SECTION 56. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE OPERATORS - The City Government and private operators in charge of public or private markets and abattoirs shall employ an adequate number of personnel to ensure their efficient operation and hygienic maintenance. These employees shall be under the direct supervision of the local health authority.

SECTION 57. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER V
PUBLIC LAUNDRY

SECTION 58. SANITARY PERMIT - No public laundry shall operate without a sanitary permit from the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representative. As used in this Chapter, a public laundry is a laundry established and operated for commercial purposes, open to the public, and not to an exclusive clientele.

SECTION 59. GENERAL REQUIREMENT - The construction and operation of a public laundry shall be governed by the following requirements:

a. Structural Requirements
   1. The site should be distant from sources of nuisance.
   2. Only durable construction materials shall be used.
   3. Smooth and water-tight materials shall be used for flooring.
   4. All work rooms shall be properly ventilated and provided with 10 foot-candles of lighting.
   5. Adequate drying facilities shall be provided and articles for drying protected from sources of contamination.

b. Sanitary Requirements
   1. Laundry supplies in both liquid and solid state shall be properly stored, prepared and handled. Containers of chemical shall be properly labeled.
   2. Employees shall be provided with potable drinking water, toilets, bathing and washing facilities.
   3. Employees shall be provided with lockers for their working garments and street clothes.
   4. The plant and its premises and equipment shall be maintained clean and sanitary at all times.

SECTION 60. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS - The following requirements shall be enforced:

a. 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 effective means of disinfection.

b. All linen, bed clothes, pajamas, towels, bed sheets, pillow cases, etc. that have come in contact with any form of radioactivity should be isolated in a certain area and monitored by Radiation Safety personnel before sending these articles for laundry. If any amount of radioactive contamination is found, the affected article should be set aside and the radioactivity allowed to completely decay before said article is sent for laundry.
c. All articles for delivery to the laundry shall be kept in containers, which shall be kept closed until the articles are removed at the laundry.
d. Laundry vehicles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.
e. A separate room shall be used solely for receiving, sorting, marking or handling unwashed articles.
f. Diapers must be protected from pathogenic organisms and from chemical substances, which are irritating to the skin.

SECTION 61. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VI

SCHOOL SANITATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 62. DEFINITION OF TERMS - As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall mean:

a. School - An institution of learning which may be public, private or parochial.
b. Special School - A school which utilizes cadavers, plants, animals, bacterial and viral cultures for studies and research.
c. Physical Environments - The school plant, grounds and facilities.
d. Emotional Environment - Factors which affect the emotional health of students and members of the faculty.

SECTION 63. 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 - Preferably it shall be constructed of strong and durable materials and designed along functional lines. For the prevention of fire hazards, the requirements of the local fire department shall be observed. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided. Wall and ceiling finishes should be chosen so as to give optimum lighting with minimum glare. Artificial lighting with louvered fluorescent or incandescent fixture shall be used to supply a minimum lighting of 25 foot-candles in the darkest corner. 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, sewage and waste disposal systems shall likewise conform to the requirements prescribed in this Code.

SECTION 64. 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 65. HEALTH SERVICES - Trained personnel and adequate facilities should be available so that students may be afforded the following health services:

a. Periodic physical and medical examination;

b. Periodic immunization;

c. Medical and dental treatment;

d. Treatment for common emergencies; and

e. Counseling and guidance.

SECTION 66. 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.

SECTION 67. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

SECTION 68. SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATION AN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT - The following sanitary requirements shall be applicable to industrial establishments:

a. No person, firm, corporation, or entity shall operate any industrial establishment without first obtaining a sanitary permit from the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representatives.

b. Industrial establishments shall be allowed to operate only in places or zones assigned for the kind of industry by existing zoning laws, ordinances, or policies. The local health authority shall determine the suitability of location where no zoning law, ordinance or policy exists.

c. Adequate potable water supply shall be provided to employees.

d. Sewage disposal shall be by means of a municipal or city sewerage system whenever possible. If no municipal or city sewerage system exists it shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Code. Adequate and conveniently located toilet and bath facilities shall be provided for each sex.
e. All wastes incident to the operation of the industrial plant shall be collected, stored, or disposed of in a manner to prevent health hazards, nuisances, and pollution. Where a city or municipal collection and disposal system exists, it should be utilized.

f. An abatement program for the control of vermin shall be maintained.

g. Adequate restrooms and mass halls shall be provided for employees.

h. All places of employment and all workrooms, including machinery and equipment, shall be kept clean and sanitary.

SECTION 69. RESPONSIBILITY OF CITY HEALTH OFFICER - The City Health Officer shall:

a. Issue a list of maximum concentration of atmospheric contaminants as a guide in appraising health hazards and in evaluating control measures. The term maximum concentration as used in this Chapter means the amount of atmospheric contaminant which can be tolerated by man for continuous daily exposure with no impairment of health or well-being either immediate or after a long period of exposure.

b. Review the concentration values at regular intervals to amend or alter the list where indicated.

c. Specify other concentrations of short intermittent duration capable of causing acute impairment of health.

d. Require control of other contaminants known or believed to be capable of causing impairment of health but not included in the list already issued by the Department.

e. Prescribe control measures to eliminate transmission of infection disease through processing or handling of industrial products or wastes.

f. Prescribe illumination standard values and order their review at regular intervals to alter or amend values when indicated.

g. Promulgate measures to effectively and adequately control any possible radioactivity to which workers may be exposed while on their job.

h. Promulgate control measures to reduce noise and pollution.

