



Republic of the Philippines
Tangapan ng Sangguniang Panlungsod
2/F City Hall Bldg., J. Miranda Ave., Con. Peq., Naga City
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ORDINANCE NO. 2017-039
VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE OPERATION OF WATER SYSTEM AND QUALITY OF WATER PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED IN THE CITY OF NAGA, CREATING THE NAGA CITY DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING COMMITTEE (NCDWQMC), DEFINING ITS COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF:-

Authors: **Hon. Jose C. Rañola, M.D.**
Hon. Audrey Jescel A. Escoto
City Youth Councilor

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In compliance with Memorandum Circular No. 010.14 dated 1 December 2014 issued by the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA), on September 4, 2014, the Department of Health (DOH) has issued Administrative Order No. 2014-0027 declaring the development and implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP) by all drinking-water system providers as a national policy for drinking water quality management.

At present, Naga City has an existing eighty (80) water refilling station, on monthly basis, regularly being examined and monitored on bacteriological examination, and physical and chemical analysis twice a year by the Sanitary Inspectors of the City Health Office.

Water borne diseases are contagious and prevention of which requires high standards of hygiene and sanitation. In order to be acquainted with the ways to avoid water borne diseases, it is essential to first know how infection takes place.

The microorganisms present in human or animal waste enter into human body and cause water borne diseases. The most common way by which the spreading of micro-organisms takes place in through drinking contaminated water. However, apart from that, water borne diseases can be spread through other means, such as: via clothes, hands, foods, materials used for cooking, eating, and drinking. Pathological micro-organisms can enter the body through an open wound, eyes, and nose as well. Typhoid Fever, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, hepatitis, worms, and polio are some of the widespread water borne diseases.

To address these health concerns, the Chief Executive issued Executive Order No. 2017-009, creating the Naga City Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee (NCDWQMC) to oversee the operation of water systems and quality of water produced and distributed in the city.

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This proposed ordinance aims to clearly define the authority of the Naga City Drinking Water Quality Monitoring committee (NCDWQMC) towards more effective and efficient performance of its duties and functions, and to impose penalties upon violations of pertinent provisions.

NOW, THEREFORE, on motion of Hon. Jose C. Rañola, M.D., seconded by Hon. Joselito S.A. del Rosario, Hon. Elmer S. Baldemoro and Hon. Julian C. Lavadia Jr.;

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Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Naga, that:

SECTION 1. - Title. - This ordinance shall be known as "***The Naga City Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Ordinance***".

SECTION 2. - Coverage. - This ordinance shall cover all Water Supply Systems in the City of Naga.

SECTION 3. - Definition. - For the purpose of this ordinance, the following terms are defined as follows:

1. **Bulk Water System** - a system of a water service provider extracting water from a source and delivering it to a drinking-water service provider;
2. **Level I (point course)** - a protected well or developed spring with an outlet but without distribution system, generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered. It normally serves around 15 households;
3. **Level II (communal faucet system or stand posts)** - 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 four to 6 households;
4. **Level III (waterworks system or individual house connections)** - a system with source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and communal faucets, generally suited for densely populated urban areas;

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5. **Mobile Water System** - used of ambulant water containers by a water service provider in delivering potable water; and
6. **Retail Water System (or Refilling Station)** - refilled water being sold and placed in the refilled water container or in customer's containers in a refilling station.

SECTION 4. - Regulations. -

- a) All Water Supply Systems defined in this ordinance are hereby required to maintain the highest water quality standards prescribed in the Sanitary Code of the Philippines and all other related existing laws;
- b) No person or persons shall dispense, sell or distribute contaminated water for drinking;
- c) No operator, manager or administrator of any Water Supply System shall refuse or prohibit the collection of water samples for analysis;
- d) Refilled water containers must be sealed.

SECTION 5. - The Naga City Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee (NCDWQMC) is hereby created with the following composition, duties and functions:

Chairman	- Chairman, SP Committee on Health
Co-Chairman	- City Health Officer
Members	- The Manager Metro Naga Water District (MNWD)
	- Asst. City Health Officer
	- City Engineer
	- City ENRO
	- Public Safety Officer
	- NCPC Chairperson
	- Head, Task Force Tubig
	- DOH Representative
	- Sanitary Inspector

SECTION 6. - The duties and functions of the Naga City Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee (NCDWQMC) shall be the following:

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1. Evaluating monthly and annual report of the City Health Office on laboratory results as to compliance to standards;
2. Receive and act on the report submitted by the City Health Office and it should be the basis for the adoption of certain measure and policy;
3. Formulate policies to insure safe drinking water supply;
4. Informing the public of the latest quality of drinking water in the city; and
5. Perform other duties and functions related to safe drinking water quality.

SECTION 7. - Establishment of a Laboratory - an accredited facility equipped with testing equipment and materials that is duly authorized and accredited to perform any or specific test or examinations. 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. 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.

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. 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 herein prescribed.