this Article

- a) To provide the institutional mechanisms for the operation of this Code;
- b) To define the roles and responsibilities of the City EPNRO as regards to the implementation of the provision of this Code; and
- c) To promote good governance and stakeholders participation in the management of the city's environment and natural resources.

SECTION 127. Institutionalization of the Muntinlupa City EPNRO - The Muntinlupa City EPNRO, or City EPNRO, created by City Ordinance No. 6 Series of 1998, as a division under the Office of the City Mayor, shall, upon availability of funds, be formally organized and recognized as the lead unit for the enforcement of the various environmental and natural resources laws and regulations including those functions and programs that have been devolved by DENR to the LGU as provided for by RA 7160. Likewise, upon availability of funds and compliance with all rules, laws and regulations, the City EPNRO may be created by the City Mayor as a Department.

SECTION 128. Functions of the City EPNRO - With this Code as the framework and consistent with the RA 7160 Section 17 and the City Ordinance No. 6, Series of 1998, the City EPNRO shall:

[Handwritten signatures and initials on the right margin]

[Handwritten signatures on the left margin]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



Sangguniang Panlungsod

REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



1) Implement the provisions of this Environment Code;

- a) Formulate measures for the consideration of the Sangguniang Panlungsod and provide technical assistance and support to the City Mayor in carrying out measures to ensure the delivery of basic services and provisions of adequate facilities relative to the environment and natural resource services provided for under SECTION 17 of the Local Government Code {LGC}; .
- b) Develop plans and strategies and upon approval thereof by the City Mayor implement the same, particularly those which have to do with the environment and natural resources programs and projects which the City Mayor is empowered to implement and which the SP is empowered to provide for under the Local Government Code;
- c) Be in the front-line of the delivery of services concerning the environment and natural resources, particularly in the renewal and rehabilitation of environment during and in the aftermath of man-made and natural calamities and disasters;
- d) Recommend to the Sangguniang Panlungsod and the City Mayor for the passage of Ordinances or Executive Orders on all matters relative to protection, conservation, maximum utilization, application of appropriate technology and other matters related to the environment and natural resources;
- e) Relate waste management and environment concerns to Philippine Agenda 21;
- f) Implement standards, rules and regulation to govern the approval of plans and specification of abatement of odor, noise pollution and other nuisance and the issuance of certificates/clearances; inspect the construction and maintenance of anti-pollution devices systems for compliance to plans;
- g) Recommend to the City Legal Office the Issuance of Cease and Desist Orders to compel compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- h) Issue, renew, or deny permit clearances, under such conditions as it may determine reasonable, for the prevention of and statement of pollution, for the discharge of odor, noise pollution and other nuisance complained of.
- i) Upon approval of the City Mayor, the City EPNRO with due process may also revoke, suspend or modify City Environmental Certificate and City Environmental Permit to Operate issued whenever the same is necessary to prevent or abate pollution.
- j) Approve environmental management plans for the abatement of existing pollution and the prevention of new or imminent ones.
- k) Make, alters or modifies orders requiring the discontinuance of pollution specifying the conditions and the time within such discontinuance must be accomplished;
- l) Authorize its representative to enter at all reasonable times any property, public and private, devoted to industrial, manufacturing, processing or commercial use for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to pollution or possible or imminent pollution.
- m) Responsible for the planning and implementation of the devolved functions under DENR Administrative Order No. 30.
- n) Act as the Pollution Control Officer of the Muntinlupa City Government and shall have the following duties and responsibilities under :
- (i) Implement devolved functions to LGU and coordinate the pollution control and prevention activities within the city including environmental protection activities such as solid waste management, construction of sewer systems, and other pollution control activities. Consistent with the provisions of the Local Government Code, the officer can seek assistance for the field offices of DENR regarding violations or non-compliance with the pollution control requirements and rules and regulation.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- (ii) Upon verification that pollution control requirements are complied with, recommend the filing of all applications for building and/or business permit in coordination with city development staff or engineering office for pollution permit applications and application for location and zoning clearance, particularly on manufacturing, industrial and commercial establishments.
- (iii) Cooperate with national officials of DENR in the enforcement, implementation of environmental protection and pollution control laws, rules and regulations.
- (iv) Shall apply and comply with the requirements of DENR for Pollution Control Officer accreditation as well as accreditation of LGU's Environmental Unit or the City Environment and Natural Resource Office.
- (v) Responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act specifically pertaining to the roadside enforcement of the motor vehicle emission standards pursuant to SECTION 6 of RA 7924;
- (vi) Performs other duties and responsibilities that may be assigned by the City Mayor.