SECTION 70. RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE - The following are the responsibilities of the employer and employees in industrial establishments:

a. Employer responsibility

1. Provide, install and maintain in good repair all control measures and protective equipment;

2. Inform affected employees regarding the nature of the hazards and the reasons for, and methods of control measures and protective equipment;

3. Make periodical testing of the hearing of all employees in noisy areas of operation;

4. Adopt measures so that the noise produced is within allowable limits so as not to affect neighboring offices, buildings or establishments;

5. Request the Department a permit for variation from the requirements when other means of equivalent protection are provided; and

6. Provide personal protective equipment and/or protective barriers when they are necessary.
b. Employee responsibility
   1. Observe strictly protective control measures which are prescribed; and
   2. Use equipment provided them properly.

SECTION 71. ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS - The environmental provisions enumerated hereunder for the protection of the health of workers are applicable to all industrial establishments:

a. Control of atmospheric contaminants
   1. Workers shall not be exposed to atmospheric contaminants hazardous to health.
   2. Control of atmospheric contaminants shall be accomplished by methods approved by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representatives or other government authority.

b. Control of infectious agents
   1. Control measures shall be provided to eliminate or control the transmission of infectious diseases through processing or handling of industrial products or wastes.

c. Control of possible sources of radiation hazards should be carried out under the supervision of the Radiation Health Officer or his authorized representative.

d. Noise Control measures shall be provided to reduce intensity of noise sufficiently to render it harmless to workers and to eliminate it at its source as a nuisance by following the recommendations of the local health or other government authority.

e. Illumination
   1. Adequate lighting shall be provided and distributed in all work areas in amount required for the type of work or seeing tasks measured by a lightmeter with a minimum of glare and contrasting intensities between work and workroom.
   2. Where the specific task requires more light than provided by general illumination, supplementary lighting shall be supplied.

f. Ventilation
   1. Natural or artificial ventilation shall be provided in all work areas at a rate to insure a safe and healthful working atmosphere, free from injurious amounts of toxic materials and reasonably free from offensive odors and dust throughout the establishment.
   2. Proper control measures shall be used to reduce concentration of toxic contaminants to allowable limits.
   3. Air inlets shall be arranged, located and equipped to insure sufficient air velocity and an exhaust system which shall be located so that discharged materials shall not re-enter places of employment or habitations nor create any hazard of nuisance.

SECTION 72. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - The following requirements shall be applicable for personal protective equipment.

a. Personal protective equipment and/or protective barriers shall be provided whenever substances, radiations or mechanical irritants are encountered in a manner capable of causing any pathological change or injury or impairment in
functions of any part of the body through skin and/or mucous membrane absorption.

b. Personal protection equipment, which shall include respiratory protectors and other accessories, shall be fitted to each exposed worker when necessary.

c. X-ray film badges or pocket decimeters' should be worn by workers who, during their course of work are unavoidably exposed to even a small amount of radiation.

d. Supervisors and employees shall familiarize themselves with the use, proper sanitary care and storage of this equipment.

SECTION 73. HEALTH SERVICES - Medical services shall be provided to all employees in accordance with existing laws and the rules and regulations prescribed by this Code.

SECTION 74. PENALTY - Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC SWIMMING OR BATHING PLACES

SECTION 75. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC BATHING PLACES.

a. All public bathing places both natural and artificial should be under the sanitary control of public health authorities.

b. Standard of cleanliness and bacterial purity of the water should apply at both indoors and outdoors swimming pools and the same precautions should be taken against the possible spread of diseases.

c. At public bathing beaches on natural waters, the same sanitary standards should apply to bathing houses, dressing rooms, toilet facilities and to the handling and care of bathing suits, towels and other articles of bathing apparel as would be required at artificial swimming pools.

d. Sanitary drinking facilities with a supply of safe potable water should be installed at all bathing places.

e. The common used of towels, drinking cups, combs, hair brushes, or other toilet articles are strictly prohibited.

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

g. Suitable placards embodying bathing places regulations and instructions shall be conspicuously posted in the bathing area and in dressing rooms.

h. No person with evidence of having any disease shall be allowed in the pool area, bathing places or bath houses.

i. No public bathing beach shall be maintained on a natural body of water that has been determined or declared by the Department of Health to be so contaminated as to be a menace to health if used for bathing.

j. There must be adequate number of life guards and attendants who are properly trained and qualified life savers, competent in aid and rescue methods and techniques, and in the use of artificial respiration and other resuscitation measures.
SECTION 76. SCOPE OF JURISDICTION OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICE

The City Health officer or his/her duly authorized representative shall have jurisdiction over public swimming or bathing places to protect the health and safety of persons who use them. The City Health Office shall be responsible for the:

1. Approval of Plans – All plans for public swimming pools shall be approved by the Department of Health or its duly authorized representative.

2. Permits – 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 Local Health Authority. Such Sanitary Permit may be revoked for violation of or non-compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Health or local ordinances.

3. Personnel and Supervision – Adequate life guards and sufficient attendants shall be provided to operate the pool or bathing beach in an orderly manner and shall assist in sanitary control. No person shall be employed with the swimming pool and bathing places without a health certificate issued by the local health authority. This certification shall be issued only after the required physical and medical examinations are performed and immunizations are administered at prescribed intervals.

SWIMMING POOLS

Section 77. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL QUALITY OF SWIMMING POOL WATERS.

1. Excess Chlorine - Whenever chlorine calcium hypochlorite, or other chlorine compounds are used for swimming pool disinfection, the amount of available or excess chlorine in the water at all times when the pool is in use shall not be less than 0.5 ppm or more than 1.0 ppm. The sanitary inspector shall determine the amount of chlorine used in the swimming pool waters.

