



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF CAVITE
MUNICIPALITY OF GENERAL TRIAS

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OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

RESOLUTION 05-02

Author: SB Member Carmelito B. Nocon

APPROVING THE GENERAL TRIAS ENVIRONMENTAL CODE.

WHEREAS, to strengthen the implementation of the General Trias Environmental Strategic Plan (2004-2013) which was approved through Sanggunian Resolution No. 03-59 on 15 October 2003 an environmental code shall serve as the legal instrument relevant for the preservation, conservation, protection and rationalize use of available natural resources;

ON MOTION of SB Member Carmelito B. Nocon, seconded by all Members present, be it,

RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED to approve the General Trias Environmental Code to be designated as Municipal Ordinance 05-01 to be read as follows:

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE 05-01

ENACTING THE MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENT CODE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GENERAL TRIAS, CAVITE.

Be it enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan in session that:

Section 1 - Title and Scope: This ordinance shall be known and cited as the GENERAL TRIAS ENVIRONMENT CODE. It covers all applicable national and local administrative policies on environment consolidated, adopted and enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan and approved by the Local Chief Executive (LCE).

Section 2 - Statement of Purpose: The purpose of the code is to serve as a tool in strengthening the implementation of the Gen. Trias Environmental Strategic Plan (GTSEP) wherein the environmental code shall serve as the legal instrument relevant for the preservation, conservation, protection, and rationalize use of the available natural resources.

Section 3 - Form and Style: Some applicable provisions of the natural laws adopted in this code preserve the original text and form in which they were passed, while others have been applied with a little more restriction in the process of consolidation.

Section 4 - Rules in Interpreting the Gen. Trias Environment Code:

General Rule. All words and phrases shall be construed and understood according to the common and approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law shall be construed and understood according to that peculiar and appropriate meaning. Person. The word "person" shall extend and be applied to natural and juridical persons such as firms, partnerships, corporations and associations.

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Tenses. The use of any verb in the present tense shall include the future when applicable.
Shall have been. The word "shall have been" include past and future cases.

Shall. "Shall" is mandatory.

May. "May" is permissive.

Reasonable Time or Notice. In all cases where any provision of this Code shall require any act to be done, a reasonable notice is to be given, that reasonable time or notice shall mean such time only as may be necessary for the prompt performance of that duty, or compliance with the procedure process.

Computation of Time. When the Code refers to a day that means a working day for government offices beginning from 8:00 in the morning up to 5:00 in the afternoon. A month consist of 30 days except when the particular month is mentioned where the number of days within the month shall be basis of counting time. In computing any period of time, the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run is to be excluded and the date of performance included. If the last day of the period, as thus computed, falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday in the Municipality, the time shall not run until the next working day. (Adopted from Rule 22, Section 1, Supreme Court Rules of Civil Procedure)

Section 5 - Vision Statement: Historic, cultured rich municipality of Gen. Trias is the most desirable place to invest where every people live in peace have a primal concern on clean and healthy environment for which fresh clean air breezes from greeneries to settlements: abundant and refuse-free waterways that will provide habitat for common species and will irrigate farmlands giving a more sustained industry and agricultural-led economy below its ecological limits.

CHAPTER II: IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Section 6 - Gen. Trias Environmental Management Board or GTEMB: The Board herein referred to is established to enjoy greater participation of the different sectors of the community. The Municipal Mayor and the Municipal Environmental and Natural Resources Officer will serve as the Chairman and Secretary of the Board. The Board shall serve as the highest advisory body of the municipality in environmental undertakings. Any decision of the board shall be made thru a majority of vote in every quorum. Members of the board shall be those recommended by the MENRO and their term shall be for two (2) years ending from date of confirmation by the Mayor. Confirmation of members of GTEMB shall be made public and names posted on the thirty-three (33) barangay council for information. Any vacancy in membership shall be filled up by the Board and term of office shall be for two (2) years.

GTEMB over-all function is recommendatory to the executive or legislative body of the municipal government. The functions of GTEMB are divided on the following categories namely: Project Research and Development, Project Monitoring, Legal Affairs, Education and Training and Infrastructure Support (Planning/Construction). GTEMB shall take sole responsibility of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Board and its functions will be dispersed to its appropriate category or committee.

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Section 7 - Functions of Committees:

Committee on Legal Affairs

Formulate recommendation on amendments to the existing or proposed municipal environmental laws or policies necessary to effectively carry out the implementation of environmental plan, programs, or projects.

Strengthen adjudication of environmental cases and disputes already devolved to the barangay and municipal level thru conduct of forum and case study.

Facilitate the documents necessary for the justification whether GTEMB will impose incentives and disincentives to its client through legal process.

Committee on Education and Training

Advise in the design and conduct of training that will enhance community awareness on protecting environment.
Promote volunteerism in the community as a source of pride among Filipinos.

Facilitate the establishment of a Mun. Environmental Information Center that will house all necessary information useful for environmental education.

Committee on Research and Development

Identify and recommend appropriate technologies applicable to implement any environmental projects.

Conduct environmental research and study on common sources of pollution, its mitigation for public information.
Establish basis for partial or complete revision of General Trias Environmental Strategic Plan.

Identify funding mechanism for projects to be implemented in the community.

Advise what necessary environmental projects need support from the community.

Committee on Project Monitoring

Assist and advice the municipality in the conduct of regular monitoring and evaluation of environmental projects and impacts of pollution within the territorial jurisdiction of the municipality.

Establish a mechanism to effectively implement Environmental Performance Measurement System which is designed to quantify or qualify negative or positive of man activities towards environment.

Monitoring the implementation of any environmental plan (solid waste, water and waste, air quality, management plan, etc.)

Committee on Infrastructure Support

Assist and advise the municipal government in the implementation of approved environmental infrastructure projects.

Section 8 - Composition of the GTEMB and Its Committee

Upon approval of this code, the MENRO will endorse to the Municipal Mayor the members of the board represented by different

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sectors of the community coming from the government, academe, NGO's, Business/Industry, and Barangays. The selection of the co-chairman coming from the non-governmental representatives must be done thru a selection process design and approve by the GTEMB. The composition shall be as shown in Figure 1.

The Committees of GTEMB shall be composed of the following sectoral representatives:

Sangguniang Bayan
EMB
PNP
MENRO
Mun. Lawyer
Association of Barangay Captains
Katarungang Pambarangay

Committee on Education and Training

Schools
LOGODEF
JICA
MENRO
RHU
Commercial/Industry
Volunteers
Pollution Control Officers
Media

Committee on Project Monitoring

Provincial ENRO
RHU
MENRO
ABC
Volunteers
Mun. Agriculture
MPDC
NGO's
PCO
Media
PNP

Committee on Research and Development

EMB
General Services Office
MENRO
LOGODEF
MPDC
Industrial Sector
DOST
PCO
Mun. Agriculture

Committee on Infrastructure Support

EMB
MENRO
MEO
GSO
Industrial Sector

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Section 9 - Period of Meeting

The GTEMB must meet every quarter of the year on day and time decided by the body. While committees shall meet based on their calendar of activities and before the conduct of GTEMB meeting. Issuance of notice of meeting is the responsibility of the MENRO who shall be the secretariat of the board.

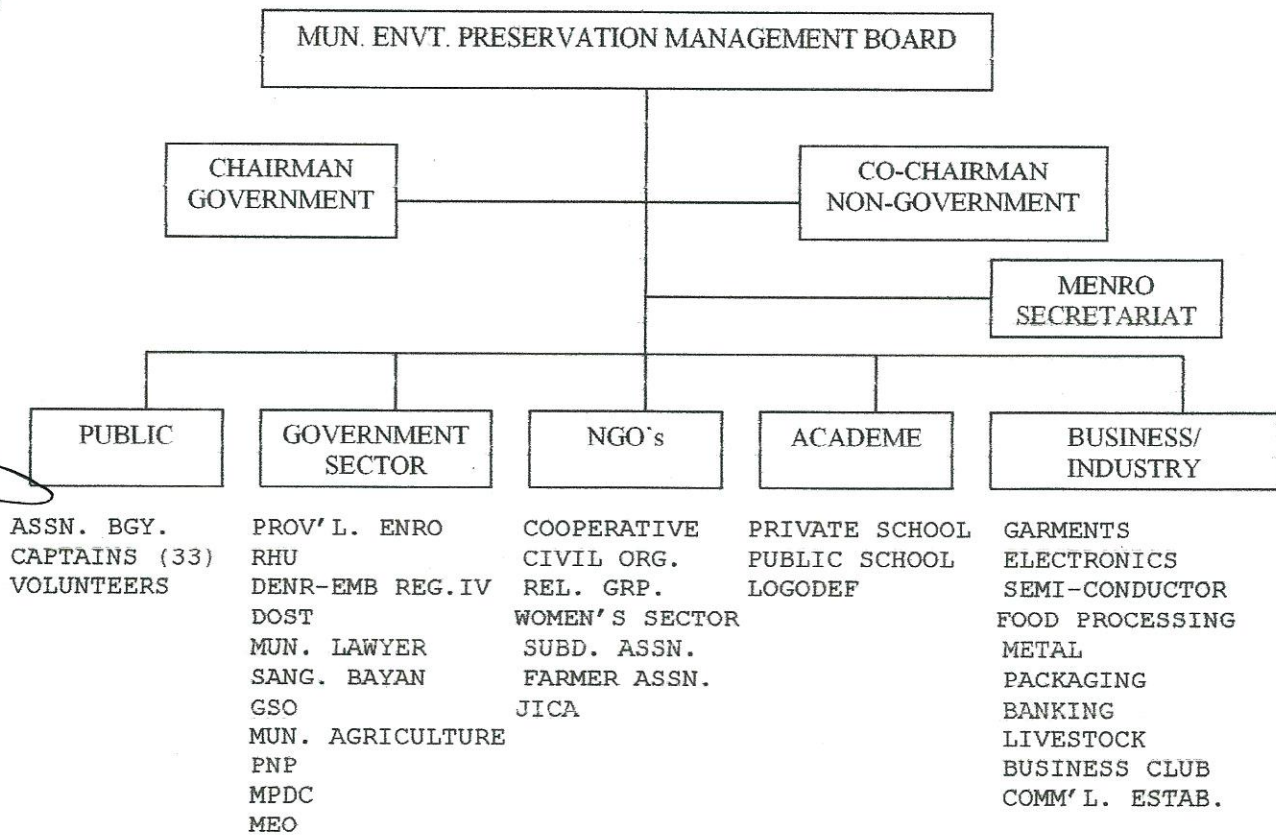
Section 10 - Nature of Decision

The GTEMB shall render its decision in writing thru a board resolution when quorum has been established in a meeting. Quorum is established if the number of members present in the meeting is more than one half (1/2) of the total number of its recognized member. The chairman shall preside the board meeting while the co-chairman shall automatically preside whenever the chairman is not present without the need to issue an authority from the chairman.

