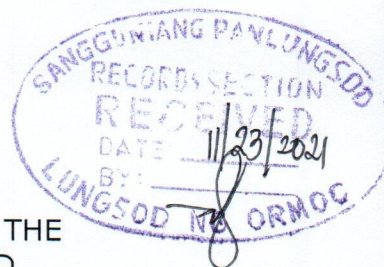


REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD
LUNGSOD NG ORMOC



EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE
FIFTEENTH SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD NG ORMOC HELD
AT THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD SESSION HALL,
ORMOC CITY HALL BUILDING
ON NOVEMBER 09, 2021

PRESENT:

Leo Carmelo L. Locsin, Jr.	City Vice Mayor & Presiding Officer
Roiland H. Villasencio,	SP Member, 1 st Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Tomas R. Serafica,	SP Member, Presiding Officer "Pro-Tempore"
Nolito M. Quilang,	SP Member, 2 nd Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Eusebio Gerardo S. Penserga,	SP Member
Jasper M. Lucero,	SP Member
Peter M. Rodriguez,	SP Member
Vincent L. Rama,	SP Member
Gregorio G. Yrastorza III,	SP Member
Lalaine A. Marcos,	SP Member
Esteban V. Laurente,	Ex-Officio SP Member, Chapter President, Liga ng mga Barangay ng Ormoc
Joan Marbie C. Simbajon,	Ex-Officio SP Member, Chapter President, Panlungsod na Pederasyon ng mga Sangguniang Kabataan ng Ormoc

ON LEAVE:

Benjamin S. Pongos, Jr.,	SP Member, Majority Floor Leader
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

WHEREAS, the 15th Sangguniang Panlungsod ng Ormoc was in receipt of an endorsement from the City Mayor dated January 20, 2021 for the revision and/or amendment of Ordinance No. 75, entitled, "THE 1999 REVISED SANITARY CODE OF ORMOC CITY AND SHALL HEREINAFTER BE REFERRED TO AS THE "SANITARY CODE", for it to conform to applicable laws and regulations;

WHEREAS, as explicitly provided under Sec. 15, Art. II, 1987 Philippine Constitution, "the State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them," the Local Government Unit of Ormoc (LGU-Ormoc) is a political subdivision mandated to assist the government in improving the health, safety, and the welfare of the people of Ormoc;

WHEREAS, Article XIII, Section 11 of the 1987 Constitution provides that "the State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential Goods, Health, and other Social Services available to all people at affordable cost";

WHEREAS, Section 16, Chapter II, Book I, Title I of R.A. No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, provides that "Every Local Government Unit shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate, or incidental for its efficient and effective governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare.";

WHEREAS, the United Nations affirms the fundamental human right to water and sanitation, stating that it is indispensable for leading a life in human dignity and a prerequisite for the realization of all human rights. This recognition calls upon States and international organizations to provide financial resources, help capacity-building and technology transfer to help developing countries to provide safe, clean, accessible, and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all;

WHEREAS, in order to have access to safe drinking water, some Filipinos depend on water refilling stations. According to the Pediatric Infectious Disease Society of the Philippines, the water provided by these private businesses may test negative for microorganisms, but containers still may contain bacteria due to unwell kept containers and improper sanitation procedures;

WHEREAS, in response to the immediate need to ensure the quality of drinking water, the Department of Health (DOH) presented the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water (PNSDW) to various stakeholders, embodied in the DOH Administrative Order No.10 series of 2017. The PNSDW prescribes the standards and procedures on drinking-water quality to protect public/consumer's health. It applies to all drinking-water services providers including government and private developers and operators, bulk water suppliers, water refilling station operators, and water vending machine operators; ice manufacturers; all food establishments, residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings that use/supply/serve drinking water; water testing laboratories; health and sanitation authorities; the general public and all others who are involved in determining the safety of public's drinking-water;

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the City to play an active role in ensuring all residents in Ormoc have safe and potable drinking water by implementing a comprehensive management program on water safety planning, including water quality surveillance, adoption of risk management strategies for the protection of water supply systems, and the use of appropriate tools and instruments to properly monitor and enforce quality drinking water standards;

WHEREAS, this proposed Ordinance seeks to repeal Article VII (Water Supply) of Ordinance No. 75 otherwise known as the Sanitary Code of the City. Copy of the said Article is attached herewith as ANNEX "A". Among others, this ordinance includes the Composition of the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee for this purpose, the said offices or agencies are hereby directed to coordinate among themselves to monitor other protective measures and to effectively implement this ordinance. It also requires the physical, bacteriological and general systematic chemical and over-all examination of water quality every two months. The result of such testing must be submitted to the city testing laboratory duly accredited by Department of Health (DOH) for appropriate action and to the consumers so that they will be properly apprised of the quality of the water they are consuming;

WHEREAS, this ordinance also aims to require all water service providers to secure a Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water issued by the City Health Department upon approval of the committee, also to comply with the sanitary requirements for the development of drinking water supply system, Water Safety Plan, Annual Water Quality Monitoring Plan and submit the same to the accredited testing laboratory for approval;

WHEREAS, a public hearing was conducted on October 11, 2021 in compliance of the legal requirement provided for in the Local Government Code;

WHEREAS, the passage of this ordinance is earnestly sought to immediately address drinking water quality issues for the protection of health and welfare of its constituents within its territorial jurisdiction as well as those who sojourn in its territorial jurisdiction of Ormoc City;

WHEREFORE, FOREGOING PREMISES CONSIDERED, on motion of SP Member Eusebio Gerardo S. Penserga, Chairman, Committee on Health & Sanitation, severally seconded by SP Members Tomas R. Serafica, Esteban V. Laurente and Joan Marbie C. Simbajon; be it

RESOLVED, to enact;

**ORDINANCE NO. 077
(Series of 2021)**

**AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING COMPREHENSIVE
MANAGEMENT QUALITY DRINKING WATER MONITORING
STANDARD SYSTEM IN THE CITY OF ORMOC AND
PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF,
THEREBY REPEALING FOR THIS PURPOSE ARTICLE VII
OF ORDINANCE NO. 75, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
"1999 REVISED SANITARY CODE OF ORMOC CITY".**

BE IT ORDAINED, by the 15th Sangguniang Panlungsod of Ormoc in Regular Session Assembled, That:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE - This Ordinance shall be known as "**2021 DRINKING WATER SAFETY ORDINANCE OF ORMOC CITY**".

SECTION 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY. -The City of Ormoc shall pursue a policy of ensuring the health and welfare of its constituents within its territorial jurisdiction as well as those who sojourn in its territorial jurisdiction through the provision of Ormoc City Drinking Water Safety Ordinance. Towards this end, the City shall promote the use of appropriate tools and instruments and control mechanisms, and adopt risk management strategies for the protection of the entire water supply system against contamination that will adversely affect human health. The City shall also implement a comprehensive management program on water safety planning including water quality surveillance that ensures the safety of drinking water including government and private developers and operators, bulk water suppliers, water refilling station operators, and water vending machine operators, ice manufacturers, all food establishments, residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings that use/supply/serve drinking water in all settings and ensure compliance with national standards for drinking water and other environmental laws affecting drinking water quality.

SECTION 3. DEFINITION OF TERMS. - The words and phrases used in this Ordinance are hereby defined as follows:

1. **Contamination** - refers to any alteration of the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological properties of drinking water resulting in the impairment of quality to make it unfit for drinking.
2. **Coliform Organisms** - any rod-shaped, non-spore-forming, gram negative bacteria capable of growth in the presence of bile salts, or other surface-active agents with similar growth-inhibiting properties which are cytochrome-oxidize negative and able to ferment lactose at either 35C or 37 C with the production of acid, gas and aldehyde within 24-28 hours.
3. **Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water (CPDW)** - a certification issued by the City Health Department and by the approval of the Local Drinking Quality Water committee certifying the potability and safeness of source drinking water for human consumption based on the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.

4. **Deep Well** – a well with depth greater than 20 meters constructed in areas characterized by aquifers or water-bearing formations generally located at a depth of more than 20 meters below ground surface.
5. **Disinfection** – water treatment processes designed to destroy disease-causing organism. The efficacy of disinfection is often assessed by measuring the coliform group of indicator organisms.
6. **Domestic Use/Purpose**– is the utilization of water for drinking, washing, bathing, cooking or other household needs, and for watering of home gardens or lawns or for bathing or cleaning domestic animals or pets.
7. **Doubtful Source** – a water supply facility or source that is subject to re-contamination (e.g. open dug well, unimproved spring, surface water).
8. **Dug Well** – a well normally circular or rectangular in shape, with diameter ranging from 1 to 1.5 meters. After the well is dug, it is necessary to put a lining made of permanent materials like masonry, brickworks of reinforced concrete which serve as protection against surface or outside contamination. An open dug well shall mean a well dug manually or mechanically to draw water by use of bucket or any container attached to a rope.
9. **Drinking Water Quality** – refers to the characteristics of drinking water in terms of physical, chemical, biological or radiological parameters by which the acceptability of drinking water is evaluated.
10. **Drinking Water Quality Management** – refers to a process of effectively utilizing all elements of drinking-water system to ensure availability of safe drinking water when needed by the target population.
11. **Drinking Water Quality Parameters** – refers to the physical, bacteriological, chemical, biological and radiological limits of the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water (PNSDW) to be measured or determined in drinking water to determine its safety which can be classified as follows:
 - (i) **Mandatory** – legally enforceable parameters that all drinking water service providers nationwide are required to test;
 - (ii) **Primary** – site-specific parameters which directly affect health through acute or chronic exposure and can be part of mandatory parameters;
 - (iii) **Secondary** – parameters that affect the acceptability of drinking water and can determine the operational conditions of the drinking-water system.
12. **Drinking Water Site Clearance** – refers to a permission issued by the Department of health (DOH) or its duly authorized representative allowing a drinking-water service provider to use a water source attesting it is free from pathogenic organism, toxic substances and pollutants.
13. **Drinking Water System** – refers to a system that involves water source, transmission, treatment, distribution, storage, and consumption of drinking water.
14. **Drinking Water Service Provider** – refers to any of the following company, agency or institution in-charge of operating a potable water supply system:

