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PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN  
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**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN SECRETARY**

# CERTIFICATION

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

*THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at the regular session duly constituted of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Province of Pangasinan, held on July 16, 2012 at Lingayen, Pangasinan, the following provincial ordinance was approved:*

Authorized by SP Members Jeremy Agerico B. Rosario,  
Von Mark R. Mendoza and Angel G. Baniqued

**PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE NO. 162-2012**

**AN ORDINANCE ENACTING THE HEALTH AND  
SANITATION CODE OF THE PROVINCE OF  
PANGASINAN**

## **CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 1. TITLE.** This Ordinance shall be known as the "HEALTH AND SANITATION CODE OF THE PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN".

**Section 2. COVERAGE.** This Code shall govern all establishments situated within the jurisdiction of the Province of Pangasinan, specifically enumerated in its provisions and all persons, natural or judicial, entities or agencies involved in activities or related fields specifically made subject of regulation by the provisions embodied in this Code.

**Section 3. LEGAL BASIS.** This Code shall be governed by the provisions of PD 856 or the Sanitation Code of the Philippines, RA 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act; RA 8749 or the Clean Air Act; RA 9275 or the Clean Water Act, RA 6969 – Act to Control Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste, RA 9296 – Meat Inspection Code of the Philippines and RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 and their Implementing Rules and Regulations.

**Section 4. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.** Words and phrases used in this Code shall be understood in the sense indicated hereunder.

1. *Abattoir or Slaughterhouse* – the premises approved and registered by the regulatory authority used in the slaughter of animals for human consumption.



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2. *Accessory Building* – a detached building or structure in a secondary or subordinate capacity from the main or principal building on the same premises.
3. *Additional Construction in an Establishment* – extension of any structures or rooms in an establishment which requires additional sanitation facilities.
4. *Adulterated Food* – food that contains any poisonous or deleterious substances in a quantity which may render it injurious to health or has been processed, prepared, packed or held under unsanitary conditions, where valuable nutrients have been in part or in whole omitted thereof.
5. *Agricultural Waste* – waste generated from planting or harvesting of crops, trimming or prawning of plants and wastes or run off materials from farms or fields.
6. *Aircraft* – any machine used for aerial navigation.
7. *Aircraft Commander* – the person serving in the aircraft and in-charge or in command of its operation and navigation.
8. *Air Gap* – a clear vertical space through the free atmosphere between the opening of any pipe or faucet conveying water or waste to a tank, plumbing fixture receptor, or other device and the flood level rim of the receptacle. An air gap is used to prevent cross-connection between a water treatment device and a possible source of wastewater thereby preventing a reverse flow of water from the sewer into the water supply system.
9. *Airport/Port of Departure* – the last place where an aircraft takes off/a vessel leaves port.
10. *Airport/Port of Entry* – any airport/port designated as such by the concerned authorities of the Philippines on which aircraft/vessel may land or call where the formalities incident to customs, immigration and quarantine are carried out.
11. *Aisles or Passageway* – a space between rows of stalls utilized as passage by the public.
12. *Ambulant Peddler* – one who sells his wares, commodities or foodstuffs in any place of the market and keeps on travelling and selling his goods from one place to another.
13. *Animal Stockade* - Any land, building or structure used for the keeping, stabling, feeding, watering, grooming, shoeing, treatment of an animal, or any other veterinary purpose.
14. *Apartel* – a cottage or unit with one or more rooms distinctly different from a hotel room in such a way that cooking is allowed inside and that complete facilities for such are provided.
15. *Apartment House* – a building containing a number of separate residential suites.
16. *Approved Water Laboratory*– a Department of Health-accredited water analysis laboratory.
17. *Appliance* – includes the whole or part of any utensil, machinery, instrument, apparatus, or article used or intended for use in or for making, keeping/storing, preparing or supplying of any food.
18. *Approved Source* – a source of the water whether it be from a spring, artesian well, drilled well, public or private water system, rain water reservoir, or any other source that has undergone a sanitary survey, issued site clearance, constructed, and the water sampled, and analyzed, and found safe and potable, issued an operational permit and certificate of potability of drinking water.
19. *Arrastre* – receiving and loading/discharging cargoes from the port to the ship's tackle and vice versa with the use of dock gang and cargo handling equipment.
20. *Artesian Well* – a well where water is confined under hydrostatic pressure between two relatively impervious layers such as rock formations.



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21. *Article of Bedding* – includes upholstered furniture and filling and any mattress, pillow, cushion, quilt, bed pad, comforter, upholstered spring bed, box-spring, davenport or day bed, metal couch, metal bed, metal cot, metal cradle, used for sleeping, resting or reclining purposes and any glider, hammock or other substantially similar article which is upholstered in whole or in part.
22. *Ashes* - the residue from the burning of wood, coal, or other solid combustible materials.
23. *Autopsy* – full internal and external examination of a dead body to determine the cause of death.
24. *Back Drain* – a hole to allow water to escape from behind a retaining wall and thus reduce the pressure behind it.
25. *Backflow Preventer* – a device or system installed in a water line to stop back flow from a non-potable source.
26. *Backpressure* – pressure which creates resistance against the flow of water.
27. *Back-pressure Backflow* – backflow due to an increased pressure above the supply pressure, which may be due to pumps, boilers, gravity or other source of pressure.
28. *Backwashing* – washing of a filter by reversing flow of water through it to remove accumulated impurities.
29. *Backwater Valve* – a device installed in a system to prevent reverse flow.
30. *Bakery, Bakehouse, Cake Kitchen or Shop and Similar Establishments* – any premises in which breads, pastries, cakes, savorys, or other bakers small goods are baked or cooked for sale and any portion of such premises used for storage of yeast, flour or other ingredients, or used for the kneading or working with dough.
31. *Baggage* – the personal effects of a traveler or of a member of the crew.
32. *Bar* – includes cocktail lounges and similar establishments with counter at which food and drinks, especially alcoholic beverages are served.
33. *Barber* – an individual whose occupation is cutting, styling and drying of hair, shaving and trimming of beards, moustaches, eyebrows and other body hair and performing other related services.
34. *Bathhouse* – an establishment having individual showers and wash basin facilities.
35. *Barber Shop* – a barber's place of business usually catering to the male customers.
36. *Bathing Load* – the maximum capacity of a swimming pool/bathing place.
37. *Bathroom* – a room with toilet and bathing facilities.
38. *Beautician/Hairdresser/Hairstylist/Make-up Artist* – an individual who shaves, cuts, trims waves, curls, stains or dyes or who in any other way treats the hair of any person; also an individual who performs scalp or facial treatment, manicure, pedicure or who in any other way treats or deals with the head, scalp, face hands, skin, fingernails or feet; the term does not include medical, paramedical and allied practitioner, while engaged in the conduct of his profession.
39. *Beauty Parlor* – an establishment or a department in an establishment offering services in adorning or beautifying the human head, hair, face, scalp, hands, feet, skin or nails and other services such as shampooing, blow drying, cutting or trimming, perming or waving, curling or shaving, barbering, dying, straightening, hot oil treatment of hair, hair removal in the armpit and legs, skin, facial and scalp treatment, manicuring, pedicuring.



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40. *Bilge* – part of the underwater body of a vessel lying between the flat of the bottom and the straight vertical top sides.
41. *Biodegradable Waste*-any material that can be reduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by micro-biological organisms or enzymes.
42. *Biodegradation*- a process in which a material is decomposed by microbiological organisms or enzymes.
43. *Biogas Digester*-a septic tank wherein animal wastes are deposited to produce methane gas.
44. *Biological Control*- a pest control method which utilizes predators, parasites and natural enemies of pest species to reduce or eliminate pest population.
45. *Boarding House* – a building where selected persons for fixed period of time are supplied with and charged for sleeping accommodations and/or meals. This will include dormitories and other similar establishments.
46. *Bored Well* – a well-constructed by manually driven augers into the ground.
47. *Building* – an edifice or structure, framed or constructed, designed to stand more or less permanently, and covering a space of land, for uses as dwelling, shelter, storehouse or for industrial, commercial, business and some other useful purposes.
48. *Bulk Water* – water in container of five gallons or more in volume coming from refilling station establishment or water intended for potable uses which is transported via tanker truck or equivalent means from one area to another for the purpose of treatment and/or packaging and human consumption.
49. *Burial* – interment of remains in a grave, tomb or the sea.
50. *Burial Grounds* – cemetery, memorial park or any place duly authorized by law for permanent disposal of the dead.
51. *Bus Stop* – a common place for the stopover of buses located along the highways or regular route for transport in long travel.
52. *Bus Terminal /Bus Station* – a passenger station and a place for final stopover or a permanent station, office and yard of buses, which may also serve as loading and unloading area for passengers.
53. *Cabaret* – an establishment serving food and drinks and providing entertainment, usually singing and/or dancing.
54. *Cargo* – the merchandise/goods conveyed on a vessel/aircraft.
55. *Catacomb* – place of burial consisting of galleries or passages with side recesses for tombs.
56. *Caterer* – any person, firm or corporation maintaining or operating a kitchen or any similar establishment for the preparation, purveying, cooking or processing of food or drink for sale or hired to serve to persons elsewhere.
57. *Cemetery* – public or private land used for the burial of the dead and other uses dedicated for cemetery purposes, to include landscaped grounds, driveways, walks, columbaria, crematories, mortuaries, mausoleums, niches, graveyards and public comfort rooms.
58. *Certificate of Potability of Drinking Water* – a certification issued by the Local Health Authority or his duly authorized representative certifying the potability and safeness of source drinking water for human consumption based on the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water.
59. *Chemical Control*- a pest control method which utilizes rodenticides, insecticides, larvicides and pesticides.



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60. *Chemical Privy* – a privy where fecal matter is deposited into a tank containing a caustic chemical solution to prevent a septic action while the organic matter is decomposed.
61. *Chemical Waste* - Comprises of discarded solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals. Chemical waste may be hazardous or non-hazardous. It is considered hazardous if it is toxic, corrosive (acid of pH<2 and bases of pH>2), flammable, reactive (explosive, water reactive, shock sensitive), or genotoxic (carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, or otherwise capable of altering genetic material). It is non-hazardous if it consists of chemicals other than those described above.
62. *Children's Institutions*- a place, other than a boarding home, orphanage or children's hospital where, for compensation or otherwise, children under twelve (12) years of age are received for day/night care and given tutorship.
63. *Chiropodist* – an individual who practices the art of treating diseases of hands and feet.
64. *Cinerary Remains/Cremains* – the ashes resulting from cremation of a dead body.
65. *Cistern* – a water tight tank used to store water.
66. *Closure of Cemeteries* – termination of burial activities in the cemetery concerned
67. *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 37C with the production of acid, gas and aldehyde within 24-48 hours.
68. *Commercial Laundry* – a type of laundry utilizing mechanized equipment, specialized facilities and trained personnel to perform the operation. The service is charged with a fee. There are several types of commercial laundry depending on its specialization.
69. *Committee* – the Department of Health Committee of Examiners for Undertakers and Embalmers.
70. *Communal Excreta Disposal System* – an excreta disposal system serving a group of dwelling unit.
71. *Community Laundry Area* - a place provided with laundry stalls and other sanitary facilities where the public can wash their clothes for free or a certain fee.
72. *Complete Treatment* – a series of combination of water treatment processes which shall include coagulation, absorption, sedimentation, slow and rapid sand filtration, aeration and chlorination.
73. *Condominium* – a building with one or more storeys composed of multi –unit residential suites under the joint ownership of occupants, each unit provided with complete sanitary facilities, utilities and other amenities.
74. *Construction Site* – any premises that are being used in connection with the erection, demolition or renovation of the structure.
75. *Contamination* – the presence of infectious or non-infectious agent in an inanimate article or substance.
76. *Cosmetics* – any preparation approved for use by the Bureau of Food and Drugs to be applied to the human body for beautifying or preserving the appearance of a person or for cleansing, coloring, conditioning or protecting the skin, face, hair, nails, lips or eyes.
77. *Cosmetology* – the art and science of cosmetic treatment and professional application of cosmetics.
78. *Cremation* – a process that reduces human remains to bone fragments of the sand or ashes through combustion and dehydration.