2. Acidity/Alkalinity - The swimming pool water at all times when pool is in use shall show that the hydrogen ion content (pH) of the pool water shall not fall below 7.4 or exceed 7.8, to be determined by the sanitary inspector.

3. Clearness - At all times when the pool is in use the water shall be sufficiently clear to permit a black disc 6 inches in diameter on a white field, when placed on the bottom of the pool at the deepest point, to be clearly visible from the side walks of the pool at all distances up to 10 yards measured from a line drawn across the pool through said disc.

SECTION 78. BACTERIAL QUALITY OF SWIMMING POOL WATERS.

1. Bacterial Count on Standard Nutrient Agar – 24 hours – 37°C and Confirmed Test- Not more than 15 percent of the samples covering any considerable period of time shall contain more than 200 bacteria per ml or shall show positive test (confirmed test) in any five 10 ml portions of water at times when the pool is in use. All primary fermentation tubes showing gas should be confirmed by the sanitary inspector.

2. Preparation of bottle for sampling - All samples of chlorinated swimming pool water shall be collected in bottles treated with sodium thiosulfate. The purpose of using water sample bottles containing sodium thiosulfate is to reduce the chlorine present in treated water at the moment the sample is collected to prevent a continuance of the killing action of the chlorine on the bacteria while the sample is being transported to the laboratory.
bacteriological examination then shows the true sanitary quality of the water at the time the sample was collected.

3. **Collection of samples** - The samples should be collected by plunging the open bottle beneath the surface, sweeping the bottle forward until filled. The bottle should be rinsed in the pool or the sodium thiosulfate will be removed. Samples should be collected only when the pool is in use and preferably during periods of heaviest bathing leads during the day. It is desirable wherever facilities permit, to collect one or more samples weekly from swimming pools.

**SECTION 79. PERSONAL REGULATIONS.**

1. All persons using swimming pool must be required to take a cleansing shower bath in the nude, using soap and thoroughly rinsing of all soap suds, before entering the pool room or enclosure. A bath after donning a bathing suit should not be permitted.

2. A bather leaving the pool to use the toilet should be required to take a second cleansing bath before returning.

3. Every bather should be instructed to use the toilet and particularly to empty the bladder before taking cleansing bath and entering the pool.

4. Any person having any skin disease, sore or inflamed eyes, cold, nasal or ear discharges, or any communicable disease must be excluded from a public swimming pool.

5. Persons having any considerable area of exposed sub-epidermal tissue, open blisters, cuts, etc., should be warned that they are likely to become infected and advised not to use the pool.

6. Spitting, spouting of water, blowing of nose, etc., in the pool should be strictly prohibited. Bathers should be instructed that the overflow gutter is provided for expectoration.

7. All bathers should be instructed that blowing the nose to remove water is likely to force infectious matter into the sinus and inner ear cavities and possibly cause serious consequences.

8. Divers should be advised to wear rubber caps over the ears, and the use of nose clips is a protection for divers.

9. No boisterous or rough play, except supervised water sports, should be permitted in the pool, on the runways, diving boards, floats, platforms or in dressing rooms, shower room, etc.

10. Suitable placard embodying the above personnel regulations and instructions and those relating to suits and towels should be conspicuously posted in the pool room or enclosure and in the dressing rooms and offices at all swimming pools.

**SECTION 80. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AT SWIMMING POOLS.**

1. In general construction, appliances and operation shall be such as to reduce to a practical minimum in swimming pools the danger of drowning and of injuries to bathers from falls or collisions.

2. Every swimming pool should be equipped for safety and rescue with:
   a. One or more light but strong poles (bamboo or other) with blunted ends not less than 12 feet in length, for making reaching assists or rescues.
   b. One or more throwing ring buoys not more than 15 inches in diameter having 60 feet of 3/16 inch Manila line attached, placed on racks at strategic points adjacent to the pool.
3. Every swimming pool should be equipped with First Aid Kit which should be kept filled and readily accessible for emergency use.

4. Every swimming pool should have a readily accessible room or area designate, equipped for emergency care of casualties. Minimum equipment for the emergency room should be the First Aid Kit previously suggested, a stretcher and two woolen blankets, for emergency use only.

5. Every swimming pool should provide immediately adjacent to its telephone, a selected list of telephone numbers for (1) nearest available doctors, (2) nearest available ambulance services, (3) nearest available hospital or hospitals and (4) nearest available police or fire department rescue squads.

6. All walk areas used by patrons in bare feet should be, so far as possible, of nonslip construction.

7. Depth Markings: It is recommended that swimming lanes be marked on the bottom with dark colored material of the same kind as pool lining. The outlets of the pool should also be plainly marked by a black or dark colored circle, unless outlet grating is of a conspicuous coloring.

**SECTION 81. SUITS, TOWELS AND CAPS.**

1. At indoor pools used exclusively by men, nude bathing should be required. At indoor pools used exclusively by women, bathing suits should be of the simplest type.

2. At artificial pools all bathers with long hair should be required to wear rubber bathing caps.

3. It is desirable at artificial pools that all suits and towels be supplied and cared for by the management.

4. All such suits and towels must be washed with soap, boiling water, rinsed and thoroughly dried each time they are used.

5. Clean suits and towels must be kept strictly separated from those which have been used and unlaundered. Clean suits and towels must not be stored on shelves, handled in baskets, or passed out over counters where dirty suits have been.

**SECTION 82. DRESSING ROOMS.**

1. Bathhouse to be used simultaneously by both men and women should have two parts, one for each sex, entirely separated by tight partitions. Screens should be placed at entrances and exits of dressing rooms to break line of sight.