Section 11 - The Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer.

The Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer shall remain to exercise his function and duties as stated in Section 484 Art. 14 of the Local Government Code of 1991. His/her assignment as secretariat of the GTEMB is consistent to the last paragraph of the Code which states that he/she must exercise other powers and perform such other duties and functions as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

PROPOSED COMPOSITION OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



CHAPTER III. General Trias Local Environment Standard

Section 12. - Gen. Trias Local Environment Standard is defined in the following statements.

- a) Ideal environment describing its permissible and acceptable

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- quality express in terms of quantitative or qualitative statements.
- b) Ranges of values of the pollutants present in a simple which can sustain specific life forms based on the predetermined classification.
 - c) Presence of established minimum personnel, facility of appurtenances necessary to implement environmental activities.
 - d) Adoption of the applicable national or local acceptable environment standards and criteria to serve as local benchmark for monitoring, analysis, recommendation and issuances of decision.
 - e) Presence of delineated responsibilities between government and the public sector as a strategy for sustainable environmental development. Under this provision, environmental standards are established for water source and wastewater quality; solid waste management; noise and vibration; biodiversity; air quality; smell and foul odor; and land management.

Section 13. Water Source and Wastewater Quality Standard - shall be established for the protection, preservation, conservation of water source and regulation of wastewater quality before its final disposal to receiving waterways by means of the following standard.

- a) All contractor/driller of water source must apply for a water permit, permit to drill and construction permit to appropriate agencies. It shall be their responsibility to copy furnish the municipality of the approved permit and result of the well drilling for information and monitoring purposes.
- b) The utilization of water source must not exceed to what was indicated on the water permit.
- c) Except for individual household domestic use, every appropriation of water shall maintain water control and measuring devices and kept records of water use (Art. 21, Chap. III, PD-1067 of the Philippine Water Code).
- d) The General Trias Water Corporation (GTWC) shall have the overall authority to monitor the above-cited provision of this section specific to paragraph a, b, c, and d.
- e) The Municipal Government Code of Gen. Trias (MOGT) upon approval of this code must establish a joint memorandum of agreement or cooperation with the GTWC to take over the management, administration, operation, and maintenance of all watershed within the municipal territorial jurisdiction (par. e, Sec. 6 of the MOA of MOGT and GTWC signed on October 23, 1995).
- f) The MOGT thru the Office of the MENRO must request from the DENR, the classification of unclassified rivers in the municipality in order to determine the up-to-date usage of water and its complete water quality criteria. River classified as "Freshwater" shall be governed by DENR Administrative Order No. 34, Series of 1990 or any of its latest applicable amendments as shown on page 16.
- g) The standard amount of pollution load or pollutants present in the wastewater of old or existing industry and new or proposed industry shall be governed by DENR Administrative Order No. 35, Series of 1990 as shown on page 17.
- h) All unclassified rivers in the municipality shall be monitored in accordance with the current river monitoring practices of municipality consistent with the acceptable DENR practices. Results obtained in the river water quality monitoring analysis shall be the basis of

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identifying improvements in the water environment. In case of high indication of pollutants found in the samples, the MENRO shall be required to submit investigation report and recommendations based on result of physical and chemical analysis to determine the probable sources of pollutants.

- i) All water intensive industry shall no longer be allowed except on areas designated as industrial estates or subdivision with clearances from the subdivision owner/administrator that the utilization of water shall be closely monitored; clearance from the MENRO that the submitted Environment Impact Statements, analysis or assessment is reviewed and found to be in accordance to the Gen. Trias Environmental Code; from GTWC that water requirement of the industry shall not affect the continuous supply of water of domestic customers.
- j) All new water intensive manufacturing industry that are required to install a wastewater treatment facility based on submitted plans, specifications, and project study which shall only be allowed to locate in Gen. Trias if the amount of pollutants in effluent or end pipe process is ten percent (10%) below the maximum allowable effluent standard per DENR A.O. 35, Series of 1990.

Section 13.1 - WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR CONVENTIONAL AND OTHER POLLUTANTS CONTRIBUTING TO AESTHETICS AND OXYGEN DEMAND FOR FRESHWATERS.

PARAMETER	UNIT	FRESHWATER	
		CLASS C	CLASS D
Color	PCU °C rise	No abnormal discoloration unnatural causes	No abnormal discoloration from unnatural causes
Temperature		3	3
pH (range)		6.5 - 8.5	6.0 - 9.0
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	%saturation	60	40
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	5.0	3.0
5-Day 20 °C BOD	mg/L	7 (10)	10 (15)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Not more than 30 mg/L	Not more than 60
	7	Increase	mg/L increase
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	-	1,000
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	-
Oil/Grease (Petroleum Ether Extract)	mg/L	2	5
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	10	-
Phosphate as Phosphorous	mg/L	0.4	-
Phenolic Substances as Phenols	mg/L	0.02	-
Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	5,000	-
Fecal Coliforms	MPN/100ml	-	-
Chloride as Cl	mg/L	350	-
Copper	mg/L	0.05	-

Source: DENR Administrative Order No. 35, Series of 1990

Section 13.2 - EFFLUENT STANDARDS: CONVENTIONAL AND OTHER POLLUTANTS IN INLAND WATER CLASS C.

PARAMETER	UNIT	INLAND WATERS CLASS C	
		Old Existing Industry	New/Proposed Industry
Color	PCU	200	150
Temperature	°C rise	3	3
PH (range)		6.0 - 9.0	6.0 - 9.0
COD	mg/L	150	100

Settleable Solids (1-hour)	mL/L	0.5	0.5
5-Day 20°C BOD	mg/L	80	50
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	90	70
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	-	-
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	7.0	5.0
Oil/Grease (Petroleum Ether Extract)	mg/L	10.0	5.0
Phenolic Substances as Phenols	mg/L	0.5	0.1
Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	15,000	10,000

Source: DENR Administrative Order No. 35, Series of 1990

Section 13.3 - Water Source and Wastewater Disposal Prohibitions:

- No person or entity shall develop a stream, lake or pond for recreational or commercial purposes without first securing a permit or clearances from the MENRO, GTWC and NWRC.
- No person, group of person or organizations raise or lower, or cause of raising or lowering of the water level of a stream, river, lake, marsh or pond, nor drain the same without necessary permit or clearances from the MENRO, GTWC and NWRC.
- Using the banks or easement of rivers, streams, and ponds throughout their entire length and within a distance of 3.00 meter in urban areas, 20.00 meters in agricultural areas for any permanent structure of any kind.
- Impounding of water that prejudice downstream users.
- No person shall drill a well without permit. There shall be strict enforcement of the requirement for clearance from the NWRC for all extraction of subterranean waters. The council shall determine the allowable depth, location, spacing and the manner by which such wells may be dug.
- No clearance for utilization of subterranean o groundwaters shall be issued unless a scientific assessments has found out that the sustainable limits is not yet attained. In no case shall the MENRO nor the GTWC allow extraction of groundwater if this will result to deterioration of critically important surface water.
- Removal of accumulated gravel and sands deposits in river stream.
- Removal of power plants that is not detrimental to human lives.
- Squatting in river easements and canals.
- Disposal of pesticides, insecticides residues or water carrying this residues.
- Disposal of garbage, agricultural by products.
- Disposal of untreated waste below the allowable effluent standards.
- Destruction of reforestation program.
- Disposal of construction or unsuitable materials from land development to waterways.
- All applicable industrial establishments who failed to submit the PCO's End of Year Annual Environmental Management Report to MENRO encompassing all environmental pollution monitoring results on format consistent with Environmental Performance Indicator for Water Pollution GTESP Form No. 1 & 6 on date agreed between MENRO and PCO's.

Section 14 - Solid Waste Management Standard - shall be established for the adherence to the basic requirements of the "Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000" which generally focus on adopting a systematic, comprehensive, and ecological solid waste management program consistent to the General Trias Environmental Strategic Plan which provide visible target to achieve the over all

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vision of healthy citizens in a healthy environment and sustained economy. Any activity of the municipal government and its constituents shall be consistent with the framework on solid waste management as follows:

1. Adoption of segregation and collection of solid waste done at the barangay level (par. 2, Sec. 10 Chap. II, Art. 2 of RA 9003) in phasing.
2. Collection of non-recyclable materials and special waste shall be the responsibility of the municipality.
3. Creation of Gen. Trias Environmental Management Board whose function is equivalent to the Mun. Solid Waste Management Board with duties and responsibilities as stated under Sec. 12, Chap. II, Art. 2 of RA 9003.
4. Formulation and approval of the Mun. Solid Waste Management Plan that will guide the municipal government and its constituents in implementing proper practice of waste reduction, collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal of waste.
5. Redevelopment of controlled dumpsite into sanitary landfill.
6. Promotion of Multi-Purpose Cooperative and Associations in all barangays that shall undertake support measures in promoting implementations of ecological solid waste management activity. In order to attain in effective ecological solid waste management for the municipality, the following standard requirements shall be implemented by concerned sectors of the community.
 - a. An ecological solid waste management plan shall be made by the municipal government in compliance to Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of RA 9003.
 - b. Each barangay council shall create and operationalize their barangay solid waste management board whose functions are to prepare, submit, and implement the Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan of their barangay.
 - c. It shall be mandatory for every barangay council to appropriate portion of their annual budget for environmental protection but not limited to solid waste management project.
 - d. Barangay Solid Waste Management Board (BSWMB) shall be operationalized with corresponding fund sources from Barangay IRA Share and from any sources as authorized by law.
 - e. The Mun. Solid Waste Management Board which is equivalent to the Gen. Trias Environmental Management Board must support all Barangay Solid Waste Management Board (BSWMB) activities in terms of financial, technical, and administrative matters. At least, three (3) BSWMB must be operationalized by the GTEMB every year thereafter.

