

Figure 2.1 Waste Reduction Method

The above method continued until the volume of the remaining waste was reduced to the amount designated for the waste composition analysis (20 to 30 litters). Then, the waste was loaded into a plastic bucket.

The plastic bucket containing the waste was tapped three times from a height of 30 centimeters to the ground, then the volume was measured visually and the weight by a platform balance.

The ASG (Apparent Specific Gravity) was calculated through the following formula.

$$ASG = \frac{Weight of Waste (Kg)}{Volume of Waste (1)}$$

After the ASG was measured, the waste underwent the composition survey.

. Waste Composition Analysis
The procedure of the physical composition and chemical analysis is shown in Figure 2.2.

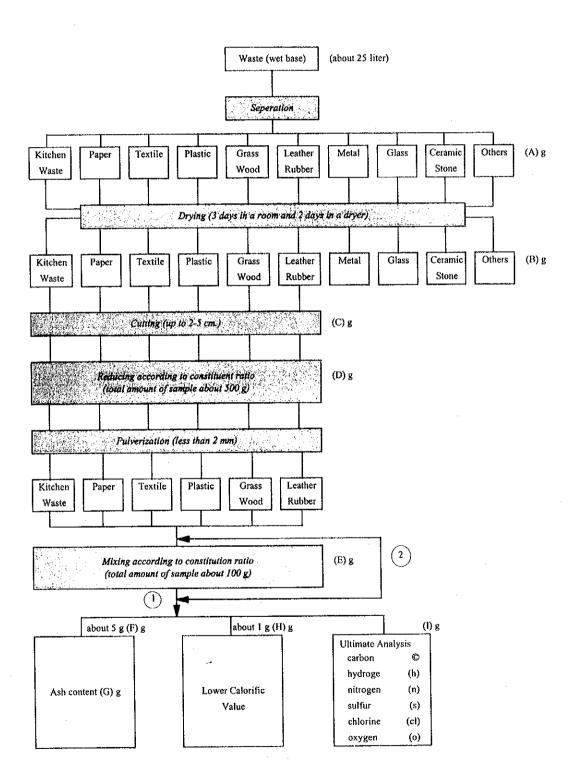


Figure 2.2 Procedure of Waste Composition Analysis

1) Physical composition

The physical composition was measured in wet base. The samples were divided into the following 10 items and weighed individually before they were dried.

- 1. kitchen waste
- 2. paper
- 3. textile
- 4. plastic
- 5. grass and wood
- 6. leather and rubber
- 7. metal
- 8. glass
- 9. ceramic and stone
- 10. other (soil, etc.)

After the samples are weighed, they usually undergo drying for three days in a room and two days in a dryer (105°C) before they are individually weighed again. The results of the physical composition are presented in percentages.

2) Moisture content(W)

Moisture content was calculated by the following formula.

Moisture Content (%) =
$$\frac{Original \ Weight (A) - Dry \ Weight (B)}{Original \ Weight (A)} \times 100$$

3) Chemical analysis

Chemical analysis and removal of combustibles were carried out after drying. The following are six samples of combustibles:

- 1. kitchen waste
- 2. paper
- 3. textile
- 4. plastic
- 5. grass and wood
- 6. leather and rubber

The combustible samples were cut into 2 to 5 mm pieces. The six samples were reduced in size until they totaled about 500 g in accordance with each constituent ratio. The combustible samples were pulverized into less than 2 mm in size by a cutting mill and then mixed together again prior to undergoing chemical analysis.

The following items underwent chemical analysis:

• Ash content (A)

Ashes resulting from the combustion of combustible materials and the following non-combustible items:

- metal
- glass
- ceramic and stone
- others

. Combustible content (B)

Combustible content was obtained by subtracting the weight of the ash from that of the combustible materials.

$$(B) = 100 - (W) - (A)$$

. Lower calorific value

Lower calorific value was obtained by combustion in a calorimeter bomb, measuring the increase in water temperature through a calorimetric vessel which surrounds the bomb.

$$HCV(wet) = HCV(dry)^* \{100-(Incombustible contents)\%-(W)\%\}$$

 $LCV(wet) = HCV(wet)-6\{9^*(h)\%+(W)\%\}^*(H)$

. Ultimate analysis

Ultimate analysis was carried out on the combustibles to check the following 6 items:

- carbon
- hydrogen
- nitrogen
- sulphur
- chlorine
- -oxygen

2.3.3 Period and Schedule of the Survey

The survey was conducted during the dry season, from the 11th April to 23rd April 1997 and for rainy season, from 25th June to 2nd July 1997.

The schedule of the survey in both seasons is shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Survey Period of the WACS

			Survey	Period		
Items	Quezo	n City	Ma	kati	Parañ	aque
	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy
	Season	Season	Season_	Season	Season	Season
Delivery of plastic	April 8 th	June 23 rd	April 11 th	June 23 rd	April 14 th	June 23 rd
bags						
and instruction						
papers						
Waste collection		June 24 th	April 13 th	June 24 th -	April 15 th	June 24 th
from	10 th -	-	-			-
each generation		July 1 st	April 20 th	July 1 st	April 22 nd	July 1 st
source	17 th					
Waste amount	April	June 25 th	April 14 th	June 25th -	April 16 th	June 25 th
measurement and	11 th -	-	_	July 2 nd	-	
waste	April	July 2 nd	April 21st		April 23 rd	July 2 nd
	18 th					
composition analysis						

2.4 Results of the Survey

2.4.1 Waste amount

Household waste

A summary results of the waste amount survey in dry and rainy seasons are tabulated in Table 2.5. Generation rate of household waste are characterized as follows;

- There is not so big difference of rate between dry and rainy season.
- . There is not big difference of rate among LGUs
- Generation rate in high income residential area was regularly highest, and generation rate in low income residential area was lowest.

The detailed results of the waste amount survey in dry and rainy season in Quezon City, Makati and Paranaque are shown in Annex A and B, in Chapter 1 in the Data Book, respectively.

Table 2.5 Summary Results of Generation Rate of Household Waste in Dry and Rainy Season unit: g/person/day

Items	Quez	on City	M	ıkati	Para	naque	Average
	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	
High Income	459	471	534	572	517	448	500
Middle Income	445	453	463	401	494	452	451
Low Income	400	344	352	327	305	337	344

- Quezon city

The waste generation rate. differs in accordance with the income levels both in dry and rainy seasons. The average generation ratio for high income was 465 g/person/day, middle income was 449 g/person/day and low income was 372 g/person/day.

- Makati

The waste generation ratio differs in accordance with the income levels in both seasons. The waste generation ratios in high income was 553 g/person/day, middle income was 432 g/person/day and low income was 340 g/person/day.

- Paranaque

As same as the results in Quezon city and Makati, the waste generation ratio in Paranaque differs in accordance with the income levels both in dry and rainy seasons. The average generation ratio for high income was 483 g/person/day, middle income was 473 g/person/day and low income was 321 g/person/day.

Commercial, institutional, market, street sweeping and river waste

A summary of the results of waste amount survey is tabulated in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Summary Results of Generation Rate of Household Waste in Dry and Rainy Season

Items	Unit	Quezo	n City	Mal	cati	Parai	naque	Average
		Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	
Commercial (Restaurant)	g/shop/day	9,807	20,760	42,307	41,15 7	8,471	5,407	21,318
Commercial (Other Shops)	g/shop/day	1,568	1,807	2,379	1,921	1,205	2,030	1,818
Institution	g/person/d ay	57	60	156	. 46	36	78	72
Market	g/shop/day	4,390	3,740	2,910	4,980	20,417	7,130	7,261
Street Sweeping	g/km/day	9,700	11,420	21,860	16,16 0	3,430	1,640	10,702
River	g/km/day	80,060	3,050	4,270	2,920	13,250	4,820	18,062

For commercial waste, the average generation rate in Makati is more than the other 2 cities in restaurant. The average generation ratio for commercial waste (restaurant) in Quezon City, Makati and Paranaque was 15,284 g/shop/day, 41,732 g/shop/day and 6,939 g/shop/day respectively.

The waste generation rate in commercial waste (other shops) in Quezon City, Makati and Paranaque was 1,688 g/shop/day, 2,150 g/shop/day and 1,618 g/shop/day respectively.

The reason why waste amount in commercial shop like restaurant may be different among sampling areas due to the selection of sampling points. It is quite difficult to select the samples with same conditions in each city such as floor area, no. of employees, popularity of the shop, etc..

Institutional waste among 3 areas are not so big difference. The waste generation ratio in institutional waste in Quezon City, Makati and Paranaque was 59 g/person/day, 101 g/person/day and 57 g/person/day respectively.

As same as the results in dry season, the average generation rate for market waste in rainy season in Paranaque is more than in Quezon City and Makati. The average generation rate for market waste in Paranaque was 13,774 g/shop/day while in Quezon City was 4,065 g/shop/day and Makati was 3,945 g/shop/day.

For street sweeping waste, the average generation rate in Makati in rainy season is more than the other 2 cities as same as the result of dry season. The average generation rate in Makati for street sweeping waste was 19,010 g/km/day while the average generation ratios in Quezon City and Paranaque were 10,560 g/km/day and 2,535 g/km/day respectively.

For river waste in rainy season, the average generation in Quezon is more Makati and Paranaque. The average generation ratio of river waste in Quezon was 41,555 g/km/day while in Makati was 3,595 g/km/day and 9,035 g/km/day in Paranaque.

2.4.2 Waste Composition Dry Season

The detail results of the waste composition survey in Quezon City, Makati and Paranaque in dry season are shown in Annex A in Chapter 1 in the Data Book.

Physical composition

(1) Household waste

- Quezon city

The results of the waste composition survey in Quezon City in dry season are tabulated in Table 2.7.

The characteristics of the composition of the household waste in Quezon City are described as follows;

- The kitchen waste occupies the largest percentage of the composition in dry season in all income residences. Kitchen waste was about 45%, 53% and 43% in high income, middle income and low income respectively. Meanwhile, paper, plastic and garden waste, which consists of grass/wood and others, occupies the large percentage in all income residences.
- The other remaining components such as textile, leather and rubber, metal and ceramic and stone occupy almost similar amount in all income levels.

- Makati

The results of the waste composition survey in Makati in dry season are tabulated in Table 2.8.

The characteristics of the composition of the household waste in Makati are described as follows;

- The kitchen waste in dry season occupies the largest percentage of the composition about 64% and 43% in middle income and low income residences respectively. Meanwhile, garden waste, which consists of grass/wood and others (soil, etc.) are normally generated by cleaning work, occupy the largest percentage component in high income (36%) while the second largest percentage is kitchen waste (32%). At the same time, plastic occupies the large percentage in high income, middle income and low income residences for 11%, 15% and 18% respectively.
- The paper occupies a larger percentage of the composition in high income residences than in middle income and low income ones.

- Paranaque

The results of the waste composition survey in Paranaque in dry season are shown in Table 2.9.