2. Floors of all dressing rooms and locker rooms should be smooth finished materials, impervious to moisture, with no open cracks or joints. All floors should have a pitch of about 1/4 inch to the foot and should slope to a proper drain to permit washing down with a hose.

3. Walls and partitions of all dressing rooms and locker rooms should be of smooth, impervious material, without open cracks of joints. If walls of wood or similar material are use, all cracks and joints should be filled and the surface kept finished with paint or other sanitary waterproof coating. Partitions between dressing compartments should terminate not less than 4 inches above the floor to permit flushing of the entire floor area. House connections should be provided at frequent intervals for cleaning bathhouse facilities and pool area.
4. All furniture used in dressing room should be of simple character and of easily washable material. Lockers were provided should be of vermin-proof construction with joint. All lockers should be properly ventilated.

5. All dressing rooms and appurtenances must be kept clean at all times. The use of an insecticide spray for lockers and of disinfectant on floors, walls, and seats at frequent intervals is recommended.

SECTION 83. SHOWERS, TOILETS, LAVATORIES.

1. Adequate shower bath facilities should be provided for each sex at all artificial pools. Soap should be considered as a necessary part of each shower unit. The minimum number of showers provided should be in the proportion of one for each 40 bathers expected at time of maximum load, in the case of continuous bathing. Showers in the nude are to be encouraged to promote cleanliness.

2. Adequate and proper toilet facilities for each sex must be provided at all pools and beach bathhouses. The minimum number should be one toilet for each 40 women and one toilet and one urinal for each 60 men. Urinals should be of a type that will not cause splashing of urine upon legs and feet of bathers. Urinals and toilets should be so located that bathers will use them before entering the showers on their way to the swimming pool.

3. Water flush toilets should be provided wherever possible. All toilets must be properly maintained.

4. Lavatories located adjacent to toilets should be provided at all swimming pools in proportion of one bowl to each 60 persons using the pool at time of maximum load.

5. The use of solutions containing 0.3 to 0.6 percent of available chlorine should be used as a foot wash for the prevention of so-called “athlete’s foot”. Bathers are required to rinse their feet in such a solution before entering the pools. Place to footbath in exit from the showers to the dressing rooms so as to spread the chlorine over the dressing room floor and increase the time of contact.

SECTION 84. VISITORS’ GALLERIES.

There must be an absolute separation of the space used by spectators and that used by bathers. There should be no means by which bathers can enter space reserved for spectators or vice versa. Visitors’ quarters must have a separate entrance. Galleries for spectators should not overhang any portion of the pool surface. Floor and foot rail of the gallery should be of tight construction to prevent dirt tracked in from getting into the pool. Gallery floor should slope to a drain and should be flushed down with hose regularly. The drainage from the spectator should in no case be allowed to drain upon the area used exclusively by bathers. A curb or other provision should be used to prevent litter and dirt from being kicked or scuffed by spectators into the pool or pool area. Seats in galleries should be of non-absorbent construction to permit washing.

SECTION 85. LOCATION AND LAY-OUT OF POOLS.

1. The location of an outdoor pool will be governed largely by local conditions to conform to the sanitary requirements of the Department of Health.

2. The layout or arrangement of entrances and exits of the pool room in relation to dressing rooms, showers, and toilets must be such as to provide proper routing of bathers. Coming from the dressing rooms a bather be required to
pass the toilets, and go through the shower room before arriving at the pool entrance.

3. At pools used simultaneously by both sexes, separate entrances and exits should be provided for men and women. There should be no connection between men’s and women’s quarters.

4. Entrances and exits must be located at a hallow water portion of the pool.

5. If the pool is to be of circulation type, ample room must be provided for filters and other units. All recirculation piping, inlet outlet valves, etc., must be located where they will be readily accessible.

6. At pools where chlorine disinfection is to be used, it is recommended that the chlorine apparatus be so located as to be readily observed, and the location should be such that there is a minimum opportunity for leakage into equipment rooms or areas where persons gather. An exhaust fan for ventilation is a good safeguard.

SECTION 86. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FEATURES.

1. In the design of a new pool, provision should always be made for complete circulation of water through all parts of the pool during the bathing period. Without proper circulation it is difficult or impossible to maintain good sanitary conditions at all times, even though the pool be completely emptied, cleaned, and refilled each day.

2. Depth of Water – The minimum depth of water in the deep portion of any public pool should not be less than 6 feet. Water areas shallower than 3 feet should usually be confined to separate wading pools.

3. Slope of Bottom – The slope of the bottom of any part of a pool where the water is less than 5.5 feet deep must not be more than 1 foot in each 15 feet. There should be no sudden changes of slope within the area where water depth is less than 5.5 feet.

4. Overflow Gutters – Overflow gutters should extend completely around the pool. The design of overflow gutters should be such that matters entering them will not be washed by a sudden surge of entering water and that danger of bathers catching arms or feet in them be reduced to a minimum. The edge of an overflow gutter should be designed to serve as a handhold for bathers. Gutters should, therefore, be sufficiently deep that bather fingers will not reach to the bottom. Sufficient opening must be provided to permit mechanical cleaning of the gutters.

5. Steps and Ladders – Steps or stairways for entering and leaving the pool should be of such construction as to minimize danger of accidents. Ladders or stairways should be located at one or both sides of the deep end of the pool.

6. Stairs and ladders should have a hand rail on either side at the top leading out over the runway. Stairs should not project into the pool. If stairs are desired, the stairway should be recessed into the wall and the runway of the pool.

7. Runways or sidewalks – Runways not less than 4 and preferably at least 8 to 10 feet wide should extend entirely around the pool. Runway floors should have a slope of about 1/4 inch to the foot, should be smooth and easily cleaned, but should be of nonslip construction so far as possible.