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79. *Crematorium* – any designated place duly authorized by law to cremate dead persons.
80. *Crew* – the personnel of a conveyance who are employed for duties on board.
81. *Cross-Connection* – any connection or arrangement, physical or otherwise, between a potable water supply system and any plumbing fixture or any tank, receptacle, equipment or device, through which it may be possible for non-potable, used, unclean, polluted and contaminated water, or other substances, to enter into any part of such potable water system under any condition.
82. *Customer* – a person receiving or seeking or awaiting the provisions of some service in an establishment.
83. *Dairies* – establishments for the production, sale or distribution of milk or milk products such as butter or cheese.
84. *Dance* – rhythmic and expressive body movements, usually coordinated into a pattern and adopted to musical accompaniments.
85. *Dance Hall* – a public or privately owned room suitable for dances and offering facilities for dancing. This shall include bistros, cabarets, discos, discotheques, ballroom dance halls and similar establishments.
86. *Dance Instructor/Instructress* – a person who conducts lessons on ballets, modern dancing, jazz dancing, ballroom dancing, ethnic dancing, theater dancing, and other forms of dancing.
87. *Dancing School Studio*- an establishment offering training or instructions on ballet, modern dancing, jazz dancing, ballroom dancing, ethnic dancing, folk dancing, theater dancing and other forms of dancing.
88. *Dangerous/Hazardous Cargo* – goods or merchandise in the form of solid, gas or liquid, which exhibit dangerous/hazardous properties and are taken on board a vessel/aircraft.
89. *Day Care Center*- a school taking care of children three (3) to Five (5) years old when their parents/guardians are out.
90. *Death Certificate* – a document issued by the attending physician or, in his absence, by the city/municipal health officer or other duly authorized government officials, using the prescribed form certifying the death of a person.
91. *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.
92. *Deionization* – the removal of the ionized minerals and salts (both organic and inorganic) from a solution by a two phase ion-exchange procedure. First, positively charges ions are remove by a cation exchange resin in exchange for a chemically equivalent amount of hydrogen ions. Second, negatively charge ions are removed by an anion exchange resin for a chemically equivalent amount of hydrogen ion. The hydrogen and hydroxide ions introduced in this process unite to form water molecules. The term is often used interchangeably with demineralization.
93. *Department* – Department of Health.
94. *Depilatory Wax* – a wax used for the removal of superfluous hair.
95. *Detergent* - any of the various surface-active agents used in removing dirt or other foreign matter from soiled surfaces such as clothes and linens and retaining it in suspension.



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96. *Dermatology* – the branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases and disorders.
97. *Dermatologist* – a physician specializing in the field of dermatology.
98. *Diaper Supply* – a type of laundry which exclusively supplies clean diapers for babies. The customers may own the diapers and use the service of laundering or rent the diapers along with the service.
99. *Diatomaceous Earth Filters* – microscopic fossils of marine plants used in the filtering systems of swimming pools.
100. *Digestive Cesspool* – a pit for the reception or detention of sewage.
101. *Direct Transit Area* – a special area established in connection with an international airport, approved by the National Quarantine Office and under its direct supervision for accommodating transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crew breaking their air voyage without leaving the airport.
102. *Disco/Discotheque* – an establishment serving food and drinks, equipped with electronic sound and lighting system and similar accessories and providing space for dancing.
103. *Disinfection* – water treatment processes designed to destroy disease-causing organisms. The efficacy of disinfection is often assessed by measuring the coliform group of indicator organism.
104. *Disinfestation*-any measure taken to kill the vermin present in land, places, buildings residences, conveyances and establishments.
105. *Disinterment* – the removal or exhumation of remains from places of interment.
106. *Distillation* – the process of separating organic and inorganic solids from water by evaporation (vaporization) followed by cooling and condensation.
107. *Distribution Box* – a small concrete receptacle between the septic tank and the drain field from which lines of drain tiles extend and which acts as surge tank to distribute the flow of sewage equally to each line of drain tiles.
108. *Distribution Line of a Leaching Tile System* – the pipe from within the distribution box to the drain field.
109. *Dock Gang* – a group of persons working on shore and on board vessels.
110. *Dock Work* – the loading and unloading of cargoes to and from any vessel.
111. *Dock Worker* – a person who deals with loading and unloading of cargoes on shore and on board vessel.
112. *Domestic Animal*- any animal, such as horse, cattle, swine, fowl, etc., which has been suppressed by man to live and breed in a tame condition.
113. *Domestic Airport/Port* – any airport or port situated within Philippine territorial limits generally utilized for local travel.
114. *Domestic Sewerage* – the sewage containing human excrement and liquid household waste. Also called sanitary sewage.
115. *Doubtful Source* – a water supply facility or source that is subject to re-contamination (e.g. open dug well, unimproved spring, surface water)
116. *Drainage System* – the drainage pipes of a plumbing system taking the waste water from the plumbing fixtures and delivering it to the sewer or some other outlet.
117. *Dry Cleaning* – a process of removing dirt and stains from linens, leathers, fabrics and furs using liquid solvents other than water.



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118. *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.
119. *Egress* – an arrangements of facilities to assure a safe means of exit from building.
120. *Embalmer* – A person who practices embalming.
121. *Embalming* – preparing, disinfecting and preserving a dead body for its final disposal.
122. *Embalming Establishment* – a place where a body of a human being is embalmed or treated for burial with preservatives.
123. *Emotional Environment* - factors which affect the emotional health of students and members of the faculty, non-teaching personnel and other support staff.
124. *Entertainers* – include hosts/hostesses, singers, hospitality girls, male and female escorts, receptionists, guests relation officers, ago-go dancers, male and female sexy dancers, dance instructors/instructresses and models of night/day clubs and similar establishments who entertain patrons or customers by seating and conversing, dancing, singing, eating or drinking with them.
125. *Environmental Sanitation Control*- the maintenance of cleanliness of the immediate premises and proper building construction and maintenance so as to prevent access of pests into human dwellings.
126. *Equipment* – include all appliances, furniture, machinery, instruments, apparatus and articles used or intended to be used in the establishment.
127. *Establishment* – a collective term constructed to include hotel, apartel, motel, boarding house, tenement house, apartment house, dormitory, inn, lodge, condominium and other similar establishments.
128. *Facial Treatment* – a procedure used to maintain or improve the appearance or freshness of the human face especially by the use of massage cosmetics.
129. *Fill and Draw Swimming Pool* – a pool filled with fresh water, used, drained, cleaned and refilled.
130. *Filter* - device installed as part of a water treatment system through which water flows for the purpose of removing turbidity, unpleasant taste, odor, iron or color. Filters can be loose media beds, in tanks or cartridge-type device. Filter media may be used for mechanical, absorptive, neutralizing or catalyst/oxidation filtration process.
131. *Filtration* – the process of separating solids from a liquid by means of a porous substance such as a permeable fabric or membrane or layer of inert media.
132. *Folkhouse/Karaoke Bar/Videoke Bar/Music Lounge* – an establishment serving food and drinks and where the major form of entertainment is singing or listening to music.
133. *Food* – any raw, cooked or processed edible substances, beverages or ingredient used or intended for use or for sale in whole or in part for human consumption.
134. *Food Cart* – a non-enclosed, movable food stand, with or without wheels, selling foods and/or drinks such as bread, pastries, cakes, bottled or canned drinks or in mechanical dispensers and usually located in the fast food areas of malls, atrium, shopping complex or multi-purpose establishments.





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135. *Food Establishment* – an establishment where food or drinks are manufactured, processed, stored, sold, served, including those that are located in vessels.
136. *Food Establishment Operator* – any person who by ownership or contract agreement is responsible for the management of one or more food establishments.
137. *Food Handler* – any person, who directly handles, stores, prepares, serves and/or sells food, drinks or ice and who, in the process, comes in contact with any eating or cooking utensils and food vending machines;
138. *Food Manufacturing* – any activity pertaining to the processing and/or making of food or drinks, such as that undertaken by bakeries or bake shops, processed meat plants, soft drink or fruit drink companies;
139. *Food Stalls* – permanently constructed food with partition walls, dividers or equivalent, with food showcases and food displays, counters, with or without kitchen, selling cooked meals or snack foods and usually found in fast food areas of multi-purpose establishments. They are sometimes referred to as self-service restaurants.
140. *Food Service Establishment* – any food establishment serving food or drinks that may or may not have been prepared elsewhere, such as coffee shops, canteen, panciteria, carinderia, fast food, refreshment parlor, snack bar, night clubs, and other similar establishments found in hospitals, schools, office buildings and the like;
141. *Foot Candle* – a unit of illumination on a surface that is everywhere one foot from a uniform source of light of one candle and equal to one lumen per square foot. One foot candle is equivalent to 10.76 lux.
142. *Foreign School* - as distinguished from a Philippine school, is one that is duly established and authorized in accordance with existing Philippine laws to operate certain education programs which are primarily and principally adhering to either universally accepted and recognized educational policies and standards or the unique differentially prescribed system of education of a particular country other than the Philippines.
143. *Foreign Port/Airport* –any port/airport situated outside Philippine territorial limits.
144. *Formal Education* -refers to the hierarchically structured and chronologically graded learning experience organized and provided by the formal school system and for which certification is required in order for the learner to progress through the grades or move to higher levels. Formal education corresponds to the levels of the elementary, secondary and tertiary education.
145. *Freeboard or Airspace of a Septic Tank* – the distance as measured from the liquid level line to the inside top of the septic tank.
146. *Free-School Service*- any service which during all or part of the day regularly gives care to children who are below five (5) years old whether or not the care is given for compensation, and whether the service is known as child minding center care center, day nursery, day care center, nursery school, kindergarten, play school or by any other name.
147. *Fumigation*- the act of applying, releasing or dispensing a toxic chemical so that it reaches the target organism primarily or wholly in gaseous state.
148. *Function Room* – a room in an establishment serving food and drinks and rented for public or social ceremonies, gatherings or festivities.
149. *Funeral Establishment* – any place used in the preparation and care of the body of a deceased person for burial.



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150. *Galley* – the cookroom or kitchen and cooking apparatus of a vessel/aircraft.
151. *Garbage Depository* – a temporary disposal point for refuse before being collected for final disposal.
152. *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.
153. *Grocery* – where staple food articles commonly called “groceries” are handled and sold.
154. *Groundwater* – that portion of the rainwater which was percolated into the earth to form underground deposits called aquifers.
155. *Guest* – the occupant of a hotel/motel and other boarding and lodging rooms.
156. *Guts Cleaning*- cleansing, washing or scouring of bowels or entrails of fishes, poultry, mammals and other animals.
157. *Hazards* – the risk or danger to one’s health or life.
158. *Health Care Facility*- includes hospitals, health centers, clinic, laboratories, medical research institutions and other similar establishments that provide preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services.
159. *Health Certificate* – a certification in writing, using the prescribed form and issued by the municipal or city health officer to a person after passing the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations;
160. *Health hazard* – risk or danger to one’s health or life.
161. *Heated Water* – water heated to a temperature of not less the 49C (120F) at the outlet.
162. *Horizontal Pipe* – any pipe or fitting which is installed in a horizontal position or which makes an angle of less than forty-five (45) degrees with the horizontal.
163. *Hotel* – a building, edifice or premises or a completely independent part thereof, which is used for the regular reception of transient guests, accommodation or lodging of travelers and tourists and the provisions of services incidental thereto for a fee;
164. *House Sewer* – the pipeline conveying sewage from the house or building to the septic tank or to any point of discharge.
165. *Hydrostatic Pressure* – a measurement of structural strength and ability to hold water pressure.
166. *Incineration*- the controlled process by which combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases and residues that contain little or no combustible materials.
167. *Individual Excreta Disposal System* – an excreta disposal system serving a dwelling unit.
168. *Industrial Refuse*- solid wastes resulting from industrial processes and manufacturing operations, such as food processing wastes, boiler houses cinders, wood, plastics, and metal scraps and shavings and other similar wastes.
169. *Infected Area* – it is that part of a territory that, because of population characteristics, density and mobility and/or vector and animal reservoir potential, could support transmission of the reported disease. It need not correspond to administrative boundaries.
170. *Infectious Waste*- includes cultures and stocks of infectious agents from laboratory work, waste from surgery and autopsies of patients with infectious diseases, waste from infected patients in isolation wards, waste from potentially infectious cases, waste that has been in contact with infected patients undergoing haemodialysis and waste that has been in contact with animals inoculated with an infectious agent or suffering from an infectious disease.