SECTION 129. Composition of the City EPNRO - Upon approval of the City Mayor, the City EPNRO shall be composed of five (5) line divisions, namely:

A. Natural Resources Management Division - This division covers the implementation of provisions on succeeding articles on Land-use, Resources, Biodiversity Protection and Biosafety, Mineral Resources, Lake and Water Resources, Lake and Freshwater Resources, Ecotourism and Energy Resources.

- a) **Develop plans, programs and projects on Water shed Management, Fresh water, Lake and Lake Resources, Mineral Resources, Ecotourism and Energy Resources.**
- b) **Implement protection, rehabilitation, and development plans and programs on all sectors covered above.** c) **Provide training and other skill development activities consistent with the Natural Resources Management Programs.**
- c) **Identify, formulate, and implement research studies related to resource and water shed development and management.**



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- d) **Verification and adjudication of conflicts related to extraction and utilization of all resources and pollution of the same.**
- e) **Exercise such other powers and perform other duties and functions as maybe prescribed by law and ordinances.**

B. Pollution Control and Management Division - This division covers the implementation and monitoring of concerns on Industrial and Toxic hazardous, Agriculture and Agricultural Waste Management, Air Quality and Water Quality.

- A. Develop plans, programs, and projects on Pollution Control and Management consistent with the City's Development Plan.
- B. Perform environmental audits on industries on a regular basis through coordination with private and other government units.
- C. Coordinate with other Departments/Offices, NGO's and other institutions regarding the planning and implementations of different programs and projects of the City Government on pollutant management.
- D. Coordinate with the Health and Sanitation Offices to ensure compliance of environmental standards among SMEs.
- E. Exercise such other powers and perform such other activities and functions that maybe prescribed by laws and ordinances.

C. Environmental, Education and Information, Research & Development Division - This division covers the implementation and monitoring, including evaluation of the Information, Education and Communication, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management System (EMS) for the City.

- a) Develop IEC plans and programs related to clean and green, eco-tourism, cleaning of waterways, river rehabilitation, easement management and restoration and on other priority projects in consonance with the City's Development Plan.
- b) Conduct periodic census of occupants directly affected by the above programs and projects.
- c) Monitor the conduct of EIA on all projects undertaken within the jurisdiction of the city, monitor the compliance of the ECC of each of the projects and report to DENR any violations of the ECC.
- d) Inform and educate the populace regarding issues and concerns that has a greater impact on the environment as a whole.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

- e) Organize groups (e.g. Young Environmentalist, EPNRO Jr. etc.) to focus on environmental conservation and protection to widen participation of the youth and enhance environmental leadership.
- f) Inform and educate the populace on ordinances approved by the City Council related to clean and green, eco-tourism, river rehabilitation, cleaning of waterways, parks and playgrounds, and easement management and restoration.
- g) Exercise such other powers and perform other duties and functions that may be prescribed by laws and ordinances.

D. Environment Safety and Permits Division - This division covers:

- a) The *Management of Environmental Risk Reduction and Environmental* restoration after an environmental disaster or phenomenon occurs.
- b) Pro-actively implement programs, projects and activities related to Climate Change;
- c) Conduct programs, projects and activities on the development, protection and conservation of the City's environment and natural resources in relation to hazard operability and risk reduction.
- d) The processing for the issuance of City Environmental Certificate (CEC); City Environmental Permit to Operate on businesses with full compliance to CEC; and all other environmental permits covered in this code.
- e) Exercise such other powers and perform such other activities and functions that may be prescribed by laws and ordinances.

E. Solid Waste Management Division - This division covers the implementation and monitoring of concerns on Solid Waste Management.