8. Diving Towers – Diving towers, when provided, shall be rigidly constructed and properly anchored at the bottom with sufficient bracing to insure stability under the heaviest load. A minimum safe water depth of 8 feet should be provided for diving, and in the case of diving platforms elevated 9 to 10 feet above the water, it is recommended that this depth be increased to a minimum of 10 feet.
SECTION 87. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER IX
REST AREAS, BUS TERMINALS, BUS STOPS, AND SERVICE STATIONS

SECTION 88. 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.

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 supply shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of this Code.

d. Excreta and sewage collection and disposal shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVII of this Code.

e. Refuse collection and disposal shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII of this Code.

f. Adequate number of comfort rooms shall be provided as well as auxiliary facilities therein in accordance with the provisions on Chapter XVII of this Code.

g. 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.

h. Sale of foodstuffs in those establishments shall be done in conformity with the provisions of Chapter III of this Code.

SECTION 89. DEFINITION OF TERMS

A. Building – an edifice or structure, frames or constructed, designed to stand more or less permanently, and covering a space of land for use as dwelling, shelter, storehouse, or for industrial, commercial, business and some other useful purposes.

B. Bus stop – a common place for the stopover of buses located along the highways or regular route for transport in long travel.

C. Bus terminals/ Bus Stations – a passenger station and a place for the final stopover or a permanent station, office and yard of buses, which may also serve as loading and unloading area for passengers.

D. Department – the Department of Health

E. Establishment – a collective term construed to include all rest, bus terminals, bus stops, and service stations and their premises.

F. Health Certificate – a certification in writing using the prescribed form issued by the City Health Officer to a person after passing the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations.

F. Infestation – the presence within or around the establishment of any insect, rodent or other pest.
G. **Local Health Authority** – an official or employee responsible for the application of a prescribed health measure in a local political subdivision. For the City, the Local Health Authority is the Mayor.

H. **Local Health Officer** – City Health Officer.

I. **Operator** – the owner, manager or administrator of the establishment.

J. **Overcrowding** – the convergence of large number of persons or motor vehicles closely accommodated together or adjacent to each other without order.

K. **Nuisance** – anything that injures health, endangers life, offends the senses or produces discomfort to the community.

L. **Regional Director** – an official who heads a regional health office. He/she is the duly authorized representative of the Secretary of Health in the region.

M. **Rest Area** – a facility located at a strategic point along the national highway or route of the traveling public which is provided with parking spaces, restaurants or snack bars, other business shops, recreational facilities, service stations, public restrooms facilities or waiting sheds for travelers and commuters.

N. **Safety** – the condition of being free from danger and hazard, which may cause accident or disease.

O. **Sanitary Engineer** – a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineer (R.A. 1364)

P. **Sanitation Inspector** – a government official or personnel employed by the city government, who enforces environmental sanitation rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the city heath officer.

Q. **Sanitary Permit** – the permission or certification in writing of the city health officer or in his absence the chief or head of the sanitation division/section/unit that the establishment complies with the existing sanitation requirements upon evaluation or inspection conducted in accordance with Presidential Decrees Nos. 522 and 856 and Local Ordinances.

R. **Secretary** – the Secretary of Health.

S. **Service Facilities** – part of bus terminal/bus station that refers to the sanitary facilities, washing bays, parking areas repair stations.

T. **Service Stations** – (commonly known as gasoline stations) where services for motor vehicles may be obtained such as fuels, oil, water, air for tires, greasing and repair.

U. **Vermin** – a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, bedbugs, mice, ticks, fleas mites, and rats that are vectors of diseases.

V. **Vermin abatement program** – a series of preventive and control procedures and activities of vermin control in the establishment and its premises.

W. **Waiting area** – a designated place for waiting passengers located along the highway that can accommodate a minimum of thirty (30) passengers.

**SECTION 90. SANITATION REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING REST AREAS, BUS TERMINALS, BUS STOPS, AND SERVICE STATIONS.**
a. No establishment covered by this Code shall be operated for public patronage without a sanitary permit (EHS Form No. 101)

b. Any extension or additional construction or alteration in an establishment shall require a new sanitary permit before it could be operated.

c. Application or renewal of permit:
   1. The application or renewal of sanitary permit shall be filled with the city health office.
   2. Sanitary permit shall be issued only upon compliance to at least a satisfactory rating.
   3. The fee of Php 100.00 shall be paid to the local government unit upon approval of the application, renewal and noting of sanitary permit.

SECTION 91. HEALTH CERTIFICATES

a. No person shall operate or be employed in the establishment without first securing a health certificate (EHS Form No.102-B) issued by the City Health Officer.

b. The health certificate shall bear the picture of the employee and shall be displayed visibly in the upper left portion of his/her uniform while working.

c. All bus drivers, bus conductors, bus inspectors, bus mechanics, and office personnel, personnel of service stations, rest area personnel, bus stop personnel and bus terminal personnel including all personnel working and operating in the shops/stalls/space/carts operating within the premises of the establishment shall be required to possess an up-to-date health certificate before they could work in the establishment.

d. The health certificate shall be renewed at least every year.

e. Health certificates are non-transferable.

f. Requirements regarding food handlers and food establishments, that are working or operating within the premises of the rest areas, bus stops, bus terminals and service stations shall conform to the provisions of Chapter III – “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.

g. All personnel of the establishment shall, while working or on duty:
   1. Observe good personal hygiene;
   2. Wear the prescribed uniform of the establishment; and
   3. Refrain from smoking while working.