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171. *Infestation* – the presence within or around a building of any insect, rodent or other pests.
172. *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 exchanger for the ions present and the concentration of the ions in the solution.
173. *Insects* - flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, bedbugs, fleas, lice, ticks, ants and other insects that are of public health significance.
174. *Integrated Control*-controlling pests through the use of several different methods and procedures which are used to complement each other. These procedures may include the use of pesticides, environmental sanitation measures, natural as well as mechanical and biological control methods.
175. *In Quarantine* – the state or condition during which measures are applied by a quarantine medical officer to a vessel, an aircraft or other means of transport, to prevent the spread of disease or vectors of disease from the object of quarantine.
176. *Isolation* – the separation of an infected person or group of persons during the communicability period from other persons except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection.
177. *Junk Dealer* - any person, firm, agency, or entity engaged in the collection, transportation, sorting, segregation, storing, exchange or sale of waste matter or rubbish, or any old, used or secondhand materials of any kind, including cloth, rags, paper, bottle, rubber, iron, brass, copper, or other metal, furniture, used motor vehicle or parts thereof, or of any other article which from its worn condition renders it practically useless for the purpose for which it was made and which is commonly classified as junk.
178. *Kitchen* – a room or some other space with facilities for the preparation and cooking of food.
179. *Laboratory* – an accredited facility equipped with testing equipment and materials that is duly authorized and accredited to perform any or specific test or examinations.
180. *Laundromat*- a type of neighborhood laundry establishment, which provides coin-operated washing machines, dryers, and other laundry facilities.
181. *Lavatory* – a fixed bowl or basin with running water and drain pipe for washing hands and face. Specially designed lavatories are used for shampooing and washing hair.
182. *Lettable Room* – any room or rooms in an establishment intended for the use or occupancy of any of its guests for a fee.
183. *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 1 facility normally serves around 15 households.
184. *Level II (communal faucet; system or standposts)* - a system composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and communal faucets, 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 household.
185. *Level III (waterworks system or individual house connections)* – a system with a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and household taps, generally suited for densely populated urban areas.



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186. *Lifeguard* – an expert swimmer trained on life saving procedures employed at a public bathing place to safeguard bathers and to prevent drowning.
187. *Lime Burning*- the process of burning limestone or shells.
188. *Linen* – include sheets, tablecloths and other similar materials.
189. *Linen Supply* – a type of laundry which supplies uniforms and other linens to such customers as offices, restaurants, hotels, motels, manufacturing plants, automotive shops and hospitals. It also supplies linens such as shop towels, dust mops, dust rags, and other dust control items used in industry and other businesses.
190. *Livestock*- domestic animals used on a farm, especially those kept as food animals.
191. *Lobby* – a foyer or an anteroom or a waiting room furnished with lounges, chairs or sofas where guests can register.
192. *Local Environmental Compliance Certificate* – a document issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) certifying that based on the representation of the project proponent, as reviewed and validated by the appropriate agency, the proposed project or undertaking will not cause a significant negative environmental impact and the proponent has complied with all the requirements;
193. *Local Government Unit* – the local political subdivision which refers to the province, city, municipality or barangay.
194. *Local Health Authority* – any official or employee responsible for the application of a prescribed health measure in a local political subdivision. For the municipal level, the local health authority is the Municipal Mayor.
195. *Local Health Officer* – the Provincial, City or Municipal Health Officer.
196. *Lodging House* – a building where persons are supplied with and charged for sleeping accommodations only. This will include inn, lodge, cabin, cottage, resort, spa, club, pension house, hostels and all other similar establishments not classified as hotel by the Department of Tourism.
197. *Lye*- any strong alkaline solution used for cleansing purposes.
198. *Lye making*- the process of producing lye from strong alkaline liquor that chiefly contains potassium carbonate.
199. *Manicure* – the care of the hands and fingernails including massage of the hands and cleaning, shaping and polishing of the fingernails.
200. *Manure* - refuse from stables and barnyards, consisting of animal excreta with or without litter.
201. *Manure Storing* - stockpiling or deposition of manure.
202. *Market* – a public place where commodities as foodstuffs, wares, etc., may be bought or sold.
203. *Market Administrator or Master* – a representative of the Municipal/City Mayor, who acts as the officer-in-charge of the market where he is assigned. He has direct supervision over the employees of the market.
204. *Massage Clinic* – an establishment where massage service is administered to customers.
205. *Masseur* – a trained person duly licensed to perform massage and to supervise massage clinic.



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206. *Meat* – the edible part of the muscle of cattle, carabao, sheep, goats or swine and other animals skeletal or which is found in the tongues, in the diaphragm, in the heart or in the esophagus, with or without the accompanying or overlying fat, and the portion of bones, skin, nerve and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and which are not separated from it in the process of dressing.
207. *Meat by product* – any edible part other than meat which has been derived from cattle, carabao, sheep, goat, or swine whether boned or boneless and whether ground or unground to which no other ingredients has been added.
208. *Mechanical Control*- a pest control method which utilizes mechanical devices like rodent traps, fly traps, mosquito traps, air curtain and ultra-violet light.
209. *Medical Examination* – the preliminary examination of persons on board and those embarking, including scrutiny of health documents.
210. *Memorial Park* – a cemetery with well-kept landscaped lawns and wide roadways and footpaths separating the areas assigned for ground interments, tombs, mausoleums and columbaria; with or without a mortuary chapel; and provided with systematic supervision and maintenance.
211. *Misbranding* – indicates all possible conditions of fraud, mislabeling, imitation or misrepresentation of food products.
212. *Morgue* - a place in which dead bodies are temporarily kept pending identification or burial
213. *Motel* – a roadside hotel consisting of private cabins usually intended for motorists.
214. *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 effects. Resultant coding is translated by mathematical probability tablets into population numbers.
215. *Nail Sculpturing* – the process of mending, leveling, filling and overlaying of nails or applying sculptured nails, nail extensions and manicure and pedicure.
216. *Natural Bathing Places* – include streams, rivers, lakes, beaches, springs, falls, tidal waters and other natural bodies of water.
217. *Naturalistic Control* - a pest control method which utilizes nature and nature's systems without disturbing the balance of nature.
218. *Niche* – interment space for remains.
219. *Night/Day Club* – an establishment open during night or day usually serving liquor and food, providing a show or live entertainment or music and space for dancing.
220. *Night Soil* - any refuse material composed wholly or partly of human excrement and shall include the extracted contents from privies, privy vaults, latrines, septic tanks, cesspools, sanitary sewage grit chambers, screens or racks, grease traps, raw sewage sludge, and other such materials retaining the characteristics of human excrement, provided that properly digested and dried sewage sludge from public sewage treatment plant shall not be included.
221. *Nits* – eggs of the head lice attached to the shaft or the hair and can be passed from one person to another by way of combs, brushed, hats, head scarves and towels.
222. *Noise* - means an erratic, intermittent, or statistically random oscillation, or any unwanted sound.



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223. *Non-Biodegradable Waste* - refers to non-compostable/non-putrescible waste.
224. *Non-Formal Education* - refers to any organized school-based educational activity undertaken by the Department of Education or by other agencies, including private schools, and aimed at attaining specified learning objectives for a particular clientele, especially the illiterate, out-of-school youth, and adults who cannot avail of formal education, distinct from and outside of the regular offerings of the formal school system.
225. *Non-Perishable Food* - consists of food products in hermetically sealed containers processed by heat to prevent spoilage, and dehydrated, dried or powdered products so low in moisture content as not to produce development of microorganisms. (e.g. cereal, powdered milk, canned goods, bottled catsup and other similar products)
226. *Noxious* - anything offensive to the human senses and/or tends to cause injury.
227. *Nuisance* - anything that injures health, endangers life, offends the senses or produces discomfort to the community.
228. *Objectionable Odor* - any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which, by itself or in combination with other odors, or is may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life and property, or which creates a nuisance.
229. *Offal* - the by-products, organs, glands and tissues other than meat of the food animal which may or may not be edible.
230. *Offensive Trades or Occupation* - any trade or occupation that has the potential to cause damage to life and property, injury, pain, unpleasant or nauseating sensation or produces uneasiness and unbearable conditions to a person or group of persons.
231. *Open Dumpsite* - a site used for the disposal of refuse where waste is exposed in the open.
232. *Operating Permit* - the permission or certification in writing issued by the local health office that the refuse collection and disposal system complies with the existing sanitation requirements upon evaluation and inspection.
233. *Operational Permit* - the permit to discharge effluent from sewage disposal system.
234. *Operator* - the owner, manager, administrator, or the actual holder of the sanitary permit of the establishment.
235. *Overcrowding* - the convergence of large number of persons or motor vehicles closely accommodated together or adjacent to each other without order.
236. *Packed Food* - food that is bottled, canned, cartooned, wrapped or otherwise enclosed.
237. *Passenger/Cargo Vessel* - any vessel authorized by the Maritime Industry Authority to carry passenger/cargo.
238. *Pathological Waste* - includes tissues, organs, or body parts from surgical operations biopsies and autopsies, remains, aborted fetuses and animal carcasses and blood and body fluids.
239. *Pharmaceutical Waste* - includes spoiled, spilled, banned, expired, contaminated or used pharmaceutical products, drugs, and chemicals that are to be discarded because they are no longer necessary.
240. *Pedicure* - the care, cleaning, shaping and polishing of the toe nails.
241. *Perimeter* - when applied to an airport, means a line enclosing the area containing the airport buildings and any land or water used or intended to be used for the parking of aircraft.



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242. *Permissible Occupancy* – the maximum number of individuals permitted to stay in a hotel/motel room or similar establishment room.
243. *Pest* - any destructive or unwanted insect or other small animals (rats, mice, etc.) that causes annoyance, discomfort, nuisance or transmission of disease to humans and damage to structures.
244. *Pesticides* - any substance or product or mixture intended to control, prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate, directly or indirectly any pest.
245. *Physical Environment* - the school plants, grounds, and facilities.
246. *Piggery farms* - refers to any parcel of land, building or other structure used for keeping, raising or breeding, depasturing, feeding or watering of swines/pigs.
247. *Pipe Lines* – pipes used to transport water.
248. *Point-Of-Entry (POE)* – a water treatment device that is installed at the main inlet to a building or mobile vehicle and acts as centralized water treatment.
249. *Point-Of-Use (POU)* – a water treatment system design to connect at the actual point-of-use for water; countertop or undersink treatment system.
250. *Polluted Water* – water whose physical, chemical, bacteriological and radioactive properties have been altered due to the absence of domestic sewage, industrial waste or other substances in water that are possibly objectionable or harmful to human lives.
251. *Port* – a place where ship may anchor or tie-up for the purpose of shelter, repair, loading or discharge of cargo, or for other such activities connected with water-borne commerce and including all the land water area and the structure, equipment and facilities related to those functions.
252. *Post mortem examination* – external examination of a dead body to determine the cause of death.
253. *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.
254. *Poultry* – domestic fowls collectively.
255. *Poultry Farms* – plot of land devoted to the raising of domestic fowls which serves as source of eggs and meat for human consumption.
256. *Premise* - includes any land, building or other structure or part thereof.
257. *Pressure* – the normal force exerted by a homogenous liquid or gas, per unit of area, on the wall of container.
258. *Pressurized Can or Container* - includes innocuous or inert gas and aerosol can or container that may explode when incinerated or accidentally punctured.
259. *Private Burying Ground or Place of Enshrinement* – a family or individual or other similar exclusive burial ground established and authorized subject to these rules and regulations.
260. *Protective Area* – area within a designated distance of at least 400 meters around the perimeter of an airport as per requirement by the International Health regulations.
261. *Pressure Balancing Valve* – a mixing valve that senses incoming hot and cold water pressures and compensates for fluctuations in either, to stabilize outlet temperature.



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262. *Privacy* – the existence of conditions in hotels and other similar establishments which will permit its guest to carry out an activity without interruption and/or interference either by light or sound.
263. *Private School* - a privately owned and managed institution for teaching and learning authorized by the Department of Education or by the Commission on Higher Education to operate certain educational programs in accordance with law and the prescribed policies and rules of the Department of Education or the Commission on Higher Education.
264. *Private Swimming Pool, Bathhouse, Bathing Beach or Natural Bathing Area* – a bathing place used only by an individual, his family or house guests for non-commercial purposes.
265. *Privy* – a structure which is not connected to a sewerage system and is used for the reception, disposition and storage of feces or other excreta from the human body.
266. *Public Cemetery* - a burial ground, government or privately owned, open for general use of the public.
267. *Public Laundry* - a laundry established and operated for, and open to the public and/or to an exclusive clientele.
268. *Public Market* - a place designated by the Local Government Unit where dry and wet goods and commodities, perishable and non-perishable, are sold;
269. *Public Places* - parks, plazas, picnic grounds, camps, roads, cemeteries and memorial parks, terminals, rest areas and other open fields and enclosed areas of public assembly.
270. *Public Places Establishments* - hotels, motels, dormitories, lodging and boarding houses, tenement houses, apartels, condominiums, hospitals, libraries, museums, offices, malls, markets, supermarkets, movie houses and other similar institutions.
271. *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 a) 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.
272. *Public Sanitary Sewer* – is a common sewer to which all abutters have equal rights of connections.
273. *Public School*- an educational institution which is established by or pursuant to law, supported and maintained principally through public funds, and administered by the local or national government, or an agency or subsidiary of the latter.
274. *Public Toilet* – a toilet facility located at public places like markets, bus stations, buildings, etc. intended for public use.
275. *Public Swimming Pool or Bathing Place* – a bathing place intended to be used collectively or publicly by a number of persons for swimming or bathing and other recreational purposes operated by an operator as defined herein, whether he be the owner, lessee, licensee or concessionaire, regardless of whether a fee is charged for not for such use.