- (i) **Water District (WD)** - refers to the local corporate entity that operates and maintains a water supply system in one or more provincial cities or municipalities. It is classified as a government-owned and controlled corporation, existing under the authority of The Provincial Water Utilities Act of 1973 (P.D. 198, AS amended);
- (ii) **Private Water Utility** - refers to a local corporate entity that operates and maintains a water supply system in one or more provincial cities or municipalities managed by non-government institution;
- (iii) **Bulk Water Operator** - refers to a local corporate entity that develops a water source and sells water by volume to a water utility through pipe connection;
- (iv) **Water Peddler** - refers to a local corporate entity that sells water through water tank delivery mechanisms.
15. **Excessive Use**- refers to the extraction and/or use more than 5,000 cubic meters of water a month from a primary source or back-up/ secondary source for domestic use or purpose, or more than the volume authorized under the water permit if for purposed other than domestic use, or the use of a well as the primary source of water in where surface water is available, whether or not steady supply 24-hours a day.
16. **Establishment** - a collective term construed to include buildings and premises where retail water system product water or refilling station product water is being processed.
17. **Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)** - the detailed requirements governing plant construction and design, sanitary facilities and operations, equipment design and construction, production and process controls specific to the production and purification of water.
18. **Ground Water** - water within the earth contained by an impermeable layer that supplies wells and springs.
19. **Initial Examination**-The physical, chemical, and bacteriological examinations from newly constructed systems or sources of water.
20. **Ion- Exchange** - the reversible process in which ions are released from an insoluble permanent material in exchange for other ions in a surrounding solution; the direction of the exchange depends upon the affinities of the ion exchange for the ions present and the concentration of the ions in the solution.
21. **Level I (point source)** - a protected well or a developed spring with an outlet but without distribution system, generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered. A level I facility normally serves around 15 households.
22. **Level II (communal faucet: system or stand post)** - a system composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and communal faucet, generally suitable for rural and urban fringe areas where houses are clustered densely to justify a simple piped system. Usually, one faucet serves 4 to 6 households.

23. **Level III (waterworks system or individual house connections)** -a system with a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and households taps, generally suited for densely populated urban areas.
24. **Local Health Authority** – a government official or employee responsible for the application of a prescribe health measures in a local political subdivision. It is the provincial governor, city or municipal health officer
25. **Local Health Officer** – provincial, city or municipal health officer.
26. **MPN (Most Probable Number)** – a statistical method of determining microbial populations. A multiple dilution tube technique is utilized with a standard medium and observations are made for specific individual tube effect. Resultant coding is translated by mathematical probability tables into population numbers.
27. **Potable Water/Safe Drinking Water** – water that is free of microorganisms or disease producing bacteria (pathogens). In addition, the water should not possess undesirable taste, odor, color, levels of radioactivity, turbidity or chemicals and it should pass the standards of the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water. Intended for human consumption or for use in food preparation.
28. **Public or Private Water Supply System** – a government or private owned system for the provision of potable water for human consumption. The water system could either be of Level I (point source), Level II (communal) or Level III (waterworks) type. The system includes any collection treatment, storage and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection thereto: and b) any collection, pre-treatment, or storage facilities not under the control of the operator of the system which are used primarily in connection with such system.
29. **Periodic Examination** – Water from existing sources is subject to bacteriological examination as often as possible but the interval shall not be longer than six months.
30. **Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water (PNSDW)** – refers to the numerical values of physical, chemical, biological, microbiological or radiological parameters which are used to evaluate the quality of drinking water in the Philippines.
31. **Refilling Station** – another term for a retail water system (**RWS**) establishment.
32. **Refilled Water or Product Water** – source water that has undergone additional processing and the product of multi-stage purification technology (filtration, ion-exchange treatment, post carbon polishing, distillation, ultraviolet sterilization, reverse osmosis, air filtration, ozonation or other DOH-approved technology) and complying with the standard parameters and value for refilled water quality of retail water system or refilling station.
33. **Refilled Water Container** – food-grade quality container for the containment of processed drinking water from retail water system of refilling station establishment.
34. **Refilled Water Dispenser** – an equipment used for the processed drinking water either as a coin-operated machine, a monetary-driven equipment or manually operated machine.

35. **Retail Water System (RWS)** – refilled water being sold and placed in the refilled water container or in customer's containers in refilling station.
36. **Reverse Osmosis or Hyper Filtration** - a process for the removal of dissolved ions from water, in which pressure is used to force the water through a semi-permeable membrane, which will transmit the water but reject most of the other suspended and dissolved materials. It is called reverse osmosis because mechanical pressure is used to force the water flow in the direction that is the reverse of natural osmosis, namely from the dilute to the concentrated solution.
37. **Sanitary Engineer** – a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers (R.A. 1364) and who heads the sanitation division or section or unit of the provincial/city/municipal health office or employed with the Department of Health or its regional field health units.
38. **Sanitary Seal** – a mixture of cement and water placed in the annular space of the well casing and drill hole to seal space and about 3 meters deep to prevent the intrusion of water.
39. **Sanitary Survey** – an activity to inspect and investigate the existing environmental conditions around the water source which may affect the quality of the water.
40. **Sanitation Inspector** – a government official or personnel employed by the national, provincial, city or municipal government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the provincial/city/municipal health officer/sanitary engineer.
41. **Sanitary Clearance** – a clearance issued by the local health office to food or water delivery vehicles, mobile water tankers and similar vehicles, including its appurtenances that they comply with the design, construction, specification and other requirements of the City Health Department.
42. **Sanitary Permit** – the permission or certification in writing of the city/municipal health officer or in his absence, the chief or head of the sanitation division/section/unit that the establishment complies with the existing minimum sanitation requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree Nos. 522 and 856 and its implementing rules and regulations, and local ordinances.
43. **Shallow Well** – refers to a well, which has a depth of less than twenty-two (22) meters or one hundred (100) feet.
44. **Source Water** – water from approved source that is conveyed or distributed to the refilling station through the public or private water mains or water tankers, containers or reservoir.
45. **Subsidence** – falling, lowering or flattening out of the land elevation.
46. **Surface Water** – a mixture of surface run-off and ground water. Surface sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds and impounding reservoirs.
47. **Ultraviolet Light Sterilization** – the process of killing active bacteria and spores in water with the use of ultraviolet ray.
48. **Water Hauler** – any person, firm or company who transports, stores, delivers and operates equipment used to transport or deliver water for human consumption.

49. **Water Supplier** – any entity, government or private company, responsible for source development, water abstraction, treatment and distribution of water.
50. **Water Purification Device** – any DOH-certified equipment, apparatus, device or gadget whose purpose is to purify water, either for household, commercial or other uses.
51. **Well** – a manmade hole used for recovering ground water from the water bearing strata by digging, boring, drilling or by any other method.
52. **Well Driller** – an individual, partnership, corporation, cooperative and the like who undertake well drilling work or activities for the purpose of extracting ground water.

SECTION 4. NATURE AND SCOPE. – This ordinance shall apply to all public and private water supply system project planned by any government agency or instrumentality including government-owned or controlled corporations, private organizations, firms, individuals or other entities within the territorial jurisdiction of the City of Ormoc.

SECTION 5. PRESCRIBED STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES. – Standards for drinking water and their bacteriological, physical, chemical, and radiological examinations, together with the evaluation of results, shall conform to the criteria set by the National Drinking Water Standards. The treatment of water to render it safe for drinking before water is used, distributed or sold, and the disinfection of contained water sources together with their distribution systems shall be in accordance with procedures prescribed by the City Health Department.

SECTION 6. JURISDICTION OF THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. – The approval of the City Health Department is required in the following cases:

- 6.1. Sites of water sources before their construction** – any person, who intends to drill, construct, alter or repair water supply system, shall secure a Drinking Water Site Clearance from the local health authority prior to the start of the work. The approval of the application shall be based on the recommendations made by the local health officer after the conduct of the sanitary survey. The sanitary survey report shall contain all pertinent information concerning the water source and possible source of contamination.

Major water supply projects particularly of surface water source that are covered by the environmental impact assessment system are exempted from securing drinking water site clearance.

All water supply projects are required to secure an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) except Level II/Level I/water refilling station.

If the work on the individual water supply system failed to commence within six (6) months from date of issuance, the site clearance shall automatically expire.

- 6.2. Delivery of water to consumers from new or recently repaired water system-** Permit to deliver to consumers from new or recently repaired water systems shall be granted only if:
 - a. Final inspection by the local health officer proves that the water supply was constructed in accordance with submitted plans and specifications.

- b. The disinfection of the water supply system shall conform to Chapter II Water Supply section 3.3 – Water Disinfection of the IRR of PD No. 856.
- c. Results of laboratory analysis proved that the water quality meets the Philippine National Standards for Drinking-Water.
- d. The water supplier or the owner of the completed water supply system shall notify the local health officer the completed system.

6.3. Operation of water system after an order of closure was issued by the City Health Department – In cases when water supply is

found to be unsafe or unfit for consumption, the operator of the system shall be ordered to:

- a. Stop temporarily to make necessary corrections within a specified period.
- b. Provide substantial quantity and good quality of water to the affected consumers during the correction period. Failure to provide emergency water supply should be subject to fines and penalties.