The characteristics of the composition of the household waste in Paranaque are described as follows:

- The kitchen waste occupies the largest percentage of the composition in high income, middle income and low income residences about 47%, 54% and 49% in dry season respectively.
- Paper and plastic components occupy the large percentage in all income levels. The percentage of paper composition in high income, middle income and low income residences is 15%, 15% and 9% respectively. While the percentage of plastic is 12%, 14% and 20% in high income, middle income and low income households.
- The grass/wood occupies about 6% of the waste in high income residences while in middle income and low income levels is only 1% and 3% respectively.

(2) Commercial waste

The characteristics of the composition of the commercial waste in each city are as follows:

- Ouezon city

- . Kitchen waste in dry season occupies the highest percentage about 54% of waste in restaurant while paper shares the second largest part (14%).
- In other shop waste, kitchen waste occupies about 11% of total waste composition. Paper component occupies about 42% which is the largest percentage.

- Makati

- . Kitchen waste occupies about 58% of waste in restaurant in dry season while the second largest percentage is paper component (16%).
- . Kitchen waste also occupies the largest component about 35% in other shops while plastic and paper occupy 19% and 13% respectively.

- Paranaque

- . Kitchen waste in dry season occupies about 60% of waste in restaurant while the second largest percentage is plastic component (14%).
- Kitchen waste also occupies the largest amount about 37% of waste in other shops in dry season while paper shares the second largest percentage about 21%.

(3) Other wastes

The characteristics of the composition of other waste in each city are summarized as follows:

- Ouezon city

- Paper occupies the largest share about 45% in dry season in institutional waste while kitchen waste occupies the largest percentage (64%) in market waste.
- In street sweeping waste, the largest percentage of waste composition is grass and wood (38%) while the largest percentage in river waste is plastic component (84%).

- Makati

- Paper occupies about 46% in dry season for institutional waste.
- . Kitchen waste and paper components occupy 61% and 19% in market waste in dry season respectively.

• Plastic is the largest component for river waste which shares about 59%.

- Paranaque

- Paper occupies about 42% in dry season in institutional waste.
- Kitchen waste, paper occupy 63% and 17% in market waste respectively.
- . Grass/wood occupies the largest percentage of street sweeping waste about 81%.

Apparent specific gravity (ASG)

- Quezon city

ASG of household waste, restaurant and market in dry season was 0.16, 0.15 and 0.31 kg/l. ASG of institutional waste and other shops was the same at 0.05 kg/l.

- Makati

ASG of household waste, restaurant and market was 0.19, 0.28 and 0.37 kg/l respectively. ASG of institutional waste was 0.09 kg/l while for street sweeping waste and river waste was 0.31 and 0.25 kg/l respectively.

- Paranaque

ASG of household waste, restaurant and market was 0.17, 0.24 and 0.30 kg/l respectively. ASG of institutional waste was 0.04 kg/l. For other shops waste, ASG was 0.09 kg/l and 0.13 kg/l for street sweeping waste.

Table 2.7 Resu	alts of Waste Comp	Table 2.7 Results of Waste Composition Survey (Dry Season)	eason) in Quezon	rezon								ļ	;
	Classification	C			Honsehold	iold		Commercial	ercial	Institution	Market	Street	Kiver
			1,	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Low Inc.	Average	Restaurant	Others			Sweeping	
	Apparent Specific Gravity (ASG)	CGravity (ASG)	Kg/l	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.31	0.14	0.27
	J	Kitchen waste	(%)	45.32	53.48	43.38	47.39	54.66	11.93	29.68	64.61	2.08	0.35
		Paper	(%)	12.77	12.32	14.11	13.07	14.75	42.81	45.02	11.36	6.63	1.18
		Textile	(%)	6.41	3.10	5.95	5.15	2.37		0.40	2.33	6.15	4.56
	Combinstibles	Plastic	(%)	13.36	11.61	10.09	11.69	9.25	18.77	15.14	10.24	10.95	84.23
		Grass and wood	(%)	9.75	11.96	15.71	12.47	7.46	1.23	1.39	7.53	38.99	6.85
Physical		Leather and rubber	 (%)	08.0	0.14	0.11	0.35	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.86	0.36	0.28
Composition		Sub-total	(%)	88.41	92.61	89.35	90.12	88.49	79.48	91.63	96.93	65.16	97.45
(Wet base)		Metal	(%)	4.71	4.93	4.91	4.85	9.31	4.39	5.58	0.83	2.24	0.83
(nome to te)		Glass	(%)	4.66	0.63	1.93	2.41	0.75	15.44	00.00	1.60	1.28	1.73
	Incombustibles	Ceramic and stone	(%)	2.07	1.41	2.76	2.08	1.39	0.35	2.39	19.0	9.43	0.00
		Others (soil etc.)	(%)	0.14	0.42	1.05	0.54	0.06	0.35	0.40	0.03	21.89	0.00
		Sub-total	(%)	11.58	7.39	10.65	6.87	11.51	20.53	8.37	3.07	34.84	2.56
	Total		(%)	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01
		Combustibles	(%)	44.77	37.48	53.77	45.34	42.43	83.21	61.28	36.50	69.80	40.75
	Three	Moisture	(%)	43.84	56.95	34.40	45.06	43.47	9.70	33.08	56.48	19.78	52.90
	contents	Ash	(%)	11.39	5.57	11.83	9.60	14.10		5.64	7.02	10.42	6.35
		Total	(%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Carbon	(%)	11.01	13.30	13.95	12.75	12.62	31.67	23.99	11 99	8.60	,
Chemical		Hydrogen	(%)	1.60	1.94	2.04	1.86	1.83	4.39	3.60	1.41	1.10	
Analysis	Ultimate	Nitrogen	(%)	0.36	0.87	0.44	0.56	0.50	1.25	0.28		0.16	
	analysis of	Sulphur	(%)	0.13	00.0	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.05	
	combustibles	Chlorine	(%)	0.36	1.08	0.38	0.61	0.20	0.82	1.39	0.20	0.31	0.49
		Oxygen	(%)	31.31	20.29	36.93	29.51	26.97		31.67	22.20	59.59	26.10
		Total	(%)	44.77	37.48	53.77	45.34	42.16	83.85	61.02	36.40	69.81	40.74
	Lower Calorific Value (LCV)	Value (LCV)	(kcal/kg)	1,655	1,172	1,459	1,429	1,251		2,274	1,289	2,202	2,671
	C/N Ratio		-	30.58	15.29	31.70	22.91	25.24	25.34	85.68	22.62	53.75	31.13

59.08 25.57 2.54 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00 68.38 26.72 4.90 00.001 1.87 0.57 0.24 11.03 1,425 12.97 River 1.97 12.67 16.80 0.82 1.22 15.22 19.90 00.00 49.71 37.63 12.66 00.00 14.98 1.92 0.15 0.02 1,488 78.66 Sweeping Street 0.37 15.87 2.59 0.02 98.20 76.0 0.29 0.53 1.79 32.82 61.08 6.10 00.00 14.56 0.06 0.18 00.00 1.70 0.53 32.67 27.47 Market 1,441 12.60 1.37 0.0 5.75 0.41 [3.84] 25.75 00.00 72.58 19.47 7.95 00.00 74.25 22.27 3.01 0.59 0.09 0.21 16.49 72.66 3,012 Institution 0.08 72.21 27.79 00.00 34.18 80.6 3.25 1.11 0.55 58.96 6.86 18.61 00.001 19.42 0.05 35.49 1,531 26.97 Others Commercial 3.96 3.37 0.00 0.18 54.58 00:00 00.00 0.13 16.46 3.61 7.51 7.71 0.05 1,364 Restaurant 37.71 9.71 15.19 9.72 (5.05 0.78 68.06 3.64 1.51 1.59 100.00 42.65 49.48 9.11 7.87 100.00 12.40 1.58 20.0 27.99 1,376 0.37 0.27 33.51 Average 5.02 2.32 4.64 4.12 4.68 16.14 52.26 39.70 8.04 00.001 15.36 1.76 0.39 0.08 83.87 100.01 34.22 1,789 18.71 Low Inc. Household 0.16 1.98 3.91 0.05 5.22 0.05 00:001 38.26 53.31 8.43 00.00 9.28 1.31 0.33 0.02 7.41 1,270 Middle Inc. 0.91 11.06 36.59 0.05 1.58 0.24 0.05 3.79 00.00 37.42 55.43 7.15 00.00 12.56 1.67 0.39 0.03 0.14 96.21 22.64 1,069 High Inc. Table 2.8 Results of Waste Composition Survey (Dry Season) in Makati (kcal/kg) 8 (%) (%) (%) 88 888 (%) (%) (%) 8 (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) Leather and rubber Ceramic and stone Others (soil, etc.) Grass and wood Apparent Specific Gravity (ASG) Kitchen waste Combustibles Lower Calorific Value (LCV) Sub-total Hydrogen Sub-total Moisture Nitrogen Sulphur Textile Chlorine Plastic Carbon Oxygen Metal Paper Glass Cotal **Fotal** Ash Classification Incombustibles Combustibles combustibles analysis of C/N Ratio Ultimate contents Three Total Composition (Wet base) Analysis Physical Chemical

Table 2.9 Resu	ilts of Waste Com	Table 2.9 Results of Waste Composition Survey (Dry Season) in Paranaque	eason) in Pa	ranaque				ð			, , ,	,	
	Classification				Household)ld		Commercial	rcial	Institution	Market	Street	Kiver
:				High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Low Inc.	Average	Restaurant	Others			Sweeping	
	Annarent Specific Gravity (ASG)	c Gravity (ASG)	Kg/l	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.09	0.04	0.30	0.13	0.18
	tread a manddy	Kitchen waste	(%)	47.56	54.94	47.43	49.98	60.19	37.62	20.78	63.78	0.10	15.08
		Paner	(%)	15.43	15.91	9.73	13.69	98.6	21.92	42.72	17.09	2.77	3.31
	-	Textile	(%)	0.37	1.76	4.53	2.22	2.62	10.57	0.78		2.77	6.71
	Combustibles	Plastic	(%)	12.74	14.49	20.13	15.79	14.42	11.12	<u></u>		4.30	59.73
		Grass and wood	(%)	60.9	1.63	3.64	3.79	4.78	0.87	3.30	3.02	81.25	3.11
Dhysical		Leather and rubber	(%)	2.09	0.04	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.82	7.59
Composition		Sub-total	(%)	84.28	88.77	85.46	86.17	91.87	82.10	88.56	95.83	92.01	95.53
(Wet base)		Metal	(%)	6.46	4.10	6.04	5.53	5.54	5.99	4.47	2.17	2.05	2.72
(1000)		Glass	(%)	9.02	5.74	7.27	7.34	2.41	9.07	0.00	1.79	1.13	0.78
	Tocombitetibles	Ceramic and stone	(%)	0.05	0.67	0.73	0.48	00.0	2.84	0.39	0.21	0.72	0.00
	THE CHICAGO	Orhers (soil, etc.)	(%)	0.19	0.71	0.50	0.47	0.17	0.00	6.60	0.00	4.10	0.97
		Sub-total	(%)	15.72	11.22	14.54	13.83	8.12	17.90	11.46	4.17	8.00	4.47
	Total		(%)	100.00	66.66	100.00	100.00	66'66	100.00	100.02	100.00	100.01	100.00
		Combustibles	(%)	54.85	40.44	55.75	50.35	35.12	45.21	26.09	43.72	36.64	28.81
	Тъ	Moisture	(%)	36.41	52.49	36.45	41.78	59.87	49.41	33.57	49.13	39.55	62.79
	Contente	Ash	(%)	8.74	7.07	7.80	7.87	5.01	5.38	5.45	7.16	23.81	5.40
	courage of	Total	(%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Carbon	(%)	12.27	9.35	12.31	11.31	11.61	17.34	20.29	10.67	13.48	8.95
Chemica		Hydrogen	(%)	1.62	1.47	1.91	1.67	1.87	2.76	2.94	1.38	2.23	1.38
Analysis	Titrimate	Nitrogen	(%)	0.59	0.50	0.62	0.57	0.55	0.86	0.48	0.51	0.23	0.34
ore (min.)	analysis of	Sulphur	(%)	0.05	0.11	0.13	0.10	00.00	0.04	0.05	00.00	0.01	0.02
	combustibles	Chlorine	(%)	0.46	0.24	0.18	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.20	0.21	0.14	0.18
		Oxygen	(%)	39.87	28.77	40.61	36.42	20.83	23.95	37.02	30.96	20.55	17.96
		Total	(%)	54.86	40.44	55.76	50.35	35.12	45.21	86.09	43.73	36.64	28.83
	I ower Calorific Value (LCV)	Value (LCV)	(kcal/kg)	1,741	1,017	2,126	1,628	1,086	1,226	2,373	1,616	1,112	1,147
	C/N Ratio		-	20.80	18.70	19.85	19.84	21.11	20.16	42.27	20.92	58.61	26.32