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276. *Quarantine Inspection* – the inspection of a carrier together with its crew, passengers and cargo from ports and airports infected with diseases subject to international health regulations (e.g. cholera, plague, yellow fever) to determine the state of sanitation and health existing therein.
277. *Radioactive Waste*- waste contaminated with radioactivity generated from hospital nuclear medicine section, research institution, nuclear plant, radioactive implant, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and the paraphernalia used.
278. *Readily Perishable Food* - any food of such type or in such condition as may be spoil and which consists in whole or in part of meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, milk or milk products, eggs or other ingredients capable of supporting the progressive growth or micro-organisms which can cause food infection or food intoxication. This does not include products in hermetically sealed containers processed by heat to prevent spoilage, and dehydrated, dried or powdered products so low in moisture content as to produce development of micro-organisms.
279. *Recirculation Swimming Pool* – a pool filled by continuous flow of water, either fresh water from the source of supply or water which has been filtered and recirculated.
280. *Recyclable Waste* - any waste material that can be retrieved and re-used as feeds, factory returnables. It consists of all putrescible and nonputrescible solid materials except for body waste.
281. *Refilling Station* – another term for a retail water system (RWS) establishment.
282. *Refilled Water Container* – food-grade quality container for the containment of processed drinking water from retail water system or refilling station establishment.
283. *Refilled Water Dispenser* – an equipment use for dispensing processed drinking water either as a coin-operated machine, a monetary-driven equipment or manually operated machine.
284. *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 values for refilled water quality of retail water system or refilling station.
285. *Refuse* - term for all solid waste products;
286. *Refuse Depository* – a designated temporary storage point for solid waste prior to final disposal.
287. *Refuse or Solid Waste Disposal* - an integrated system, approach or process on the generation, segregation, storage, collection, transport, processing, recycling, recovery and final disposal/containment of solid waste.
288. *Regional Director* – an official who heads a regional health office of the Department of Health.
289. *Regulating Equipment* – includes all valves and controls used in a plumbing system, which are required to be accessible or readily accessible.
290. *Remains* – the body or parts of the body of a dead person including the cremated remains.
291. *Removal of Cemeteries* – termination of all burial activities in the cemetery and subsequent exhumation of all human remains.



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292. *Reservoir* – a pond, lake or basin, either natural or artificial, designed for storage, regulation and control of water.
293. *Residual* – the amount of a specific material remaining in water following a water treatment process. It may refer to material remaining as the result of incomplete removal such as hardness leakage, or to a substance meant to remain in the treated water such as residual chlorine.
294. *Residual Pressure* – the pressure available at the fixture or water outlet after allowance is made for pressure drop due to friction loss, head, meter and other losses in the system during maximum demand periods.
295. *Resource Recovery* - the extraction of materials or energy from waste.
296. *Restaurant* - coffee shops, canteens, panciteria, bistro, carinderia, fast food, refreshment parlors, cafeteria, snack bars, cocktail lounge, bars, disco, night club, food kitchen caterer's premises and all other eating or drinking establishments in which food or drink is prepared for sale elsewhere or as part of a service of a hospital, hotel, motel, boarding house, institution caring for people and other similar establishments;
297. *Retail Water System (RWS)* - refilled water being sold and placed in the refilled water container or in customer's containers in refilling station.
298. *Reverse Osmosis or Hyperfiltration* – 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.
299. *Rodents* - small mammals such as rats, mice, characterized by constantly growing incisor teeth used for gnawing or nibbling.
300. *Rodenticide* - chemicals or other preparations used to destroy rats.
301. *Room Service* - any service or thing supplied and delivered to the guest rooms such as food, drinks, sundries, etc.
302. *Rubbish* - refers to the non-putrescible solid waste constituents and included such items as papers, tin cans, glass, wood, bottles, broken glass, cardboard, plastics, yard cuttings, discarded porcelain wares, pieces of metals and other wrapping materials.
303. *Safety* - the condition of being free from danger and hazards which may cause injuries or diseases.
304. *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 Department
305. *Sanitary Engineer* - a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers (RA 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.



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306. *Sanitary Landfill* - a land disposal site employing an engineered method of disposing solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards by spreading the solid wastes in thin layers, compacting the solid wastes to the smallest practical volume, and applying cover material at the end of each operating day.
307. *Sanitary Permit* - the certification in writing of the city or municipal health officer or sanitary engineer that the establishment complied with the existing minimum sanitation requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decrees No. 522 and 856 and local ordinances?
308. *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.
309. *Sanitary Survey* - an activity to inspect and investigate the existing environmental conditions around the water source which may affect the quality of the water
310. *Sanitation Inspector* - an officer employed by the national, provincial, city or municipal government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities;
311. *Sanitize* - an effective bactericidal treatment to render surfaces of utensils and equipment free of pathogenic microorganisms;
312. *Sari-Sari Store* - a convenient store where a variety of food and food materials and other household merchandise are sold in small scale;
313. *Sauna Bath Attendant* - a person who applies the proper technique of giving steam bath to customers.
314. *Sauna Bath Establishment* - an establishment where customers are exposed to steam which is generated by sprinkling water on hot stones or by some means.
315. *Scalding* - cleaning and removal of hides, feather or hair accompanied with boiling water or steam;
316. *Scavenger* - a person engaged in the business of collection, recovery and transportation of recyclable refuse by specific hire or contract with another individual, firm, corporation, public agency or institution and does not include public agency responsible by law for the collection of refuse in a given jurisdiction.
317. *School* - a public or private educational institution undertaking educational operations with an organized group of pupils or students pursuing defined studies at defined levels, receiving instructions from teachers, usually located in a building or group of buildings in a particular site specifically intended for educational purposes.
318. *School Administrator* - a person, usually the owner, who manages the activities of a particular school.
319. *School for persons with disabilities* - schools for persons who are suffering from restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being as a result of a mental, physical or sensory impairment.
320. *Scrap Processing* - recovering, preparing, treating, disinfecting, or other means of processing of discarded materials such as scrap metals, leftover food from slaughterhouses or food establishments, or any reusable solid or liquid.



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321. *Sectarian School* - school run or managed by a particular religious organization
322. *Sectioning or Zoning* - grouping together in one section or zone in the market the same or similar commodities, goods or foodstuffs offered for sale;
323. *SEPTA*- steel shell of metal, stone or plastic containing porous elements (tubes, leaves, disks or trays with openings generally less than 1,27 millimeters (0.005 inch).
323. *Septic Tank* - a water tight receptacle which receives the discharge of a plumbing system or part thereof, and is designed to accomplish the partial removal and digestion of the suspended solid matter in the sewage through a period of detention.
324. *Septic Tank Absorption Bed or Drain Field* - an underground system of pipes leading from the outlet of the septic tank, consisting of open jointed or perforated pipes so distributed that the effluent from a septic tank is oxidized and absorbed by the soil.
326. *Service Facilities* - part of bus terminal/bus station that refers to the sanitary facilities, washing bays, parking areas, repair stations.
327. *Sewage Disposal System* - a system of collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of sewage.
325. *Sewage or Sewerage Works* - system of pipes, pumps, devices and other appurtenant structures for the collection, transportation and final disposal of waste water.
325. *Sewer* - pipe, conduit or channel intended to convey sewage.
326. *Shallow Well* - a well measured from the natural ground surface with a depth of not more than 20 meters.
327. *Sharps*- include needles, syringes, scalpels, saws, blades, broken glass, nails and any other items that can cause a cut or puncture.
328. *Shelf Life* - the span of time a product is determined to be fit for human consumption.
329. *Ship Health Officer* - an authorized person in-charge of the medical department of the ship.
330. *Single Service Articles* - straws, cups, toothpick, chopsticks, containers, lids or closure, plates, knives forks, spoons, stirrers, paddles, placemats, napkins, doilies, wrapping and packaging materials and all other similar articles which are made wholly or in part from paper, paperboard, molded pulp, foil, wood, synthetic, and other readily destructible materials which are intended to be discarded after use;
331. *Skimmer* - a device for removing floating pollutants in a swimming pool.
332. *Skin curing/tanning* - an art or process by which a skin of an animal is exposed to the sun.
333. *Soap Boiling* - the process of boiling, cleansing or emulsifying an agent that is made usually by the action of alkali on fats, fat acids and oil in boiling or cold process, consisting essentially of a mixture of waste-soluble sodium or potassium salts of fat acids, and may contain other ingredients such as sodium carbonate or other builders, perfume, coloring agents, fluorescent dyes, disinfectants, or abrasive material.
334. *Soil* - visible dirt or debris such as organic matters, organic substances which may protect harbor or assist the growth of microorganism.
335. *Solid Waste/Refuse* - all organic or inorganic non-liquid and non-gaseous portions of the total waste mass. It consists of all putrescible and non-putrescible solid materials except for body waste.



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336. *Solid Waste Management* - an integrated system, approach or process on the generation, segregation, storage, collection, transport, processing, recycling, recovery and final disposal or containment of solid waste.
337. *Solvent* - a common term of liquid substance used in dry cleaning process in place of water.
338. *Sound Level Meter* - means any instrument and its appurtenances used for the measurement of noise and sound level.
339. *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.
340. *Special School*-school which utilizes cadavers, plants, animals, bacterial or viral cultures and radioactive materials for studies and research.
341. *Springs* - ground water seepage visible at the earth's surface due to hydrostatic gradient or head.
342. *Stall* - an open compartment of area designated for the sale or display of commodities, including food products.
343. *Stallholder* - one who has been granted the right to use a stall or more, where he can display or sell his goods, commodities or foodstuffs.
344. *Static Pressure* - the pressure existing without any flow.
345. *Sterilization* - any chemical or physical process which kills and destroys all microorganisms.
346. *Stray Animal* - animal/s not subject to the control and/or found in a place outside the premises of its owner.
347. *Student* - any person who is enrolled and engaged in formal education studies and attends classes at the secondary or higher education level.
348. *Surface Water* - a mixture of surface run-off and groundwater. Surface sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds and impounding reservoirs.
349. *Suspect* - a person who may have been exposed to an infection or a disease and considered capable of spreading such disease.
350. *Swill* - includes that particular garbage which is wholly or nearly so, edible and usable as a food and having food value for animals or fowls, accumulating from animal, vegetable or other matter wasted from households or food establishments.
351. *Swimming Pool or "Pool"* - any concrete or masonry structure, basin, tank, located either indoors or outdoors, used for bathing or swimming, diving or recreational purposes, religious or therapeutic healing purposes and filled with a controlled water supply and having a depth of 91 centimeters (3 feet) or more at any point, together with appropriate buildings and appurtenances used in connection therewith.
352. *Technical/Vocational School* - any school undertaking a non-degree program at the post-secondary education in preparation for a particular occupation.
353. *Tenement House* - a building or portion thereof which is leased or sold to an occupant as residence by a number of families but living independently of one another and having a common right in the use of halls, stairways, terraces, verandas, toilets and baths.
354. *Test Well* - an excavation made to determine the quality and tranquility of water.



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355. *Theological School* - a school established to undertake educational activities for priesthood or religious ministry.
356. *Tonsorial and Beauty Establishment* - includes barber shops, beauty parlors, spa and other establishments engaged in the physical make-over of an individual;
357. *Trade School* - a school which incorporates technical/vocational activities such as welding, refrigeration and airconditioning, electronics, carpentry, electrical and other related activities into their curricula.
358. *Traditional Pesticides* - plant extracts or plant substances that are used to control pests.
359. *Ultraviolet Light Sterilization* - the process of killing active bacteria and spores in water with the use of ultraviolet ray.
360. *Undertaker* - a person who practices undertaking.
361. *Undertaking* - the care, transport and disposal of body of deceased person by any means other than embalming.
362. *Urban Pest Control* - pest control activities in all habitable areas but not to include agricultural pest control activities
363. *Urban Pest Control Applicator* - any individual who uses or supervises the use of pesticides or any other methods or services for urban pest control or implementation of a vermin abatement program.
364. *Urban Pest Control Operator* - refers to establishments or entities engaged in the application of pesticides or any other methods or services for urban pest control or implementation of a vermin abatement program.
365. *Utensils and Equipment* - any kitchenware, tableware, glassware, cutlery, containers, stoves, sinks, dishwashing machines, tables, meat blocks and other equipment used in the storage, preparation, distribution or serving of food;
366. *Valid Certificate* - a certificate conforming to the rules and the model laid down by the World Health Organization in the International Health regulations and issued by the National Quarantine Office.
367. *Vector* - any organism which transmits infection by inoculation into the skin or mucous membrane by biting; or by deposit of infective materials on the skin or food or other objects; or by biological reproduction within the organism.
368. *Vessel* - a general term for all craft or artificial contrivance capable of being used as a means of water transportation utilizing its own motive power or that of others.
369. *Vendor* - any person who sells goods, commodities or foodstuffs, etc.
370. *Vermin* - a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, bedbugs, mice and rats which are vectors of diseases;
371. *Wading Pool* - any concrete or masonry structure, basin, tank, located either indoors or outdoors, used for bathing or swimming, recreational purposes and religious or therapeutic healing purposes and filled with a controlled water supply and having a depth of 91 centimeters (3 feet) or more at any point.
372. *Waiting Area/Passenger Lounge* - a designated place for waiting passengers located inside the bus terminals, ports and airports.
373. *Waiting Shed* - a designated place for commuting passengers located along the highway that can accommodate a minimum of thirty (30) passengers.