Section 14.1 - Solid Waste Management Prohibitions:

- a. The throwing and/or scattering of dirt, papers, refuse or any other materials considered as waste on public streets, sidewalks, public parks and public edifices is prohibited. No person shall allow his immediate premises to be unclean, unsanitary and emitting foul order.
- b. No person shall dump garbage. Refuse or any other materials considered as waste along easements, waterways, creeks and gullies except in areas designated by the MENRO.
- c. The collection of garbage in areas not accessible by municipal garbage trucks shall be stored by residents and/or

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by the BSWMB for pick up by the municipal government on a designated transfer station, materials recovery facility or composting facility as approved by the GTEMB.

- d. There shall be a designated time and place on a specific designed container or receptacles for household and commercial waste for temporary storage while awaiting for collection and transfer to appropriate sites.
- e. The BSWMB with the technical assistance of the GTEMB shall implement waste reduction, segregation, composting and recycling.

Private sectors including NGO's and Homeowners Associations and cooperatives shall be required to secure BSWMB and GTEMB approval before engaging on a related solid waste services.

- f. The open burning of solid waste.
- g. Squatting in dumpsites and landfills.
- h. Open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in flood areas.
- i. Unauthorized removal of recyclable material in the receptacle bin or bags intended for collection by unauthorized person.
- j. Unauthorized transport and dumping in bulk of collected domestic, institutional, commercial, and industrial waste including broken factory products or construction materials or reject materials in areas other than the facilities approved by the GTEMB.
- k. Dumping of toxic waste misrepresented as recyclable or with recyclable content.
- l. Private haulers and junk shop operators of solid waste are not allowed to venture in management of toxic, hazardous waste in the municipality without a separate municipal permit reviewed and approved by GTEMB and clearance is issued by DENR.
- m. All owners of junk shop and MRF facility shall be enclosed with appropriate closed fencing materials that will prevent spillage in adjoining property thus improving aesthetics in the area.
- n. Commercial, industrial and institutional establishment shall comply to the existing barangay and municipal solid waste policy on segregation.
- o. All applicable industrial establishments who failed to submit the PCO's End of Year Annual Environmental Management Report to MENRO encompassing all environmental pollution monitoring result on format consistent with the Environmental Performance Success Indicator for Land Pollution GTESP Form No. 2, 6, 7, & 9 on date agreed between MENRO and PCO's.

Section 15 - Air Quality Management Standard - shall be established for the purpose of comparing clean air against pollutive air as a result of mans desire for economic and social benefit against environment. The result of mans activity brought up by the pressure of rapid population growth and modernization is unmatched by services that would prevent the further deterioration of our present environmental condition in particular to air quality. Thus an increase of air related diseases, ozone depletion and reduction of biodiversity in particular to species sensitive air quality has been a common negative impacts affecting the environment and lives of many people nowadays. With the passage of Local Government Code of 1991 and Clean Air Act of 1999 (RA 8749), local citizenry enjoyed now more powers to institute local measures for the maintenance of air quality within its jurisdiction. The present Gen. Trias Environmental

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Strategic Plan which provide measures to attain target image of "clean and fresh air to breathe in the municipality with minimal cases of respiratory diseases" will be the focus for which this standard is created. Any activity of the municipal government and its constituents shall be consistent with the framework on air quality management as follows:

1. Promotion of segregation and collection of solid waste done at the barangay level (par.2, Sec. 10 Chap. II, Art. 2 of RA 9003) as a means of reducing the generation of foul smell from solid waste.
2. Regulatory measures in the issuances of municipal clearances for all businesses including industrial or commercial establishment, tricycles, and passenger jeep that emit unacceptable quality and quantity of gases.
3. Intensification of air quality monitoring and reporting to EMB for compliance to environmental code.
4. Conduct of information, education and campaign to promote awareness of current laws and policies.
5. Established linkages with DENR and other government or private institution including foreign agency or donor of exchange of information and technologies relevant to air pollution control.
6. Granting of incentives to industry involve in the manufacturing of anti-air pollution devices.
7. Improvement of road infrastructure to support effective traffic management campaign.
8. Enhancing environment thru implementation of massive re-greening projects.
9. Adoption of polluters pay principle.
10. Adoption of air quality local standards based on PD 1152, PD 984, PD 1181, DENR AO. 14, Series of 1993, and RA 8749.

Section 15.1

- a) Maximum limits represented by ninety-eight percent (98%) values not to exceed more than once a year.
- b) Arithmetic mean.
- c) SO₂ and Suspended Particulate matter are sampled once every six days when using the manual methods. A minimum of twelve sampling days per quarter or forty-eight sampling days each year is required for these methods. Daily sampling may be done in the future once continuous analyzers are procured and become available.
- d) Limits for Total Suspended Particulate Matter with mass median diameter less than 25-50 um.
- e) Annual Geometric Means.
- f) Provisional limits for Suspended Particulate Matter with mass median diameter less than 10um and below until sufficient monitoring data are gathered to base a proper guidance.
- g) Evaluation of this guideline is carried out for 24-hour averaging time and averaged over three moving calendar months. The monitored average value for any three months shall not exceed the guideline value.

Source: Section 12, RA 8749 - Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999
Draft Implementing Rules for Stationary Sources (July 2000)

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Section 15.1 - NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES VALUES

	SHORT TERM			LONG TERM		
	µg/Nm ³	ppm	Averaging Time	µg/Nm ³	ppm	Averaging Time
Suspended Particulate Matter - TSP PM-10	230 ^d 150 ^f		24 hrs. 24 hrs.	90 60		1 year ^e 1 year ^e
Sulfur Dioxide ^c	180	0.07	24 hrs.	80	0.03	1 year
Nitrogen Dioxide	150	0.08	24 hrs.			
Photochemical Oxidants as Ozone	140 60	0.07 0.03	1 hr. 8 hrs.			
Carbon Monoxide	35 mg/Ncm 10 mg/Ncm	30 9	1 hr. 8 hrs.			
Lead	1.5		3 mos.	1.0		1 year

^aMaximum limits represented by ninety-eight percentile (98%) values not to exceed more than once a year.

^bArithmetic mean.

^cSO₂ and Suspended Particulate matter are sampled once every six days when using the manual methods. A minimum of twelve sampling days per quarter or forty-eight sampling days each year is required for these methods. Daily sampling may be done in the future once continuous analyzers are procured and become available.

^dLimits for Total Suspended Particulate Matter with mass medium diameter less than 25-50µm.

^eAnnual Geometric mean.

^fProvisional limits for Suspended Particulate Matter with mass median diameter less than 10µm and below until sufficient monitoring data are gathered to base a proper guideline.

^gEvaluation of this guideline is carried out for 24-hr. averaging time and averaged over three moving calendar months. The monitored average value for any three months shall not exceed the guideline value.

SOURCE: Section 12, RA 8749 - Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 Draft Implementing Rules for Stationary Sources (July 2000).

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Section 15.2

POLLUTANT	STANDARD APPLICABLE TO SOURCE	MAXIMUM PERMISSABLE LIMITS (mg/Ncm)	METHOD OF SAMPLING	METHOD ANALYSIS
Hydrogen Sulfide	i) Geothermal power Plants ii) Geothermal Exploration & Well Testing iii) Any source other than	c, d e 7 as H ₂ S	USEPA Method 11, 15 or 16 as appropriate	Cadmium Sulfide Method or per sampling method
Lead	Any trade, industry Process	10 as Pb	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 12 or 29	AAS ^b or per sampling method
Mercury	Any source	5 as elemental Hg	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 29 or 101	AAS ^b Cold-Vapor Technique or Hg Analyzer
Nickel & its Compds. Except Nickel Carbonyl ¹	Any source	20 as Ni	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 29	AAS ^b or per sampling method
Sulfur Oxides	1. Existing Source a) Manufacture of Sulfuric Acid & Sulf(On)ation Process b) Fuel Burning Equipment c) Other Stationary Sources ¹ 2. New Sources a) Manufacture of Sulfuric Acid & Sulf(On)ation Process b) Fuel Burning Equipment c) Other Stationary Sources ¹	2.0 gm Ncm as SO ₂ 1.5 gm Ncm as SO ₂ 1.0 gm Ncm as SO ₂ 1.5 gm Ncm as SO ₂ 0.7 gm Ncm as SO ₂ 0.2 gm Ncm as SO ₂	USEPA Methods 1 through 4 & 6 or 8 as appropriate	As per sampling Method
Zinc & its Compounds	Any source	100 as Zn	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 29	AAS ^b or per sampling method
Antimony & its Compds.	Any source	10 as Sb	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 29	AAS ^b or per sampling method
Arsenic & its Compds.	Any source	10 as As	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 29	AAS ^b or per sampling method
Cadmium & its Compds.	Any source	10 as Cd	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 29	AAS ^b or per sampling method
Carbon Monoxide	Any industrial source	500 as CO	USEPA Method	Orsat Analysis

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			3 or 10	or NDIR
Copper & its Compds.	Any industrial Source	100 as Cu	USEPA Methods 1 through 5 or 29	AAS ^b per sampling Method
Hydroflouric Acid & Flou-ride Compds.	Any source other than manufacture of Aluminum from Alumina	50 as HF	USEPA Method 13 or 14 as appropriate	As per sampling method
NO _x	1. Manufacture of Nitric Acid 2. Fuel burning steam generators a) Existing Source b) New Source i) Coal-fired ii) Oil-fired 3. Any source other (a) & (b) a) Existing Source b) New Source	2,000 as acid & NO ₂ calculated as NO 1,500 as NO ₂ 1,000 as NO ₂ 500 as NO ₂ 1,000 as NO ₂ 500 as NO ₂	USEPA Methods 1 thru 4 & Method 7	Phenol-disulfonic acid Method or per sampling method
Particulates	1. Fuel Burning Equipment a) Urban ^g & Ind'l. Area ^h b) Other Area ⁱ 2. Cement Plants 3. Smelting Furnaces 4. Other Stationary Sources ^j	150mg/Ncm 200mg/Ncm 150mg/Ncm 150mg/Ncm 200mg/Ncm	USEPA Methods 1 thru 5	Gravimeter per sampling method
Phosphorus Pentoxide ^k	Any source	200 as P ₂ O ₅	USEPA Method 1 thru 5 or 29	Spectrophotometry or per sampling method

- Other equivalent methods approved by the Department may be used.
- Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry.
- All new geothermal power plants starting construction by 01 January 1995 shall control H₂S emissions to not more than 105g/GMW-Hr.
- All existing geothermal power plants shall control H₂S emissions not more than 200g/GMW-Hr.
- Best available control technology for air emissions and liquid discharges. Compliance with air and water quality standards is required.
- Emission limit of Nickel Carbon shall not exceed 0.5mg/Ncm.
- Urban Area means a poblacion or central district of cities of municipalities having at least 50,000 population, or twin political subdivision with contiguous boundary which essentially form one community whose population is more than 50,000 inhabitants. Inside these centers or population are some scattered industrial establishments.
- Industrial Area means a well-defined, exclusive land use area in various stages of development that are primarily established for industrial subdivisions, manufacturing and other industry mixes with provision for common support infrastructures, facilities and services such as roads, water supply, power supply, communication systems, housing, storm drainage, sanitary sewerage systems, industrial wastewater

treatment facilities, etc. These areas which are usually from 200 to 500 hectares in sized a registered with the HLURM or any other duly authorized government entities as industrial estates, parks of area. Export processing zone also fall under than urban or industrial area.