SECTION 92. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REST AREAS, BUS TERMINALS, BUS STOPS, AND SERVICE STATIONS

a. Rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service stations 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 traveling public. They shall be well lighted and ventilated in accordance with the standards of the Department of Health.

b. Ambulant food vendors may be allowed to operate within the premises of the establishment provided the sell only pre-packed foods.
c. All food establishments in rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops and service stations shall comply with the provisions of Chapter III – “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.

SECTION 93. SANITARY FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS
Toilet Facilities
a. General Requirements
1. Adequate and clean toilet facilities for male and female for the use of the traveling public and personnel shall be provided properly located areas.
2. Toilet facilities shall be easily accessible to the customers and personnel.
3. Adequate lavatories shall be provided within or adjacent to the toilet rooms.
4. Odor absorbent materials such as saw dust and activated in carbon shall be installed in the toilet rooms.
5. Adequate water for flushing and hand-washing purposes shall be provided.

The Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) governs this chapter/sections.

SECTION 94. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR REST AREAS.

a. Rest areas shall be provided with adequate sanitary facilities.
b. Ambulant vendors may be allowed in the premises provided that they comply within the requirements of Chapter III “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines.
c. All seats in the waiting area shall be maintained clean and in good condition.

SECTION 95. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR BUS TERMINALS.

a. Ambulant food vendors may be allowed to sell inside its premises or inside its buses provided they comply with the requirements of this code and Chapter III “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.
b. Bus terminals shall be provided with adequate sanitary facilities or public restrooms.
c. Food and other establishments located within the premises shall be away from the designated areas for buses. Only food establishments with a minimum rating of at least satisfactory rating shall be allowed to operate within the premises of bus terminals.

SECTION 96. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR BUS STOPS.

a. Only food establishments with a minimum rating of at least a satisfactory rating shall be allowed to operate within the premises of bus stops.
b. Ambulant food vendors may be allowed within its premises or inside public transport vehicles provided they comply with the requirements of this code and Chapter III “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.
c. Bus stops shall be provided with adequate sanitary facilities or public restrooms.
d. Refuse receptacles for biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes with inner bag linings of black and green, respectively, shall be provided for in all areas.
SECTION 97. SPECIFIC SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVICE STATIONS.
   a. Service stations shall be located in areas designated under the zoning laws of the locality.
   b. Refuse receptacles for biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes with inner bag linings of black and green, respectively, shall be provided for in all areas.
   c. Toilet, hand washing and drinking facilities shall be adequate and available for use at all times by customers.
   d. All food establishments at service stations shall comply with the provisions of Chapter III “Food Establishments” of the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856) and its implementing rules and regulations.
   e. A grease trap shall be provided in every service station.

SECTION 98. EVALUATION AND INSPECTION
   a. RESPONSIBLE OFFICER
      It shall be the duty of the City Health Officer to cause inspection and evaluation of every rest area, bus terminal, bus stop and service station at least once every three (3) months and to cause additional inspections and re-inspections and evaluation as deemed necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of these rules and regulation. Inspection of the establishment shall be conducted within seven (7) days after payment of the inspection fee to the city treasurer concerned.

   b. SANITATION INSPECTION FEE
      The fees payable for every inspection shall be Fifty Pesos (Php 50.00)

SECTION 99. RESPONSIBILITY OF OPERATORS
   a. Maintain and preserve a clean and healthy environment or surrounding in the establishment as provided in these implementing rules and regulations.
   b. Assist the health authorities in the conduct of inspection.
   c. Promote healthy initiatives campaign of the Department within the establishment and its public land conveyance.
   d. Instruct bus drivers to stop only at designated bus stops and other establishment with at least satisfactory rating from the local health officer of local government.
   e. Operators of public conveyance vehicles shall provide at least one refuse receptacle inside all their public conveyance vehicles. The refuse receptacles shall depend on the actual need inside the vehicle.
   f. Operators of public conveyance vehicles shall maintain cleanliness in all their vehicles.
   g. Instruct all bus drivers to avoid unnecessary blowing of horns and idling of engine when not in motion.
   h. Implement the “No Smoking” campaign.

SECTION 100. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER
   a. Conduct or cause the regular inspection of rest areas, bus terminal, bus stations and service stations and their premises to ascertain their state of sanitation.
   b. Advice bus operators and drivers to patronize bus stops/rest areas with at least a satisfactory rating.
   c. Institute precautionary measures to prevent and control the spread of any communicable disease or outbreak among the travelling public and prevent them
from the exposure to air pollution caused by the motor vehicles within the rest area/bus terminals, bus station or service station.

d. Ascertain the validity of sanitary permit of the establishment and health certificates of the personnel employed in this establishment.

e. Conduct classification or rating system for establishments catering to the travelling public and post the sanitation standard rating sticker (SSRS) in a conspicuous part of the establishment for public guidance.

f. Recommend the temporary or permanent closure of any establishment not meeting the provisions of these implementing rules and regulations.

g. Enforce the provisions of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 101. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

a. Prohibit public and private conveyance to make stops at points along the highways other than at the regular designated rest areas for satisfying the demand for personal necessities of passengers.

b. Require all public transportation companies with units plying along the highways and operating within their jurisdiction to use areas at strategic places along the national highways in accordance with the requirements of these rules and regulations.

c. Require all food establishments, rest areas, bus terminals, bus stops, travelling public to provide adequate sanitary facilities in conformity with the provisions of these implementing rules and regulations.

d. Provide the necessary supplies, materials and equipment and other logistic support to the local health office in the conduct of evaluation and inspections of the establishments.

e. Disseminate information regarding the patronage of bus stops/rest areas with sanitation standard rating stickers (SSRS) in coordination with PIA, DOT, DOTC, DPWH, DILG and DOH.

