



**Philippine  
Clean Water Act  
of 2004  
(RA 9275)**

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# *State of Water Quality*

Of the 19 rivers being monitored by EMB nationwide, 14 rivers showed improvement in BOD and DO level as of 2006 .

However, only 8 of the 19 rivers meet the standards for BOD and DO,

namely: Imus river, Mogpog river, Malaguit river, Panique river, Anayan river, Iloilo river, Luyang river and Sapangdaku river. All the rivers in Metro Manila still exceed the criteria for DO/BOD

# Sources of Water Pollution (The Problem)

## National Level

- Agricultural – 37%
- Industrial – 15 %
- Domestic – 48 %

## Metro Manila Level

- Industrial – 37%
- Domestic – 58%
- Solid Waste- 4 - 5 %

## In Metro Manila

- Only 7% of the total population is connected to sewer system
- In Metro Manila only 11 % of the population is directly or indirectly connected to sewerage system
- Remaining 85 % are served by over 2 million ill maintained septic tanks  
No toilet 4 % of population

# Objectives of Clean Water Act

- Improve water quality
- Regulate and manage water pollution
- Designation of Water Quality Management Areas
- Preparation of a National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP)



# Conceptual Framework



Integrated Water Quality Management Framework

Water Quality Mgt. Action Plan (WQMAP)

Households

Industries

Other Non-Point Sources

- Establishment of Water Quality Management Area (WQMA)
- Non-Attainment Areas (NAAs)
- Natl. Septage/Sewerage Management Program
- Classification/Reclassification
- Groundwater Vulnerability Mapping
- WQ Guidelines
- Effluent Standards
- Categorization of Industry
- Wastewater Charge System
- Discharge Permits
- Financial Liability
- Programmatic EIA
- Incentives and Rewards
- Prohibitions/Sanctions/Actions

## Water Quality Management Efforts

The EMB and its regional offices continue to intensify its implementation of “Sagip Ilog Program” by closely monitoring the effluents of commercial firms and industries so that they conscientiously comply with standards and at the same time also undertake river rehabilitation efforts

In 2007, the EMB issued a total of 2,580 wastewater discharge permits and monitored a total of 2,568 firms nationwide. Effluents of those 1,190 firms which have been identified to be potentially pollutive were tested and 308 firms were found to exceed the standards and were issued NOVs

Safeguarding the health of local communities in poor barangays by ensuring that they drink potable water is also one of the primary concerns of EMB. The agency implements a Tapwatch Program where the quality of drinking water in 88 sites in 2006 was tested for their potability. Of the total number of sites monitored in 2006, 41% of water sources were found to be not potable.

As a means to provide economic incentives to industries, the EMB has started implementing in 2006 the Water Pollution Permits and Charges under RA 9275. The fee system is meant to discourage industries from increasing their pollution load discharged to water bodies while at the same time encouraging them to put up proper wastewater treatment system which is more economically viable for them to maintain over the long-term

Another important effort of the EMB to manage water quality involves the establishment of enabling conditions that would hasten the realization of the implementation of its flagship water quality improvement program. The bureau is formulating guidelines, establishing coordination mechanisms, revising standards and extending technical assistance to its partner agencies to further improve the management and operations of its water quality programs. The following activities were undertaken by EMB in 2006 and 2007 and will possibly continue for follow-through actions for the next 3 years:

1. Formulation of the procedural guidelines on the designation of water quality management areas (WQMAs) and the identification of non-attainment areas (NAA) and WQMA Action Planning ;
2. Development of the implementing guidelines on the operationalization of the water quality management funds (WQMFs);
3. Establishment of the coordination mechanism with other agencies in the formulation Integrated Water Quality Management Framework and Implementation Plan;
4. Formulation and implementation of Supplemental Rules and Regulations on wastewater charge system;
5. Preparation of national and regional water quality status reports;
6. Review and revision of water quality guidelines and effluent standards;
7. Preparation of Compliance Inspection Manual

Close monitoring of industries in terms of their compliance to permitting requirements is also regularly undertaken by EMB and its regional offices to ensure that industries undertake proper pollution control measures so that their effluent discharges meet the required water quality standards. Those found operating without permits are issued NOVs and penalized accordingly.

To maintain the quality of the country's coastal waters, the EMB is vigorously implementing a Beach Ecowatch Program in 47 priority bathing waters frequently visited by local and foreign tourists. Lately, six of the bathing waters were found to have high fecal coliform count which exceeds the allowable criteria. The tourism establishments in these areas were required to undertake the necessary measures to avoid further contamination of bathing waters

# Implementation of Manila Third Sewerage Project

## Objectives

*To assist the Recipient (DENR) in the Project in*

- i) identifying essential adjustments to administrative, institutional and regulatory practices and existing legislations to attract investments*
  
- i) Increasing the effectiveness of the agencies responsible for water pollution control through improved coordination*
  
- i) Promoting innovative, simple and effective wastewater treatment techniques*



# National Sewerage & Septage Management Program

- Framework plan to address issues on sanitation and treatment and disposal of wastewater (lead Agency: DPWH)
- Rule 7.4 Provision of Land and Rights of Way by LGUs
  - Each LGU shall appropriate land, including right-of-way/ road access for construction of sewage and septage treatment facilities
  - Each LGU may enact ordinances adjusting local property taxes or imposing a service fee system in order meet necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of sewerage treatment or septage management facilities

# Domestic Sewage Collection, Treatment & Disposal

- Sec 8 : Within 5 years the agency vested to provide water supply and sewerage facilities and/or concessionaires in MM and other highly urbanized cities (HUCs) shall be required to connect the existing sewage line found in all subdivisions, condominiums, malls, hotels, public buildings, etc. to available sewerage system
- Role of Water Supply Utilities
  - In case of HUCs, non-HUCs and LGUs where water districts, water utilities and LGU water works have already been constituted and operational the water supply utility provider shall be responsible for the sewerage facilities

# DOMESTIC SEWAGE MANAGEMENT

- Areas without concessionaires or water districts
  - In the case of HUCs, non-HUCs and LGUs where water districts and water corporations have not yet been constituted and operational, the concerned LGU shall employ septage management system or other sanitation programs





THANK YOU VERY MUCH