A permission to re-operate from the local health authority upon the recommendation of the local health officer shall be given only when all defects have been corrected and the water found safe for drinking and domestic use.

6.4 Plans and Specification of Water Systems of Subdivision and Projects prior to the Construction of Housing Units thereat:

- 1. To obtain approval for the construction of any water supply system, the applicant shall submit the plans and specifications of the proposed system. Plans and specifications shall be prepared by a registered civil/sanitary engineer, the seal, signature and registration number of the engineering firm shall be imprinted on each sheet of the plan.
- 2. An engineering report of feasibility study of the new system shall be submitted with or prior to the submission of the plans and specifications.
The report coverage shall include the following items.
 - 2.1 Statement of the problem or problems.
 - 2.2 Present and future areas to be served, with population data.
 - 2.3 The source, quantity and quality of water.
 - 2.4 Present and estimated future maximum and minimum water quantity demands.
 - 2.5 Description of the treatment, equipment and capacity of units.
 - 2.6 The type of water treatment, equipment and capacity of units.
 - 2.7 Basic design data, pumping capacity, water storage, and flexibility of system operation.
 - 2.8 Adequacy of facilities concerning volume/quantity and pressure in the whole system.
 - 2.9 Cost estimate of the facilities and source of funds for the project.
 - 2.10 Sustainability and maintenance.
- 3. For subdivision having groundwater source, report on the estimated specific yield of the aquifer and other results of the pumping tests shall be submitted together with the borehole logs.
- 4. Two (2) sets of all plans and drawings shall be submitted which:
 - 4.1 Indicate location of all facilities pertinent to the specific project.
 - 4.2 If phase constructing is anticipated, the overall plan shall be presented, though a portion of the construction is approved.
 - 4.3 A plan of the subdivision or other housing projects to be served.

5. All subdivisions and housing projects should have their own water supplies for drinking connected to the public water supply system. If the public water supply system is not available and sufficient, the developer shall provide for an independent water supply system within the subdivision project. Minimum quantity requirement shall be 150 liters per capita per day.

6.5 Certification of the Potability of Drinking Water – No public water system shall be allowed to operate without a certificate of potability issued by the Secretary of Health or his duly authorized representative. This certificate is issued only after the required examinations are performed and the quality of water from the system meets the requirements of the Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water.

SECTION 7. COMPOSITION OF THE LOCAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING COMMITTEE.

- A. **Monitoring Scheme** - The Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee shall oversee the operation of the water systems and the quality of water produced and distributed and to monitor the implementation of this ordinance.
- B. **Composition** – The Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee shall be composed of but not limited to:

CHAIRMAN	: Head of the City Health Department
MEMBERS	: Chairman Committee on Health and Sanitation
	ORWASA Superintendent
	City Planning and Development Officer
	City Environment and Natural Resources Officer
	City Engineer
	City Legal Officer
	EHS-Environmental Health Services Section
	Ormoc City Water Quality Laboratory
	Representative
	DOH Representative
	Regional/City Sanitary Engineer
	NGO Accredited Representative

The Committee may increase/decrease its membership, through a resolution for its purpose, provided that the members from NGO Association shall not be more than 10% of the total membership.

7.1 FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE – The Committee shall:

1. Endorse annual work and financial plan on water quality surveillance prescribe by the City Health Department to the Sangguniang Panglungsod;
2. Formulate local policies concerning the implementation of water quality monitoring program;
3. Initiate regular or immediate sanitary survey for contaminated waters supply sources;
4. Initiate regular collection and analysis of water samples as prescribed by laws or ordinance;
5. Approve measures to address water quality issues;
6. Review and approve location water sampling;
7. Approves the annual Water Safety Plan of water districts/water service providers;

SECTION 11. CERTIFICATION OF POTABILITY OF DRINKING WATER.

- No public/private water supply system shall be allowed to operate without a Certificate of Potability issued by the City Health Department. This certificate is issued only after the required examinations are performed and the quality of water from the system meets the requirements of the Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water.

- 11.1. Requirements** - The issuance of the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water shall be based on the following:
- a. Results of the water sampling and testing conducted by a DOH-accredited water analysis laboratory.
 - b. Reports and recommendation of the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee (LDWQMC).

11.2. Issuance of the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water (CPDW).

- a. The City Health Officer is hereby deputized by the Secretary of Health to issue Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water.
- b. The frequency of the evaluation and re-validation of the CPDW shall be in accordance with the standard interval or frequency of sampling specified in the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
- c. Fees for the certification shall be in such amount as set under Section 12 of this ordinance.

11.3. Grounds for Revocation of the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water:

- a. Non-compliance with maximum contaminant level set by the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water as shown in the result of most recent water analysis;
- b. The result of the water analysis was not evaluated and recommended by the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee;
- c. The laboratory where the water sample was submitted and analyzed is not a DOH-accredited laboratory;
- d. The Operational Permit was revoked/suspended earlier by the Regional Health Director;
- e. Other compelling reasons (e.g., false or misleading results or water analysis, etc.).

SECTION 12. CERTIFICATION OF POTABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FEES.

- For all newly/existing constructed drinking water supply shall pay the following fees prior to the issuance of CPDW.

For New Application	750.00 pesos
For Renewal	750.00 pesos

All water sources, owners of condominiums, apartelles/inns, hotels, motels, subdivisions and townhouses are required to obtain a Certificate of Potability of their water facilities annually.

SECTION 13. The monthly microbiological examination and semi-annual physical and chemical examination of water facilities shall be conducted by the Ormoc City Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory, Government-Operated Water laboratory or any private water laboratory duly accredited by DOH and duly recognized by the Ormoc City Health Department under the supervision of the Environment Health Services.

SECTION 11. CERTIFICATION OF POTABILITY OF DRINKING WATER.

- No public/private water supply system shall be allowed to operate without a Certificate of Potability issued by the City Health Department. This certificate is issued only after the required examinations are performed and the quality of water from the system meets the requirements of the Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water.

11.1. Requirements - The issuance of the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water shall be based on the following:

- a. Results of the water sampling and testing conducted by a DOH-accredited water analysis laboratory.
- b. Reports and recommendation of the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee (LDWQMC).

11.2. Issuance of the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water (CPDW).

- a. The City Health Officer is hereby deputized by the Secretary of Health to issue Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water.
- b. The frequency of the evaluation and re-validation of the CPDW shall be in accordance with the standard interval or frequency of sampling specified in the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
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- b. The result of the water analysis was not evaluated and recommended by the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee;
- c. The laboratory where the water sample was submitted and analyzed is not a DOH-accredited laboratory;
- d. The Operational Permit was revoked/suspended earlier by the Regional Health Director;
- e. Other compelling reasons (e.g., false or misleading results or water analysis, etc.).

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SECTION 13. The monthly microbiological examination and semi-annual physical and chemical examination of water facilities shall be conducted by the Ormoc City Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory, Government-Operated Water laboratory or any private water laboratory duly accredited by DOH and duly recognized by the Ormoc City Health Department under the supervision of the Environment Health Services.

Private water laboratories are required to submit the following requirements for their recognition:

- a. Certificate of Accreditation from DOH;
- b. Sanitary Permit for the current year; and
- c. Current Business Permit.

The annual report shall be posted to consumers every twelve (12) months through electronic-media, hand delivery, posting, or other methods approved by the City Health Department.

SECTION 14. CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT. – A drinking water service provider shall furnish its customers an annual report on the quality of the drinking water it provides and the contaminants, if any, found therein.

The annual report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Information on the source of the water distributed;
- b. Enumeration of primary parameters indicated by the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water (PNSDW);
- c. Maximum contaminant level indicated by PNSDW;
- d. Current treatment techniques utilized by the drinking water service provider;
- e. Monitoring procedures utilized by the drinking water service providers;
- f. Level of contaminant in the water system within the years;
- g. Any contaminant for which there has been a violation of the maximum contaminant level during the year concerned, and a brief statement in plain language regarding the health concerns that resulted in the regulation of the contaminant, as provided by the department;
- h. Information on the levels of unregulated contaminants identified by the department;
- i. A statement that the presence of contaminants in the drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water poses a health risk and that more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the department;
- j. Measures that may be adopted by the consumers to keep their water supply free from contamination.

The annual report shall be posted to consumers every twelve (12) months through electronic-media, hand delivery, posting, or other methods approved by the City Health Department.

SECTION 15. REQUIRED MEASURES FOR THE OPERATOR OF THE WATER SYSTEM IN CASE WATER IS FOUND OR DECLARED UNSAFE FOR DRINKING.

When water from a particular water system is found or suspected to be unsafe for drinking, the following are the measures to be taken:

- a. The City Health Officer shall direct the operator/ owner of the water system to immediately stop the operation of the part of the water distribution system that was detected to be hazardous for human consumption;
- b. Within twenty-four (24) hours from notice that water if/he/she is distributing is not fit for consumption, the operator/ owner shall submit to the City Health Department, the water supplier's contingency plans for such situation;
- c. The City Health Department shall convene the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee that will determine and assess:

- I. The status of the drinking water and the precautionary measures that should be done by the public during the crisis;
- II. The limited usage of the water being supplied (e.g for bathing, washing clothes, watering plants, washing cars, etc.);
- III. Safety of the water for consumption.