- a) Develop plans, programs, and projects on Solid Waste Management consistent with the City's Development Plan.
- b) Enforcement of solid waste disposal and management systems and services related to general hygiene and sanitation, such as sewerage and household waste disposal.
- c) Coordinate with other Departments/Offices, NGO's and other institutions regarding the planning and implementations of different programs and projects of the City Government on wastes management.
- d) Exercise such other powers and perform such other activities and functions that may be prescribed by laws and ordinances.

SECTION 130. Separability Clause – If for any reason or reasons any part or provisions of this ordinance shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

SECTION 131. Repealing Clause. All previous ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance shall be deemed repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 132. Effectivity Clause – This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its completion of its publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

ENACTED, by the 8th *Sangguniang Panlungsod of Muntinlupa* this 5th day of **March, 2018**, on its 67th *Regular Session*.

CONCURRED:

DISTRICT I:

COUN. ATTY. PATRICIO L. BONCAYAO, JR.
Member

COUN. BAL NIEFES
Member

COUN. ALLAN REY A. CAMILON
Member

COUN. RINGO A. TEVES
Member

COUN. LOUISITO A. ARCIAGA
Member

COUN. ALEXANDER B. DIAZ
Member

COUN. IVEE RHIA A. TADEFA
Member

DISTRICT II:

COUN. MARISSA C. RONGAVILLA
Member

COUN. MARK LESTER M. BAES
Member

COUN. LUCIO B. CONSTANTINO
Member

COUN. RAFAEL T. SEVILLA
Member

COUN. VICTOR L. ULANDAY
Member

COUN. GRACE B. GONZAGA
Member

COUN. WALTER A. ARCILLA
Sectoral Representative
President
League of Barangay Captains



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

ABSENT:

COUN. STEPHANIE G. TEVES
Member

COUN. MA. DHESIREE G. AREVALO
Member

COUN. CHRISTINE MAY A. ABAS
Member

I HEREBY CERTIFY, as to the correctness of the foregoing Ordinance.

CECILIA C. LAZARTE
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:

CELSO C. DIOKO
City Vice-Mayor/Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

ATTY. JAIME R. FRESNEDI
City Mayor

Date: _____

Norie/8th SP



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

APPENDICES
Legal Basis and Approved Ordinances

REPUBLIC ACT	TITLE
RA 6969	refers to the Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990;
RA 8495	refers to the Philippines Mechanical Engineering Act of 1998;
RA 8749	refers to the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999;
RA 9003	refers to the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000;
RA 9275	refers to the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004;
RA 7160	refers to the New Local Government Code of 1991
RA 4136	refers to the Land Transportation Code
RA 7924	refers to the Law Creating the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
RA 10174	refers to the Climate Change Act 2009
RA 9147	Refers to the Wild Life Resources Conservation and Protection Act
RA 7586	NIPAS Act of 1992
RA 386	Civil Code of the Philippines

ORDINANCES APPROVED BY THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

Kautusang Panlungsod Bilang 04-013

Kautusang panlungsod na inaamyendahan ang kautusan bayan 89-17, "na ipinagbabawal ang mga sasakyang pampubliko/pampasahero o pansarili na nagbubuga ng makapal na usok, maputi o maitim man sa mga lansangan na nasasakupan ng lungsod ng muntinlupa", at isinususog ang kautusang panlungsod na nagtatakda ng alituntunin at kaukulang parusa sa mga drayber at operator/may-ari ng lahat ng sasakyan na dumaraan sa lansangan ng lungsod ng muntinlupa na nagbubuga ng maruming usok:

Paglabag	Penalties
Kapag lumagpas sa "allowable emission standards" ng RA 8749 o "Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999" gamit ang "Smoke Density Test"	Driver
	Unang Paglabag: P300.00
	Ikalawang Paglabag: P400.00
	Ikatlong Paglabag: P500.00
	Operator
	Unang Paglabag: P1,000.00
Ikalawang Paglabag: P2,000.00	
Ikatlong Paglabag: P3,000.00	



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

Impounding:

Paglabag	Fees/Charges
Pagkumpiska ng sasakyang nagkaroon ng apat (4) o higit pang paglabag sa "allowable emission standards"	Unang Araw : P500.00 (Storage Fee)
	Sa mga susunod na araw: P100.00

City Ordinance 09-087

An ordinance prescribing environmental protection inspection fees for all industrial, agricultural, commercial establishments and private entities in the City of Muntinlupa where as such business activities are sources of land, air, and water pollution and for other purposes.