f. Direct the local health officer in the enforcement of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 102. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (PHP100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER X
CAMPS AND PICNIC GROUNDS

SECTION 103. No camps and picnic grounds shall be open for public patronage without a sanitary permit issued by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized representative.

a. Camps and picnic ground sites shall not be subject to flooding, must be well drained, distant from any source of nuisance and will not endanger sources of any public water supply.

b. Camp and picnic houses shall be provided with adequate lighting and ventilation. Where tents are used flooring shall be at least 4 inches above the ground.

c. Adequate and safe drinking water shall be available at all times in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of this Code.

d. Adequate number of sanitary facilities shall be provided.
e. Sewage disposal shall be in accordance with the provisions on Chapter XVII of this Code.

f. The storage, preparation and serving of food shall be in accordance with Chapter III of this Code.

g. Refuse cans shall be provided at strategic points in the ground area provided with tight fitting cover. A regular collection service shall be maintained. Refuse disposal shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII of this Code.

h. Camps and picnic grounds shall at all times be maintained clean, free from litter and accumulated rubbish.

i. A program on Vermin Control shall be made in accordance with Chapter XVII of this Code.

SECTION 104. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XI

DANCING SCHOOLS, DANCE HALLS AND NIGHT CLUBS

SECTION 105. General Provisions The following provisions are applicable to dancing schools, dance halls and night clubs:

a. These establishments shall be operated and opened for public patronage only when a sanitary permit is issued by the local health authority.

b. These establishments and their premises shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

c. Patrons shall be provided with adequate potable water and toilet facilities in accordance with standards prescribed by this Code.

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

Section 106. SPECIAL PROVISION. The following provisions are applicable in cases herein specified:

a. For dancing schools

   No person shall be employed as a dancing instructor or instructress without first securing a health certificate from the local authority.

b. For dance halls and night clubs

   1. No person shall be employed as hostess or cook or bartender or waiter without first securing a health certificate from the local health authority.

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

SECTION 107. PENALTY- Any violation of any provision of Chapter shall be penalized with a fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (Php100.00) but not more than Five Hundred Pesos and an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.
CHAPTER XII
TORSORIAL AND BEAUTY ESTABLISHMENTS

SECTION 108. SCOPE – These implementing rules and regulations shall apply to barbershop, beauty parlors/salons, cosmetics salons, hair and hairdressing salons, manicuring and pedicuring establishments, tattooing and skin piercing shops and similar establishments, and figure slenderizing salons that include figure and slimmer salons/physical fitness salons/clubs, aerobic centers/clubs, slimmer salons and similar establishments including personnel, owners, managers and operators of such establishments and individuals who provide home service of similar trade or occupation; except establishments and individuals licensed professionally to perform or practice medical/surgical procedures.

a. Requirements. These establishments are subject to the following requirements:
   1. A sanitary permit shall be procured from the City health officer before their operation.
   2. They shall be maintained clean and sanitary at all times.
   3. No person shall be employed to service customers without a health certificate issued by the City Health Officer or his/her duly authorized representative.

b. Correct Sanitary Practices. The following sanitary practices shall be observed.
   1. Working personnel shall wash their hands with soap and water before servicing customers.
   2. They shall wear clean working garments.
   3. They shall not smoke nor eat while working.
   4. Implements of their trade shall be cleaned and disinfected before and after their use.
   5. Customers shall be supplied with clean and fresh towels, drapes and other linen necessary.
   6. Precautionary measures to prevent disease transmission shall be observed when serving customers showing any form of dermatoses.

SECTION 109. DEFINITION OF TERMS – as used in this Chapter:

1. BARBER – an individual, whose occupation is cutting, styling and dying of hair, shaving and trimming of beards, moustaches, eyebrows and other body hair and performing other related services.
2. BARBER SHOPS – a barber’s place of business usually catering to the male customers.
3. BEAUTICIAN/HAIRDRESSER/HAIRSTYLIST/MAKE-UP ARTIST – an individual who shaves, cuts, trims, styles, waves, curls, stain or dyes or who in any other way of 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, toe nails, or fee; the term does not include medical, paramedical and allied practitioner, while engaged in the conduct of his profession.
4. 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, hot oil treatment of hair, hair removal in the armpit and legs, skin, facial and scalp treatment, manicuring, pedicuring.

5. CHIROPODIST – an individual who practices the art of treating diseases of the hands and feet.

6. 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, condition, or protecting the skin, face, hair, nails, lips or eyes.

7. COSMETOLOGY – the art and science of cosmetic treatment and professional application of cosmetics.

8. COSTUMER – a person receiving or seeking or awaiting the provisions of some service in an establishment.

9. DERMATOLOGIST – the branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases and disorders.

10. DERMATOLOGIST – a physician specializing in the field of dermatology.

11. DEPARTMENT – the Department of Health.

12. DEPIRATORY WAX – a wax used for the removal of superfluous hair.

13. DISINFECTION – the process of eliminating or reducing to safe levels the number of potentially infectious microorganisms on an item or surface by either thermal disinfections, use of a chemical disinfectant solution, or use of radiation.

14. EGRESS – an arrangement of facilities to assure a safe means of exit from the building.

15. EQUIPMENT – all appliances, furniture, machineries, instruments, apparatus and articles or items used or intended for use in beauty and torsorial establishment, figure slenderizing salons, tattooing and skin piercing shops.

16. ESTABLISHMENT – a collective term construed to include barber shops, beauty parlors/salons, cosmetics salons, hair and hairdressing salons, manicuring and pedicuring establishment, tattooing and skin piercing shops and similar establishments, and figure slenderizing salons that include figure salons, physical fitness salons/clubs, aerobic centers/clubs, slimmer salons and similar establishments.