Upon notice of the directive described in the preceding paragraph from the City Health Department, the operator/owner of the water system shall:

- a. Not make any unauthorized declaration(s) of the quality of the drinking water to the public without prior clearance from the City Health Department or the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee;
- b. Assume the obligation of print and media expenses in the pronouncement of the situation to the public;
- c. Institute immediate repair of the affected portion/s of the water supply system to the end that it is able to provide substantial quantity of drinking water to the consumers;
- d. Conduct complete disinfection of the affected portion of the water system and collect water samples for laboratory analysis;
- e. Submit reports to the City Health Department as to the repairs(s) undertaken;
- f. Resume operations only upon clearance from the City Health Department with the concurrence of the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee and the re-issuance of the Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water by the City Health Officer.

SECTION 16. MONITORING OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

- 16.1 The City Health Department shall cause the monitoring of the operation of the drinking water supply system and the quality of drinking water produced and distributed within the system through the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee.
- 16.2 Report from the water supplier of the following shall be obtained and reported to the Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee:
 - a. Description of the vertical and horizontal extent of the source aquifer using existing data that will be used to define the recharge area of the aquifer;
 - b. Report on any additional improvement or construction of the spring or well, installation, surface catchment and intake structures;
 - c. Watershed survey of the recharge area or zone of influence of the water source that identifies and evaluates actual and potential sources of contamination which shall be updated every three years, including any reported discharge that may affect the source;
 - d. A plan for special monitoring of any significant contaminant source and the appropriate corrective measures to protect the water source.
 - e. Regular monitoring of quality of water supplies.

SECTION 17. WATER RETAILERS AND REFILLING STATIONS, ICE PLANTS AND ICE TRADERS. Any person engaged in the trade and distribution of purified and/or mineral water or in the operation of ice plants or in the sale of ice is required to comply with the following conditions:

- 17.1 Submit for inspection water samples for laboratory test every month upon demand by Sanitation Inspectors. The said demand shall be done during random inspections to be conducted by the City Health Department. The samples shall be placed in sterile containers to be provided by the owner of the establishment concerned and shall be sealed with the use of a masking tape. The said masking tape shall be signed by the Sanitation Inspector and by the employee of the establishment who collected the water sample;
- 17.2 Make available all the materials needed in the purification and/or purified water processing to the Sanitation Inspector who will conduct an on-the-spot inspection;
- 17.3 Plant operator or persons directly involved in the management or supervision of refilling station shall undergo a 40-hour basic certification course on ecology, hydrology, microbiology and parasitology, water demand and treatment, sanitary chemistry, plumbing, public health engineering, hazard analysis critical control point, and environmental laws conducted by the City Health Department and the City Water Testing Unit;
- 17.4 All water retailers and refilling stations are required to secure a Certificate of Water Potability issued by the City Health Department. It shall be the obligation of the City Health Officer to issue certification to the retailer/owner as to the potability of the water sold by the establishment;
- 17.5 The supply of ice must come from the ice plants with Sanitary Permit. In storing and transporting ice, measures shall be taken to protect the ice from sources of contamination.

SECTION 18. RETAIL WATER SYSTEM.

18.1 QUALITY OF REFILLED PRODUCT WATER.

- 1. **Complete Results of Water Analysis** from DOH-Accredited Laboratory, analyzed and noted by a government employed Sanitary Engineer of the DOH or the LHO; results complying with the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.

Parameters	Initial Examination	Periodic Examination
Bacteriological	Not more than one month old	Not more than one month old
Physical	-do-	Every six(6) months
Chemical	-do-	-do-
Biological	-do-	Once a year
Radiological	-do-	Upon the advice of DOH/LHO

18.2 SANITARY PROCESSING AND OPERATION PROCEDURES.

- 18.2.1 Protection of Product Water:
 - 1. Product water protected from all contaminants.
 - 2. No room or space used in connection with the purification of water, handling, capping, sealing, storage, sale, etc.:
 - a. Used as sleeping quarter.
 - b. Directly connected to a toilet.
 - c. Animals is kept.
 - 3. Person not directly involved in the water processing not allowed in the service spaces (including children).

4. No display or storing or sale of other items (groceries, dry goods, cosmetics, etc.) other than the RWS materials.
5. Filling of containers with water without hand contact.
6. Empty containers and refilled containers placed in slated platform with height of 20cm.

18.2.2 Water Purification Process:

1. Plans and specifications of the water purification signed and sealed by a license Sanitary Engineer (RA 1364).
2. Design was environmentally sound, ecologically safe, cost efficient, based on the characteristic of source and the available water purification technology.
3. Water processing constructed/installed as per approved design and operation. No-by-pass in any of the operations.
4. Air filtration included in the multi-stage water purification process.
5. Product water No Residual of Disinfectant.
6. Parts of the equipment (cartridges, membranes, pumps, etc.) used, replaced as per manufactures' requirements.
7. Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan, GMP and appropriate water quality monitoring program being implemented in all the CCPs of the water processing.
8. Product water complying with the PNSDW.

18.2.3 Filling and Capping:

1. Filler not located adjacent to windows or openings.
2. Filler thoroughly cleaned and sanitized in-placed and/or disassembled for cleaning and sanitizing before being used.
3. Using DOH-approved cleaning solution or process.
4. Using DOH-approved sanitizing solution or process.
5. Filler thoroughly rinsed internally and externally with product water every after-filling operation.
6. Rim of container when filling pointed directly to the water-dispensing nozzle during filling.
7. Refilled containers immediately capped after filling.

18.2.4. Containers, Caps and Dispensers:

1. Only EHS-DOH-certified containers, caps and water vending machines or water dispensers (any model, with or without cooler or heater) allowed for use by the refilling station.
2. Use of "Sanitary Cap" or other DOH-approved caps (disposable) for every 5-gallons bulk water container.
3. 3½ - Gallons water containers and 5-gallons- Bulk water containers provided with handle or "ears" or carrying strand attached to the bottle.
4. During deliveries, bulk water containers carried only with the use of container's grabber or handler.
5. All water vending machines or dispensers using the bulk water container provided with "Sanitary Dispenser Shield" or equivalent DOH-approved apparatus, if provided.
6. Dispenser placed in public places, other than food establishments, with Sanitary permit from the LHO.

18.2.5 Washing and Sanitizing:

1. All containers and caps from customers and for delivery thoroughly washed and sanitized by the establishment (RWS) before refilling them with water.

2. No Residual of disinfectant, oxidant or sanitizer in all the containers and caps.
3. Only DOH-approved cleaning solution or process used.
4. Only DOH- approved sanitizing solution or process used.
5. Product water used for rinsing.
6. Adequate draining of containers and caps employed.

18.2.6 Storage of Water:

1. Design, specification and location of tank/sump/reservoir before its construction/installation shall be reviewed and approved by local health office.
2. Steel Tanks:
 - a. DOH-certified water steel tanks; made of non-toxic materials, durable, corrosion-resistant, non-absorbent, smooth, easily cleaned surface.
 - b. Soldering joint per approved DOH materials and procedure.
 - c. Provided with manhole/opening, drainpipe, vermin proofed vent and inlet and outlet pipes.
3. Concrete Sumps, Tanks, and Reservoirs:
 - a. Tested for water tightness.
 - b. Internal construction materials approved by the LHO.
4. All water storage facilities cleaned and sanitized at least once a month:
 - a. Refilled Water in Containers.
 - b. Container with refilled water stored in a separate storage room.
 - c. Storage of refilled water not beyond 24-hours holding time.
 - d. Refilled water in containers awaiting delivery shall be stored in cool room temperature (26°C-28°C) and relative humidity of 60%.
 - e. Refilled water shall be stored in a dry environment away from chemicals and solvents (e.g. household cleaning products, gasoline, paint thinners) and other toxic materials and contaminant.
 - f. Refilled water containers shall be stored in slated platform with a height of 20cm from the floor to allow air circulation and easy cleaning.

18.2.7 Transport of Product:

1. A Sanitary Clearance shall be required for every refilled water delivery vehicle. The clearance shall be posted in all delivery vehicle.
2. All deliveries of refilled water, in so far as the containers and vehicles are concerned, shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the local health office having jurisdiction on the area of origin.
3. All refilled water containers to be transported shall be properly arranged, crated or boxed and the containers properly capped and protected from contamination.
4. All vehicles shall be kept clean, and no substance capable of contaminating the product water shall be transported in such a manner as to permit contamination.

5. All delivery vehicles shall be enclosed and should have a roof to see to it that the quality of water being transported is not exposed to contaminants, pollutants, and direct heat of the sun. Product should be maintained at room temperature (25°C-28°C) during delivery.

18.3 SANITARY STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS.

18.3.1 Location:

- a. The establishment shall be located in areas or zones designated by existing laws or local ordinances.
- b. The establishment shall be at least twenty-five (25) meters away from direct sources of pollution.
- c. The site shall not be subject to flooding. In areas where frequent flooding occurs, the establishment shall be designed in such a manner that the water purification process will not be contaminated by flood water.

18.3.2 Plans and Specifications:

- a. The plans and specifications of the retail water system or refilling station establishment shall be signed and sealed by a privately practicing licensed sanitary engineer and submitted to the local health office for review and approval.
- b. The design, construction and specification of delivery vehicles, mobile water tankers or bulk water tankers shall be submitted by the applicant to the local health office for approval. On-site visitation, where necessary, shall be conducted by the local health office.