VIOLATIONS	PENALTIES
Failure to secure Environmental Permit to Operate	P5,000.00
Refusal to Entry of Bonafide Environmental Protection Inspectors	P 2,000.00
Failure to install anti-pollution devices	
a. High Risk Industries/activities	P5,000.00
b. Low Risk Industries/activities	P2,500.00
Failure to undertake solid waste management program	P2,500.00
Failure to appoint/designate/hire pollution control officer or EPO	P1,000.00
Failure to submit Self-Monitoring Report (SMR)	P 1,000.00

City Ordinance 15-143

An ordinance prescribing guidelines and procedures on the planting, maintenance and removal of trees (cutting, tree balling, trimming, pruning) and other vegetation in urban areas and in areas affected by government infrastructure projects and providing penalties therefore:

VIOLATIONS	PENALTIES
1. Failure to secure environmental clearance to process from the EPNRO	P2,500.00
2. Refusal entry of bonafide environmental inspection	P1,500.00
3. Failure to comply/continuous failure to comply with the conditions prescribed under the clearance	P1,500.00

ORDINANCE NUMBER	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
88-08	Kautusan Bayan Na Nagbabawal Sa Paghuhukay Ng Buhangin Sa Lawa Ng Laguna Na Nasasakupan Ng Bayan Ng Muntinlupa, Kalakhang Maynila.	May 13, 1988



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

88-13	Kautusan Bayan Na Ipinagbabawal Ang Mga May-Ari Ng Alawas O Turol Na Manuro Sa Lawa Ng Laguna, Limangdaang (500) Metro Sa Dalampasigan O Baybay-Dagat Na Nasasakupan Ng Bayan Ng Muntinlupa.	October 10, 1988
90-26	Kautusan Bayan Na Nagbabawal Sa Sinumang Tao Na Bumunot Ng Bagong Tanim Na Puno O Pumutol Ng Malalaking Punong-Kahoy Na Pag-Aari Ng Mga Pambayan Paaralan At Ng Pamahalaang Bayan Ng Muntinlupa At Ang Pagpapataw Ng Kaukulang Kaparusahan Sa Paglabag Sa Kautusang Ito.	August 13, 1990
94-36	Kautusang Bayan Na Ipinagbabawal Ang Pagkakahig Ng Suso At Isda Sa Lawa Ng Laguna Na Sakop Ng Bayan Ng Muntinlupa Sa Layong Pitong Daang Metro (700 Meters) Buhat Sa Dalampasigan O Baybay Dagat.	January 31, 1994
97-34	An Ordinance Regulating The Establishment And Operation Of Public Utilities Relating To The Procurement And Or Drawing Of Water Within Muntinlupa City.	October 6, 1997
98-013 amended by 17-053	Kautusang Panlungsod Na Ipinagbabawal Sa Sinuman Ang Gumamit Ng Labag Na Pamamaraan Sa Pangingsda Sa Lawa Ng Laguna Na Nasasakupan Ng Lungsod Ng Muntinlupa.	November 23, 1998
02-070	Ordinance Prohibiting Any Person To Discharge Or Dispose Any Untreated Wastewater, Sludge, Oil, Chemical, Or Other Waste To Any Part Of The City Of Muntinlupa That Will Endanger The Environmental Condition Of The City's Lake, Rivers, Creeks, And Waterways With The Corresponding Penalties Thereof.	November 7, 2002
04-020	An Ordinance To Regulate The Drawing Of Water From Its Natural Source Within The Territorial Jurisdiction Of Muntinlupa City And Imposing Penalties For Violation Thereof.	November 18, 2004
05-037 Amended By 05-065	An Ordinance Establishing The Monitoring, Evaluating And Regulating The Operations Of All Water Refilling Stations (Wrs), Water Sellers (Ws), Bulk Water Delivery Tankers (Bwdt) And Other Establishments, Corporations Or Associations Providing Drinking Water For Public Consumption, Whether For Free Or For A Fee Within The Territorial Jurisdiction Of The City Of Muntinlupa And Prescribing Penalties For Violations Thereof.	March 3, 2005