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374. *Water-Distributing Pipe* – in a building or premises, a pipe which conveys potable water from the building supply pipe to the plumbing fixtures and other water outlets.
375. *Water Hammer Arrestor* – a device used to absorb hydraulic shock, either of the air chamber or mechanical device design.
376. *Water Hauler* – any person, firm or company who transports, stores, delivers, and operates equipment used to transport or deliver water for human consumption.
377. *Water Main (Street Main)* – a water-supply pipe for public or community use.
378. *Water Purification Device* – any DOH-certified equipment, apparatus, device or gadget whose purpose is to purify water, either for household, commercial or other uses.
379. *Water Refilling Station* - establishment that refills and/or sells potable water to the public.
380. *Water Supplier* – any entity, government or private company, responsible for source development, water abstraction, treatment and distribution of water.
381. *Well* – a manmade hole used for recovering ground water from the water bearing strata by digging, boring, drilling or by any other method.
382. *Well Driller* – an individual, partnership, corporation, cooperative and the like who undertake well drilling work or activities for the purpose of extracting ground water.

**CHAPTER II  
HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

**Section 5.** No person shall be employed in any food establishments, food manufacturers, water refilling stations, beauty parlors, barber shops, medical and dental clinics, funeral parlors, resorts and other establishments situated in the Province of Pangasinan and covered by regulations under this Code without securing first a Health Certificate from the Local Health Office.

**Section 6.** Applicants for Health Certificates as required in this Code shall undergo the following tests and radiologic examination and submit the original results of the tests to the Local Health Office:

- a. Fecalalysis
- b. Sputum Examination/Chest X-Ray
- c. Urinalysis (optional)
- d. Complete Blood Count (optional)
- e. Hepa Profile (optional)

Results of the laboratory tests shall not be dated more than one month old when presenting the same to the Health Office for the issuance of health certificate except chest x-ray which is still valid for three (3) months.

**Section 7.** All applicants for health certificate may choose to undertake the laboratory tests and radiologic examinations required under Section 6 hereof in any accredited laboratory or at the Provincial/City/Municipal Health Laboratory.



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**Section 8.** The Health Certificate shall be valid until the end of the current year and shall be renewed every year.

**Section 9.** Health Certificates are non-transferable but can be suspended or cancelled any time for reasons determined by the Municipal/City Officer.

**CHAPTER III**  
**FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS AND FOOD MANUFACTURERS**

**Section 10.** Sanitary Permit.

- a. No person or entity shall operate a food establishment for public patronage without securing a permit from the Local Health Officer.
- b. Every Sanitary Permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place of the establishment.
- c. FEES. The fees payable on applications for permits and upon the issuance, renewal and noting of such certificates shall be as such amounts as the Local Health Office may by local ordinance imposed.
- d. Noting of Permit. Within fourteen (14) days after any change in the ownership or occupancy of any establishment, the new occupant shall apply to the Local Health Officer to have such change noted in the records and or the permit certificate which he shall produce for the purpose and shall pay the corresponding fee in respect of such noting.
- e. Record of Permit Certificates. Every City or Municipality shall keep a record of all establishments in respect of which permits have been issued and all permit certificates and renewals thereof. The record shall show the following:
  1. The name and address of the holder of the permit who shall be the actual occupier of the establishment;
  2. The Location of the establishment;
  3. The purpose or purposes for which the permit has been issued;
  4. The date the first permit was issued and the dates of any renewal thereof;
  5. Every change of occupation and management of the establishment since the first permit was issued;
  6. Conditions under which the permit was issued or any renewal thereof granted.

The record shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by any officer of the Health Office.

**Section 11.** Health Requirements for Food Handlers.

- a. Food handlers shall observe good personal hygiene and practices such as:
  1. Wearing clean working garments and hair restrain.





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2. Washing hands, arms and fingernails before working. Such washing must be repeated during working hours and after smoking, visiting the toilet, coughing or sneezing into hands, or as often as may be necessary to remove dirt and contaminants.
  3. Using, chewing or smoking tobacco in any form while engaged in food preparation or service or while in the equipment and utensils washing or food preparation areas as not allowed.
- b. No person shall be allowed to work in food handling and preparation while afflicted with a communicable disease or a carrier of such disease.

**Section 12.** Quality and Protection of Food. All foods must be obtained from sources approved by the Health Authority. In this regard, the following requirements are applicable:

- a. All meats shall come from duly licensed slaughterhouses inspected and approved by the local veterinarian, local meat inspector or the local regulatory authority.
- b. All livestock products sold or used in any food establishment, food manufacturing or public market shall bear the stamp of inspection by an authorized abattoir or local meat inspector.
- c. Sea foods shall not come from sources in any manner polluted by sewage, chemicals, radioactive waste and other toxic substances.
- d. Vegetables and fruits shall come from safe sources where the soil is not contaminated by sewage and toxic chemicals and shall not contain toxic chemical residues above tolerable limit.
- e. All milk and milk products shall come from approved sources and shall meet the standards and quality established by the regulatory authority.

**Section 13.** Requirements for the issuances of a Sanitary Permit for food establishments and food manufacturers:

- a. Vermin abatement program
- b. Receipt for payments of Sanitary Permit Fee
- c. Microbiological Examination of water source
- d. Health Certificate of employees

**Section 14.** No animals are allowed inside food establishments.

**Section 15.** Smoking cigarettes is strictly prohibited in all food establishments and food manufacturing establishments.



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**CHAPTER IV**  
**SCHOOL SANITATION AND HEALTH SERVICES**

**Section 16.** The Physical Environment. In the design and construction of the school plant, the following factors shall be considered:

- a. Site Traffic hazards are to be avoided but not to the point of sacrificing accessibility to public transportation. It shall be distant from sources of nuisances.
- b. Grounds. The acreage shall be large enough to permit playgrounds, athletic fields and school gardens.
- c. Building:
  1. It shall be constructed of strong and durable materials and designed along functional lines;
  2. The requirements of the local fire department shall be observed;
  3. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided;
  4. Wall and ceiling finishes should be chosen so as to give optimum lighting with minimum glare;
  5. Artificial lighting with louvered fluorescent or incandescent fixture shall be used to supply a minimum lighting of 25 foot-candles in the darkest corner;
  6. For flooring, suitable materials shall be used which will give maximum durability without creating a slippery surface;
- d. Sanitary Facilities. The school population shall be provided with potable water and sewage and waste disposal systems.

**Section 17.** The Emotional Environment . For the promotion of emotional health of the school population the following requirements shall be observed:

- a. Suitable Location. The school site shall be located away from disturbances and places which give undesirable influence.
- b. Recreational Facilities. The school must have safe and attractive playgrounds and adequate facilities for suitable sports and games.
- c. Rest Rooms. Facilities shall be provided where faculty members can rest and get short respite from teaching chores.

**Section 18.** Health Services. Trained personnel and adequate facilities should be available so that students may be afforded the following health services:



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- a. Periodic physical and medical examination;
- b. Periodic immunization;
- c. Medical and dental treatment;
- d. Treatment for common emergencies; and
- e. Counselling and guidance.

**Section 19.** No person shall be employed in any school without first securing a health certificate from the municipal/city health officer of the locality where the establishment is located. Health certificates are non-transferable and shall be renewed annually.

**Section 20.** Requirements for Special Schools.

- a. Cadavers shall be stored in morgues and dissected in dissecting rooms, all of which shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department.
- b. Poisonous or harmful plants and animals shall be kept in adequate and secured areas.
- c. Viral and bacterial cultures shall be kept in laboratories under standard security laboratory measures.
- d. Schools utilizing radioactive materials or sources for study or research should closely conform to the requirements and guidelines given by the Radiation Health Office and the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission concerning radiation protection.

**CHAPTER V**  
**WATER SUPPLY**

**Section 21.** Prescribed Standards and Procedures. Standards for drinking water and their bacteriological and chemical examinations, together with the evaluation of results, shall conform to the criteria set by the National Drinking Standards. The treatment of water to render it safe for drinking, and the disinfection of contaminated water sources together with their distribution systems shall be in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Department.

**Section 22.** Types of Water Examinations Required.

The following examinations are required for drinking water:



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- a. Initial examination the physical, chemical and microbiological examinations of water from newly constructed systems or sources are required before they are operated and opened for public use. Examination of water for possible radio-active contamination should also be done initially.
- b. Periodic examination Water from existing sources is subject to microbiological examination as often as possible but the interval shall not be longer than six months, while general systematic chemical examination shall be conducted every 12 months or oftener. Examination of water sources shall be conducted yearly for possible radioactive contamination.

**Section 23.** Examining Laboratories and Submission of Water Samples.

The examination of drinking water shall be performed only in private or government laboratories duly accredited by the Department of Health. It is the responsibility of operators of water systems to submit to accredited laboratories water samples for examination in a manner and at such intervals prescribed by the Department of Health.

**Section 24.** Water Retailers and Refilling Stations.

- a. Any person engaged in the trade and distribution of purified and/or mineral water is required to comply with the following conditions:
  1. Submit for inspection to the health Office, water samples for laboratory test every month on an unscheduled basis;
  2. Make available all the materials needed in the purification and/or purified water processing to the Health Office who will conduct an on-the-spot inspection;
  3. Plant operator or persons directly involved in the management or supervision of RWS or 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 Department or any DOH-accredited professional organization and institution.
  4. All water retailers and refilling stations are required to secure a Certificate of Water Potability from the Local Health Office. It shall be the obligation of the Local Health Officer to issue certification to the retailer/owner as to the potability of the water sold by the establishment.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**REST AREAS, BUS TERMINALS, BUS STOPS, AND SERVICE STATIONS**

**Section 25.** Rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service station areas with one or more permanent sheds, buildings and service facilities for motor vehicles shall be provided with sanitary facilities for the convenience and personal necessities of the travelling public.



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- a. Rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service stations shall be established with ample area to prevent overcrowding of motor vehicles and travelers.
- b. They shall be provided with adequate ventilation and lighting and away from sources of nuisance.
- c. Safe and adequate water, excreta and sewage collection and disposal, refuse collection and disposal and adequate number of comfort rooms, and auxiliary facilities shall be provided.
- d. Waiting sheds for commuters shall be of adequate size to comfortably accommodate a minimum of thirty (30) persons. Floors shall be of smooth concrete finish and adequate sitting facilities provided for.

**CHAPTER VII**  
**MARKETS**

**Section 26.** Scope. This Chapter shall govern the rules and regulations to be observed in duly accredited private-owned markets to be established in the Province of Pangasinan.

All Cities and Municipalities shall endeavor to improve the facilities and services at the existing public market to conform to the standards set forth under this Chapter.

**Section 27.** No market shall be established or altered until the plans for and location of the same has been approved by the Health Authority or his duly authorized representative.

**Section 28.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or establishment to operate a market without a sanitary permit from the Health Office. This permit may be suspended or revoked by the Health Officer upon violation of any provision of this Code. It shall be valid for one (1) year from the date of issuance and shall be renewed every year.

**Section 29. Health Certificate.** No person shall be employed in the market, who may handle, process and serve food materials, foodstuffs and food without an up-to-date health certificate issued by the Health Office. This health certificate shall be renewed every year or more often as required.

**Section 30. Standards of Construction.**

- a. *Suitability of Site.* It shall be easily accessible to the public and conveyances or vehicles.
- b. *Building Construction.* It shall be of adequate size as to allow smooth flow and convenient movement of stallholders and customers or the public.
- c. *Sectioning.* The market shall be divided into different sections such as dry goods section, groceries section, meat and meat products, sea foods, vegetables, cooked food section, fruits, etc..
- d. *Stalls.* Every section shall be provided with stalls.



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- e. *Fly-proof Facilities* – The market shall be fly proof. If such is not possible, fly-proof facilities shall be provided for stalls where commodities sold attract flies.