17. FACIAL TREATMENT – a procedure used to maintain or improve the appearance or freshness of the human face especially by the use of massage or cosmetics.

18. 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 = 10.7 Lux.

19. HEALTH CERTIFICATE – a written certificate using the prescribed form issued by the city health officer to a person employed in torsorial, beauty and other similar establishments who passed the required physical and medical examinations and immunizations.

20. HEALTH HAZARD – risk or danger to one’s health or life.

21. LAVATORY – a fixed bowl or basin with running water and drain pipe for washing hands and washing hair, and for tattooing.

22. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICES – an official or employee responsible for the application of a prescribed health measure in a local political subdivision. For a province, the local health authority is the governor and for a city, the city health authority is the Mayor.

23. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER – the provincial, city health officer.

24. MANICURE – the care of the hands and fingernails including massage of the hands and cleaning, shaping and polishing of the fingernails.
25. **NITS** – eggs of the head lice attached to the shaft of the hair and can be passed from one person to another by way of combs. Brushes, hats, headscarves and towels.

26. **NAIL SCULPTURING** – the process of mending, beveling, filing, and overlaying of nails, or applying sculptured nails, nail extensions and manicure and pedicure.

27. **OPERATOR** – the owner or manager or administrator or occupier or the actual holder of the sanitary permit of the establishment.

28. **PEDICURE** – the care, cleaning, shaping and polishing of the toenails.

29. **REGIONAL DIRECTOR** – an official who heads a regional health office. He/She is the duly authorized representative of the Secretary of Health in the region.

30. **SAFETY** – the condition of being free from danger and hazard, which may cause accidents or diseases.

31. **SANITARY ENGINEER** – a person duly registered with the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers (R.A. 1364)

32. **SANITATION INSPECTOR** – a government official or personnel, employed by the National City Government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the city health officer/sanitary engineer.

33. **SANITARY PERMIT** – the certification in writing by the city health officer or in his absence, by the chief or head of the sanitation division/section/unit attesting that the establishment complies with the conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree Nos. 522 and 856 and its implementing rules and regulations and local ordinances.

34. **SECRETARY** – the Secretary of Health.

35. **SHAMPOOING** – washing the hair and massaging the scalp with water and soap or shampoo.

36. **SHARPS** – any object capable of inflicting a skin injury, and includes hollow bore and solid needles, trocars, scalpels, blades, lancets, punches and jewelry.

37. **SKIN PIERCING** – a process of perforating the skin that is carried out by means of an apparatus or by the use of sealed pre-sterilized disposable fittings.

38. **SLENDERIZING SALONS** – include figure salons, fitness center, slimmer salon, physical fitness club, aerobic centers and similar establishments and facilities.

39. **SOIL** – visible dirt or debris such as organic matters, organic substances, residual soil, blood and body substances which may protect, harbor or assist the growth of microorganisms.

40. **SANITIZE** – the application of any effective method or substances to a clean surface for the destruction of pathogens and other organisms. Such treatment shall not adversely affect the equipment.

41. **TATTOOING** – marking or coloring the skin by pricking with a coloring matter so as to form indelible marks or figures or by production of scars.

42. **TONSORIAL AND BEAUTY ESTABLISHMENT** – include barber shops, beauty parlors, hairdressing and manipulcing establishments and figure slenderizing salons, and tattooing and skin piercing salons, and other similar establishments.

43. **VERMIN** – a group of insects or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lice, fleas, mites, ticks, bedbugs, mice and rats, which are vectors or diseases.

44. **VERMIN ABATEMENT PROGRAM** – a series of preventive and control procedures and activities or vermin control in the establishment.

**SECTION 110. SANITARY PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

a. No tontorial or beauty establishment shall open and operate for public patronage without a sanitary permit issued by the city health officer. (EHS Form No. 101).
b. Any extension or additional construction or alteration in an establishment shall require a new sanitary permit before it could operate.

c. Applications or Renewal of Sanitary Permit.
   1. The application or renewal of sanitary permit shall be filed with the city health office having jurisdiction over the establishment utilizing EHS Form No. 110.
   2. The sanitary permit shall be issued only upon compliance to at least a satisfactory rating utilizing the form for sanitary inspection of establishments (EHS Form No.103-B).
   3. Fees shall be paid to the local government unit upon application, renewal and noting of sanitary permit. The amount of fees shall be set through local ordinance.

d. NOTING OF PERMIT – if there is a change in ownership of the establishment, the new owner shall apply at the city health office within fourteen (14) working days to have such change noted in the records and sanitary permit and shall pay the corresponding fee for such noting.

e. VALIDITY – The permit shall be valid on the day of issuance until the last day of December of the same year, and shall be renewed every beginning of the year, thereafter.
   Upon the recommendation of the city health officer, the sanitary shall be suspended or revoked by the city health authority upon violation of any sanitary rules and regulation.

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

g. RECORD OF SANITARY PERMIT

   The City Health Office shall keep a record of all establishments which have been issued sanitary permit and renewal thereof.
   The record shall in every case show the following:

   1. The name and address of the holder of the sanitary permit who in every case shall be the actual operator of the establishment;
   2. The location of the establishment;
   3. The purpose or purposes for which the permit has been issued;
   4. The date when the first permits was issued and the dated of every renewal thereof;
   5. Every change or occupation and management of the establishment since the first permit was issued.
   6. Sanitary conditions under which the permit was issued or every renewal thereof granted; and
   7. The revocation of the sanitary permit.

   The record shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by any officer of the Department of Health or local health unit.