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

05-053	An Ordinance Prescribing The Procedures For The Registration Of Fishing Vessels Three (3) Gross Tonnage Below That Utilizes The Territorial Waters Of Muntinlupa And Providing Penalties For Violation Thereof.	June 2, 2005
05-054	An Ordinance Giving Priority In The Granting Of Fishery Privileges/Permits To Bonafide Residents, City Fisherfolks Of Muntinlupa Engaged In Fish Culture Operation In The City Waters Of Muntinlupa Providing Penalties For Violation Thereof And For Other Purposes.	June 9, 2005
05-065	An Ordinance Amending Section 3, 4 And 5 Of Ordinance No. 05-037 "An Ordinance Establishing The Monitoring, Evaluating And Regulating The Operations Of All Water Refilling Stations (Wrs), Water Sellers (Ws), Bulk Water Delivery Tankers (Bwdt) And Other Establish Ents, Corporations Or Associations Providing Drinking Water For Public Consumption, Whether For Free Or For A Fee Within The Territorial Jurisdiction Of The City Of Muntinlupa And Prescribing Penalties.	November 17, 2005
09-087	An Ordinance Prescribing Environmental Protection Inspection Fees For All Industrial Agricultural, Commercial Establishments And Private Entities In The City Of Muntinlupa Whereas Such Business Activities Are Sources Of Land, Air And Water Pollution And For Other Purposes.	April 13, 2009
10-109	An Ordinance Prohibiting The Use Of Plastic Bags On Dry Goods, Regulating Its Utilization On Wet Goods And Prohibiting The Use Of Styrofoam/Styrophor In The City Of Muntinlupa And Prescribing The Penalties Thereof.	January 18, 2010
13-009	An Ordinance Establishing The Muntinlupa River Rehabilitation And Protection Councils (Mrrpc), Defining Its Duties And Responsibilities.	September 23, 2013

Jacif

WFP

[Signature]

Juanita

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

15-143	An Ordinance Prescribing Guidelines And Procedures On The Planting, Maintenance And Removal Of Trees (Cutting, Tree, Balling, Trimming, Pruning) And Other Vegetation In Urban Areas And In Areas Affected By Government Infrastructure Projects And Providing Penalties Therefore.	October 28, 2015
17-053	Kautusan Na Inaamyendahan Ang Seksiyon 1, 2 At 3 Ng Kautusang Panlungsod Bilang 98-013 Na May Titulong "Kautusang Panlungsod Na Ipinagbabawal Sa Sinuman Ang Gumamit Ng Labag Na Pamamaraan Sa Pangangisda Sa Lawa Ng Laguna Na Nasasakupan Ng Lungsod Ng Muntinlupa.	January 23, 2017

Meix

[Signature]

Ordinance No. 17-080	Prohibited Acts	Fines and Penalties
An Ordinance Adopting a New Veterinary Code for Muntinlupa City, Repealing and Superseding Ordinance No. 10-118 Known as the "Muntinlupa City Veterinary Code of 2017"	All livestock, meat, meat products, by-products, animal effects found to be and/or tested positive for a very pathogenic and/or highly virulent disease shall be immediately condemned and disposed of	imprisonment of not less than six (6) years and one (1) day but not more than twelve (12) years or; a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) but not more than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00) or; Both fine and imprisonment upon the discretion of the court. The offender shall be obliged to pay to the concerned consumer whatever damage may have been suffered by the latter as a consequence of the unlawful act.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

	<p>All animals, meat and meat products infected with any zoonotic diseases and/or diseases, which make it deemed unfit for consumption, must be condemned and then buried immediately</p>	
	<p>“Hot Meat” shall be confiscated; “Hot Meat”—the carcass or parts thereof which were slaughtered from unregistered/unaccredited meat establishments and have not undergone the required inspection; Hot Meat is also defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. With proper documents but unfit for human consumption;2. Without proper documents but fit for human consumption;3. Without proper documents and unfit for human consumption;4. Double-dead meat	
	<p>It shall be illegal to operate any slaughterhouse, stockyard, holding pen, livestock auction market and similar establishments without the required licenses, permits or clearances (including but not limited to: Zoning Clearance, LLDA Clearance, NMIS permits and clearances, Veterinary Clearance</p>	