***Section 31. Sanitation Requirements.***

- a. **Water Supply.** There shall be sufficient supply of potable water in the market.
- b. **Drainage Facilities.**
1. There shall be sufficient drainage facilities in the market and its premises
  2. Sewer line from toilets and urinals shall not be connected with drainage line in the market.
- c. **Lighting and Ventilation.** There shall be adequate lighting and ventilation (natural and/or artificial) in all sections.
- d. **Solid Waste Disposal.** Adequate number of solid waste containers shall be provided and strategically located within the market building and its premises.
- e. **Toilet Facilities.**
1. Adequate number of water closets and urinals shall be provided.
  2. Adequate hand washing facilities shall be provided within or adjacent to toilet rooms equipped with soap and clean towels or disposable toilet papers/napkins at all times.

***Section 32. Responsibility of the Market Administrator/Master.***

- a. Supervise and control the proper care and use of market stalls.
- b. Prohibit the construction of living quarters within the market and its premises.
- c. Enforce the ban on construction of partitions, sheds or booths within the market area.

***Section 33. Responsibility of the Health Officer.***

- a. Make periodic sanitary inspection to ascertain the maintenance of adequate sanitary conditions of markets and their premises.
- b. Enforce the requirements of pertinent provisions of the Code.



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### CHAPTER VIII ABATTOIR/SLAUGHTERHOUSE

**Section 34.** Scope. This Chapter shall govern the rules and regulations to be observed in duly accredited private-owned abattoirs or slaughterhouses to be established in the Province of Pangasinan.

Cities and municipalities shall endeavor to improve the facilities and services at the existing public abattoir/slaughterhouses to conform to the standards set forth under this chapter.

**Section 35.** No abattoir/slaughterhouse shall be established or altered until the plans and location of the same are approved by the Department of Health and duly accredited by the National Meat Inspection Commission (NMIC).

**Section 36.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or establishment to operate an abattoir/slaughterhouse without a sanitary permit. Such permit may be suspended or revoked upon violation of any provision of this Code. It shall be valid for one (1) year after the date of issuance and shall be renewed every year.

**Section 37.** No personnel of the abattoir engaged directly in the production, preparation or handling and transporting of meat and meat products shall be employed without a valid Health Certificate issued by the Health Office.

**Section 38.** *Suitability of Site.* The site or location shall be at least 300 meters from residential areas, schools, churches, and places of assembly, courts or public offices. It should be accessible to transportation.

**Section 39.** *Durability of Construction.* The materials of construction used shall be durable and resistant to wear and corrosion. The holding pen where animals are confined before slaughter shall be constructed of strong materials to safely hold any animal that may be brought before slaughter.

**Section 40.** *Water Supply.* There shall be ample water supply to meet the water requirements in the slaughter of hogs, cattle and other animals and for effective cleaning. Both hot and cold water shall be available during operation. All slaughterhouses shall be provided with adequate and approved sanitary facilities which include: water faucets, wash basins, lavatories toilets and bath facilities.

**Section 41.** *Drainage Facilities.* There shall be an efficient drainage system for the establishment and premises to collect all liquid wastes incidental to the operation. It is prohibited to connect toilet drainage with abattoir drainage within the slaughterhouse premises.

**Section 42.** *Ventilation and Illumination.* There shall be abundant light, natural and or/artificial, and sufficient ventilation for all rooms and compartments, to ensure sanitary conditions.



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**Section 43. Sanitary Requirements.**

- a. The rooms and compartments used for edible products shall be separate and distinct from those used for inedible products.
- b. The rooms and compartments in which any meat or meat food products is prepared or handled shall be free from odors from dressing and toilet rooms, catch basins, inedible tank and holding pens.
- c. No animals or fowls except those for slaughter shall be permitted in the slaughterhouse.
- d. Rooms, compartments and places used for preparing and/or storing any meat or any meat products and all other parts of the establishment shall be kept clean and sanitary.
- e. No parts of the establishment shall be used for domestic purposes.

**Section 44. Refrigeration.** Adequate chilling and cold storage facilities shall be provided except at those establishment in which all carcasses and meat products are removed within six hours after slaughter.

**Section 45. Insects and Vermin.** An insect and vermin control abatement program shall be maintained all year round. Effective means shall be taken to keep flies, rodents and other vermin out of the establishment and to prevent their breeding or presence on the premises.

**Section 46. Container for Refuse.** Slaughterhouses must be provided with sufficient number of water proof metal containers with tight fitting metal cover for holding trimmings, hair, refuse and edible parts and other refuse. All these wastes shall be disposed daily.

**Section 47. Equipment.** Equipment for preparing, processing and handling of meat and meat products shall be of materials to make them susceptible of being readily and thoroughly cleaned, to insure strict cleanliness in the preparation and handling of all meat and meat products.

**Section 48. Slaughtering of Animals.** No slaughtering of cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry or other warm blooded animals shall be done unless such slaughtering is performed under supervision of a representative from the National Meat Inspection Commission and the carcass inspected and passed as fit for human consumption, marked and stamped before offered for sale or delivery.

**Section 49. Fees.** The fees payable for anti-mortem and post mortem shall be as such amounts as the Local Health Office may by local ordinance imposed.

**Section 50. Responsibility of the City and Municipal Governments and Private Operators.** Representatives of the City and Municipal Governments charged with the responsibility of operating the city and municipal owned slaughterhouses as well as managers and/or operators of private slaughterhouses shall comply with the above-mentioned rules and regulations.





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***Section 51. Responsibilities of the Health Office.***

- a. Supervise the maintenance of adequate sanitary conditions in government owned abattoirs and their premises.
- b. Enforce the requirements on the examination of meat as provided for by existing laws and the rules and regulations of the National Meat Inspection Commission.
- c. Supervise the sanitary disposal of all solid and liquid wastes incidental to the operation of the slaughterhouse.
- d. Ensure that only healthy animals be slaughtered and dressed and that the handling, storing and transporting procedure are in accordance with prescribed standards.

**CHAPTER IX**  
**HOTELS, MOTELS AND APARTMENTS, LODGING,**  
**BOARDING OR TENEMENT HOUSES, AND CONDOMINIUMS**

***Section 52.*** Scope. This shall apply to all hotels, motels and apartments, lodging, boarding or tenement houses, condominiums and other accommodation establishments in the Province of Pangasinan.

***Section 53.*** Sanitary Permit. No establishment shall be operated and opened for public patronage without a sanitary permit. Any extension or additional construction or alteration in an establishment shall require a new sanitary permit before it could be operated.

***Section 54.*** Water Supply. All establishment shall provide their patrons with adequate water supply.

***Section 55.*** Toilet, Bathroom and Washing Facilities. Every room of hotels, motels and other similar establishments shall be provided with toilet, lavatory and bathing facilities. Apartment and condominium units shall have its own toilet, lavatory and bathing facilities. Dormitories may have common but adequate toilet, lavatory and bathing facilities.

***Section 56.*** Solid Waste Management. The segregation, collection, storage and disposal of refuse shall be in accordance with acceptable sanitary procedures and regulations.

***Section 57.*** Insects and Vermin Control. Periodic insects and vermin control measures shall be undertaken to eradicate vectors of diseases.

***Section 58.*** Food and Drinks. Dispensing of food and drink shall be in accordance with Chapter III of this Code.



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**Section 59.** Lighting. All areas in the establishment shall be properly lighted, both natural and artificial.

**Section 60.** Ventilation. Natural and/or mechanical ventilation which is effective and suitable for the comfort and safety of guests/boarders and personnel shall be provided in all areas of the establishments.

**Section 61.** Responsibilities of the Owner or Operator.

- a. Report of the occurrence of notifiable disease in his establishment.
- b. Report all deaths occurring in his establishment
- c. Conduct in-house inspection of the establishment.
- d. Keep records of all registered guests.
- e. Guide authorized officers in the conduct of inspection.

**Section 62.** Responsibilities of the Municipal/City Health Officer.

- a. Conduct regular inspection of hotels and other similar establishments and their premises to ascertain their state of sanitation.
- b. Ascertain the validity of the sanitary permit of the establishments and health certificate of the personnel employed in these establishments.
- c. Post the sanitary standard rating sticker (SSRS) in a conspicuous part of the establishment for public guidance after each inspection.
- d. Apply precautionary measures to prevent the spread of any communicable disease among persons staying in the hotels and other similar establishments and investigate all reported illnesses and deaths.
- e. Coordinate with the Department of Tourism in the classification of hotels.
- f. Enforce the provisions of the Code.

**CHAPTER X**  
**PORT, AIRPORT, VESSEL AND AIRCRAFT SANITATION**

**Section 63.** Port and Airport Sanitation. In ports and airports, the following sanitary requirements shall be applied:

- a. Every port and airport shall be provided with potable drinking water and wholesome food supplied from sources approved by the Local Health Authority or his duly authorized representative.
- b. The drinking water and food shall be stored and handled in a manner to ensure their protection against contamination. The local health authority shall conduct periodic inspections of equipment, installations and premises, and collect regularly samples of water and food for laboratory examination to determine if they are fit for human consumption.



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- c. There shall be available to as many ports and airports as practicable organized medical and health services with adequate staff, equipment and facilities for the prompt isolation and care of infected persons, disinfection, disinsecting, deratting, laboratory examination, collection and examination of rodents for plague infection, collection of water and food samples for examination.
- d. The local health authority for each port and airport shall take all practicable measures to keep port and airport installation free of rodents.
- e. In ports and airports of entry, facilities shall be provided for immunizations required in international travel.
- f. Every port of entry and the area within the perimeter of an airport of entry shall be kept free from mosquito vectors of yellow fever, malaria and other diseases of epidemiological significance.

**CHAPTER XI**  
**VERMIN CONTROL**

**Section 64. General Requirements.**

- a. A vermin abatement program shall be maintained in all establishments by their owners, operators or administrators.
- b. Vermin control in public places shall be the responsibility of the provincial, city or municipal governments which have jurisdiction over them.
- c. The procedure and frequency of vermin abatement program shall be determined and approved by the local health authority.

**CHAPTER XII**  
**PUBLIC LAUNDRY**

**Section 65. Scope.** This Chapter shall apply to all public laundry including commercial laundry such as laundromat, dry cleaning laundry, linen-supply laundry, diaper-supply laundry, and public laundry places such as community laundry areas, as well as institutional establishment with laundry equipment and facilities such as hotels, motels, massage parlors, dormitories, hospitals and other health-related institutions and other similar establishments operated by individuals, partnerships, government agencies, instrumentalities or institutions.

**Section 66. Sanitary Permit.** The establishment shall secure a sanitary permit before it could operate.



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**Section 67. Sanitary Requirements.**

- a. Any person who intends to work in the establishment shall be required to secure a health certificate issued by the Health Officer.
- b. Employees of the establishment shall at all times observe good personal hygiene and safety practices at the working area.
- c. Employees shall be provided with potable drinking water, toilets and washing facilities.
- d. Laundry supplies in both liquid and solid state shall be properly stored, prepared and handled. Containers of chemicals shall be properly labeled.
- e. All sewage from the establishment shall be discharged to the public sewer systems.
- f. The segregation, storage, collection, transport and disposal of refuse shall be in accordance to existing laws, rules and regulations.
- g. The operator of the establishment shall maintain a vermin abatement program. During vermin control operations, all clothes and linens shall be covered and isolated to prevent contamination.
- h. All work rooms shall be properly lighted and ventilated.
- i. All articles to be laundered coming from hospitals and infected sources shall be treated by exposure to a sufficient quantity of hot water, detergents or by other means of disinfection.
- j. All articles to be laundered that have come in contact with any form of radioactivity should be isolated and monitored by Radiation Safety personnel before sending these articles for laundry.

**Section 68. Responsibilities of the Laundry Supervisor.**

- a. Comply with all the requirements and standards as stated in this Code.
- b. Ensure the proper laundry operation and cleaning and care of laundry equipment and facilities.
- c. Provide schedule of laundry operation for an adequate and continuous supply of linen and according to the needs of the user at all times.
- d. Be knowledgeable in the selection, quantity and proper use of laundry cleaning supplies.
- e. Provide a schedule for regular maintenance and cleaning equipment and facilities.
- f. Evaluate the effectiveness of the laundry operation.
- g. Ensure that the linen is safe for the customers' use.

**Section 69. Responsibilities of the Operator.**

- a. Comply with all the requirements and standards as stated in this Code.
- b. Promote good personal hygiene among his employees and ensure updating of their health certificates.
- c. Ensure the health, safety and comfort of all employees and customers in the establishment.



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- d. Provide adequate and appropriate sanitary facilities, personal protective equipment and necessities to promote health, safety and sanitation in the establishment.
- e. Renew the sanitary permit every year.
- f. Assist health authorities in the conduct of inspection of the establishment.
- g. Ensure that the process and materials used in the trade shall be environment-friendly.

**Section 70.** Responsibilities of the Health Officer.

- a. Facilitate the conduct of inspection and evaluation of the establishment at least once every three (3) months to ascertain their compliance to this Code.
- b. Issue sanitary permit upon completion of the requirements stated in this Code. Prescribe precautionary measures to the operator for the prevention of accidents or spread of contagious or communicable diseases in the establishment.