- i. Other Areas means all areas other than an urban or industrial area.
- j. Other Stationary Sources (particulates) means a trade, process, industrial plant, or fuel burning equipment other than thermal power plant, industrial boilers, cement plants, incinerators, smelting furnaces.
- k. Provisional guideline.
- l. Other Stationary Sources (sulfur oxides) refers to existing and new stationary sources other than those caused by the manufacture of sulfuric acid and sulfonation process, fuel burning equipment and incineration.

Source: Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999, Draft Implementing Rules for Stationary Sources (July 2000).

Section 15.3 - Air Quality Management Prohibition

Inasmuch as local government shares with the national government the responsibilities for maintenance of ecological balance, it shall be the prime duty of the Sangguniang Bayan and Local Chief Executive (Mayor) to manage the compliance to atmospheric standards prescribed in DENR A.O. 14, Series of 1993 by way of establishing prohibitive acts which will caution people from violating this ordinances as follows:

- a. All motor vehicles emitting or discharging air pollutants at levels greater than the acceptable pollutants concentration standards prescribed in this code.
- b. All commercial and industrial establishments operating without or with defective air pollution control device as required by the DENR.
- c. All commercial and industrial establishments emitting or discharging air pollutants at levels greater than the local acceptable pollutant concentration.
- d. All applicable industrial establishments who failed to submit the PCO's End of Year Annual Environment Management Report to MENRO encompassing all environmental pollution monitoring result on format consistent with the Environmental Performance Success Indicator for Air Pollution GTESP Form No. 4) on the date agreed between MENRO & PCO's.
- e. Use of prohibited harmful substances such as CFC's and Halons.
- f. Burning of municipal solid waste, hazardous substances, and biomedical waste.
- g. Smoking in designated non-smoking areas.
- h. Hauling of uncovered construction materials containing fine particles like sand, gravel and similar materials with dust.
- i. All activity that cause foul smell and nuisance to community.

Section 16 - Noise and Vibration Management Standards - shall be established in order to protect public health and welfare against nuisance caused by excessive noise and vibration, the Sangguniang Bayan and the Local Chief Executive in accordance with the DENR standards approved the establishment of levels for noise pollution which will be the basis of the MENRO in setting appropriate measures both for mobile and stationary devices such as vehicles, construction and digging equipment, stationary engines, factories, pub houses, restaurants, karaokes and amusement parks. The General Trias

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Environmental Strategic Plan aim of achieving the target of "non one is complaining by the daily life noise" is believed to be possible under the general framework for noise and vibration management and control as follows:

1. Promotion on the use of proper noise reduction materials or gadgets, preventive equipment maintenance.
2. Close monitoring of noise and vibration inducing operations or activities.
3. Establishment of green buffer zone and/or fence of adequate height as sound barrier.
4. Enforcement of laws on noise and vibration generation.
5. Granting of local tax incentives on adoption of natural thick vegetation between permanent non-conforming use.

Section 16.1 - DENR Standards on Noise and Vibration Level

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARD FOR NOISES IN GENERAL AREAS (PD 984, SEC. 78)

Category of Area	Daytime	Morning & Evening	Night time
Class A-A	50 db	45 db	40 db
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

- (1) The standards are applied to the arithmetic median of at least seven readings at the point of maximum noise level.
- (2) The division of the 24-hour period shall be as follows:

Morning	-----	5:00 am to 9:00 am
Daytime	-----	9:00 am to 6:00 pm
Evening	-----	6:00 pm to 10:00 pm
Nighttime	-----	10:00 pm to 5:00 am

Measurement of noise level can be done by the MENRO by using the sound level meter that meets the specification of the American National Standard Institute (NSI) or other specifications accepted by the DENR. The method of measurement of noise can be done using the prescribed standard of Sec. 79, PD 984 (Noise Pollution Control).

- (3) Class A-A - shall refer to section or contiguous area primarily used for institutional areas including home for the aged.
 Class A - shall refer to section or contiguous area primarily used for residential purposes.
 Class B - shall refer to section or contiguous area primarily used for commercial areas.
 Class C - shall refer to section or contiguous area primarily used for light industrial areas.
 Class D - shall refer to section or contiguous area primarily used for heavy industrial areas.

Section 16.2 - Noise and Vibration Management Prohibitions

Inasmuch as the noise pollution control is already devolved to local government by DENR last January 1, 1992 in compliance to the Local Government Code of 1991, the municipality is now obliged to implement management prohibitions as follows:

- a) Noise developed by an activity shall not exceed those that are specified in Sec. 78 of PD 984 as adopted and its class.
- b) Failure to install noise pollution devices as required by

issued Environmental Compliance Certificate.

- c) Excessive vibrations that cause structural defects on adjoining structures and discomfort to people near the vicinity.
- d) Unauthorized use of sirens.
- e) Failure to secure permit for noise generating activities or failure to follow guidelines of issued permit.
- f) Failure to adopt measures to mitigate noise pollution and excessive vibration as contained in national permits.

Section 16.3 - Noise Standards for Construction Activities

1. The maximum noise level that shall be allowed from specific construction activities 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

2. The foregoing standards shall apply to the following construction activities:

Class 1 - Work which requires pile drivers (excluding manual type), file extractors, reveting hammers or combination thereof. This classification does not include work in which pile 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 kw or more). Air compressor 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 or more cubic meters) and/or asphalt plants (limited to those with mixer capacity of 200 kgs. or more). Batching plants for the making of mortar are excluded.

Section 16.4 - Noise and Vibration Management Prohibitions

Inasmuch as the noise pollution control is already devolved to local government by DENR last January 1, 1992 in compliance to the Local Gov't. code of 1991, the municipality is now obliged to implement management prohibitions as follows:

- a) Operation of sound reproduction devices
 1. To attract attention to any performance, show sale, display or merchandise in connection with any commercial or business enterprise including those engaged in the sale of audio or video equipment records or tapes, in front or outside of the business building, place or premises, abutting or adjacent to a public street, part or place or in or upon any vehicle operated, standing or being in or on any public street, part or place from any stand, platform or other structure or on boat, or the public streets, park or places except the incidental sound for which a permit has been issued.
 2. To make noise emanating from the sound reproduction

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device, while on railroad or any public conveyance, audible to another person.

3. To create unnecessary noise, except when the noise is a result of the operation of use of any claxon or airhorn installed in a motor vehicle to signal eminent danger, or of any stream whistle attached to any stationary boiler to give notice of the time to start and stop work or to signal imminent danger.

- b) Animal Noise - No person shall permit an animal or pet, including birds, under his control to cause unnecessary noise.
- c) 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, except when such activities are for the purpose of avoiding disasters or other emergency, preventing danger to human lives.
- d) Handling Containers and Construction Materials - No person shall handle, transport or cause to be handled or transported in any public place, any container or construction materials in such a way to create unnecessary noise.
- e) Exhaust Noise - No person shall cause a permit the discharge into the open air of the exhaust of any steam engine, diesel engine, internal combustion engine or similar device, as to create UNNECESSARY NOISE IN EXCESS of 90 db measured in acceleration at 10 meters distance.
- f) Noise Emission near school, hospital, courts - No person shall cause or permit the creation of any unnecessary noise through the use of any device on any street adjacent to any hospital, school or court of justice.
- g) Failure to install appropriate noise reduction devices or system or any mitigating measures as required in the DENR clearance of municipal permit.

Section 17 - Land Resources Management Standards - shall be established for the efficient, utilization, renewal of land and land based resources within its territorial jurisdiction. The municipal land shall refer to the territorial property of the municipality based on existing legal records available for its control and management. The municipal land resources shall refer to all terrestrial, subterranean and all geological features and land masses of the public domain and private domain within the municipal boundary which includes flora and fauna, minerals and aquatic resources that exist upon it. This section shall cover all transformation of land uses that may arises from agricultural land, settlements, marginal forest, mineral land and all other uses that may arise on the course of land development. It shall be the policy of the municipality to achieve the balance socio-economic growth with the environment. The pressure exerted by socio-economic growth in terms of rapid population, basic food requirements, shelters and the diminishing land resources which affected the environmental capacity to restore to its original value shall be the main focus of setting management standards in this code. It is the land resources which dominate the total composition of the municipal environmental resources and so it is only thru and correct to establish more standards and laws that will stop destroying our land resources which in turn improve the stability of a balanced social, economic and environment demand. The imposition of current national and local policies applicable to the present setting shall be adopted but not limited to the following:

1. General Trias Comprehensive Land Use Development Plan
2. Sangguniang Bayan Authority to Reclassify (based on Sec. 20

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a-c, RA 7160)

3. Ecological Solid Waste Management Act RA 9003
4. Water Code of the Philippines PD 1067
5. Sanitation Code of the Philippines PD 856
6. Urban Housing & Development Act RA 7279
7. Municipal Ordinance 1-95
8. Provincial Ordinance 005-2004
9. General Trias Environmental Strategic Plan (2004-2013)
10. Toxic Substances & Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act RA 6969)

In order to attain efficient land resources management in the municipality, the following standard requirement shall be implemented by the government with the support of its constituents as follows:

- a) The General Trias Comprehensive Land Use Development Plan shall be the sole basis for the municipality in the appropriation of present and future land uses.
- b) The Sangguniang Bayan per authority granted under the RA 7160 must reclassify lands in accordance to guidelines prescribed by law and must be consistent to the current General Trias Comprehensive Land Use Development Plan.
- c) The proper siting of solid waste management disposal area, transfer area, processing area, and pick-up area for different barangays and businesses must be consistently defined and governed by Aug. 3, 4, & 5 (RA 9003).
- d) The use of easement should be limited on to what is prescribed in Art. 5.1, PD 1067.
- e) Land development in real estate project shall be governed by latest HLURB Subdivision Standards (PD 957; BP 220; EO 648) and local laws (Provincial Ordinance 005-2004; Municipal Ordinance 1-95).
- f) The Zoning Ordinance shall be enforced as regulatory measures for managing growth and development as described in Sec. 2, Art. 1, Municipal Ordinance 3-99.
- g) The regular monitoring thru the use of Environmental Performance Indicators of the General Strategic Environmental Plan will be implemented by the GTEMB.
- h) The adoption of polluters pay principle.
- i) The implementation of incentives and disincentives.
- j) The creation and adoption of Municipal Environmental Symbol as an Indicator of Biodiversity.
- k) The creation of inter-local cooperation for joint environmental projects.
- l) The speculation of land for investment shall be controlled.
- m) The promotion of environmental awareness and citizen suits.