2.4.3 Waste Composition Rainy Season

The detail results of the waste composition survey in Quezon City, Makati and Paranaque in rainy season are shown in Annex B in Chapter 1 in the Data Book.

Physical composition

1) Household waste

Physical composition of household waste are characterized as follows;

- A big difference of physical composition was not recognized between dry and rainy seasons.
- Composition ratio of paper in high income residential area was higher than low income.

 Otherwise textile and plastic contents in high income were lower than low income.
- Other physical compositions were not recognized typical difference among incoming level.

- Quezon city

The results of the waste composition survey in Quezon city in rainy season are tabulated in Table 2.10.

The characteristics of the composition of the household waste in Quezon city are described as follows:

- The kitchen waste occupies the largest percentage of the composition in rainy season in all income residences. Kitchen waste was about 45%, 48% and 43% in high income, middle income and low income respectively. Meanwhile, paper and plastic occupy the large percentage in all income residences as same as the result in dry season.
- The results of waste composition in rainy season as same as the dry season for the other remaining components such as textile, leather and rubber, metal and ceramic and stone occupy almost similar amount in all income levels.

- Makati

The results of the waste composition survey in Makati in rainy season are tabulated in Table 2.11.

The characteristics of the composition of the household waste in Makati are described as follows;

Almost same as the results in dry season, the kitchen waste in rainy season occupies the largest percentage of the composition about 39% and 35% in middle income and low income residences respectively. Meanwhile, garden waste, which consists of grass/wood and others (soil, etc.) are normally generated by cleaning work, occupy the largest percentage component in high income (30%) while the second largest percentage is kitchen waste (24%). At the same time, paper and plastic occupied the large percentage in all income residences.

- Paranaque

The results of the waste composition survey in Paranaque in rainy season are shown in Table 2.12. The characteristics of the composition of the household waste in Paranaque are described as follows;

- The kitchen waste occupies the largest percentage of the composition in high income, middle income and low income residences about 56%, 38% and 39% in rainy season respectively.
- Paper and plastic components occupy the large percentage in all income levels. The percentage of paper composition in high income, middle income and low income residences is 17%, 19% and 20% respectively. While the percentage of plastic is 11%, 12% and 20% in high income, middle income and low income households.
- The metal occupies about 4% of the waste in high income residences while in middle income and low income levels is 14% and 4% respectively.
- Commercial waste

The characteristics of the composition of the commercial waste in each area in rainy season are as follows:

- Quezon city
- Kitchen waste in rainy season occupies the highest percentage about 49% of waste in restaurant while paper shares the second largest part (19%) and plastic occupies about 16%.
- In other shop waste, paper occupies the largest percentage about 34% of total waste composition. Kitchen waste takes the second biggest share about 30%.

- Makati

- Kitchen waste occupies about 51% of waste in restaurant in rainy season while the second largest percentage is paper component (27%).
- On the other hand, paper occupies the largest component about 26% in other shops while kitchen waste shares the second largest part (24%).

- Paranaque

- Kitchen waste in rainy season occupies about 53% of waste in restaurant while the second largest percentage is plastic component (26%).
- . Kitchen waste also occupies the largest amount about 45% of waste in other shops in rainy season while paper shares the second largest percentage about 24%.

2) Other wastes

The characteristics of the composition of other waste in rainy season in each area are summarized as follows:

- Quezon city

- Paper occupies the largest share about 51% in rainy season in institutional waste while kitchen waste occupies the largest percentage (61%) in market waste.
- In street sweeping waste, the largest percentage of waste composition is others (55%). The largest percentage in river waste in rainy season is paper component (27%) while plastic which occupied the largest percentage of waste composition in dry season (84%) takes the second largest share in rainy season (26%)

- Makati

• Paper occupies about 42% in rainy season for institutional waste while the kitchen waste shares about 20%.

- Kitchen waste and paper components occupy 43% and 20% in market waste in rainy season respectively.
- Grass and wood is the largest component for river waste in rainy season which shares about 32%.

- Paranaque

- Paper occupies about 53% in rainy season in institutional waste.
- . Kitchen waste, paper occupy 51% and 17% in market waste respectively.
- Grass/wood and kitchen waste occupies the largest composition of street sweeping waste at the same percentage about 27%.

Apparent specific gravity (ASG)

- Quezon city

ASG of household waste, restaurant and market in rainy season was 0.18, 0.21 and 0.32 kg/l. ASG of institutional waste and other shops was the same at 0.08 kg/l.

- Makati

ASG of household waste, restaurant and market in rainy season was 0.16, 0.26 and 0.34 kg/l respectively. ASG of institutional waste was 0.07 kg/l while for street sweeping waste and river waste was 0.30 and 0.28 kg/l respectively.

- Paranaque

ASG of household waste, restaurant and market in rainy season was 0.24, 0.23 and 0.37 kg/l. ASG of institutional waste and other shops was 0.07 kg/l and 0.12 kg/l respectively.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Commercial Institution Market Street KIVer	Restaurant Others Sweeping	3 0.21 0.08 0.08 0.32 0.19 0.20	49.50 30.50 22.84 61.49		0.14 6.42 0.00 1.87 0.92	18.07 18.35 19.77 12.10 3.04	3.26 3.56 2.34 12.36 34.35 11.80	5 0.04 0.80 0.00 1.01 0.00 2.56	94.15 96.49 98.16 41.08 87.72	6.97 4.59 3.51 0.41 1.19 1	4.13 0.00 0.00 0.79 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.64 2.25 0.00	0.35 1.26 0.00 0.00 55.48 2.15	3 12.22 5.85 3.51 1.84 58.92 12.28	00.001 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	55.61 54.36 56.01 50.66 56.83	5 36.97 39.09 38.11 40.81 27.58 51.13	7 7.42 6.55 5.88 8.53 15.59 8.62	0 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	2 16.44 25.26 25.86 22.54 16.03 19.88	2.27 3.39 4.06 3.48 2.37	0.44 0.47 0.23 0.40 0.32	0.03 0.06 0.11 0.12	5 0.17 2.81 0.24 0.42 0.23 0.35	36.26 22.37 25.51 23.70 37.82 16.79	3 55.61 54.36 56.01 50.66 56.83 40.25	1,794 2,296 2,157 2,518 2,919 1,641	
	70	Low Inc. Average	0.16 0.18	43.03 45.65		3.16 2.34	18.07 16.34	7.51 4.81	1.92	90.47 90.32	5.59 4.73		0.67	2.23	9.53 9.68	100.00 100.00	44.67 46.18	46.02 44.55	9.31 9.27	100.00 100.00	20.51 18.52	3.01 2.77	0.41 0.47	0.06	0.36 0.35	20.32 24.00	44.67 46.18	2,172 1,984	
	Honsehold	Middle Inc. L	L	48.21						92.39	3.45	0.40				100.00	46.40	44.78		10	18.35	2.79		60.0	0.39	24.16	46.40	1,883	
on) in Quezon	-	High Inc.		4						88.11	5.16	4.89	1.39	··	11.89	100.00) 14.16) 2.09) 32.60) 49.18	(kg) 1,845	
ey (Kainy Seaso			3) Ke/			(%)	(%)				(%)	(%)				(%)	-		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(kcal/kg)	
mposition Surve	пс		To Gravity (AS	Kitchen waste	Paper	Textile	Plastic	Grass and wood	Leather and rubber	Sub-total	Metal	Glass			Sub-total		Combustibles	Moisture	Ash	Total	Carbon	Hydrogen	Nitrogen	Sulphur	Chlorine	Oxygen	Total	; Value (LCV)	
Table 2.10 Results of Waste Composition Survey (Kainy Season) in C	Classification		Apparent Specific Gravity (ASG)	road a wanddyr			Combustibles						Incombustibles			Total		Three	contents				Ultimate	analysis of	combustibles			Lower Calorific Value (LCV)	
Table 2.10 Resu									Physical	Composition	(Wet hase)	```										Chemical	Analysis	200					