18.3.3 Plant Construction and Design:

1. All refilling stations provided with refilling and selling room, enclosed water purification room, container washing and sanitizing room, separate storage room for empty and refilled containers, source water storage facility and toilet room.
2. Room/Facility Area Allocation:
 - a. Refiling & Selling Room - 9.50 sqm (min.).
 - b. Water Purification Room - 3.10 sqm per person (clear of all equipment).
 - c. Container Storage Room (separate for empty and filled Containers) - sufficient area per approved plan.
 - d. Source Water Storage Room Facility - sufficient space to allow free movement during inspection.
 - e. Office Space - 1.77 sqm per person (clear of all furniture and equipment).
 - f. Change room - per toilet structural requirement.
 - g. Toilet Room - per toilet structural requirement.
 - h. Parking Area (optional) - 30 sqm plus 10 sqm for each additional car.
3. No room or space shall be used in connection with the purification of water, handling, capping, sealing, storage, sale and other related activities which is at any time used as a sleeping quarter or directly involved in the process, including children, shall be allowed in these service areas.

4. It is strictly prohibited for RWS or refilling station establishments, particularly in the water processing, refilling and selling rooms, to conduct other business (e.g. selling grocery items, dry goods, cosmetics, etc.) or allow to display or store their items in the establishment other than the RWS materials.

No substitute for the above-mentioned area allocations.

18.3.4 Construction of Premises:

1. Floors:

- a. Constructed of impervious, non-skid easily materials.
- b. Adequate graded and drained.
- c. Close-type floor drain provided in store selling area.

2. Walls:

- a. Internal surface-smooth, even, non-absorbent and easily cleaned materials.
- b. Painted or finished light with colored materials.
- c. All angles between floor and walls rounded off to a height of 7.62 cm.
- d. All angles walls and ceiling sealed.
- e. Walls of and other rooms subject to wetting constructed f impervious materials to a height not less than 2 m from the floor.

3. Ceilings - constructed of smooth, non-absorbent surfaces.

4. Doors - self-closing, tight fitting with smooth and non-absorbent surfaces.

5. Lighting - all rooms provided with 20 foot-candle (215.20 lux) illumination intensity.

6. Ventilation: Each personnel shall be allotted a room volume of at least twelve (12) cubic meters.

1. When only natural ventilation is provided, all rooms shall have a window opening of at least 10% of the floor area.

2. In the absence of effective natural ventilation, mechanical ventilation with airflow from a clean area and discharge in such manner as not to create nuisance, shall be provided with the following:

- a. Air-conditioning Unit - provide 1.5 HP (6,000 BTU/hr) air-conditioner for every 50 cubic meter room volume.
- b. 25.40-cm diameter blower fan per 35 cubic meter room volume.
- c. Air circulated in the room of the establishments shall be supplied through air inlets arranged, located and equipped so that the personnel and customers are not subjected to air velocities exceeding 1.02 meter per second. Not less than three (3) changes of air per hour shall be provided.

7. Change room:

- a. All refilling water station establishment shall provide a changeroom and suitable lockers or other facilities for the orderly storage of clothing and personal belongings of employees and where personnel could change from their street clothes before working and vice versa. It is prohibited to have any clothing, including gowns and aprons, in other places in the establishment except in the places abovementioned.

- b. The facilities shall be so situated and arranged that there is no contamination of refilled water.
- c. No clothing, gowns aprons, etc. placed in other rooms or areas other than the facilities mentioned
- d. Separate change room for establishment employing more than 5 or more employees of either sex.
- e. Changeroom shall be cleaned and disinfected at least once a week, or more frequently as may be necessary.

18.3.5 Toilet Facilities:

- 1. Adequate and clean toilet facilities provided to employees of refilling station:
 - A. 5-29 employees – 1wc for men & 1wc for women.
 - B. 30-49 employees – 1wc & 1 urinal for men & 2wc for Women.
 - C. 50-99 employees – 2wc & 1 urinal for men and 2wc for women.
 - D. For every 100 – up – 1 fixture for every 50 employees.
- 2. Toilet room completely enclosed, properly lighted (10 foot-candle or 107.6 lux) and ventilated (25% of floor area or exhaust fan provided connected to the lighting switch for windowless toilet).
- 3. Refilling station employing less than five (5) personnel provided connected to the lighting switch for windowless toilet).
- 4. Toilet plan approved by the LHO as recommended by the SE:
Minimum space requirements:
 - a. Water closet – 1.50 sqm.
 - b. Urinals – 1.11 sqm.
 - c. Shower – 1.11 sqm.
- 5. One (1) service sink or one (1) curved cleaning facility equipped with floor drain provided.

18.3.6 Hand Washing Facilities:

- 1. Adequate and clean hand washing facilities provided to employees of refilling stations:
 - A. 5-29 employees – 1 lavatory for men & 1 lavatory for women.
 - B. 30 -40 employees – 2 lavatories for men and 2 lavatories for women.
 - C. 50-99 employees – 3 lavatories for men and 3 lavatories for women.
- 2. Wash-hand basins shall be provided and installed in convenient location and as near as practicable to where the person for whose use they are provided.
- 3. Minimum space requirement – 1.11 sqm.
- 4. Refilling station employing less than 5 personnel provided with one hand washing facility.
- 5. There shall be adequate supply of soap, nail brush, hand cleaner/sanitizer and clean towels or other suitable hand-drying facilities.
- 6. Handwashing lavatory shall not be used for purposes other than handwashing.

18.3.7 Sanitary Plumbing:

1. The plumbing system, water piping, connections, fittings and hoses conveying water constructed, installed and repaired with in accordance with the NPCP and the NBC (PD 1096).
2. Source water lines protected from contamination; no cross connection.
3. Water supply for the purification equipment protected from backflow and backpressure from in-machine water.
4. Air gap between the water supply inlet and flood rim of plumbing fixture, equipment or non-water equipment at least 2x the diameter of the water supply inlet or as per the NPCP.
5. All piping and fitting materials (metal and plastic) DOH-certified/approved.
6. Distribution system provided with isolation valves in branch lines or grid lines.
7. Appropriate control and regulating valves, backflow prevention and conditioning devices installed.
8. Water piping system designed on the basis of the pressure available in the locality.
9. No booster, pneumatic, pressure or other pumps connected to the main water line.

18.4 MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES:

1. No alteration, renovation additional construction, in any of the rooms/facility of the establishment without an up-to-date Building permit and an amended Sanitary Permit.
2. No alteration, addition, deletion or any change in the water purification process without an approved plan from the LHO.
3. Repairs of structural, plumbing and drainage carried out without delay.
4. Defective or damage receptacles, appliances, furniture or equipment discarded and replaced or repaired as required.
5. Rooms and premises maintained in tidy condition and free from accumulation of refuse and/or wet flooring.
6. Premises, equipment, furniture, etc. maintained in clean and sanitary condition.

18.5 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:

1. Indoor Storage Area and Receptacles – if located within the establishment, storage areas for refuse, recyclable, and returnable and refuse, recyclable, and returnable shall comply to the requirements of Sec. 4 – "Sanitary Requirements for the Segregation and Storage of Refuse/Solid Waste" of the IRR of Chapter XVIII, "Refuse Disposal" of the Code Sanitation of the Philippines, P.D. 856.
2. Outdoor Storage Surface – An outdoor storage surface for refuse, recyclables, and returnable shall be constructed of non-absorbent material such as concrete or asphalt and shall be smooth, durable and sloped to drain.
3. Outdoor Enclosure – if used, outdoor enclosures for refuse, recyclables and returnable shall be constructed of durable and easy to clean materials.
4. Receptacle for sanitary napkin provided in women's toilet room.
5. All refuse segregated at source, stored, collected, transported and disposed in a sanitary and approved procedure.

6. All refuse materials handled in such a manner as to avoid contamination of water.

18.6 DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS IN REFILLING STATION:

- 18.6.1 Operational Permit and Certificate of Potability when raw water source is from private water system (Level I).
- 18.6.2 Results of Validation water sampling – when raw water source is from public water system (Level III).
- 18.6.3 Plans and specification of water purification system.
- 18.6.4 Certificate of Training for the 40-hr basic certificate course for plant operator.
- 18.6.5 Health Certificate of employees.

SECTION 19. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

1. Drinking Water Site Clearance (local health office):
 - a. Application letter addressed to the local health office.
 - b. For waterworks, a copy of water permit issued by NWRB.
 - c. Sanitary survey (pre-requisite for the issuance of Drinking Water Clearance).
 - d. The amount of fees for the Water Site Clearance shall be P 200.00.
2. Initial permit ("Notice to Proceed") (Regional Health Office):
 - a. Copy of Drinking Water Site Clearance issued by the local health officer.
 - b. Engineering report and feasibility study.
 - c. Plans and specifications.
 - d. For review of SE at the Provincial Health Office and evaluation of SSE at the Regional health office.
 - e. Issuance of Initial permit by the Region.
3. Operational Permit (Regional Health Office):
 - a. Report of inspection of completed construction works and complete disinfection of the system by the local health office.
 - b. Report of inspection verifying the completeness of construction works and disinfection from the regional and/or provincial sanitary engineer.
 - c. Certificate of Potability together with the result of water sampling and testing conducted in a DOH accredited water analysis laboratory.
 - d. Issuance by the Regional Health Director upon recommendation of SSE.

SECTION 20. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OPERATION OF RETAIL WATER SYSTEM OR REFILLING STATION.

- 20.1 SANITARY PERMIT** – No person or entity shall operate a retail water system or refilling station for commercial purposes without securing a Sanitary Permit issued by the City Health Department. The following documents shall be submitted as requirements for the issuance of the permit:
- a. Operational Permit and Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water for retail water system or refilling stations where water is sourced from private water supply;
 - b. Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water for retail water system or refilling station where raw water is sourced from public water supply system. However, validation water samples shall be required to confirm that there is no cross-connection in the main lines and/or seepage from the water main.

20.2 NEW SANITARY PERMIT.

1. Any additional construction, alteration or renovation in the establishment or any alteration, addition or deletion or any changes in the water treatment process, which is not indicated in the approved-as-built design, shall require a new sanitary permit.