Section 17.1 - Land Use

The Proposed Land Use Plan of General Trias, Cavite was approved per SB Resolution 03-99 and shall be the guiding principle in managing land development as follows:

Land Classification	Area (Ha.)	%Share
Northern Mixed-Use Development Area	575.51	6.46%
Greater Poblacion Area	456.55	5.13%
Agricultural Development Area	3,378.56	37.94%
New Residential Development Area	702.67	7.89%
Southern Mixed-Use Development Area	2,435.86	27.35%
Tourism-Oriented and Recreation Area	889.42	9.99%
Existing Built-up Areas w/in Agricultural Development Area	467.44	5.25%
TOTAL	8,906.00	100.00%

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Section 17.2 - Land Management Prohibition

In order to strengthen the mechanism of protecting our land and land-based resources from further deterioration due to land pollution and from any abuses of mishandling of the land and land-based resources, the following prohibited acts shall be considered violation of Municipal Environment Code.

- a) Land development of all forms without permit from the municipality.
- b) Reclassification of lands beyond the authority except on provision granted by the Office of the President.
- c) Encroachment into public land that includes parks, road right-of-way, preservation areas, protected areas, watersheds, and pocket forested areas.
- d) Illegal disposal of pollutive, toxic, and hazardous waste on land.
- e) Illegal quarrying/mining without municipal clearance.
- f) Illegal disposal of untreated liquid waste thru percolation.
- g) Habitual land speculation leading to unproductive land and idle land.
- h) All operating land developers and/or project owners who failed to submit the PCO's End of Year Annual Environmental Management Report to MENRO encompassing all Environmental Pollution Monitoring Result or format inconsistent with the Environmental Performance Success Indications (GTESP Form 2, 5, 6, 7) on date agreed between MENRO and PCO's or Project Engineer.

Section 18 - Biodiversity Management Standards - shall be implemented by the municipality to manage and control the continuous loss of some important physical and natural environmental attributes of our municipality. the objective of this provision is to maintain ecological balance by protecting, preserving, or conserving our limited land resources and all species that exist on it. With a number of species from plants to animals that have already come into extinction due to exploitation, pollution, and habitat destruction as presented in the General Trias Environmental Strategic Plan, the following management policies and standards shall be implemented as a guide for the municipal government with the support of its constituents as follows:

1. Proclamation of Land or Sites as preservation area, watershed, and sanctuaries.
2. Creation and adoption of Municipal Environmental Symbols as an Indicator of Biodiversity.
3. Promotion of Environmental Awareness and citizen suits.
4. Promotion of eco-tourism as a strategy in protecting preservation areas and sanctuaries.
5. Monitoring and inventory of flora and fauna.
6. Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment for projects of high magnitude for local concern.
7. Granting of incentives for eco-tourism project.

Section. 18.1 - Proclamation of Sites as preservation area, watershed, and sanctuaries.

The preservation of the most ecologically diverse area of the municipality shall be implemented in order to continuously prevent the loss of environmental heritage of this areas. The existence of different bird, species, fishes, shellfish and reptiles found in the areas of Bgy. Alingaro, Panungyanan, Javalera, Biclatan, Manggahan and San Francisco are the basis for declaring the area as reservation or refuge areas for birds, fishes, crustacean and anthropod. The river

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system of Halang and Pulongan River is found to be the cleanest among the river system of the municipality which provide water supply for irrigation downstream. Hence extra effort for protection of this waterways is very important. The continuous planting of different varieties of plants will cause for the attraction of more animals to exist. Reforestation along easement and open spaces shall be implemented to promote habitat formation for different animal species aside for supporting the development of watershed in these barangays. Pollution monitoring, development control mechanism and administrative remedies shall be instituted for effective protection of preservation areas.

Section 18.2 - Creation and Adoption of Municipal Environmental Symbols as an Indicator of Biodiversity.

The Municipal Tree - Acacia

A genus of woody plants (family Leguminosae) of warm regions having pinnate leaves and white or yellow flower clusters. The typical acacia tree is an evergreen that reaches a height of 100ft. (30m) and has a trunk measuring 3 to 7 feet (0.9 to 2m) in diameter at the base. The leaves in many Australian members being reduced to Phyllodes - a light to moderate greenish yellow that is redder and less stronger than liqueur green-called also weld.

The centennial acacia tree at the from of Gen. Trias church was planted by Gen. Mariano Trias when he arrived from exile according to history. The wood is easy to work and takes a beautiful finish. This tree can easily grow and propagate in this municipality.

The Municipal Plant - Bamboo

A large woody plant having hollow stems that attain a diameter of five to six inches and are so hard and durable as to be used for furniture, cooking utensils, and structural framing. The smaller stalks are being used (as for walking sticks and flutes) and the young shoots utilized as food (labong, where the original name of Gen. Trias, which is Malabon, came from). A variable color averaging a grayish yellow, old ivory, and light to moderate yellowish brown.

The Municipal Flower - Ilang-Ilang

A medium-sized to rather large tree, the branches somewhat drooping. Leaves oblong-ovate, apex acuminate, base usually rounded 12 to 20 cm long, usually slightly pubescent beneath. Flowers very fragrant, greenish, soon turning yellowish, pendulous, their pedicels 1 to 2.5 cm long, elongated in fruit. Sepals ovate, pubescent. Petals somewhat pubescent, lanceolate, 4 to 6 cm long, 0.5 to 1 cm wide. fruit fleshy, oblong-cylindric, green or olivaceous, 2 cm long.

Very commonly cultivated all the year, the flowers being distilled in large quantities for the valuable perfume-oil known as Ilang-Ilang.

The Municipal Fish - Tilapia

Mouthbreeder, a group of aquarium fish of the family Cichlidae in the genus Tilapia, native of Africa. Cichlids are noted for their complex mating and breeding behavior, and different species exhibits different ways of caring for their eggs and young. When the female is ready to spawn, the male scoops out a nest area about 12 inches in diameter. Later the female helps in building the nest. After the eggs are laid, they are picked up and kept in the mouth of the male,

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hence, the common name. The eggs hatch in the male's mouth, and by the fourteenth day of immature young (larvae) are usually released. The fish is commonly found in all rivers and irrigation canals. Its reproduction is greatly affected by the decreasing quality of water and habitat to live. It is a food source of people living near the waterways and its fishing practice must be managed.

The Municipal Fruit - Mango

Mangifera indica, member of the cashew family (Anacardiaceae), one of the most important and widely cultivated fruits of the tropical world, considered indigenous to eastern Asia, Burma, Assam State of India. The tree is evergreen, often reaching 15 to 18 meters (50-60ft.) in height and attaining great age. Leaves are lanceolate, up to 30 cm (12 inches) long; the flowers, small, pinkish and fragrant are borne in large terminal panicles (loose clusters). They are polygamous; i.e. some have both stamens and pistils, other stamens only. Mangoes are a rich source of vitamins A, C, and D.

The Municipal Bird - Maya

The sparrow is one of the most widespread and familiar bird in the world. All the sparrows' eggs are white variously mottled with brown. For their size, they have short incubation period of 11 to 12 days, and the young sometimes leave the nest successfully after a further 11 days. This rapid turnover, and their readiness to feed the young on virtually any kind of insect food available, allows them to have two, three, or even four broods, thus this bird can help the farmer to reduce insect that harms the farmers' crop.

The Municipal Animal - Carabao

One of the most seen animal in the municipality, also known as swamp buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis carabensis*). This animal appears to be light gray to gray in color with white hairs muzzle on the front view, horn shape forms approaching semi-circle, with white stripes on ventral part of the neck and white or whitish hair stockings from knees to the hoofs. Most of these animals have 48 in number of chromosomes and 58 fundamental number (NF) and these chromosomes have relative sizes of metacentric and longer. The existing number of 597 heads based on Livestock Survey of MAO dated December 31, 2003 must be protected as this provide alternative source of livelihood aside from providing assistance to farmers during planting seasons.

At present, farmers used to crossbreed this carabao with the same family but different characteristics known as Murrah or Riverine Buffalo (*Bubalus Bubalis*). They believe and have tested that this crossbreeding will result on rapid carabao population growth and increased milk production.

The Municipal River - Malabon River

Extending from north to south of the municipality with 20 km length and approximate width and depth of 35m and 10m, respectively. This is the site of the three river monitoring station where transition of development is taking place. Butas Dam and Prinza Dam are two of the major irrigation dam that can be found in this river which supply water for the vast riceland area of the municipality. Malabon River (Rio Grande or Bacao River) is a Class C river which is the most polluted river of this municipality.

Municipal Environmental Month - June 1-30

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Every sixth month of each year, the municipality will celebrate its own Municipal Environment Month for days. The highlights of celebration will be attuned to the national and local thrust of the government with emphasis on the implementation of Gen. Trias Environmental Strategic Plan. The public with the support of the private institutions, non-governmental organizations and other entities existing in the municipality are required to support this undertaking. The month of June which is start of rainy season is the best month for tree-planting and is also the start of school season wherein students can support its promotion.

Section 18.3 - Biodiversity Management Prohibitions

The imposition of prohibitions are based on approved Environmental Strategic Plan of this town as follows:

- a) Illegal cutting of trees in all areas of public and private domain w/o exemption clearance from MENRO.
- b) Illegal hunting of animals using electrocution, chemicals and shooting.
- c) Poaching and smuggling of animals on designated protected areas for birds and reptiles sanctuaries.
- d) Destruction of animals and plants habitat caused by adjoining real estate land development.
- e) Encroachment into easement along waterway.
- f) Illegal quarrying on protected areas.
- g) Illegal use of unregistered power saws for cutting trees.
- h) Burning of terrestrial plants outside the limit prescribed by the GTEMB and/or MENRO.
- i) Slaughtering of water buffalo or carabao for food consumption.
- j) Harvesting of bamboo poles on all easement of the rivers and creek for commercial purposes.