1.16 2.29 0.18 0.05 16.80 93.78 31.00 32.09 15.23 95.65 0.11 36.40 55.86 100.00 16.88 0.20 36.40 100.00 River 0.06 16.19 8.25 6.85 45.49 37.29 00.00 12.92 1.66 45.49 92.29 11.89 1.69 1.08 0.51 00.00 83.31 16.69 Sweeping Street 53.52 2.33 0.64 0.19 0.98 0.56 0.46 2.32 39.12 7.36 100.00 16.52 39.12 18.80 8.24 0.59 100.00 25.81 Institution | Market 1,261 50.19 50.19 1,665 1.78 0.65 00.01 41.29 8.52 21.49 0.32 0.07 0.20 25.00 4.10 83.48 6.48 00:00 3.24 1.30 7.62 16.53 3.11 2.29 15.16 0.22 1.96 23.23 61.99 29.62 8.39 3.04 0.50 1.07 61.99 2,425 41.02 1.96 18.97 2.40 5.89 00.00 20.51 0.07 Others Commercial 2.66 35.43 0.36 0.00 40.79 4.80 16.65 0.47 10.53 5.87 0.00 2.90 1.01 00.00 54.41 00.00 0.01 4.27 Restaurant 47.5 47.5 26.60 2.76 7.39 9 16.49 0.62 27.59 15.02 13.90 9.0 89.48 1.62 10.52 45.11 4 17 2.51 2.001 Average 15.38 8.56 91.29 4.46 1.08 2.15 1.10 00.00 43.38 49.56 7.06 00.00 2.26 0.75 25.84 43.38 1,620 18.91 16.17 14.23 8.71 Low Inc. Household 39.30 2,526 36.81 5.56 5.93 2.06 0.21 0.11 00.00 53.80 6.90 00.00 19.14 2.84 0.52 31.04 53.80 19.21 0.11 8.31 24.81 Middle Inc. 3.56 9.75 2.08 0.02 20.94 1,263 0.48 0.28 85.45 2.13 1.80 7.06 14.55 100.00 37.53 52.72 100.00 13.72 30.97 High Inc. Table 2.11 Results of Waste Composition Survey (Rainy Season) in Makati (kcal/kg) 8 Κg⁄ 8 (%) 8 8 8 88 8 88 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 Leather and rubber Ceramic and stone Others (soil, etc.) Grass and wood Apparent Specific Gravity (ASG) Kitchen waste Combustibles Lower Calorific Value (LCV) Hydrogen Nitrogen Sub-total Sub-total Moisture Sulphur Chlorine Textile Oxygen Plastic Carbon Metal Glass Paper [otal Total Ash Classification Incombustibles Combustibles combustibles analysis of C/N Ratio Ultimate contents Three Total Composition (Wet base) Chemical Physical Analysis

Table 2.12 Re	sults of Waste Com	Table 2.12 Results of Waste Composition Survey (Rainy Season) in Paranaque Classification	y Season) in	Paranaque	Household	plo		Commercial	ercial	Institution	Market	Street	River
				High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Low Inc.	Average	Restaurant	Others			Sweeping O o	000
	Annarent Specific Gravity (ASG)	c Gravity (ASG)	Kg/l	0.29	0.23	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.12			0.29	0.20
	J	Kitchen waste	(%)	56.24	38.70	39.08	44.67	53.14	45.05	13.55		27.02	31.99
	:	Daner	(%)	17.70	19.96	20.44	19.37	7.73	24.16	53.70	17.71	18.80	11.20
		Teytile	(%)	2.01	1.69	7 48	3.73	0.85	1.79	8.16	0.68	3.80	3.23
	Combietibles	Plastic	(%)	11.65	12.84	20.69	15.06	26.95	16.68	14.05	13.14	8.59	
	Company	Grass and wood	(%)	3.59	6.97	3.76	4.77	0.39	0.39	2.63	12.33	27.22	6.63
Dhysical		I eather and nither	 (%)	2.58	0.84	0.99	1.47	0.0	2.03	1.63	0.65	0.06	0.09
rilysical		Sub-total	<u>}</u>	93.77	81.00	92.44	89.07	89.10	90.10	93.72	96.05	85.49	83.34
Composition		Metal	(%)	4.10	14.45	4.38	7.64	6.92	3.74	2.38	2.68	0.93	
(welloase)		minarar Selection	(g)	1 97	2.09	3.18	2.41	3.83		0.63		1.25	0.00
	T. combactuation	Caramic and stone	(%)	90.0	1.43	00:0	0.49	0.15	0.86	0.13	0.92	0.81	1.25
	Incomousuores	Others (coil etc.)	(8)	0.0	1 03	00.0	0.38	0.00		3.14	0.03	11.52	9.68
		Culting (Sour, etc.)	(§)	623	19.00	7.56	10.93	10.90	9.90	6.28	3.95	14.51	16.66
	: F	3uv-total	(%)	100 00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	Combustibles	(8)	44 43	43.05	47.00	44.72	42.65	45.97	55.13	34.95	41.81	32.14
	T.I.	Moisture	(§)	48.79		46.07	46.31	43.90	43.02	30.46	54.33	38.01	57.86
-	Time	Ash	(E) (E)	6.78		6.93	8.97	13.45	11.01	14.41	10.72	20.18	10.00
	COLLECIALS	Total	(%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Carbon	(%)	22.60	15.81	20.46	18.55	14.77	18.58	28.98	17.40	15.42	, 1
Chamical	:	Hydrogen	(%)	3.07	2.31	2.87	2.63	2.27	2.83	4.41	2.24	2.29	
Anolyteic	Y Iltimate	Nitrogen	(%)	0.41	0.88	0.53	0.68	0.38	0.20	0.46	0.46	0.23	0.36
Allanysis	analysis of	Sulphir	(%)	0.05	0.10		0.07	0.04	60:0	00.0	0.0	0.07	
÷	ananysis or	Chlorine	(%)	0.28	0.13		0.19	0.11	0.38	1.06	0.21	0.18	1.20
	e company	Oxvoen	(%)	18.02	23.82	22.87	22.60	25.08	23.88	20.22	14.60	23.62	7.61
		Total	(%)	44.43	43.05	47.00	44.72	42.65	45.96	55.13	34.95	41.81	32.14
	I ower Calorific Value (LCV)	Value (LCV)	(kcal/kg)	2,038		1,758	1,861	1,089	1,496	2,343	1,615	2,027	
	C/N Ratio			55.12	17.97	38.60	27.28	38.87	92.90	63.00	37.83	67.04	55.28
	C/14 Avenue												

2.5 Findings of the Survey

2.5.1 Waste amount

Generation ratio

1) Household waste

- Population by income level

As mentioned in Progress Report (1), the Study Team set up the population ratio by income level according to the data from National Statistics Office (NSO) for this study as follows:

Income Level	Percentage of Families by Income Class
High Income	15%
Middle Income	48%
Low Income	37%

- Generation ratio obtained from WACS

Generation ratio obtained from WACS both in dry and rainy seasons is tabulated in Table 2.13. The Study Team decided to use the average data of 3 areas to apply for all Metro Manila because it seem to be more representative data.

Table 2.13: Generation Ratio of Household Waste Obtained from WACS both in Dry and Rainy Season

unit: g/person/day

Items	Queze	on City	Ma	kati	Para	naque	Average
	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	
High Income	459	471	534	572	517	448	500
Middle Income	445	453	463	401	494	452	451
Low Income	400	344	352	327	305	337	344

A weighted average of generation ratio in the Study Area was calculated as shown below:

$$500 \times 0.15 + 451 \times 0.48 + 344 \times 0.37$$
 = 419 g/person/day

Accordingly, the Study Team adopted the generation ratio of household waste 419 g/person/day for the Study Area.

• Commercial, market, institution, street sweeping and river waste As the same reason as the household waste, the Study Team adopted the average generation ratios among 3 areas in commercial, market, institution, street sweeping and river waste both

in dry and rainy season for the generation ratio in the Study Area.

Generation ratios of each category of waste are shown in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14 Generation Ratio of Commercial Shop, Institution, Market, Street Sweeping and River Waste Obtained from WACS both in Dry and Rainy Season

Items	Unit	Quezo	n City	Ma	kati	Parar	naque	Average
		Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	
Commercial	g/shop/day	9,807	20,760	42,307	41,157	8,471	5,407	21,318
(Restaurant)								
Commercial	g/shop/day	1,568	1,807	2,379	1,921	1,205	2,030	1,818
(Others Shop)								
Institution	g/person/d ay	57	60	156	46	36	78	72
Market	g/shop/day	4,390	3,740	2,910	4,980	20,417	7,130	7,261
Street Sweeping	g/km/day	9,700	11,420	21,860	16,160	3,430	1,640	10,702
River	g/km/day	80,060	3,050	4,270	2,920	13,250	4,820	18,062

2.5.2 Waste composition

The physical composition, ASG of household waste was calculated, taking the weighted average into consideration, in accordance with the following population ratios:

· Population ratio

High income 15% Middle income 48% Low income 37%

. Weighted average

The Study Team calculated the physical composition ratio for the Study Area from the results of survey both in rainy seasons in 3 areas as follows:

Average physical

Average physical

Average physical

composition in

x 0.15 + composition in

x 0.48 + composition in x 0.37

high income residents

middle income residents

low income residents

in 3 areas

in 3 areas

in 3 areas

Results of waste composition in rainy season are summarized in Table 2.15. From results of waste composition both in dry and rainy seasons, the Study Team calculated the results of waste composition by using both results and tabulated in Table 2.16.

4.57 29.33 16.84 5.96 0.39 0.45 11.09 36.26 54.95 8.79 88.91 4.12 100.00 00.001 18.89 0.27 96.69 River 1.634 9.27 24.48 0.58 0.59 24.62 30.05 00.001 48.04 34.29 69.95 1.07 3.77 17.67 00.00 4.79 0.23 0.06 2.11 Sweeping 48.04 1.975 64.30 Street 2.10 0.56 0.78 52.33 4.68 86.01 0.75 0.67 41.58 49.55 2.68 0.50 100.00 8.87 18.82 0.12 0.32 37.64 100.00 1,798 Market 3.37 15.97 0.98 4.50 2.37 0.64 1.26 00.00 53.78 36.62 9.60 00.00 3.86 0.34 0.06 25.44 53.78 2,055 74.82 Institution 8.00 2.12 6.82 0.36 37.24 8.65 1.71 1.07 12.99 00.00 54.11 00.00 21.45 3.09 0.39 87.01 0.07 1.42 55.00 2,072 Others Commercial 0.12 Restaurant 0.03 90.86 5.60 2.99 0.43 9.14 00.00 46.35 45.09 00:00 15.95 2.40 0.43 0.03 46.35 ,537 Low Inc. Veighted Av 1.13 16.61 89.60 1.81 1.03 1.41 100:00 46.13 45.33 8.54 2.64 0.58 10.40 100.00 17.85 0.07 46,13 1933 30.78 18.05 1.48 91.401.74 0.94 1.11 45.02 39.17 100.00 47.22 00.001 45.00 6.61 4.81 8.60 2.71 0.07 1,850 32.82 Household Middle Inc. 1.52 1.28 47.75 4.67 0.69 88.36 7.94 8.98 11.64 00.00 43.27 00.00 2.65 0.67 0.07 47.75 2,065 26.52 12.20 1.70 2.89 1.66 2.54 3.80 100.00 47.23 90.6 89.11 10.89 43.71 100.00 16.83 2.41 0.37 0.04 1,715 45.49 0.21 43.71 High Inc. (kcal/kg) (%) (%) (%) (%) 88 (%) 88 **% %** (%) 8 (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) 8 8 Leather and rubber Ceramic and stone Others (soil, etc.) Grass and wood Apparent Specific Gravity (ASG) Kitchen waste Combustibles Lower Calorific Value (LCV) Sub-total Hydrogen Sub-total Moisture Nitrogen Textile Sulphur Chlorine Plastic Oxygen Carbon Paper Meta] Glass [otal Total Ash Classification Incombustibles Combustibles combustibles analysis of C/N Ratio Ultimate contents Total Three Composition (Wet base) Physical Chemical Analysis