**CHAPTER XIII**  
**SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES**

**Section 71.** All public bathing places, both natural and artificial should be under the sanitary control of public health authorities.

**Section 72.** Before a public swimming pool, a bath house or a public bathing or swimming place is placed in operation, the owner or operator must obtain a sanitary permit from the Health Officer.

**Section 73.** Adequate life guards and sufficient attendants who are properly trained and qualified as life savers, competent in aid and rescue methods and techniques and in the use of artificial respiration and other resuscitation measures shall be provided by the owner or operator to operate the pool or bathing place in an orderly manner and shall assist in sanitary control. No person shall be employed with the swimming pool and bathing place without a health certificate issued by the local health office.

**Section 74.** Standard of cleanliness and bacterial purity of the water should apply at both indoor and outdoor swimming pools and the same precautions should be taken against the spread of diseases.

**Section 75.** No dogs or animals shall be allowed in the bathing and dressing rooms or other parts of bathing place enclosure.

**Section 76.** Suitable signages on bathing places regulations and instruction shall be conspicuously posted in the bathing area and in dressing rooms.

**Section 77.** No person having any disease shall be allowed in the pool area, bathing places or bath houses.



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**Section 78.** Adequate shower bath facilities and toilet facilities for each sex should be provided at all pools and bath houses. Lavatories shall be provided adjacent to toilets.

**CHAPTER XIV**  
**CEMETERIES/MEMORIAL PARKS and DISPOSAL OF DEAD PERSONS**

**Section 79.** Requirements for the Opening of a Cemetery/Memorial Park.

- a. Application for opening of a Cemetery/Memorial Park
- b. Resolution of the Sangguniang Panlungsod or Sangguniang Bayan transmitting the application for the opening of a Cemetery/Memorial Park to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.
- c. Ordinance prohibiting the construction of any dwelling house within the 25 meter zone and drilling of a well or any source of water supply within the 50 meter zones.
- d. Title of ownership of the land proposed to be utilized as a Cemetery/Memorial park duly registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Pangasinan. If it is a donation, the Deed of Donation should likewise be registered. In case the land involved is a public land, the site should be set aside by the President of the Philippines for cemetery purposes. Application should be addressed to the Office of the President thru the Land Management Bureau in the form of a resolution by the Sangguniang Panlungsod or Sangguniang Bayan. When the site is owned by the City or Municipality, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan may set aside the said land for cemetery/memorial park purposes upon recommendation of the Sangguniang Panlungsod or Sangguniang Bayan.
- e. Certificate of the Health Officer with regards to the suitability of the land proposed to be utilized as a cemetery.

**Section 80.** Requirements of Closure of Cemetery/Memorial Park.

- a. A cemetery may be ordered closed when its further use poses a threat to public health such as when the requirement regarding distances from the nearest dwelling house or source of water supply are no longer met and the cemetery has been utilized in full and further burials can no longer be made.
- b. Resolution for the closure of said cemetery shall be passed by the Sangguniang Panlungsod or Sangguniang Bayan.

**Section 81.** Burial Grounds Requirements. The following requirements shall be applied and enforced:

- a. It shall be unlawful for any person to bury remains in places other than those legally authorized in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter.
- b. A burial ground shall at least be 25 meters distant from any dwelling house and no house shall be constructed within the same distance from any burial ground.



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- c. No burial ground shall be located within 50 meters from either side of a river or within 50 meters from any source of water supply.

**Section 82.** Burial Requirements.

- a. No remains shall be buried without a death certificate issued by the attending physician or the Health Officer.
- b. The cost of burial of a dead person shall be borne by the nearest kin. If the kin is not financially capable of defraying the expenses or if the deceased had no kin, the cost shall be borne by the city or municipal government.
- c. The burial of remains in city or municipal burial grounds shall not be prohibited on account of race, nationality or political affiliation.

**Section 83.** Requirements for the Exhumation of Remains.

- a. Permit to disinter the bodies or remains or persons who died of other than dangerous communicable disease may be granted after such bodies have been buried for a period of three (3) years. The remains upon exhumation shall be disinfected and placed in a coffin, case or box tightly nailed and identified as to the name of the deceased, cause of death and place or origin.
- b. Bodies or remains or person who died of any dangerous communicable disease may be exhumed after a lapse of five (5) years from burial. The remains after exhumation shall be disinfected and placed in a sealed container, properly identified as to the name of the deceased, date and cause of death and place or origin.
- c. Exhumation and transfer permits shall be secured from the point of origin.
- d. Death Certificate.
- e. Reburial permit shall be secured at the place of re-interment.
- f. Permit to exhume for medico-legal purposes may be granted subject to the following conditions:
  - 1. That the death of the deceased shall first be registered in the Office of the Civil Registrar.
  - 2. Exhumation and transfer permits must be secured
  - 3. That only proper authorities and persons authorized in the exhumation and investigation shall be allowed to be present.
  - 4. That the remains immediately upon exhumation shall be disinfected and after the necessary investigation of the authorities concerned shall have been completed, the same shall be reburied in an authorized burial place.

**Section 84.** Requirements for Transfer of Cadavers from One Place to Another.

- a. Death Certificate.
- b. Transfer permit from the point of origin.
- c. Cadaver must be properly embalmed.



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- d. Burial permit must be secured at the place of destination and burial.
- e. Shipments of remains abroad shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Quarantine.

**Section 85.** Cadavers for Scientific Purpose.

- a. All applications for the use of cadavers for scientific purpose shall be forwarded to the Undersecretary for Health and Medical Services for approval.
- b. Only institutions authorized to establish schools of medicine, nursing, dentistry and midwifery are qualified to apply for permission to use cadavers for scientific purposes.
- c. Cadavers of persons who died of or with a dangerous communicable disease should not be utilized for scientific purposes.
- d. Where the cadaver involved has been donated for the purpose, an affidavit to this effect should be secured from the nearest of kin witnessed by two witnesses and duly notarized.
- e. After the cadavers have served their purpose, the same shall be given a decent burial by the institution which shall defray all expenses incidental thereto.

**Section 86.** Funeral and Embalming Establishments.

- a. Scope. All funeral chapels, embalming establishments and morgues.
- b. Sanitary Permit. No Establishment shall operate without a sanitary permit issued by the Health Officer.
- c. Sanitary Requirements for Embalming and Dressing Rooms.
  - 1. They should be constructed of concrete or semi-concrete materials.
  - 2. The floors and walls shall be made of concrete or other durable impervious materials.
  - 3. Ventilation and lighting should be adequately provided.
  - 4. Embalming shall be performed on a table made of a single marble slab or other impervious materials. It shall be constructed that all washings and body fluids shall flow to a drain connected to the waste piping system of the building.
- d. Licensing and Registration of Embalmers.
  - 1. Any person who desires to practice embalming shall be licensed to practice after passing the examination conducted by the Department of Health.
  - 2. An embalmer shall apply annually for a registration certificate.
  - 3. Licensed embalmer shall display their licenses and certificates of registration conspicuously in the establishment where they work.





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**Section 87.** Autopsy/Post mortem examination of remains.

- a. Persons authorized to perform autopsies/post mortem examinations
  1. Health Officers
  2. Medical Officers of law enforcement agencies
  3. Members of the medical staff of accredited hospitals.
- b. Autopsies/post mortem examinations shall be performed in the following cases
  1. Whenever required by special laws.
  2. Upon orders of a competent court.
  3. Upon written request of police authorities
  4. Whenever the Solicitor General, provincial or a city prosecutor as authorized by existing laws, shall deem it necessary to disinter and the possession of remains to determine the cause of death.
  5. Whenever nearest kin shall request in writing the authorities concerned to ascertain cause of death.
  6. All medico legal death shall be subjected to autopsy/post mortem examination.

**Section 88.** Responsibilities of Local Government Units.

- a. Reserve tracts of land under their jurisdiction for cemeteries.
- b. Utilize grants, gifts, bequests of property or financial donations for the establishment or improvement of cemeteries.

**CHAPTER XV**

**SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, EXCRETA DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE**

**Section 89.** Scope of Supervision of the Local Health Authority. The approval of the Local Health Authority or his duly authorized representative is required in the following matters:

- a. Construction of any approved type of toilet for every house including community toilet which may be allowed for a group of small houses of light materials or temporary in nature;
- b. Plans of individual sewage disposal system and the sub-surface absorption system, or other treatment device;
- c. Location of any toilet or sewage disposal system in relation to a source of water supply;



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- d. Plans, design data and specifications of a new or existing sewerage system or sewage treatment plant;
- e. The discharge of untreated effluent of septic tanks and/or sewage treatment plants to bodies of water;
- f. Manufacture of septic tanks; and
- g. Method of disposal of sludge from septic tanks or other treatment plants.

**Section 90.** 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:

- a. It shall be generally rectangular in shape. When a number of compartments are used, the first compartment shall have the capacity from one-half to two-thirds of the total volume of the tank.
- b. It shall be built of concrete, whether pre-cast or poured in place. Brick, concrete blocks or adobe may be used.
- c. It shall not be constructed under any building and within 25 meters from any source of water supply.

**Section 91.** Disposal of Septic Tank Effluent. The effluent from septic tanks shall be discharged into a sub-surface soil, absorption field where applicable or shall be treated with some type of a purification device. The treated effluent may be discharged into a stream or body of water if it conforms to the quality standards prescribe by the National Water and Air Pollution Control Commission.

**Section 92.** Sanitary Privies. The privy recommended for use is the sanitary privy. It shall conform with the following minimum requirements:

- (a) It shall consist of an earthen pit, a floor covering the pit, and a water-sealed bowl. It shall be so constructed in order that fecal matter and urine will be deposited into the earthen pit which shall be completely fly-proof.
- (b) The pit shall be at least one meter square.
- (c) The floor should cover the pit tightly to prevent the entrance of flies. It shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material.



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(d) The water-sealed bowl shall be joined to the floor so as to form a water-tight and insect proof joint.

(e) A suitable building, shall be constructed to provide comfort and privacy for the users of the privy.

(f) Wooden floors and seat risers shall not be used.

**Section 93. Drainage**

(a) Responsibility of cities and municipalities It shall be the responsibility of all cities and municipalities to provide and maintain in a sanitary state and in good repair a satisfactory system of drainage in all inhabited areas where waste water from buildings and premises could empty without causing nuisance to the community and danger to public health.

(b) Connection to the municipal drainage system Buildings or premises producing waste water shall be connected to the municipal drainage system in all areas where it exists.

**Section 94. Special Precaution for Radioactive Excreta and Urine of Hospitalized Patient.**

(a) Patients given high doses of radioactive isotope for therapy should be given toilet facilities separate from those used by "non-radioactive" patients.

(b) Radioactive patients should be instructed to use the same toilet bowl at all times and to flush it at least 3 times after its use.

**CHAPTER XVI**  
**ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT**

**Section 95.** All owners and operators of business establishments in the Province of Pangasinan shall dispose their refuse in accordance with the provisions of RA 9003 – the Ecological Solid Waste Management Law and its implementing rules and regulations.

**Section 96.** Refuse shall be segregated to recyclable, residual, biodegradable and special waste materials.

**Section 97.** All business establishments shall provide for proper refuse collection and storage and provide disposal refuse cans with fitting lids as to be vermin-proof and easily cleanable.

**Section 98.** Any person, natural or juridical, is prohibited from open burning garbage or trash or any refuse materials.



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**Section 99.** All industrial and commercial establishments are required to install adequate and sufficient trash receptacles within their vicinity.

**Section 100.** Garbage for disposal shall be kept inside the premises and shall only be brought outside before the time for collection by garbage haulers. Dumping or disposing of garbage and/or carcass of animals or dead pets in/or along sidewalks, streets, creeks, rivers, vacant lots, parks and public places is strictly prohibited.

**Section 101.** All public utility vehicles plying the roads within the Province of Pangasinan are required to put garbage receptacles in their vehicles. Throwing any form of trash into streets from passengers of vehicles is strictly prohibited. Garbage trucks or trucks loaded with loose materials are required to provide appropriate cover over the materials being transported.

**CHAPTER XVII**  
**LIVESTOCK FARMING**

**Section 102.** Piggery, poultry and other livestock/animal farms operating in the Province of Pangasinan shall be required to secure locational clearance or Zoning Clearance or Environmental Clearance Certificate as required. Likewise, a Barangay Permit or Clearance is required before operating the same.

**Section 103.** Piggery, poultry and other livestock/animal farms shall conform to the following locational requirements.

- a. Shall preferably be located in rural areas.
- b. Shall preferably be located on a rolling terrain.
- c. Flood prone areas and other environmentally critical areas like watershed source of water supply shall be avoided.
- d. Shall be located where the soil is well drained and porous.
- e. Site should be planted with trees and vegetable crops to protect the animals from strong winds.
- f. Shall be located away from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial areas.
- g. Shall be away from major roads and/or highways.
- h. Shall be away from the path of immediate urban expansion.