20.3 APPLICATION OR RENEWAL OF SANITARY PERMIT.

1. The application or renewal of the sanitary permit shall be filed with the City/Municipal Health Office having jurisdiction over the establishment.
2. Existing water refilling stations operating before the issuance of this ordinance shall be evaluated by the local health office and shall be required to conform to this ordinance before the renewal or issuance of the Sanitary Permit.
3. The sanitary permit shall be issued only upon compliance to sanitary requirements for at least a satisfactory rating of the establishment and its product quality.

20.4 NOTING OF PERMIT- If there is a change in ownership of the establishment, the new owner shall apply at the City Health Department within fourteen (14) working days to have such change noted in the records and sanitary permit and shall pay the corresponding fee in respect of such noting.

20.5 VALIDITY OF PERMIT- The sanitary permit shall be valid on the day of issuance until the last day of December of the same year. Unless otherwise revoked, and shall be renewed every beginning of the year, thereafter.

20.6 REVOCATION/SUSPENSION OF PERMIT- Upon the recommendation of the local health officer, the sanitary permit shall be suspended or revoked by the local health authority upon violation of this ordinance.

20.7 POSTING OF PERMIT - The sanitary permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place of the establishment for public information and shall be available for inspection by the authorized health and regulatory personnel.

20.8 RECORD OF SANITARY PERMIT.

- a. The City Health Department shall keep a record of all establishments that have been issued sanitary permit and renewal thereof.
- b. Record shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by any authorized officer of the Department or the local government unit concerned.

SECTION 21. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER VENDING MACHINES AND DISPENSERS:

- 21.1 No person shall operate a water vending machine or dispenser for commercial purposes without securing a sanitary permit from the City Health Department.
- 21.2 The local health office may in writing, exempt establishments from securing a separate sanitary permit for the water vending machine or dispenser when the same is located inside a food establishment. The class of vending machine shall be specified in the exemption form.
- 21.3 Commercial water vending machines or dispensers located in all public/private places establishments shall not be exempted from securing sanitary permit.
- 21.4 Water vending machines or dispensers shall be registered only in the name of the operator.

- 21.5 A refuse receptacle shall be located adjacent the vending machine or dispenser.
- 21.6 Vending machines shall be so designed that practically all parts, including the nozzles, can be cleaned and sanitized daily.
- 21.7 No vending machines or drinking water dispensers shall be sold or placed for household or commercial purposes without a certification from the City Health Department.

SECTION 22. REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONNEL.

22.1 HEALTH CERTIFICATE:

- 22.1.1 No person shall be employed in any water refilling station, delivery vehicles, water tankers and bulk water tankers, and other establishments processing, dispensing or selling water without an up-to-date health certificates issued by the local health officer. The certificate shall be issued only after the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations.
- 22.1.2 The health certificate (EHS Form 102-A or B) shall be clipped in the upper left front portion of the employee's while working and during deliveries of water.
- 22.1.3 The health certificate shall be renewed at least every year or as often as required by local ordinance.
- 22.1.4 Health certificates are non-transferable.

22.2 PERSONAL HYGIENE AND PRACTICES.

- 22.2.1 All personnel of the establishments including delivery and transport personnel shall observe good personal hygiene.
- 22.2.2 Personnel shall wear uniform or clean working garments (street clothes shall not be considered as working garments) and hair restrain for those who are handling the refilled water.
- 22.2.3 Washing of hands and arms before working shall be observed. Such washing shall be repeated during working shift and after smoking, visiting the toilet, coughing or sneezing into hands, or as often as may be necessary to remove the contaminants.
- 22.2.4 Using, chewing or smoking tobacco in any form while processing, selling or while in the equipment and container washing and disinfecting, is not allowed.
- 22.2.5 No person afflicted with a communicable disease or a carrier of such disease which includes boils or infected wounds, infected pimples, colds or respiratory infection, diarrhea or gastrointestinal upsets and other related illness, shall be allowed to handle the water processing and vending activities.
- 22.2.6 The operator of the establishment shall notify the city health officer when any employee is known to have a notifiable disease.

22.3 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

- 22.3.1 Personnel working in the purification of water and those that are using chemical disinfectant shall wear the approved type of respiratory protection. All other personnel handling water (filling, capping, sealing, selling, etc.) shall wear a cough mask.
- 22.3.2 Personnel shall wear the approved type of safety glasses where the process is using unsealed UV light.



- 22.3.3 All personnel working in the water purification room shall wear water-resistant shoes like rubber or plastic boots, which shall only be worn inside such room.
- 22.3.4 Other personal protective equipment (e.g body, hearing, face, head, hand protection, etc.) may be required depending on the equipment, chemicals and other variations and conditions present in the establishment.

SECTION 23. WATER SOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

- 23.1 Public Water Supply (Water District, Community Water Supply, Rural Water Supply, Barangay Waterworks):
 - a. Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water (CPDW) issued by the City Health Department (CHD).
 - b. Results of the Validation Sample of Water from DOH-accredited laboratory (bacteriological, biological, physical, chemical and radiological); Date of sample not be more than one month old.
- 23.2 Private Water Supply System:
 - a. Operational Permit (OP) from the Regional Health Director, and
 - b. Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water (CPDW) from the City Health Department (CHD)
- 23.3 Water Tankers and Containers:
 - a. Copy of the requirements of "23.1a or 23.1b", depending on the source of water; and
 - b. Copy of Sanitary Clearance of water tankers and/or container.

SECTION 24. WATER SAFETY PLAN – All drinking water service providers shall develop water safety plans for their water supply systems, and ensure its implementation after its approval by the Department of Health. An approved water safety plan shall be valid for three years, unless suspended or sooner revoked by the department.

For this purpose, the City Health Department shall develop tools, standards and guidelines for water safety plan processes and support services.

SECTION 25. WATER HAULING PROTOCOLS. All persons engaged in the hauling and delivery of water to homes and business establishments shall strictly comply with the following protocol:

- 25.1 The hauling or delivery of contaminated or non-potable water shall be ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED. Only water drawn from sources previously approved by the City Health Department (CHD) as evidenced by a Sanitary Inspection Permit shall be delivered to homes and business establishments.
- 25.2 Each vehicle owned by a water hauler to be used or being used for the hauling of water shall be inspected separately and should bear a Sanitation Inspection Permit separate from the permit issued in favor of the water hauler and posted on his business establishment.
- 25.3 The Sanitation Inspection Permit to be issued in favor of each of the said vehicles shall be known as the "Water Hauler Sanitation Permit" or "WHSP". The WHSP shall be in the form of a sticker to be designed by the CHD containing security features that will keep it from being counterfeited. The sticker should also be large enough that it can be read from a distance of 10 meters to facilitate inspection. The sticker shall be posted on the rear end of the vehicle's water container.

- 25.4 The WHSP should be removed from the vehicle before a new/renewed permit can be posted on the vehicle.
- 25.5 The interior of the vehicle's water tank should be composed of, or lined with, food-grade non-corrodible material such as stainless steel, fiberglass, or plastic hoses, nozzles and other equipment used in the transport and delivery of water must also be constructed of food grade materials. All equipment must be maintained in good repair and kept in sanitary condition. The use of —pre-owned or second-hand equipment or tanks shall not be allowed except in the case of materials that have been used exclusively for hauling potable water.
- 25.6 Examples of food grade materials are as follows: Glass filled Noryl, Polyphenylene, Fiberglass-Reinforced Thermoplastic, Polystyrenes, Polycarbonates, Vinyl Chloride, Polypropylene, Ryton, Nylon, Glass filled Polycarbonate Sulfide, Neoprene Compound, Engineered Polymer, Thermoplastics, Stainless Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Brass, Gold, Silver, Ceramic carbon, Viton Elastomers, Santoprene, EPDM Elastomers, Silicon Carbide, Tungsten Carbide.
- 25.7 Bulk water tanks must be clearly and permanently labeled 'POTABLE WATER ONLY' (or similar wording approved by the City Health Department), in contrasting, highly visible letters at least 15 cms (6 inches) tall. The said label shall be posted or painted on both sides of the said water tank.
- 25.8 The following operational standards shall be complied with by water haulers operating in the City of Ormoc:
1. Appropriate measures must be taken to protect the water and its source, the storage tank, and all other equipment from contamination during filling, storage, transportation and delivery.
 2. Hoses and nozzles used for water intake or discharge shall be protected in such a manner that prevents them from becoming contaminated when not in use (i.e., threaded or clamped caps).
 3. All pump lubricants must be —food grade and should be among the lubricants approved by the Bureau of Food and Drugs (**BFAD**).
 4. Visual inspections must be conducted daily by employees of the water hauler who have been duly certified by the City Health Department (CHD) as having completed and passed the "**Water Handling and Purifying Course**" to be developed and implemented by the City Health Department following the date of effectivity of this Code to ensure access/fill hatch seals are in good repair and are providing a proper sanitary seal.
 5. Movable equipment such as nozzles should be cleaned and sanitized daily by using a solution of 100 mg/L household scent-free bleach in the sanitizing procedure.
 6. A written copy of the following procedure for emergency disinfection of equipment following a contamination incident (example: hose falling on the ground) must be permanently kept in the truck.
- 25.9 EMERGENCY DISINFECTION PROCEDURE FOR WATER HAULERS:
1. The following equipment **must** be in your vehicle **AT ALL TIMES**:
 - a. Household bleach (scent-free).
 - b. Covered, clean and sanitized plastic container at least 8 liters, approximately two gallons, in size or larger.
 - c. Measuring spoon for measuring bleach.
 - d. Personal protective equipment (i.e., goggles with side shields, appropriate gloves, appropriate apron or smock).
 2. Run potable water from the water truck through the hose, nozzle or other contaminated equipment to remove any visible dirt.