Results of Waste Composition Survey (Rainy Season) in the Study Area

Table 2.15

Table 2.16 Res	ults of Waste Com	Table 2.16 Results of Waste Composition Survey in the Study Area	Study Area					C				S. France	D. 1.02
	Classification				Honsehold	old		Commercial	rcial	Institution	Market	Street	KIVE 1
				High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Low Inc.	Veighted Av	Restaurant	Others			Sweeping	Clansing
	Annarent Specific Gravity (ASG)	c Gravity (ASG)	Kg/l	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.09	0.07	0.34	0.21	
	and de la contraction de la co	Kitchen waste	(%)	41.97	49.97	42.00	45.82	54.56	30.85	20.08	57.88	12.62	, -(
	-	Paper	(%)	17.62	15.90	13.82	15.39	15.52	27.28	47.12	15.45	13.67	
		Textile	(%)	1.81	2.76	7.39	4.33	1.06	4.34	1.84	1.76	3.24	
	Combustibles	Plastic	(%)	11.79	15.58	17.18	15.60	15.45	17.16	15.91	13.54	9.29	
		Grass and wood	(g)	14.84	5.25	7.31	7.45	4.23	1.95	2.38	7.68	35.08	14.34
Physical		Leather and rubber	(%)	1.34	0.39	1.13	0.80	0.11	0.90	0.69	0.52	0.63	
Composition		Sub-total	(%)	89.37	89.85	88.81	89.39	90.91	82.47	88.02	96.81	74.52	Š
(Wet base)		Metal	(%)	4.03	6.35	4.92	5.47	5.94	5.36	4.89	1.34	1.31	3.66
(acmo 10 11)	•	Glass	(%)	4.05	1.85	3.24	2.69	2.59	10.60	2.15	0.90	0.90	0.62
	Incombustibles	Ceramic and stone	(%)	1.23	1.13	1.44	1.26	0.45	06.0	0.85	0.56	4.10	
		Others (soil etc.)	(%)	1.34	0.84	1.60	1.19	0.13	0.69	4.11	0.40	19.18	2.22
		Sub-total	(%)	10.63	10.16	11.19	10.61	9.10	17.53	11.99	3.19	25.49	6.72
	Total		(%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1	Combustibles	(%)	44.70	43.24	49.48	45.77	42.38	58.29	59.36	39.63	50.05	34.18
	Three	Moisture	(%)	46.23	48.76	42.04	45.89	48.87	34.17	32.67	52.56	33.31	58.66
	Contents	Ash	(%)	9.07	8.00	8.48	8.34	8.75	7.54	7.97	7.81	16.64	7.16
		Total	(%)	100.00	10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Carbon	(%)	14.39	14.21	16.13	14.95	13.63	22.13	23.81	15.62	13.57	15.07
Chemical		Hydrogen	(%)	2.02	2.11	2.31	2.17	2.01	3.26	3.53	2.14	1.93	
Analysis	Tilimate	Nitrogen	(%)	0.41	0.62	0.52	0.55	0.59	0.59	0.42	0.51	0.21	0.35
raidaly see	analysis of	Sulphir	(%)	0.06	90.0	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.05	90.0
	combinetibles	Chlorine	(%)	0.27	0.38	0.31	0.34	0.19	0.92	0.55	0.26	0.20	0.44
		Oxvgen	(%)	27.55	(4	30.13	27.69	25.93	31.34	30.98	21.02	34.09	16.05
		Total	(%)	44.70	43.24	49.48	45.77	42.38	58.29	59.36	39.63	50.05	34.18
	I ower Calorific Value (LCV)	Value (LCV)	(kcal/kg)	1,602	1,609	1,821	1,686	1,385	2,144	2,304	1,623	1,788	1,691
	C/N Ratio		,	35.10	22.92	31.02	27.18	23.10	37.51	56.69	30.63	64.62	43.06

CHAPTER 3

INCOMING WASTE SURVEY

3 INCOMING WASTE SURVEY (WASTE DISPOSAL AMOUNT SURVEY)

3.1 Objectives of the Survey

The incoming waste survey (waste disposal amount survey) was carried out at 4 disposal sites and 1 transfer station in order to:

- Understand the present disposal waste amount.
- Properly classify the present incoming waste prior to installation of truck scale.
- . Prepare the waste stream in Metro Manila based on incoming waste data

The disposal volume obtained from this survey will be converted to weight based on the loading waste amount survey by truck scale conducted to obtain the compaction rate of collection vehicles.

3.2 Review of Previous Incoming Waste Data (1991-1996)

3.2.1 Incoming Waste Data (1991-1996)

The present main disposal sites for waste generated in Metro Manila are the sanitary landfill sites in San Mateo and Carmona, and the open dump sites in Payatas and Catmon. Previously, some LGUs used small size disposal sites such as Bagunbong and Lingunan. And because of this it is quite difficult to determine the past waste disposal volume in Metro Manila on a yearly basis. The changes in the waste disposal volume in the above mentioned sanitary landfill sites between 1991 to 1996 are shown in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1. In 1993, the sanitary disposal site in Carmona was opened and since then the disposal volume has rapidly increased. In 1996, the total annual disposal volume exceeded 2,000,000m³, a figure which also surpassed the disposal volume at the San Mateo sanitary landfill site.

Table 3.1 Annual Waste Disposal Volume in Sanitary Landfill Sites (unit: m³)

	San Mateo	Carmona	Total
1991	258,880	Carmona	258,880
1992	344,562		344,562
1993	572,716	133,871	706,587
1994	1,259,792	552,935	1,812,727
1995	1,799,300	957,518	2,756,818
1996*	1,971,186	2,098,239	4,069,425

Note: The disposal volume in 1996 is based on the monthly records of MMDA.

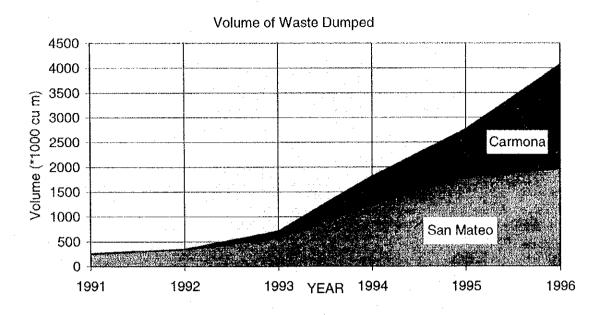


Figure 3.1 Annual Disposal Volume in Sanitary Landfill Sites

3.2.2 Incoming waste data in 1996

Of the total volume of waste generated in Metro Manila in 1996, the amount disposed in San Mateo and Carmona sanitary landfill sites totaled 1,971,000m³ and 2,114,000m³, respectively. The waste volume from Quezon and Makati disposed in the Payatas disposal site totaled 2,166,000m³ and 290,000 m³, respectively, while the waste volume from Malabon disposed in the Catmon disposal site was 193,000m³. In 1996, Caloocan disposed 648,000m³ of waste at the Bagunbong disposal site, while Valenzuela disposed 260,000m³. These figures make up the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila in 1996, which totaled 7,642,000m³ and is broken down to 20,900m³ a day.MMDA, LGUs, and private contractors made up 15%, 5%, and 77%, respectively, of the amount of waste disposed in these disposal sites.

Table 3.2 Waste Amount Disposed in Disposal Sites (1996)

	San Mateo	Carmona	Pay	atas	Catmon	Bagunbong	Valenzuela	Total
			Quezon	Makati	Malabon	Caloocan		
MMDA	67,432	1,087,936*	0	0	0	0	0	1,155,368
LGU	315,117	15,341	0	0	46,344***	0	0	376,802
Private	1,434,401	938,354	2,165,669	290,238**	146,762***	647,616	260,153****	5,883,193
Out of Metro Manila	71,265	72,562	0	0	0	. 0	0	143,827
Special Operations	82,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,971
Total	1,971,186	2,114,193	2,165,669	290,238	193,106	647,616	260,153	7,642,161

^{*} Disposal waste volume hauled from Las Piñas transfer station to Carmona includes MMDA waste volume.

^{*} Disposal waste generation volume of Makati City was estimated by the Study Team based on the average daily disposal volume obtained from the incoming waste survey (793m³/d × 366 days = 290,238m³/year).

^{***} Disposal volume of LGU and private contractor was calculated as 24% and 76%, respectively, based on their share of trips in the total number of haulage trips.

Figure 3.2 shows the estimated waste haulage volume to disposal sites in 1996, while Figure 3.3 shows the estimated waste haulage amount by collection organization, and Figure 3.4 shows waste haulage amount by LGU.

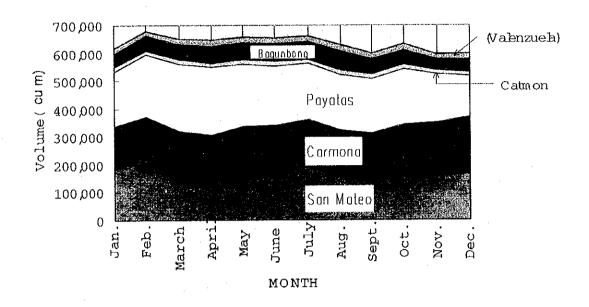


Figure 3.2 Waste Haulage Volume to disposal sites in 1996

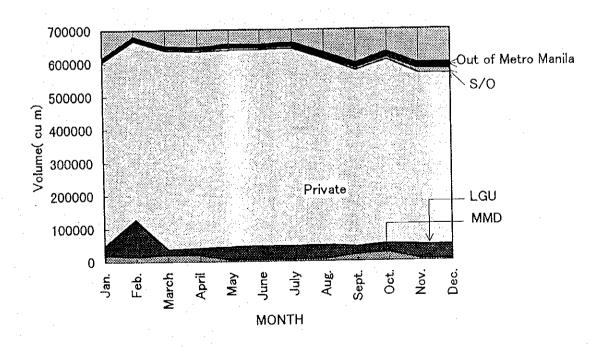


Figure 3.3 Waste Haulage Amount by Collection Organization

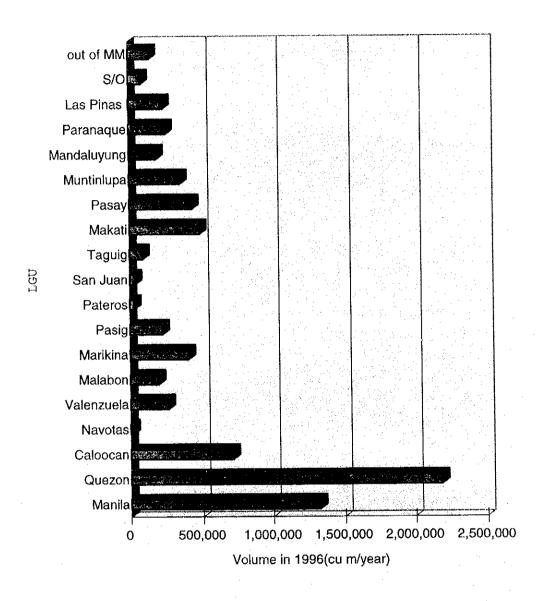


Figure 3.4 Waste Haulage Amount by LGU

3.3 Incoming Waste Survey

3.3.1 Methodology

Survey Sites

As of May 1997, the total amount of waste generated in Metro manila is disposed at two sanitary landfill sites and two open dump sites. The study on haulage amount was carried out on the following five areas, including the Las Pinas transfer station:

- . San Mateo sanitary landfill site
- . Carmona sanitary landfill site
- . Payatas open dump site
- . Catmon open dump site
- Las Pinas Transfer Station

Survey Period

The Study Team conducted the incoming waste survey for 7 days, from the 1st to the 7th of May 1997.