Section 18.4 - Biodiversity Management Prohibitions

The imposition of prohibitions are based on approved Environmental Strategic Plan of this town as follows:

- a) Illegal cutting of trees in all areas of public and private domain without exemption clearance from MENRO.
- b) Illegal hunting of animals using electrocution, chemicals and shooting.
- c) Poaching and smuggling of animals on designated protected areas for birds and reptiles sanctuaries.
- d) Destruction of animals and plants habitat caused by adjoining real estate land development.
- e) Encroachment into easement along waterway.
- f) Illegal quarrying on protected areas.
- g) Illegal use of unregistered power saws for cutting trees.
- h) Burning of terrestrial plants outside the limit prescribed by the GTEMB and/or MENRO.
- i) Slaughtering of water buffalo or carabao for food consumption.
- j) Harvesting of bamboo pools on all easement of the rivers and creek for commercial purposes.

CHAPTER IV. Municipal Incentives and Disincentives for Environmental Activities

Section 19 - Municipal Incentives are measures granted to encourage greater participation of the individuals, communities, private organizations, and entities in the proper management of the environment. The principle dictates that those who exert effort to internalize the environmental cost as a part of their mission deserves

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to receive a return from the government. The municipal government provides the following incentives for entitlement as follows:

1. Citizen or any entities operating in the municipality shall be exempted in payment of municipal filing fees and other court fees for cases they filed against violations of Mun. Environment Code.
2. Barangay Councils are entitled to utilize their fund collected from environmental fines and penalties for any environmental projects.
3. Barangay Councils are entitled for annual financial and technical assistance for infrastructure projects from the municipality if it hosts a waste management facility in their respective area.
4. Private entities are granted exemption from real property tax for all equipment installed for pollution control.
5. Accredited non-government organizations and volunteers are entitled for financial and technical assistance when their focus areas are in environmental awareness campaign and pollution monitoring.
6. The Mun. Gov't. can act as a guarantor for any proposed privately owned environmental pollution control facility project to any funding institutions subject to Sangguniang Bayan approval.
7. Business establishment adopting its own waste segregation and waste processing facility in accordance to the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act are exempted from payment of municipal garbage fees.
8. Business establishments utilizing compressed natural gas as a major source of energy for their production facility or as an end-product for sale to market are entitled to tax exemption to be defined by the Sangguniang Bayan.
9. Business establishments involved in food service utilizing 100% paper material or any material coming from paper pulp for food packaging and food serving are entitled to tax exemption to be defined by the Sangguniang Bayan.

Section 20 - Municipal Disincentives are considered form of economic instrument geared toward the prevention of the occurrence of pollution problem. It shall not only constitute imposition of fines and penalties for any violation committed on any provision of this code but also required to bear the cost of pollution to the public and to the environment. The municipal government shall imposed the following sanctions against juridical person, organization or entities violating certain provisions of this environmental code:

1. Lifting of municipal incentives granted by the municipal government.
2. Compensation for the restoration due to environmental pollution.
3. Compensation for people affected by the environmental pollution.

The General Trias Environmental Management Board will decide whether these are grounds for imposition of municipal disincentives. All decisions are made in writing issued to parties involved and shall take effect immediately upon receipt of notice. The General Trias Environmental Management Board shall ask the assistance of DENR should the extent of compensation is very difficult to assess and when degree of pollution damage encompass different territorial boundaries. Compensation can be in the form of monetary support, goods and services.

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CHAPTER V - Establishment of General Trias Environmental Information, Education and Performance Indicator System.

Section 21 - Establishment of General Trias Environmental, Information and Education System - shall be established in order for the people to critically realize the environmental situations in order to appropriately mobilize local measures and effort effectively towards the desired objectives. This code mandated the municipality the following:

- a) The General Trias Environmental Management Board (GTEMB) shall be the prime local body to lead the information and education system of environment.
- b) The GTEMB and the Local School Board in coordination with the concerned government agencies NGO's and private institutions shall strengthen the integration of environmental concern in school curricula at all levels with particular emphasis on the theory and practice of environmental conservation thru actual exposure to present environmental situations.
- c) The GTEMB shall promote the active participation of its citizen, local organization and private enterprises in promoting environmental awareness environmental pollution monitoring.
- d) The GTEMB thru the Office of the MENRO shall keep all records pertaining to municipal environment profile open to public in order to promote transparency and develop trust of the people to government.
- e) The GTEMB shall determine the budget appropriation for this purpose for consideration by the Sangguniang Bayan.

Section 22 - Establishment of General Trias Environmental performance Audit - shall be done thru an adoption of systematic and integrated monitoring by GTEMB participated both by public, private, and non-government sector. The Environmental Performance Success Indicator, the term adopted for the monitoring activity shall be done at least twice a year from the month of January and July. The objectives of the audit or monitoring is to determine the success of the program, plan and project and identify the weaknesses that are incorporated in the course of implementation.

The nine (9) areas of concern for environmental monitoring as described in the General Trias Environmental Strategic Plan (GTESP) shall be implemented using the prescribed monitoring form and applicable standards at the time of assessment. The end result of the monitoring audit shall be kept open for public awareness and given to the top municipal officials for appropriate adjustment of decision needed on the implementation of the plan, policies, or program. As a result, new plans, policies and programs might arise on the table which will be the basis of revision of strategies of the plan or the environment code itself.

CHAPTER VI - Final Provisions

Section 23 - Authority to Impose Penalties - This municipality is specifically mandated by the Local Government Code to protect the environment pursuant to this mandate, the municipality is expressly empowered, through the enactment of local ordinances, to impose, appropriate penalties for acts which endanger the environment such as pollution, acceleration of eutrophication of rivers or ecological imbalance (RA 7160, Sec. 447 (a)(1)(vi). The barangays are also empowered to enact ordinances as may be necessary to discharge the responsibilities conferred to them by law and to promote the general

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welfare of their inhabitants (RA 7160, Sec. 391 (a)(1) they are likewise vested with the same authority to impose penalties for acts that endanger the environment.

Section 24 - Accrual of Fines Collected - All fines collected from the violation must accrue in the local funds which is intended primarily for use in any of the approved municipal or barangay environmental projects for the restoration of the environment affected by the pollution or degradation.

Section 25 - Allowable Penalties - All penalties may be in the form of fines or imprisonment or both. Barangay, however, may only impose fines and in amount not exceeding One Thousand Pesos (P1,000) for violation of barangay ordinances (RA 7160, Sec. 391 (a)(14). The municipality will impose a fine not exceeding Two Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (P2,500) or an imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or both in the discretion of the court (RA 7160, Sec. 447 (a)(1)(iii)). The imposition of community service shall be promoted in all types of penalties, the length of which depends on the severity of the offense as approved and stated on the succeeding sections.

Section 26 - Administrative Sanctions - The municipality may impose sanctions other than the penal ones, for violations of local ordinances. The authority to impose administrative sanctions proceeds from the management and regulatory functions of LGU. The following sanctions of refusal to issue a permit, suspension, confiscation, or cancellation of such permits and incentives granted, declaration, and abatement of nuisance or payment of the cost of rehabilitation of polluted or damaged areas and resource. These sanctions will be imposed depending on the severity of the offense and the occasion of occurrence as approved and stated on the succeeding sections. All government officials and officials of government agencies concerned who fail to comply with and enforce rules and regulations promulgated relative to this ordinance shall be charged administratively in accordance with RA 7160 and other existing laws, rules and regulations.

Section 27 - Liabilities of Corporation, Partnership, or Alien - The offense committed by a corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity duly organized in accordance with law, the chief executive officer, president, general manager, managing partner, or such other officer-in-charge shall be liable for the municipal government of the offense penalized under this code. If the offender is an alien, he/she shall be dealt with the same penalties upon conviction of the municipal court and may be endorsed to the Bureau of Immigration for possible deportation proceedings.

Section 28 - Matrix of Fines and Penalties for all Prohibitive Act - It shall be just to consider the adoption of gradual imposition of fines and penalties based on severity of offenses but not to exceed what is allowed under the Local Gov't. Code. All prohibitive acts as mentioned shall not be limited only to what is being described in this code and shall be expanded based on legal measures approved thereafter.

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PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

- a) Reprimand c) Penalty (Fee/Imprisonment)
b) Community Service d) Sanctions

	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE	FOURTH OFFENSE
Water Source & Wastewater Disposal Prohibitions: Sec. 13.3 (a)	a	c-1	c-2, d	
(b)	a	c-1	d	
(c)	d			
(d)	c-2	d		
(e)	c-1, d	c-2		
(f)	a	d		
(g)	a	c-1	c-2	
(h)	a	b	c	
(i)	a	c	d	
(j)	a, b, c	b, c-1	b, c-2, d	
(k)	a, b	b, c-1	b, c-1, c-2	
(l)	a, b, c	a, b, c-1	c-2, d	
(m)	a, b, c	c, d		
(n)	a, b	b, c-1	c-2, d	
(o)	a	c-1	c-2, d	

Water Source and Wastewater Disposal Prohibitions
Penalties and Sanctions

- Section 13.3a First Offense violators must attend the seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO.
- Section 13.3a Second offense violators must pay an amount not exceed P1,000 as penalty to local government on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3a Third offense violators must pay an amount not exceed P2,500 as penalty or imprisonment of one week and/or suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3b First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO.
- Section 13.3b Second offense violators must pay an amount not exceed P2,000 as penalty to local government on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3b Third offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment used as an accessory to violation committed on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3c First offense violators must demolish his/her built structure or face eviction and confiscation of construction materials used.
- Section 13.3d First offense violators must pay not exceed P2,500 as penalty to local gov't. on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3d Second offense violators must face confiscation of equipment used as accessory to the violations committed and/or

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suspension or cancellation of the operation on discretion of the local court.