3. Fill plastic container with potable water from the water truck and thoroughly rinse (*) all visible dirt from the hose end, nozzle or other contaminated equipment. This procedure is only effective when visible dirt and soil can be completely rinsed off the piece of equipment prior to sanitizing. If the visible soil cannot be removed, the piece of equipment must be properly washed with detergent, rinsed and disinfected prior to use.
4. Discard the water and thoroughly rinse the plastic container with potable water from the water truck.
5. Fill the plastic container with potable water from the water truck to a level that will allow complete immersion of the contaminated equipment. It is a good idea to mark the levels of water that you may be using on your container. This allows direct filling without having to measure the water to determine the amount of chlorine to add.
6. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
7. Add chlorine bleach to create a 200 mg/L (ppm) solution. This requires approximately 1 teaspoon of bleach, or 5 ml, per liter of water. An eight-liter solution will require approximately 8 teaspoons, or 3 tablespoons or 40 mL of household bleach.
8. Completely immerse the equipment to be sanitized in the solution and allow a minimum of 2 minutes of contact time.

The equipment is now ready to use.

***Note:** Contact your local Sanitation Inspector if you have further questions - contact information available on-line at: chd.ormoc@yahoo.com

9. Water tanks and associated equipment that have been approved for water hauling shall not be used for any other purpose (i.e., hauling non-potable water), unless prior written approval has been obtained from the City Health Officer.
10. Tanks must be sanitized at least three times per year (any day in March, July & November) and immediately after any contamination incident or after a failed bacteriological water analysis.

SECTION 26. PROCEDURES FOR ROUTINE CLEANING AND DECONTAMINATION OF POTABLE WATER TANKS. - The sanitation of the water tanks should be in accord with the following procedure:

1. Drain water from the tank.
2. Wash and remove dirt from the inside surfaces of the tank by means of a high-pressure hose.
3. Remove rinse water and sediments from the bottom of the tank. These can be vacuumed out.
4. Rinse inside surfaces of the tank with potable water. Remove the rinse water again.
5. Disinfect the inside surfaces of the tank as well as the distribution lines as follows.
6. Fill the tank with potable water.
7. Add 8 L of household bleach to every 4,500 L (1000 gal) of water (100 mg/L (ppm) chlorine solution) and mix well.
8. Run water from the water hose until the smell of chlorine is detected in the water.
9. Shut off the water hose. Let the chlorine solution sit in the water tank and system for at least 20 minutes.

10. Completely drain the chlorine solution from the tank to a municipal sewer or suitable location that will not adversely affect aquatic life.
11. Cleaning and disinfecting of the water tank should be done routinely a minimum of 3 times a year (i.e., any day of March, July, and November).
12. The water tank should have access ports on top and in the rear to allow easy access for cleaning purposes. The said access ports should be sealed to prevent leak and contamination.
13. Operators of water hauling vehicles shall keep an activity log book in the water hauling vehicle and make it available to a Sanitation Inspector upon request.

Logbook records should include the following data:

1. the date & location of each water fill;
 2. the date & location of each water delivery;
 3. when applicable - the date of any emergency disinfection work;
 4. when applicable - any comments or observations regarding problems encountered with the water supply or water hauling vehicle equipment.
 5. When applicable - routine equipment maintenance work performed on water tank, hoses, nozzles, valves, pumps, bacteriological samples, etc..
14. Water haulers must demonstrate once every quarter that their vehicle is being maintained in sanitary condition and not creating a source of contamination. As a condition of their permit, operators shall ensure that water samples are collected from the vehicle and submitted to an accredited laboratory for analysis at the following frequencies:

Sample Location	No. of Samples/Year	Required Tests	Guideline Limits
Bulk Water Vehicle (i.e., from fill hose or tank outlet)	4	E. coli & Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	E. coli = zero (<1) HPC = 500

A Sanitation Inspector shall collect the water samples. The samples shall be placed in sterile containers to be provided by the owner of the establishment concerned and shall be sealed with the use of a masking tape. The said masking tape shall be signed by the Sanitation Inspector and by the employee of the establishment who collected the water sample.

15. The City Water Testing Unit shall furnish water haulers with a copy of the results of the tests it conducted. The said test results and the random inspections to be conducted by Sanitation Inspectors shall be used by the City Health Department to determine if a water hauler complies with the foregoing protocols.

SECTION 27. WATER HAULING INSPECTION PERMIT FEES. - Water haulers shall pay the following fees prior to the issuance of a WHSP:

For new applications	P550.00
For renewal	P450.00
Laboratory Fees (for new and renewal)	P400.00

SECTION 28. CONDITIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WELL AND CISTERN. - Well and cisterns from which drinking water is to be obtained shall not be dug or constructed except under such conditions imposed by the National Water Resources Council. Such well and cistern when authorized shall be maintained in a sanitary manner to the satisfaction of the City Health Department (CHD) and Environment and National Resources Office (ENRO) or his authorized representative.

Shallow wells shall be discouraged, however in places where deep well is not available and are not practicable, the open dug well for drinking purposes, must be covered with concrete and the same must be provided with a jetmatic pump. A platform should be built around the dug well of at least one meter from the wall casing to prevent the accumulation and stagnation of water and at least twelve inches above the highest known flood-water.

SECTION 29. CONDITIONS FOR APPLICATION IN CONSTRUCTING WELLS. - The establishment and operation of a well as primary source of water shall be permitted only in areas where ORWASA cannot provide any water supply, and the extraction shall not exceed 50 cubic meters per month or as permitted by ORWASA if more than 50 cubic meters.

In any case, the drilling of Wells, either public or private, should only be undertaken by a duly licensed Master Plumber who should submit a written application bearing his signature and that of the owner to Environment and National Resources Office (ENRO) and City Health Department (CHD). Said application should indicate the exact location of the proposed artesian well, the distance of the nearest toilet and the drainage to be connected to the main canal of the street the said ell after the completion of its construction must be provided with a cemented canal. The water from the well should not be used for drinking purposes without having first the certificate of potability. The construction of the said dug well shall be subject to supervision and recommendation of the City Health Officer.

SECTION 30. HEALTH CERTIFICATES OF WATER HANDLERS. - Any person who purports to be a water handler or a water seller shall subject himself for physical examination in order to be issued with a health certificate before he is allowed to engage in such trade.

SECTION 31. AIR TIGHT AND DUST PROOF CONTAINERS. - All cans, receptacles and other containers used or intended to be used by persons engaged in handling or selling water for drinking purposes must be approved by the City Health Department. It must be provided with air-tight and dust proof covers to prevent insects, flies, mosquitoes, and dust from settling within. Hands must be scrupulously clean before handling water supply.

SECTION 32. CITY GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO PROVIDE WATER SOURCE. - In areas within Ormoc City where artesian wells or other water sources are not available. The City Government shall cause the construction of a public well in an area approved by the City Health Officer and the ORWASA for use of the residents thereat.

SECTION 33. SPECIAL PROVISION.

A. Water Peddlers and Haulers:

1. Sanitary Permit - Any person, firm or company engaged in water hauling and vending of water for human consumption shall secure permit from city health officer based on the requirements of these ordinance.

2. Health Certificate – Water peddlers and haulers shall undergo physical and medical examination to obtain a health certificate from the City health officer which shall be renewed every year. Water haulers and peddlers without health certificate or with expired health certificate shall be prohibited from water hauling and peddling.
 3. Source of Water – Water peddlers/haulers are required to obtain water from sources with valid Certificate of Potability as specified in section 9 of these ordinance.
 4. Water Containers – Water containers shall be made of plastic or tin materials and so designed to facilitate easy cleaning. The containers shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are filled with water and shall be provided with tight-fitting covers.
 5. Personal Hygiene – All water peddlers and haulers shall be required to observe proper personal hygiene especially washing of hands with soap and water before working and after using toilet.
- B. Drinking Water on Vessels:
1. Vessels cruising from one point to another shall carry adequate supply of potable drinking water for the use of the crew and passengers.
 2. Drinking water shall be obtained from water sources with certificate of potability and stored in tanks specified in the next paragraph.
 3. The storage tanks shall be water tight and independent of the hull of the vessel. A drain valve attached to the bottom of the tanks shall be securely provided with caps, flanges, covers and gaskets. Soil, waste, vent or drain pipes shall not pass-through water storage tank. The water storage shall be clearly marked **"FOR DRINKING WATER ONLY"**.
 4. A water storage tank shall be emptied, cleaned. Drained and flushed every quarter.
 5. The drinking water shall be handled in accordance with the following procedures: A hose or pipe used to transport drinking water in vessel shall not be used for any other purpose. It shall be handled and maintained in a sanitary manner. The hose end when not in use shall be plugged or capped with screw caps to prevent contamination. It shall be properly stored in a closed cabinet near filling line and clearly labelled **"FOR DRINKING WATER ONLY"**. Pumps used for the delivery of drinking water shall not be used for any other purpose.
 6. Lead pipes shall not be used in any part of the drinking water systems
 7. Communal drinking glasses shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized before every use. Drinking fountains may be provided by in accordance with the Department of Health standards and specification.
 8. A warning sign "Not for Drinking", shall be permanently posted on tap hydrant or faucet with unsafe water.
 9. Non-potable water shall not be permitted in the galleys or kitchen.
 10. The pipes and storage tanks of the drinking water supply system shall be painted aqua blue and "Drinking Water" or **"Inuming Tubig"** printed bold in contrasting colors.
 11. Vessels shall maintain free residual chlorine between 0.20 ppm to 0.50 ppm in drinking water. This shall be checked randomly by the local health officer or quarantine medical officer, as the case maybe.
 12. Monitoring of storage tanks as to cleanliness shall be conducted every quarter by the local health officer or quarantine medical, as the case maybe.