Method of Survey

The type of waste, haulage organization (MMDA, LGU, private contractor, private sector, e.g. factories, companies), generation source, and incoming waste volume were continuously for 7 days.

Using the truck scale of the private contractor, the compaction rate of collection vehicles was calculated. The results of the calculation were used to convert the final disposal waste volume to the unit of weight.

Table 3.3 Waste Haulage Weight Vehicle

Collection Vehicle	Capacity (m3)	Haulage Weight (ton)	Compaction Ratio
Compactor truck (C8)	8.0	2.760	1.73
•		2.060	1.28
	•	2.560	1.60
(average)		-	1.54
Compactor truck (C12)	15.0	4.520	1.51
		5.570	1.86
		4.260	1.42
(average)			1.60
Dump truck (6 wheel)	9.342	2.810	1.50
•	9.585	3.030	1.72
	9.660	2.610	1.35
(average)	-	-	1.52
Dump truck (10 wheel)	11.925	3.080	1.29
	10.659	2.160	1.01
	11.925	3.340	1.40
(average)	-	-	1.23
Mini dump truck	5.932	1.590	1.34
•	6.638	2.360	1.78
	6.019	1.950	1.62
(average)	-	-	1.58

3.4 Survey Results

Table 3.4 outline the number of trips taken by haulage vehicles in a week and the disposal volume. The vehicles were found to make an average of 1,070 trips a day: 458 trips/day to San Mateo, 87 trips/day to Carmona, 371 trips day to Payatas, and 34 trips/day to Catmon. The average amount of waste disposal totals 14,639 m3 a day: 4,787 m3/day to San Mateo, 5,954m3/day to Carmona, 4,638 m3/day to Payatas, and 328 m3/ day to Catmon.

Based on the results of the survey, the waste disposal amount shall be converted from volume to the unit of weight. The disposal amount converted to weight is shown in Table 3.5 Daily disposal amount was estimated 3,900 ton/day in Metro Manila. Disposal amount by disposal sites and LGUs are illustrated in Figure 3.5 and 3.6 respectively.

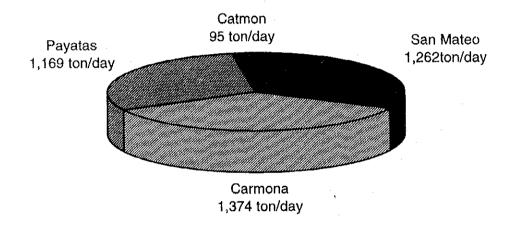
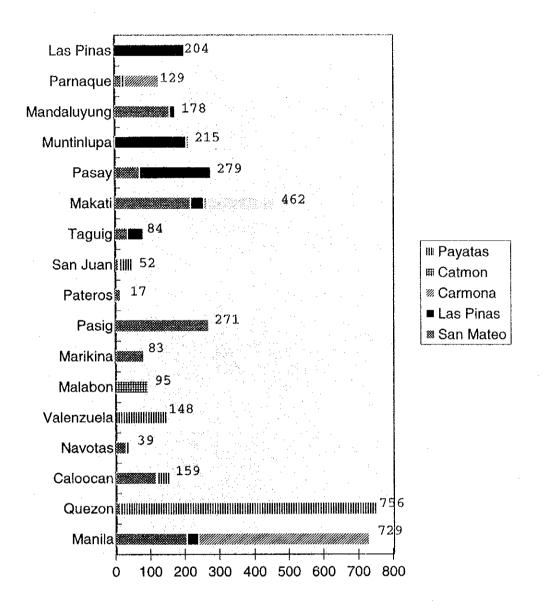


Figure 3.5 Daily Disposal Amount by Disposal Sites



Waste Disposal Amount (ton/day)

Figure 3.6 Daily Disposal Amount by LGU

Table 3.4 Outline of the Number of Trip and Disposal Volume

		1,May		2,May		3,May		4,May		5,May		6,May		7,May		Average	3
		(Thu.)		(Fri.)		(Sat.)		(Sun.)		(Mon.)		(Tue.)		(Wed.)			
		Trip	Volume	Trip	Volume	Trlp	Volume	Trip	Volume	Trip	Volume	Trip	Volume	Trip	Volume	Trip	Volume
San Mateo	sub-total	468	4,798	481	5,092	463	4,822	371	3,758	447	4,684	498	5,286	481	5,067	458	4,787
	Manila	54	972	57	1,028	57	1,013	28	504	56	981	70	1,243	68	1,224	56	995
	Quezon	3	59	1	13	3	32	5	59	5	85	8	82	4	46	4	54
	Caloocan	43	436	40	393	40	400	17	170	37	374	50	511	42	425	38	387
	Navotas	8	80	6	60	4	40	6	60	5	50	13	130	24	378	9	114
	Marikina	29	411	33	512	27	410	29	425	24	359	26	391	10	97	25	372
	Pasig	87	844	97	938	92	889	72	695	98	966	98	959	104	1,031	93	903
	Pateros	1	23	6	88	4	62	1	23	5	75	8	107	5	65	4	63
	San Juan	- 4	32	4	39	6	52	5	52	7	64	3	25	5	32	5	42
	Taguig	14	128	17	160	13	118	11	102	13	118	13	121	11	104	13	122
	Makati	112	883	101	899	98	797	89	722	90	734	94	775	89	686	96	785
	Pasay	32	331	28	291	28	319	22	256	21	211	20	214	19	223	. 24	264
		0	0	1	13	2	17	0	0	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	10
	Muntiniupa		563	88	624	79	565	75	537	79	579	86	608	93	655	83	590
	Mandaluyun	79 2	36	2	36	10	108	11	153	6	75	8	107	6	68	6	86
Las Pinas	Paranaque sub-total	214	3,711	261	3,722	263	3,779	191	3,185	219	3,720	215	3,261	225	3,870	227	3,607
Les Pillas				 						210	48	11	198	5	102	9	172
	Manita	6	112	13	264	14	235	11	245		1		198	 	102	0	0
	Caloocan	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 	+	30	2	
	Navolas	2	30	3	45	3	45	2	30	2	30	3	40	+		 -	36
	Taguig	11	213	12	288	10	173	10	240	11	243	13	256	T	238	11	236 188
	Makati	3	58	14	253	12	199	7	137	10	167	13	192	1	312	 	
	Pasay	64	1,213	63		65	962	44	750	58	1,085	67	971	56	1,022	60	996
	Mandaluyon	1	168	3	 	5	90	. 2	52	1	24	8	<u> </u>	 	1	5	106
	Muntiniupa	51	972	63	765	68	1,020	47	872	53		63	,	57		57	961
	Paranaque	2	48	3	46	4	64	2	42	3		1	16	•	 	2	43
	Las Pinas	68		87	1,024	82	991	66	817	79	1,004	36	, 	+	911	70	870
Carmona	sub-lota)	72	5,186.8	86	4,841	104	7,962	60	3,878	83	6,089	107	7,352		6,369	87	5,954
	Manila	21	2,016	19	1,824	11	1,056	0	0	12	1,152	26	2,496	23	2,208	16	1,536
	Makati	0	0	8	64	4	30	4	36	0	0	6	59	3	- 34	4	32
	Taguig	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	<u> </u>	 	1	_
	Muntinfupa	2	98	2	16	3	24	2	18	0	0	1 1	10	4	35	2	
	Paranaque	18	474	29	520		54	13	273	18	366	27		32	904	21	474
<u> </u>	Las Pinas T	. 30	2,591	28	2,417	79	6,798	41	3,551	53	+	47		+	+	45	1
Payatas	sub-total	450	5,598	422	5,288	481	6,118	260	3,240	336	4,162	329	4,132	319	3,926	371	4,638
	Quezon	297	3,856	282	3,706	327	4,396	145	1,928	192	2,516	185	2,486	175	2,280	229	3,024
	Catoocan	16	128	16	128	16	128	16	128	16	128	16	128	16	128	16	128
	Valenzuela	71	659	60	529	71	624	43	379	61	548	61	548	61	548	61	548
	San Juan	12	145	12	145	12	145	12	145	12	145	12	145	12	145	12	145
	Makati	54	810	52	780	55	825	44	660	55	825	55	825	5 55	825	53	793
Catmon	Malabon	34	325	38	363	35	330	29	288	34	342	33	318	33	332	34	328
Total		1,154	16,218	1,208	16,109	1,144	15,388	826	10,138	1,011	13,601	1,080	15,465	1,065	15,551	1,070	14,639
	Manila	81	3,100	89	3,114	82	2,304	39	749	70	2,181	107	3,937	7 96	3,534	81	2,703
	Quezon	300					4,428	150	1,987	197	2,601	193	2,568	3 179	2,326	233	3,078
	Caloocan	59	•••••••					1			502	66	639	9 58	550	54	515
	Navotas	10							1	7	80	16	170) 26	3 408	15	150
	Valenzuela				1	7		\neg								61	548
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Table 3.5 Daily Disposal Amount Estimated Based on the Incominig Waste Survey

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	Guezon							0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	22		42
	Calouran							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		148
	Valenzuela						c	c	С	C	0	0		53	195	0	0	195
	Makati	> [9	P	Р	0	0		12	4.1	0	0	4
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Catmon	Malabon	°								7								

CHAPTER 4

SOLID WASTE STREAM - PRESENT CONDITIONS

4 SOLID WASTE STREAM - PRESENT CONDITIONS

4.1 Concept of Waste Stream

The waste stream in the Study Area is formulated based on the following surveys:

- . WACS (Waste Amount and Composition Survey)
- . Interview Survey in sampling points conducted prior to WACS
- . Recycling Survey
- . Interview Survey of Waste Pickers and Waste Collection Workers on Recycling
- . Incoming Waste Survey (Disposal Waste Amount Survey)
- . Waste Haulage Amount Survey by Truck Scale

The waste stream concept is illustrated in Figure 4.1. Solid waste from each generation source is classified into three categories, i.e. recycled, discharged and self-disposed waste. Discharged waste is categorized as waste collected by collection services and illegally dumped or littered waste. Collected waste is hauled to the disposal site directly and/or initially taken to the transfer station. Recyclable materials are picked up by collection workers during collection work and by waste pickers at disposal sites. Waste disposed at the disposal site consist of waste collected by LGUs and private companies, and waste hauled directly by private collection and transportation companies individually contracted by factories, hotels and shopping centers.

Only non-hazardous waste is directly hauled, and this waste type is dumped at disposal sites with the permission of sectors managing the said sites. The dumping permit for the use of San Mateo and Carmona disposal sites is issued by MMDA. The dumping permit for Payatas and Catmon are issued by Quezon City and Malabon Municipality, respectively.