- Section 13.3e First offense violators must pay an amount not exceed P2,500 as penalty to the local government on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3e Second offense violator must face imprisonment not to exceed five days as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3f First offense violator from the municipal rank and file employee must faced administrative sanctions thru reprimand imposed by his/her superior and for GTWC to cancel issued permit and suspend operation upon receipt of notice respectively and pay the P2,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3f Second offense violators must faced cancellation of their right to operate water services and municipal rank and file employee will faced administrative sanctions if found guilty of negligence of duty.
- Section 13.3g First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation conducted by MENRO.
- Section 13.3g Second offense violators must pay an amount not exceed to P1,000 as penalty or face imprisonment not exceed three days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3g Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,000 to local government as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3h First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation conducted by MENRO.
- Section 13.3h Second offense violator must render 8 hrs. community service supervised by MENRO.
- Section 13.3h Third offense violator must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 or face imprisonment not to exceed two days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3i First offense violators must be informed to remove their structures along easement and attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO.
- Section 13.3i Second offense violators must face imprisonment for two days or pay P1,000 as penalty to local government on discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3i Third offense violators must face eviction from the property and/or confiscation of materials used in the illegal construction along river easement and canals on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3j First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or render community service to remove discharged pollutants supervise by MENRO and/or pay P1,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.

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- Section 13.3j Second offense violators must render community service to remove discharged pollutants supervised MENRO and/or pay P2,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3j Third offense violators must render community service to remove discharged pollutants as supervised by MENRO or serve in jail for five days and/or cancellation of the municipal permit granted, confiscation of harmful pollutants and/or suspension of operation on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3k First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or render community service to remove disposed garbage on waterways as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3k Second offense violators must render community service to remove discharged pollutants supervise by MENRO and/or pay P1,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3k Third offense violator must render 8hrs. community service to remove pollutants if possible as supervise by MENRO or face imprisonment for five days and/or must pay P2,000 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3l First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or must render two days community service to remove pollutants discharged as supervised by MENRO and/or must pay P2,000 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3l Second offense violators must attend seminar on conservation plan conducted by DENR and/or must render community service to remove pollutants discharge and/or must pay P2,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3l Third offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed one month and/or face cancellation of permit and/or revocation of municipal incentives granted and/or suspension of permit to operate until violators comply to environmental effluent standards as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3m First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or render 8hrs. community service on reforestation supervised by the MENRO and/or must pay P1,000 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3m Second offense violators must face imprisonment for one week and/or pay P2,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3n First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or render community service for waterways clean up supervise by MENRO.
- Section 13.3n Second offense violators must render community service for waterways clean up supervise by MENRO and/or must

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pay P2,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.

- Section 13.3n Third offense violators must face imprisonment for five days and/or cancellation of municipal incentives and/or confiscation of equipment accessory to the violations on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3o First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO as penalty.]
- Section 13.3o Second offense violators must pay P2,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 13.3o Third offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed five days and/or face cancellation of permit and/or revocation of municipal incentives granted and/or suspension of permit to operate until violators comply to environmental monitoring on the discretion of the court.

PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a) Reprimand | c) Penalty (Fee/Imprisonment) |
| b) Community Service | d) Sanctions (confiscation, cancellation of permit, suspension, etc.) |

	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE	FOURTH OFFENSE
Solid Waste Management Prohibitions: Sec. 14.1 (a)	a, b	b, c-1	c-2	
(b)	a, b, c-1	b-1, c-1	c-1, c-2, d	c-1, c-2, d
(c)	a, b	a, b, c-1	b-1, c-1, c-2	
(d)	a	c-1	c-1, d	
(e)	a, b	c-1	c-2, d	
(f)	a	c-1	c-1, c-2, d	
(g)	a, b-1	c-2, d		
(h)	a, b	c	c-1, c-2, d	
(i)	a	c-1, c-2	c-1, c-2, d	
(j)	a, b	c-1, c-2	c-1, c-2	d
(k)	a, b	c-1, c-2	d	
(l)	a, c-1	c-1, c-2	d	
(m)	a	c-1, c-2	d	
(n)	a	b	c-1, c-2	
(o)	a, c-1	c-1	d	

Solid Waste Management Prohibitions Penalties and Sanctions

- Section 14.1a First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or render community service in cleaning specific areas identified by MENRO on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1a Second offense violators must render community service in cleaning specific areas identified by MENRO and/or pay P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1a Third offense violators must serve in jail not to exceed five days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1b First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or render

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community service in cleaning areas identified by MENRO and/or pay P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

- Section 14.1b Second offense violators must render community service in cleaning areas identified by MENRO and/or pay P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1b Third offense violators must pay P1,500 as penalty or must serve in jail for two days and/or cancellation or suspension of any municipal permit granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1b Fourth offense violators must render community service in cleaning areas identified by MENRO and/or must pay P2,000 as penalty and/or confiscation or equipment accessory to violation and permanent closure of business operation and/or serve in jail for ten days on discretion of the court.
- Section 14.1c First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO with the barangay officials concerned and render 8hrs. community service by MENRO as penalty for violation on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1c Second offense violators must execute oath of undertaking to commit compliance to the prohibition of law and/or pay P500 and/or render 8hrs. community service supervise by MENRO on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1c Third offense violators must render two days community service supervise by MENRO and/or must pay P1,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed ten days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1d First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO.
- Section 14.1d Second offense violators must pay P500 for individual and P1,000 for entity as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1d Third offense violators must pay P1,000 for individual and P2,000 for entity as penalty and face confiscation of issued municipal permit to operate business and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1e First offense violators must execute oath of undertaking to commit compliance to the prohibition of the law and render community service supervise by MENRO on discretion of local court.
- Section 14.1e Second offense violators must pay P1,000 as penalty for violation on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1e Third offense violators must face administrative sanctions to be imposed by the Local Government Code of 1991. For individual or entity other than local government officials operating without prior permit from BSWMB or GTEMB, the violators must pay P2,000 fine and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on the discretion of the local court.

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- Section 14.1f First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO.
- Section 14.1f Second offense violators must pay P1,500 as maximum penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1f Third offense violators must pay P2,500 as maximum penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days and/or face cancellation and/or suspension of municipal permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted and/or confiscation of materials and equipment used as accessory to the violation on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1g First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation conducted by MENRO and render community service for 8hrs. supervise by MENRO.
- Section 14.1g Second offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed five days and/or suspension or cancellation of municipal business to operate as penalty for violation of this prohibition on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1h First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and render community service for 8hrs. under supervision of MENRO.
- Section 14.1h Second offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1h Third offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed ten days and pay not to exceed P2,000 as penalty and/or face cancellation or suspension of municipal permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment use as an accessory to the violation and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1i First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation conducted by MENRO.
- Section 14.1i Second offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed two days or pay the penalty not to exceed P1,000 on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1i Third offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed 15 days or pay the penalty not to exceed P2,500 on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1j First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and render 16hrs. community service as supervise by MENRO.
- Section 14.1j Second offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,000 as penalty and/or suspension or cancellation of municipal permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1j Third offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,500 as penalty and/or cancellation of municipal permit to operate and restoration of any environmental damages cause by the violation of the discretion of the court.

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- Section 14.1j Fourth offense violators must face confiscation of all equipment use as an accessory to the violation and cancellation of all privileges granted for the operation of the business and restoration of any environmental damages cause by the violation on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1k First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or render 8hrs. community service supervised by MENRO.
- Section 14.1k Second offense violators must pay a penalty not to exceed P2,000 as penalty or face imprisonment of not to exceed seven days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1k Third offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment use as an accessory to the violation committed and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1l First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or pay not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1l Second offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days on five days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1l Third offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment use as an accessory to the violation and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1m First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation conducted by MENRO.
- Section 14.1m Second offense violators must pay not to exceed P1,000 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed two days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1m Third offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1n Second offense violators must render 8hrs. community service related to solid waste segregation on supervision of MENRO.
- Section 14.1n Third offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,500 as penalty and/or face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 14.1o First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or submit documents for compliance to environmental management reporting and/or pay an amount of not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

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SB Member

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SB Member

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SB Member

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SB Member

Section 14.1o Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.

Section 14.1o Third offense violators must face suspension and/or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.

PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a) Reprimand | c) Penalty (Fee/Imprisonment) |
| b) Community Service | d) Sanctions (confiscation, cancellation of permit, suspension, etc.) |

	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE	FOURTH OFFENSE
Air Quality Management Prohibitions:				
Sec. 15.3 (a)	a,b	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(b)	a,b,c-1	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(c)	a,b,c-1	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(d)	a,c-1	c-1	d	
(e)	a,c-1	c-1	d	
(f)	a,b	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(g)	a	b	c-1	c-2
(h)	a	c-1	c-1	c-2
(i)	a	c-1	c-1	c-2

Air Quality Management Prohibitions Penalties and Sanctions

Section 15.3a First offense violators must submit his/her motor vehicle to qualified motor shop for maintenance and require to submit a passed remarks on air quality emission test and/or render 4hrs. community service related to air quality improvements supervise by MENRO.

Section 15.3a Second offense violators must pay not to exceed P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

Section 15.3a Third offense violators must pay not to exceed P1,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed three days on the discretion of the local court.

Section 15.3a Fourth offense violators must face confiscation of the motor vehicle and/or cancellation or suspension of business permit to operate if vehicles is primarily used as an equipment for the business on the discretion of the local court.

Section 15.3b First offense violators must be required to re-install an approve air pollution device or devices and/or require to attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or pay an amount not to exceed P1,500 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.

Section 15.3b Second offense violators must pay an amount of P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

Section 15.3b Third offense violators must pay P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed ten days on the discretion of

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SB Member

HERNANDO J. GRANADOS
SB Member

ARMANDO D. MAGSINO
SB Member

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SB Member

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SB Member

ALFREDO L. POZAS
SB Member

CARLEEN J. CAMPAÑA
SB Member

the local court.

• Section 15.3b Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of defective air pollution device and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3c First offense violators must attend seminar on air quality management conducted by MENRO or duly recognized training institutions and/or attend 8hrs. community service supervised by MENRO and/or must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on the discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3c Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3c Third offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment of not to exceed one week on the discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3c Fourth offense violators must face cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment producing air pollutants and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted for violations of the provision on the discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3d First offense violators must attend seminar on air quality management conducted by MENRO or duly recognized training institutions and submission of environmental management reporting and/or must pay an amount not to exceed P1,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3d Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3d Third offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on the discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3e First offense violators must attend seminar or air quality management specific to harmful substances conducted by MENRO or duly recognized training institutions and/or pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3e Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3e Third offense violators must face suspension and/or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of harmful substances and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted to operate on the discretion of the local court.