**Section 104.** Existing Piggery, Poultry and other Livestock/Animal Farms Within Residential/Built-up Areas.

Existing piggery, poultry and other livestock/animal farms, in commercial quantities, shall be given six (6) months upon effectivity of this Code to close or relocate in area deemed suitable for the purpose as stated under the preceding section.



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**Section 105.** Piggery farms (commercial or semi-commercial) shall have a biogas digester to ensure proper manure disposal and environment protection.

**Section 106.** Backyard piggery shall be limited to three (3) heads for fattening and one (1) head for farrowing. Backyard poultry shall be limited to twenty five (25) heads. Volume in excess of the limit prescribed herein shall be considered commercial farms.

**CHAPTER XVIII**  
**TONSORIAL AND BEAUTY ESTABLISHMENTS**

**Section 107.** Scope. Tonsorial and Beauty Establishments include barber shops, beauty parlors, hairdressing and manicuring, pedicuring establishments and figure slenderizing salons.

**Section 108.** Sanitary permit shall be secured from the Local Health Office.

**Section 109.** No person shall be employed to service customers without a health certificate issued by the Local Health Office.

**Section 110.** The following sanitary practices shall be observed at all times.

- a. Working personnel shall wash their hands with soap and water before serving customers.
- b. They shall wear clean working garments.
- c. They shall not eat or smoke while working.
- d. Instruments of their trade shall be cleaned and disinfected before and after their use with any approved soaking solution and disinfectants.
- e. Customers shall be supplied with clean and fresh towels, drapes and other necessities.
- f. Precautionary measures to prevent disease transmission shall be observed when serving customers with any form of dermatoses.

**CHAPTER XIX**  
**NIGHT/DAY CLUBS**

**Section 111.** These establishments shall be operated and opened for public partonage only when a sanitary permit is issued by the Health Office.

**Section 112.** No person shall be employed as guests relations officer, cook, bartender or waiter without a health certificate from the Health Office.

**Section 113.** The establishment and its premises shall be kept clean at all times.



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**Section 114.** Patrons shall be provided with adequate potable water and toilet facilities.

**Section 115.** There shall be no private rooms or separate compartments for public use except those used for lavatories, dressing rooms, bars and kitchens.

**Section 116.** The storage, preparation and serving of food and drinks shall be in accordance with the provisions prescribed in Chapter III of this Code.

**CHAPTER XX**  
**MASSAGE CLINICS, SPA AND SAUNA BATH ESTABLISHMENTS**

**Section 117.** No person or entity shall operate a massage clinic, spa and sauna bath establishment without a sanitary permit.

**Section 118.** A masseur must have a certificate as a registered masseur. He must possess a health certificate issued by the Local Health Office.

**Section 119.** A service attendant must possess a health certificate issued by the Local Health Office before being hired in a massage clinic, spa and sauna bath establishment.

**Section 120.** Sanitary Requirements.

- a. The reception and office rooms shall be properly lighted and adequately ventilated.
- b. Every room shall be adequately ventilated, provided with a sliding curtain at the entrance and with a suitable and clean massage table.
- c. Every room shall be properly lighted, provided with thermometers, and maintained clean and sanitary at all times.
- d. Sanitary and adequate hand washing, bath and toilet facilities shall be available.
- e. Customers shall be provided with soap, clean towels and sanitized rubber or plastic slippers.
- f. Customers shall be required to take a thorough bath before massage.
- g. The service attendant must wear a clean working garment when attending to customers.

**CHAPTER XXI**  
**CATERERS, FOOD BOOTHS, STALLS, AND AMBULANT VENDORS**

**Section 121.** No person or entity shall operate any of the services and/or trade under this Chapter without securing a sanitary permit.

**Section 122.** All operators and/or personnel engaged in such service and/or trade shall secure a health certificate from the Health Office.



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**Section 123.** Sanitary Requirements.

- a. All food containers shall be completely enclosed or sealed and leak-proof to prevent the possibility of contamination and spillage. The use of plastic and Styrofoam containers shall be prohibited.
- b. All transport vehicles shall be kept clean and no substance capable of contaminating the food or food products shall be transported with the food or food products in such manner as to permit contamination.
- c. The food booth, stalls, carts or similar trade shall be constructed that food, drinks and other utensils shall not be exposed to insects, dust and other contaminants.
- d. Adequate supply of safe water shall be made easily available for use in cleaning utensils and equipment.
- e. All food booths and the like shall be provided with the proper storage and holding facilities to maintain the food or drinks, hot or cold, as may be required by the type of food or drink to be served.
- f. Ice shall come from approved sources and stored and hauled as to avoid contamination.
- g. All garbage and trash shall be kept in tight receptacles. Refuse containers shall be made available at all times.
- h. Waste water and other liquid waste shall be disposed in a sanitary manner so as not to create nuisance and to prevent becoming a source of disease-bearing insects or bacteria.

**CHAPTER XXII**  
**NUISANCES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS**

**Section 124.** . Types of Nuisances.

- a. Public or private premises maintained and used in a manner injurious to health;
- b. Breeding places and harborage of vermin;
- c. Animals and their carcasses which are injurious to health;
- d. Accumulation of refuse;
- e. Noxious matter or waste water discharged improperly in streets;
- f. Animals stockage maintained in a manner injurious to health;
- g. Excessive noise; and



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h. Illegal shanties in public or private properties.

**Section 12.** The following are offensive trades and occupations:

- a. Soap boiling;
- b. Guts cleaning;
- c. Boiling of offal, bones, fat or lard; (Permissible if process is performed in a public slaughterhouse under prescribed regulations.)
- d. Manufacturing of glue or fertilizer;
- e. Skin curing;
- f. Scrap processing;
- g. Manure storing;
- h. Lime burning;
- i. Lye making; and
- j. Any manufacturing process in which lead, arsenic, mercury, phosphorous, or other poisonous substance is used (the use of such chemicals is permissible in the practice of pharmacy and in printing where readymade lead types are used).

**Section 126.** Responsibilities of Owners, Managers or Operators. The owners, managers or operators of establishments shall:

- a. Secure a sanitary permit from the local health authority before establishing and operating their business or trade;
- b. Remove daily all injurious by-products and wastes;
- c. Prevent the escape of industrial impurities and adopt methods to render them innocuous;
- d. Maintain working establishments and their premises clean and sanitary at all times;
- e. Store all materials properly to prevent emission of noxious or injurious effluvia.





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**CHAPTER XXIII**  
**INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NON-FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS**

**Section 127.** All industrial, commercial, and other non-food establishments such as but not limited to hospitals, medical, dental clinics, spa and resorts, shall obtain a Sanitary Permit and Local Environmental Clearance and the personnel of which shall secure Health Certificate from the Local Health Office.

**Section 128.** Sanitary Requirements.

- a. Adequate toilet facilities.
- b. Proper facilities/receptacles for disposal of ordinary refuse and industrial/hospital wastes to prevent health hazard, nuisance and pollution.
- c. An abatement program for insect and vermin control.
- d. Adequate sanitary maintenance for all work areas, machinery and equipment to ensure the safety of employees.
- e. Canteen and/or eating places that conform to the requirements for food establishments under this Code.
- f. Potable drinking water for employees.

**CHAPTER XXIV**  
**PENAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 129.** The following penalties shall be imposed for any violation of this Code:

**A. Establishment**

- First Offense : Fine of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (P2,500.00)
- Second Offense: Fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00)
- Third Offense : Closure of the Establishment and Revocation of Permit

**B. Individual**

- First Offense : Fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed five (5) days or both upon the discretion of the court.
- Second Offense: Fine of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (P2,500.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed fifteen (15) days or both upon the discretion of the court.



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Third Offense: Fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days or both upon the discretion of the court.

**Section 130.** Any person who shall interfere, hinder or oppose any officer or member of the Local Health Office, in performance of their duty in the implementation of the Code, or shall tear down, mutilate, deface or alter any billboard, streamer, poster or similar notices affixed to the premises in the enforcement of the Code shall be guilty of misdemeanor and punishable upon conviction by imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or a fine not less than Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) or both, upon discretion of court.

**CHAPTER XXV**  
**FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 131.** Implementing Authority.

The Provincial Health Office is hereby mandated as the lead agency tasked to implement and enforce the Sanitation Code of the Province of Pangasinan. For this purpose, it may enlist the support of the different City and Municipal Health Offices, City and Municipal Business Permit and Licensing Offices, the Philippine National Police and any other government agency as it may deem necessary.

**Section 132.** No provincial, city or municipal government employee shall be allowed to transact directly with any establishment for the facilitation of issuance of Sanitary Permit and Health Certificate.

**Section 133.** Applicability of the Sanitation Code of the Philippines and Other Laws.

The Sanitation Code of the Philippines, the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, An Act to Control Toxic Substances and Nuclear Waste, Meat Inspection Code of the Philippines and the Local Government Code of 1991 and their Implementing Rules and Regulations and other laws shall apply to all matters not provided in this Code.

**Section 134.** Separability Clause.

If any part or provision of this Code shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected shall continue to be in full force and effect.

**Section 135.** Repealing Clause.

All ordinances and administrative circulars and executive orders or parts thereof which are found to be inconsistent with provisions of this Code are hereby repealed and amended accordingly.





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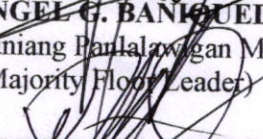
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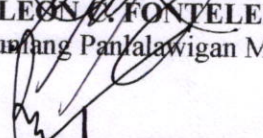
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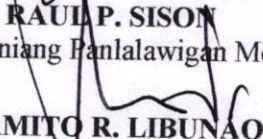
**Section 136.** Effectivity. This Code shall take effect after its publication for three (3) consecutive issues in a newspaper of general circulation.

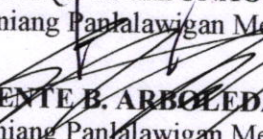
  
**JEREMY AGERICO B. ROSARIO**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member  
(Presiding Officer Pro Tempore)

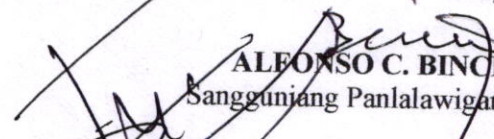
  
**ANGEL G. BANIQUED**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member  
(Majority Floor Leader)

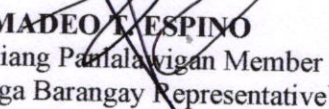
  
**NAPOLEON E. FONTELERA, JR.**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

  
**RAUL P. SISON**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

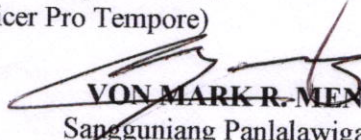
  
**MOJAMITO R. LIBUNAO, JR.**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

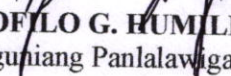
  
**CLEMENTE B. ABOCLEDA, JR.**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

  
**ALEONSO C. BINCE, JR.**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

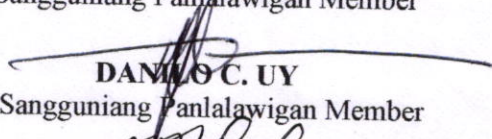
  
**AMADEO T. ESPINO**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member  
(Liga ng mga Barangay Representative)

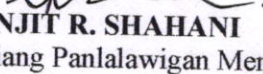
*(Absent)*  
**JOHN CHRISTOPHER A. ARCINUE**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member  
(SK Representative)

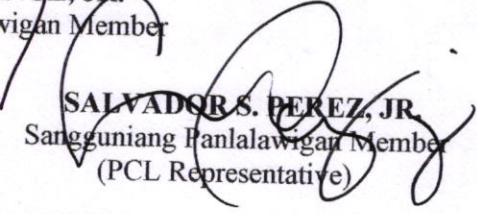
  
**VON MARK R. MENDOZA**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member  
(Assistant Majority Floor Leader)

  
**TEOFILO G. HUMILDE, JR.**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


*(Absent)*  
**GENEROSO D. TULAGAN, JR.**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

  
**DANILO C. UY**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member


  
**RANJIT R. SHAHANI**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member

  
**SALVADOR S. PEREZ, JR.**  
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member  
(PCL Representative)

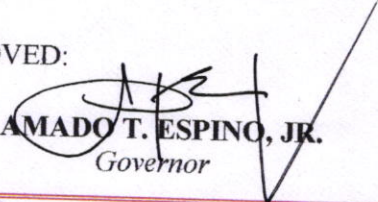
Certified by:

  
**ATTY. VERNA T. NAVA-PEREZ**  
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:

  
**VICE GOV. JOSE FERDINAND Z. CALIMLIM, JR.**  
Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

  
**AMADO T. ESPINO, JR.**  
Governor