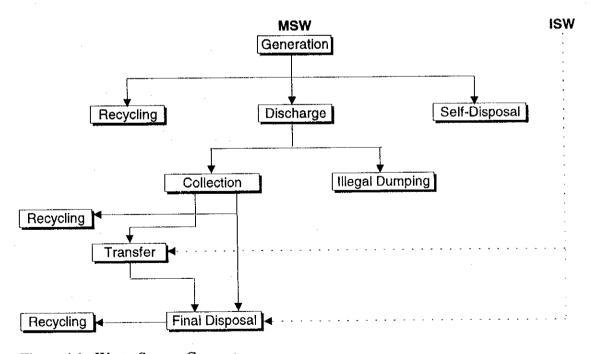


Figure 4.1 Waste Stream Concept

4.2 Generation

4.2.1 Generation

Generation Sources

The MSW generation sources in the Study Area are classified as follows:

- Residence (household waste)
- Restaurants (commercial waste)
- . Other Shops (commercial waste)
- . Markets (market waste)
- . Offices (institutional waste)
- . Streets (street sweeping waste)
- Rivers (river cleansing waste)

Table 4.2 shows the unit number of generation sources.

Generation Rate

The waste amount generated by the above sources in the dry season was obtained through the WACS and is shown below:

Household : 419 g/person/day
Restaurants : 21,318 g/shop/day
Shops : 1,818 g/shop/day
Markets : 7,261 g/shop/day
Institution : 72 g/person/day
Street Sweeping : 10,702 g/km/day
River Cleansing : 18,062 g/km/day

Generation Amount (G)

The total waste generation amount is estimated at 5,345 tons/day using the formula below.

 $G = (generation rate) \times (unit number of generation sources)$

Waste generation amount by LGU and generation source is shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.2 Unit Number of Generation Sources (1997)

Table 4.2 Unit Inuitible of Generation Sources (1777)	IN INCINCA	OI CONCERN	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7								
	Population	Shops/Stores	ores	_	lo of Stalls	No. of Stalls in the Market	ket	ž	No. of Employees	ees	Length of	Length of
	5	Restaurant	Others	Public	Private	Talipapa	otal	Governmen Municipal	Municipal	total	Streets	River
								Employees	Employees		for	for
											Sweeping	Cleansing
										-	Services	Services
	(nereon)	(achs)	(aous)	(doys)	(doys)	(doys)	(doys)	(employee)	(employee)	(employee)	(Km)	(Km)
Manila	1 654 761	9514	121 015	10,044	2,238	796	13,078	113,995	13,605	127,600	261.5	39.0
Nating Orogina	1 989 419	669	58.810	3.348	4.933	132	8,413	275,540	6,594	282,134	240.0	108.2
Cologogo	1 023 150	948	9366	480	1.901	239	2,620	7,702	4,111	11,813	438.2	10.0
Newston	220,130	506	1 293	C	150	348	498	0	099	099	31.4	5.0
Valenzuele	437 165		7 029	1 309	420	255	1,984	4,237	1,268	5,505	10.0	15.0
Malahan	347 484		5 649	308	382	89	758	0	1,246	1,246	10.8	20.0
Morilino	357 031		8.560	921	592	209	1,722	70	1,270	1,340	100.0	5.0
N'al Ivilia	171,075		7 291	3,000	110	403	3,513	13,828	884	14,712	260.7	11.3
rasig.	200 33		1 338		10	C	12	0	208	208	1	0.7
Fateros	797 761	(6.177	1 200	25	o	1.225	748		1,378	107.6	8.0
San Suan	201 250		1 286	277	320	182	776	2,710	1,053	3,763	39.1	10.0
aguig	484 176	6	23.400	546	1.073	161	1.780	49,401	7,418	56,819	256.6	5.0
Dagay	408 610		5614	795	1.180	25	2,025	20,673	3,087	23,760	33.0	27.5
Mintinhoo	399,846		12,634	1119	246	33	1,398	4,238	2,020	6,258	43.4	13.8
Mandalimong	286.870		10.951	955	1.364	145	2,464	4,713	2,895	7,608	74.6	2.2
Daranacije	391 305		14.196	340	932	239	1,511	4,194	4,783		99.8	4.0
as Pinas	413.086		6,591	840	375	175	1,390	0	1.936	ĺ	95.0	52.0
Total	9 454 049	20,506	301,200	25,479	16,253	3,435	45,167	502,049	53,668	555,717	2,112.7	336.7
- Ocal	2: 2: 2:											

Sources:

* Population: 1995 National Statistic Office(NSO)

*No.of Stalls in the Market: Public Market - LGU's Market Administration, Business Permits & Lic. Office & Makati's Office of Coun. *No. of Shops/stores:LGU's Business Permits & Licensing Office, City/Mun. Planning & Dev. Office; Manila's Computer Services

javier Public and Talipapa - counted by JICA study team based on the market list.

*Length of Streets for Sweeping Services: Manila's Dep. of Public Services, Navotas Planning Office, Environmental Sanitation *No. of employees: Field Office Coodination Center, Civil Service Commission- National Capital Region (December 1996 Data) Office of other LGUs

*Length of River for Cleansing Services: Manila's Dept of Public Services, Navotas Planning Office, Mandaluyong City's Environmental Sanitation Office

Table 4.3 Generation Amount (1997)

	Household	Commercial Waste	Waste	Market	Institutional	Street	River	
	Waste	Restaurant	Other Shops	Waste	Waste	Sweeping	Cleansing	Total
						Waste	Waste	
Manila	693 76	202.82	220.01	94.96	9.19	2.80	0.70	1,224.24
O 19700	834.06	14.90	106.92	61.09	20.31	2.57	1.95	1,041.80
Caloocan	428.96	20.21	17.03	19.02	0.85	4.69	0.18	490.94
Navotas	96.02	10.79	2.35	3.62	0.05	0.34	0.09	113.26
Valenzuela	183.28	4.86	12.78	14.41	0.40	0.11	0.27	216.11
Majahon	145.68	10.89	10.27	5.50	0.09	0.12	0.36	172.91
Marikina	149.77	7.91	15.56	12.50	0.10	1.07	0.09	187.00
Dacio	197.50	12.07	13.26	25.51	1.06	2.79	0.20	252.39
Datorne	23.18	1.81	2.43	60'0	0.01	0.12	0.01	27.65
Son Illan	52 07	7.08	11.23	8.89	0.10	1.15	0.14	80.66
Tagilio	159.88	2.20	2.34	5.63	0.27	0.42	0.18	170.92
Makati	202 99	58.94	42.54	12.92	4.09	2.75	0.09	324.32
Dasav	171.31	11.13	10.21	14.70	1.71	0.35	0.50	209.91
Mintinlina	167.64	19.21	22.97	10.15	0.45	0.46	0.25	221.13
Mandaliyone	120.27	33.79	19.91	17.89	0.55	0.80	0.04	193.25
Paranaoue	164.05	14.94	25.81	10.97	0.65	1.07	0.07	217.56
l as Pinas	173.19	3.60	11.98	10.09	0.14	1.02	0.94	200.96
Total	3,963.61	437.15	547.60	327.94	40.02	22.63	90.9	5,345.01
-								

4.2.2 Recycling in Generation Sources

Prior to the conduct of WACS, an interview was done in the sampling area to understand waste discharge conditions in generation sources and to estimate the recycling amount and self disposal amount.

Recycling Ratio

According to the results of the interview, 54% of the households recycle their waste. The amount of recyclable materials, i.e. food waste, cans, papers, bottles, plastics, is estimated at 12.1 g/person/day.

Recycling Amount in Generation Sources (RGS)

Using the formula below, the recycling amount in generation sources is estimated at approximately 200 tons/day, which is equivalent to 4% of the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila.

RGS =
$$12.1$$
 (g/person/day) × population

4.2.3 Self-Disposal

The self-disposal amount was also estimated based on the results of the interview.

Self-Disposal Ratio

According to the results of the interview, 18% of the households independently dispose their waste by burning, burying, or composting. The self-disposed waste amount per person is estimated at 23.3 g/person/day.

Self-Disposal Amount (SD)

Using the formula below, the self-disposal amount in generation sources is estimated at approximately 340 tons/day, which is equivalent to 6% of the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila.

RGS =
$$23.3$$
 (g/person/day) × population

4.3 Discharge (D)

After recycling and self-disposal in generation sources, the remaining amount of waste generated is discharged. Using the formula below, the amount discharged is estimated at approximately 4,800 tons/day, which is equivalent to 90% of the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila:

$$D = G - (RGS + SD)$$

4.4 Collection

Discharged waste is collected by ordinary collection services. On the other hand, waste discharged into rivers, creeks, open spaces, and other areas not designated for disposal or collection is referred to as illegally dumped waste. Recyclable materials are collected by collection workers.

4.4.1 Collection (C)

Collection amount refers to the disposal amount obtained through a survey on incoming waste and the recyclable amount estimated by interviewing collection workers. Using the formula below, the total collection amount is estimated at approximately 3,500 tons/day, which is equivalent to 65% of the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila.

$$C = D + RCW$$

4.4.2 Illegal Dumping (ID)

Using the formula below, the amount of illegally dumped waste is estimated at 1,355 tons/day, which is equivalent to 25% of the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila.

$$ID = D \cdot C$$

4.4.3 Recycling by Collection Workers (RCW)

Collection workers and waste pickers were interviewed to determine the recyclable waste amount. The results show that the amount of waste recycled by collection workers totals 12,000 g/person/day. There are approximately 4,688 collection workers.

Table 4.4 Number of Collection Workers by LGU

LGU	No. of Collectors
Manila	699
Quezon	1,452
Caloocan	202
Navotas	52
Valenzuela	90
Malabon	68
Marikina	150
Pasig	398
Pateros	21
San Juan	64
Taguig	57
Makati	607
Pasay	125
Muntinlupa	64
Mandaluyong	324
Parañaque	231
Las Piñas	84
Total	4,688

Using the formula below, the amount recycled by collection workers is estimated at approximately 56 tons/day, which is equivalent to 1% of the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila.

 $RCW = 12,000 \text{ (g/collector/day)} \times \text{(number of collection workers)}$

4.5 Disposal

4.5.1 Final Disposal (FD)

The final disposal amount was obtained based on the incoming waste survey conducted for 7 days (May,1 to 7, 1997) at the disposal sites in San Mateo, Carmona, Payatas and Catmon, and the Las Piñas transfer station.

The amount of waste disposed in Metro Manila totals 3,900 tons/day, of which 88 % (3,440 tons/day) is MSW and 12 % (460 tons/day) ISW.

4.5.2 Recycling by Waste Pickers (RWP)

The amount of waste recycled by waste pickers is estimated at 59,180 g/person/day based on the results of the interview.

There are approximately 1,200 waste pickers in Payatas and Catmon.