SECTION 34. PENAL PROVISION.- The following penalties shall be imposed against any person who purports to be a water handler or a water seller that violates/fails to comply with the requirements.

33.1 For any person, who shall violate, disobey, refuse, omit or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance the following, shall be imposed.

1st Violation - A fine of Php5,000.00 Plus, mandatory attendance to a refresher class conducted by the City Health Department and a payment of an orientation fee of P200.00.

2nd Violation - A fine of Php5,000.00, plus suspension of Business Permit for 30 days and a mandatory attendance to a refresher class conducted by the City Health Department and a payment of an orientation fee of P200.00.

3rd Violation - Revocation of Business Permit without delay and shall be banned from doing business in the City of Ormoc.

33.2 For any person who shall interfere or hinder, or oppose any officer, agent or member of the CHD, ENRO, OBO, BPLO or the bureaus and offices under it, or the local government unit in the performance of his duty as provided under this ordinance, or shall tear down, mutilate, deface or alter any placard, or notice, affixed to the premises in the enforcement of this ordinance, shall be punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months or an administrative fine of Php5,000.00.

This penal provision will take effect after six (6) months from the effectivity of this ordinance.

SECTION 35. IMPLEMENTATION - The Office of the City Mayor, Head of the City Health Department, ORWASA, City Planning and Development Officer, City Environment and Natural Resources Officer City Engineer, Environmental Health Services Section, Ormoc City Water Quality Laboratory Representative, City Sanitary Engineer, Water Refilling Association. For this purpose, the said offices or agencies are hereby directed to coordinate among themselves to monitor and to effectively implement this ordinance.

The latter composed agencies herein mentioned together with other offices as determined by the City Mayor, shall take the lead in implementing the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 36. RULES AND REGULATIONS. The Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee of the City shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) to carry out and implement the provisions of this ordinance. Official representatives of the various agencies of the city government and Water Refilling Station Association involved in the process of drafting of this Ordinance shall be involved in the formulation of the IRR.

Said IRR shall be promulgated within ninety (90) days after the effectivity of this ordinance.

SECTION 37. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE - In the event that any rule, section, paragraph, sentence, clause or words of this ordinance is declared invalid for any reason, the other provisions thereof shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 38. REPEALING CLAUSE – Article VII of Ordinance No. 75, Series of 1999 otherwise known as the Sanitary Code of the City is hereby repealed. All other provision of existing issuances, policies, and or ordinances, including those prescribing for any penalties which are inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

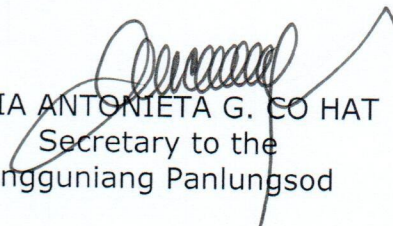
SECTION 39. EFFECTIVITY – This ordinance shall take effect after fifteen (15) days from date of publication in the official gazette or newspaper of general circulation.

ENACTED, November 09, 2021.

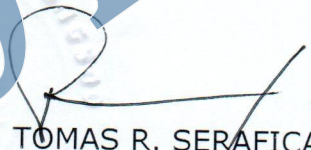
RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this ordinance each to the City Mayor Richard I. Gomez; the City Administrator; the City Legal Officer; the City Health Officer; ORWASA; the City Planning & Development Officer; the City Environment & Natural Resources Officer; the City Engineer; EHS-Environment Health Services Section; Ormoc City Water Quality Laboratory; DOH – R8; the City Treasurer; the City Auditor; BPLO; OBO; President, Liga ng mga Barangay ng Ormoc; the City Prosecutor's Office; the Municipal Trial Courts in Cities; Water Refilling Association; the Official Gazette; the City Local Government Operations Officer-DILG; and other offices concerned;

CARRIED by Ten (10) Affirmative Votes.

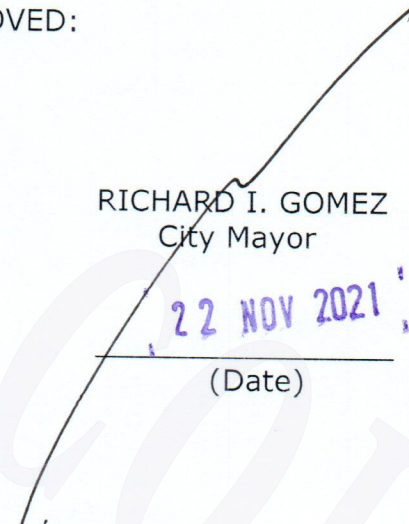
I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the above ordinance.


MARIA ANTONIETA G. CO HAT
Secretary to the
Sangguniang Panlungsod

ATTESTED:


TOMAS R. SERAFICA
SP Member
Presiding Officer "Pro-Tempore"

APPROVED:


RICHARD I. GOMEZ
City Mayor

22 NOV 2021

(Date)

In case of juridical entities, the president, director or manager thereof shall be held responsible for the violation and shall be charged accordingly.

ARTICLE VII

WATER AND WATER SOURCE

SECTION 1. CONDITIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WELL AND CISTERN. - Well and cisterns from which drinking water is to be obtained shall not be dug or constructed except under such conditions imposed by the National Water Resources Council. Such well and cistern when authorized shall be maintained in a sanitary manner to the satisfaction of the City Health Officer and Ormoc Waterworks and Sewerage Authority (ORWASA) or his authorized representative.

Shallow wells shall be discouraged, however in places where deep well are not available and are not practicable, the open dug well for drinking purposes, must be covered with concrete and the same must be provided with a jetmatic pump. A platform should be built around the dug well of at least one meter from the wall casing to prevent the accumulation and stagnation of water and at least twelve inches above the highest known flood-water.

SECTION 2. CONDITIONS FOR APPLICATION IN CONSTRUCTING WELLS. - Drilling of artesian wells, either public or private, should only be undertaken by a duly licensed Master Plumber who should submit a written application bearing his signature and that of the owner to Ormoc Waterworks and Sewerage Authority (ORWASA) and City Health Officer. Said application should indicate the exact location of the proposed artesian well, the distance of the nearest toilet and the drainage to be connected to the main canal of the street. The said well after the completion of its construction must be provided with a cemented canal. The water from the well should not be used for drinking purposes without having first examined bacteriologically by the City Health Department Laboratory. The construction of the said dug well shall be subject to supervision and recommendation of the City Health Officer.

SECTION 3. CITY GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO PROVIDE WATER SOURCE. - In areas within Ormoc City where artesian wells or other water sources are not available, the City Government shall cause the public well to be constructed in area approved by the City Health Officer and the City Engineer for the use of the residents thereat.

SECTION 4. PROHIBITIONS. - No person shall throw or deposit any refuse, garbage or other material harmful or filthy in nature into the well, spring, or any other source of water supply used for drinking purposes.

No person shall be allowed to take a bath or wash clothes within a radius of ten (10) meters from the artesian well, spring, dug well or any other source of water supply for drinking purposes.

SECTION 5. HEALTH CERTIFICATE OF WATER HANDLERS. - Any person who purports to be a water handler or a water seller shall subject himself for physical examination in order to be issued with a health certificate before he is allowed to engage in such trade.

SECTION 6. AIR TIGHT AND DUST PROOF CONTAINERS. - All cans, receptacles and other containers used or intended to be used by persons engaged in handling or selling water for drinking purposes must be

provided with air-tight and dust proof covers to prevent insects, flies, mosquitoes and dust from settling within. Hands must be scrupulously clean before handling water supply.

SECTION 7. DRAINAGE. - The source of water supply should be provided with sufficient drainage system in order to prevent the water from stagnation and for mosquitoes and other vermin and insects from breeding therein.

SECTION 8. WATER ANALYSIS. - All public wells shall be examined by health representatives and water samples shall be subjected to bacteriologic examination at the City Health Department Laboratory to ensure its potability.

SECTION 9. WATER ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT FEES. - The result of any analysis conducted that shows positive for enteric micro-organism shall be treated for free, in case of public wells.

A fee for bacteriologic examination shall be imposed in the case of private wells. The required payment for treatment for private wells shall be determined by the health representative depending upon the extent of treatment to be made.

ARTICLE VIII

SANITARY TOILETS AND LATRINES

SECTION 1. TOILET AND LATRINES SPECIFICATIONS.

A. Toilets and latrines shall have a floor area of not less than one square meter (1 sq.m.) and only the following waste and sewage disposal unit shall be permitted;

1. For structures made of strong materials - water closet with septic tank types;
2. For structure of mixed materials - either water closet or water seal latrines;
3. Any other system approved by the City Health Officer

Septic Tanks - where a public sewerage system is not available, sewer outfalls from residences, schools, and other buildings shall be discharged into a septic tank to be constructed in accordance with the following minimum requirements.

- B. All buildings either private or public, of strong, mixed or light materials shall have a suitable, adequate and sufficient privy accommodation or at least a water-sealed privy. (PD 856) Sanitary Code of the Philippines.
- C. All public comfort stations or closets and other places used as such shall be ventilated and lighted adequately.
- D. Separate toilets and latrines shall be constructed for each gender, the number of which shall be determined by the City Health Officer.
- E. Toilets to be constructed near or around hospital compounds, schools, churches or other buildings for assembly must be of water closet type and with a distance of not less than ten meters (10 m.) from said buildings.