• Section 15.3f First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan related to air quality management conducted by MENRO and/or pay an amount of P750 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

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BAJANI B. FARIN
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GABRIEL J. CAMPANA
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SB Member

ANGELA S. MADRONA
SB Member

- Section 15.3f Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3f Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face two days imprisonment on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3f Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate, confiscation of equipment and device used for burning and/or suspension of municipal incentives granted discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3g First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan related to air quality management seminar conducted by MENRO.
- Section 15.3g Second offense violators must render 8hrs. community service related to air quality management to be supervise by MENRO.
- Section 15.3g Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3g Fourth offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed two days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3h First offense violators must attend air quality management seminar conducted by MENRO.
- Section 15.3h Second offense violators must pay not to exceed P1,000as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3h Third offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3h Fourth offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed two days on the discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3i First offense violators must attend seminar on air quality management conducted by MENRO.
- Section 15.3i Second offense violators must pay not to exceed P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3i Third offense violators must pay not to exceed P2,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 15.3i Fourth offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed two days on discretion of the local court.

RAYMUND B. PABIN
SB Member

CARLOS J. VINTURA II
SB Member

DIRETORIO P. TRINIDAD
SB Member

ALFREDO L. POJAS
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CARLOS J. CAMPANA
SB Member

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SB Member

HERNANDO N. GRANADOS
SB Member

ARMANDO D. MAGSIL
SB Member

AMELIA E. MADRONA
SB Member

- Section 16.4d First offense violators must attend seminar on noise and vibration management conducted by MENRO.
- Section 16.4d Second offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and/or must pay the amount not to exceed P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 16.4d Third offense violators must pay the amount not to exceed P1,500 as penalty or imprisonment not to exceed three days and/or face suspension or cancellation of municipal permit to operate and/or confiscation of noise inducing container or equipment or materials on discretion of the local court.
- Section 16.4e First offense violators must attend seminar on noise and vibration management conducted by MENRO.
- Section 16.4e Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 16.4e Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or fact imprisonment not to exceed seven days and/or face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 16.4f First offense violators must attend seminar on noise and vibration management conducted by MENRO.
- Section 16.4f Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed three days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 16.4f Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed seven days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 16.4g First offense violators must attend seminar on noise and vibration management conducted by MENRO and require to install appropriate noise reduction devices as required by law.
- Section 16.4g Second offense violators must pay an amount not exceed to P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed ten days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 16.4g Third offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed sixteen days and/or face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.

PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a) Reprimand | c) Penalty (Fee/Imprisonment) |
| b) Community Service | d) Sanctions (confiscation, cancellation of permit, suspension, etc.) |

	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE	FOURTH OFFENSE
Land Management Prohibitions:				
Sec. 17.2 (a)	a, c-1	c-1	c-1, c-2	d
(b)	a			

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SB Member

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SB Member

(c)	a	c-1, c-2	d	
(d)	a, b	c-1, c-2	d	
(e)	a, c-1	c-1, c-2	d	
(f)	a, b	c-1	c-1, c-2	d
(g)	a, b	c-1	c-1, c-2	d
(h)	a	c-1	c-1, c-2	d

Land Management Prohibitions Penalties and Sanctions

- Section 17.2a First offense violators must attend seminar on land resources management conducted by MENRO or must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2a Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2a Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face an imprisonment not to exceed two weeks on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2a Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of all equipment accessory to the violations committed and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2b First offense violators must attend seminar on land management resources and orientation of the Local Gov't. Code conducted by MENRO and DILG.
- Section 17.2c First offense violators must attend seminars on land resources management conducted by MENRO.
- Section 17.2c Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed seven days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2c Third offense violators must face eviction or transfer to approved settlement areas on the account of the violators on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2d First offense violators must attend seminar on land resources management conducted by MENRO and must render 8hrs. community service under supervision of the MENRO.
- Section 17.2d Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 or face imprisonment not exceed fourteen days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2d Third offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or face confiscation of equipment use as an accessory to the violations and/or face cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 17.2e First offense violators must attend seminar on land resources management conducted by MENRO and must pay an amount not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

PRIMITIVO S. PORTO
SB Member

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SB Member

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AMELIA P. MADRONA
SB Member

RAYANI B. PAFIN
SB Member

CARLOS S. YINIGRA II
SB Member

DEBETTO P. TERNIDAD
SB Member

ALFREDO L. POZAS
SB Member

CARLEEN J. CAMPANA
SB Member

• Section 17.2e Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2e Third offense violators must face suspension and/or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of derived resources and/or confiscation of equipment use as an accessory to the violations committed and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2f First offense violators must attend seminar on land resources management conducted by MENRO and must render 16hrs. community service under supervision of MENRO.

• Section 17.2f Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2f Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty on or face imprisonment not to exceed fourteen days on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2f Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or face confiscation of equipment use as an accessory to the violation and/or face cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2g First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO, imposition of idle land tax by Local Treasure and render 80hrs. community service related to conversion of land to a productive use under supervision of MENRO.

• Section 17.2g Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2g Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed ten days on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2g Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2h First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and require to submit the environmental reporting form in a prescribed format.

• Section 17.2h Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 on discretion of the local court.

• Section 17.2h Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed four days on discretion of the local court.

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ALBERTO L. LOZAS
SB Member

CARLOS J. CARRERA
SB Member

- Section 17.2h Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.

PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

- a) Reprimand
- b) Community Service
- c) Penalty (Fee/Imprisonment)
- d) Sanctions (confiscation, cancellation of permit, suspension, etc.)

	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE	FOURTH OFFENSE
Biodiversity Management Prohibitions:				
Sec. 18.4 (a)	a,b,c-1	b,c-1	c-2	d
(b)	a	c-1	c-1,c-2	
(c)	a	c-1	c-1,c-2	
(d)	a,b	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(e)	a	c-1	d	
(f)	a	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(g)	a,b	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(h)	a,b	c-1	c-1,c-2	d
(i)	a	c-1	c-2	d
(j)	a,b	c-1	c-1,c-2	d

Biodiversity Management Prohibitions Penalties and Sanctions

- Section 18.4a First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and render 8hrs. community service related to biodiversity improvement supervise by MENRO, require to secure permit to cut trees and must pay an amount not to exceed P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4a Second offense violators must render 8hrs. community service related to biodiversity improvement as supervise by MENRO and must pay an amount not to exceed P1,500 as penalty pay on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4a Third offense violators must face imprisonment not to exceed six days as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4a Fourth offense violator must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or municipal incentive granted and/or confiscation of equipment use as accessory to the violations committed.
- Section 18.4b First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO.
- Section 18.4b Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4b Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty of face imprisonment not to exceed two days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4c First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation related to biodiversity improvement

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RAYANI B. PARIN
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CARLOS S. VINIEGRA
SB Member

DEMETRIO P. TRINIDAD
SB Member

ALFREDO L. POZAS
SB Member

CARLEEN J. CAMPANA
SB Member

conducted by MENRO.

- Section 18.4c Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4c Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed ten days on discretion of the court.
- Section 18.4d First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO and must render 16hrs. community service related to biodiversity improvement as supervised by MENRO.
- Section 18.4d Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4d Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed fifteen days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4d Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment used as an accessory to the violations committed and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4e First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation related to biodiversity improvement conducted by MENRO.
- Section 18.4e Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4e Third offense violators must face eviction or transfer to approved settlement areas on the account of violators and/or face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or suspension or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4f First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan conducted by MENRO.
- Section 18.4f Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,000 as penalty on discretion of the court.
- Section 18.4f Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed fifteen days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4f Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment used as an accessory to the violations committed and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4g First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan related to biodiversity improvement conducted by MENRO and render 8hrs. community service related to biodiversity improvement supervise by MENRO.

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AMELIA P. MADRONA
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SB Member

CARLEEN J. CAMPANA
SB Member

- Section 18.4g Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4g Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4g Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipments use as an accessory to the violations committed on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4h First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan related to biodiversity improvement conducted by MENRO and/or render community service related to biodiversity improvement to be supervise by MENRO.
- Section 18.4h Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4h Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4h Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipment used as an accessory to the violations committed and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4i First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan related to biodiversity improvement conducted by MENRO and require to surrender the slaughtered animals to the local government.
- Section 18.4i Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,500 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4i Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4i Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of equipments use as an accessory to the violations committed and/or suspension or cancellation of any municipal support due to farmers and/or confiscation of equipments used as an accessory to the violations committed on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4j First offense violators must attend seminar on environmental conservation plan related to biodiversity improvement conducted by MENRO and/or render community service related to biodiversity improvement to be supervise by MENRO.
- Section 18.4j Second offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P1,000 as penalty on discretion of the local court.
- Section 18.4j Third offense violators must pay an amount not to exceed P2,500 as penalty or face imprisonment not to exceed five days on discretion of the local court.

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CARLOS S. VITERBA
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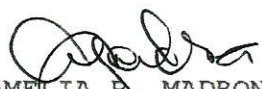
ALFREDO L. POZAS
SB Member

CARLEEN J. CAMPANA
SB Member

- Section 18.4j Fourth offense violators must face suspension or cancellation of business permit to operate and/or confiscation of bamboos and equipment used as an accessory to the violations committed and/or cancellation of municipal incentives granted on discretion of the local court.
- Section 19.01 - Separability Clause. If for any reason, any section or provision of this Ordinance shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid by competent authority, such judgment or action shall not affect or impair the other sections or provisions thereof.
- Section 19.02 - Applicability Clause. All other matters relating to the impositions in this Code shall be governed by pertinent provisions of existing laws and other ordinances.
- Section 19.03 - Repealing Clause. All ordinances, rules and regulations. Or part thereof, in conflict with, or inconsistent with any provisions of this Code is hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
- Section 19.04 - Effectivity.


This Code shall take effect fifteen (15) days from the date of its publication in any newspaper of general circulation.

APPROVED.

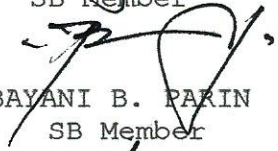

AMELIA P. MADRONA
SB Member

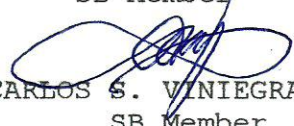

ARMANDO D. MAGSINO
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SB Member


CARMELITO B. NOCON
SB Member


PRIMITIVO S. PORTO
SB Member


BAYANI B. PARIN
SB Member



CARLOS S. VINIEGRA II
SB Member


DEMETRIO P. TRINIDAD
SB Member



ALEREIDO L. POZAS
ABC President


CARLEEN J. CAMPAÑA
SB MEMBER/SKF President

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


WENCESLAO P. CAMINGAY
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:


FERNANDO P. CAMPAÑA
Mun. Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

APPROVED:


LUIS A. FERRER IV
Municipal Mayor