Sucix

HS

[Signature]

Muntinlupa

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

	<p>It shall be illegal to operate any slaughterhouse, stockyard, holding pen, livestock auction market and similar establishments without the required licenses, permits or clearances (including but not limited to: Zoning Clearance, LLDA Clearance, NMIS permits and clearances, Veterinary Clearance</p>	
	<p>All dogs and cats, upon reaching three(3) months-of-age and older, must be vaccinated against Rabies; and registered at the Office of the City Veterinarian once a year</p>	<p>First Offense – a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (Php2,000.00)</p> <p>Second Offense – a fine of Four Thousand Pesos (Php4,000.00) and One (1) day community service.</p> <p>Third Offense – a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (Php5,000.00), impoundment and revocation of their right to own a pet animal and imprisonment of the owner for five (5) days.</p>
	<p>Household pets should be kept at a maximum of 2 dogs, 2 cats, and 6 birds, provided space and vaccination requirements are met</p>	<p>Failure to comply in any of the aforementioned conditions shall be a ground for revocation of the license and special permit, confiscation of the excess number of animals and payment of penalty amounting to five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) and/or five (5) days community service</p>

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signatures

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

	<p>Pet owners are strictly prohibited from intentionally bringing out their pets to urinate or defecate on streets and sidewalks.</p>	<p>First Offense – a fine of Five Hundred Pesos (Php500.00) Second Offense – a fine of One Thousand Pesos (Php1,000.00) and One (1) day Third Offense – a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (Php2,000.00), two (2) days of community service, and impounding of the animal/s as per revocation of their right to own a pet/s.</p>
	<p>Dumping of dead animals such as dogs, pigs, cats, rats, etc. in drainage, canals, rivers, and other waterways are strictly prohibited, including all public places such as roadways, sidewalks, public-owned vacant lots and the like</p>	<p>Owners of dead animals are required to properly bury/dispose the animal's carcass, either within their premises or avail of the facilities of a crematorium.</p> <p>Proper disposal of the animal carcass may be coordinated with the City Veterinary Office after paying prescribed fees of Php2,500.00 per animal.</p> <p>Three Thousand Pesos (Php3,000.00) per animal and 2 hours community service shall be imposed on first time offenders,</p> <p>Four Thousand Pesos for (Php4,000.00) per animal and 2 hours community service for second offenders</p> <p>Five Thousand Pesos (Php5,000.00) per animal and 2 hours community service for succeeding violations.</p> <p>All fees are to be paid at the City Veterinarian Office.</p>

Lucy

AT

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
 KALAKHANG MAYNILA



Sangguniang Panlungsod

	<p>No person shall allow the continuous barking, yelping, whining, howling or any other disturbing noise emitted by their pet/s, such that the situation becomes a nuisance to the public as well as emission of any foul odor deemed as nuisance by its neighboring residents</p>	<p>The OCV will write to the complained subject to warn them.</p> <p>Second time they will be complained, they will be fine Three Thousand Pesos (Php3,000.00) and a final warning will be sent to them.</p> <p>Third time they will be complained, confiscation of the animal/s being complained will be done by the OCV and a penalty of Five Thousand Pesos (Php5,000.00) will be imposed to the owner.</p> <p>All fees shall be paid at the Office of the City Veterinarian.</p>
	<p>It shall be unlawful for all pet owners to let their pet/s roam freely— outside of their owned premises and/or without a leash and without their due supervision</p>	<p>First Offense – a fine of One Thousand Pesos (Php1,000.00)</p> <p>Second Offense – a fine of One Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (Php1,500.00) and One (1) week Community Service.</p> <p>Third Offense – a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (Php2,000.00), revocation of their right to redeem their pet. And revocation of their right to own a pet animal.</p> <p>All fees shall be paid at the Office of the City Veterinarian.</p>

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]