- There are 350 waste pickers in the Catmon disposal site only used by the Navotas Municipality.
- There are 850 waste pickers in the Payatas disposal site used by Caloocan, Venezuela, Makati and Quezon.
- The distribution of waste pickers was determined based on the waste generation rate of the 4 LGUs.

<i>LGU</i>	Generation Amt. (ton/day)	Generation Rate (%)	Waste Pickers
Quezon	1,080.03	50%	425
Valenzuela	223.97	10%	85
Caloocan	506.83	24%	204
Makati	329.03	15%	128
Total	2,139.86	100%	850
			•

Using the formula below, the amount of waste recycled by waste pickers is estimated at approximately 70 tons/day, which is equivalent to 1% of the amount of waste generated in Metro Manila.

RWP= 59,180 (g/person/day) × (number of waste pickers)

4.6 Collection Coverage (CC)

The coverage of the waste collection services is defined as follows:

$$(CC)=C/D=C/(FD+RCW)$$

The coverage of the waste collection services in the Study Area is summarized in Table 4.5. The collection coverage is approximately 72.8% in Metro Manila.

Table 4.5 Collection Coverage

	Discharge	Collection	Collection
	Amount	Amount	Coverage
Manila	1,129.58	706.39	62.54
Quezon	928.00	773.42	83.34
Caloocan	432.41	161.42	37.33
Navotas	100.16	39.62	39.56
Valenzuela	191.11	149.08	78.01
Malabon	153.04	95.82	62.61
Marikina	166.56	84.80	50.91
Pasig	225.44	215.78	95.72
Pateros	24.48	17.25	70.47
San Juan	73.56	52.77	71.74
Taguig	149.10	84.68	56.79
Makati	186.54	290.28	97.86
Pasay	198.26	179.50	96.23
Muntinlupa	176.84	186.77	94.20
Mandaluyong	195.17	17.89	97.20
Parañaque	177.33	131.77	67.52
Las Piñas	184.94	155.01	87.41
Metro Manila	4,804.20	3,496.25	72.77

4.7 Waste Stream

The present waste stream in Metro Manila and in the LGUs was estimated by the Study Team and is shown in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.2.

Table 4.6 Waste Stream 1997

																						- 1	ŀ		ળ								-		ı								11
												·													Catmon	00:0	00:0	0.00	0.00	00:0	95.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.0	00'0	000	00.0	00.0	00.0	95.00
																			•					Total	Payatas	00.0	743.00	42.00	00:0	148.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	41.00	00.0	195.00	00.0	00:00	00:0	00:0	00.00	1,169.00
																									Carmona	523.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	00.00	0.00	900	000	0.00	000	47.00	47.00	206.00	213.00	18.00	107.00	204.00	1.374.00
Amount	Recycled	by Waste	Picker	1	25.15	12.07	-	5.03	20.71	1	1	-	ı	ı	3.05	ı	1	ı	1	ı	71.01				San Mateo	206.00	13.00	117.00	30.00	00.0	000	83.00	271.00	17.00	11.00	37.00	220.00	73.00	2.00	160.00	22.00	00:0	1,262.00
Amount	Recycled	by Collector		8.39	17.42	2.42	0.62	1.08	0.82	1.80	4.78	0.25	0.77	0.68	7.28	1.50	7.00	3.89	77.7	1.01	56.25				Sub-Total	31.00	00:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0,00	60.00	000	00.0	000	179.00	101.00	29.00	10.00	000	50.00	460.00
		Total		729.00	756.00	0.00	48.00	148.00	00:0	83.00	211.00	000	00:0	47.00	38.00	126.00	186.00	18.00	8.00	204.00	2,602.00			fauled Waste	Catmon	00:0	0.00	00.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	00.00	000	0.00	00:00	0.00	0.00	00:0	00.0	00.0
mount	ren	Transfer	Station/System	698.00	756.00	00.0	39.00	143.00	00.0	83.00	211.00	00'0	0.00	00:0	00:0	00'0	000	00.0	00:0	00.0	1.935,00			Industrial Solid Waste(Directly Hauled Waste	Payatas	00:00	0.00	00:00	00:00	00:0	0.00	00.0	0.00	00:00	000	00:0	0000	0.00	0.00	00:0	00'0	00.0	0:00
Transfer Amount	Las Pinas	Transfer		31.00	00.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	00:0	0.00	0.00	00'0	0.00	47.00	38.00	126.00	186.00	18.00	9.00	204.00	667.00		Disposal Amount	Industrial Solid	Carmona	31.00	0.00	00:00	0.00	00:0	00:0	0.00	0.00	000	000	00:0	47.00	80.00	27.00	00:00	00:00	20.00	235.00
llegally Dumpe	Amount			423.19	154.58	270.99	60.54	42.03	57.22	81.76	99.6	7.23	20.79	64.42	6.34	7.04	11.49	4.95	63.40	22.32	1,307.95		۵		San Mateo	00:00	00.00	00:0	00.0	00:00	00:00	000	90.00	0.00	000	00.0	132.00	21.00	2.00	10.00	00.0	0.00	225.00
Collection			•	706.39	773.42	161.42	39.62	149.08	95.82	84.80	215.78	17.25	52.77	84.68	290.28	179.50	186.77	171.89	131.77	155.01	3,496.25				Sub-Total	00'869	756.00	159.00	39.00	148.00	95.00	83.00	211.00	17.00	52.00	84.00	283.00	178.00	186.00	168.00	129.00	154.00	3,440.00
Discharge	Amount			1,129.58	928.00	432.41	100.16	191,11	153.04	166.56	225.44	24.48	73.56	149.10	296.62	186.54	198.26	176.84	195.17	177.33	4,804.20			ste	Catmon	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	00')	95.00	0.00	00.0	000	0000	0.00	0.00	0000	0000	00.0	00.0	00.0	95.00
Recycling	Amount at	Generation	Stage	34.92	41.98	21.59	4.83	9.22	7.33	7,54	9.94	1.17	2.62	8.05	10.22	8.62	8.44	6.05	8.26	8.72	199.50			Municipal Solid Waste	Payatas	00.0	743.00	42.00	000	148.00	00:0	00:00	00.00	0.00	41.00	00.0	195.00	000	00:0	00:0	00.0	00.0	1,169.00
Self Disposal				59.74	71.82	36.94	8.27	15.78	12.54	12.90	17.01	2.00	4.48	13.77	17.48	14.75	14.43	10.36	14.13	14.91	341.31			Munic	Carmona	492.00	00:00	00:0	9.00	00.0	0.00	00:00	00:00	00:0	00:0	47.00	00:00	126.00	186.00	18.00	107.00	154.00	1.139.00
Generation	Amount			1,224.24	1.041.80	490.94	113.26	216.11	172.91	187.00	252.39	27.65	80.66	170.92	324.32	209.91	221.13	193.25	217.56	200.96	5.345.01				San Mateo	206.00	13.00	117.00	30.00	00:0	00.0	83.00	211.00	17.00	11.00	37.00	88.00	52.00	000	150.00	22.00	0.00	1,037.00
		••••		Manila	Ouezon	Caloocan	Navotas	Valenzuela	Malabon	Marikina	Pasig	Pateros	San Juan	Taguig	Makati	Pasav	Mintinkina	Mandaluvone	Paranadue	as Pinas	Total					Manifa	Quezon	Caloocan	Navotas	Valenzuela	Malabon	Marikina	Pasig	Pateros	San Juan	Taguig	Makati	Pasav	Muntinlupa	Mandaluyong	Paranague	Las Pinas	Total

Sub-Total

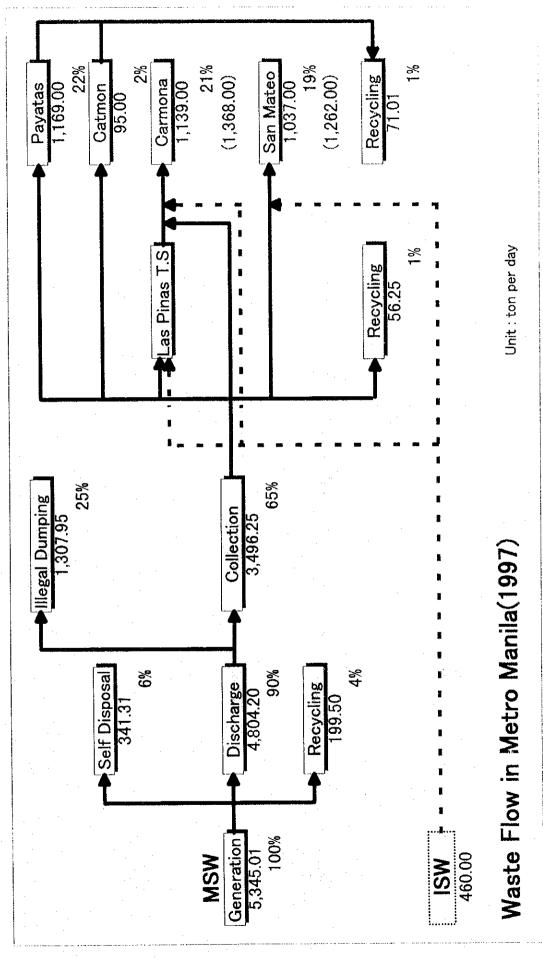


Figure 4.2-a Waste Flow in Manila (1997)

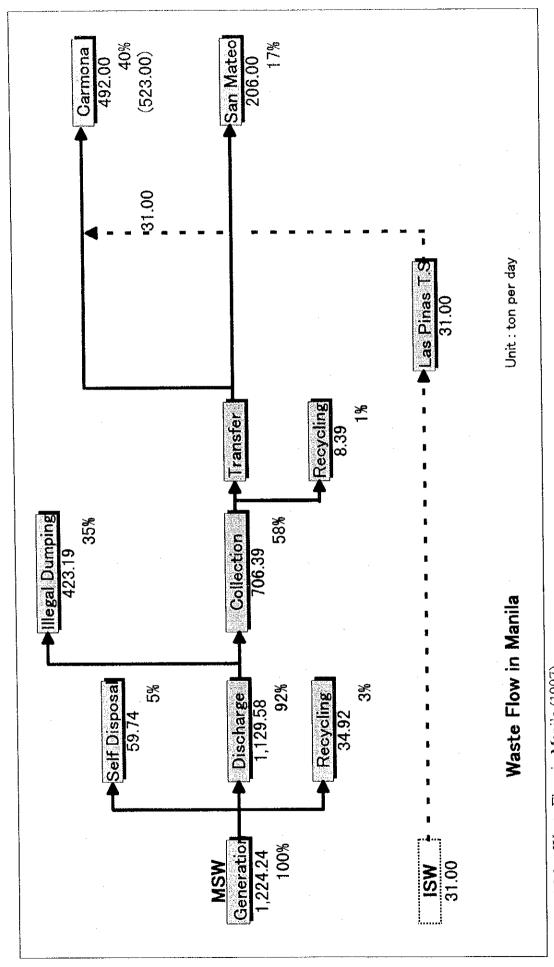


Figure 4.2-b Waste Flow in Manila (1997)

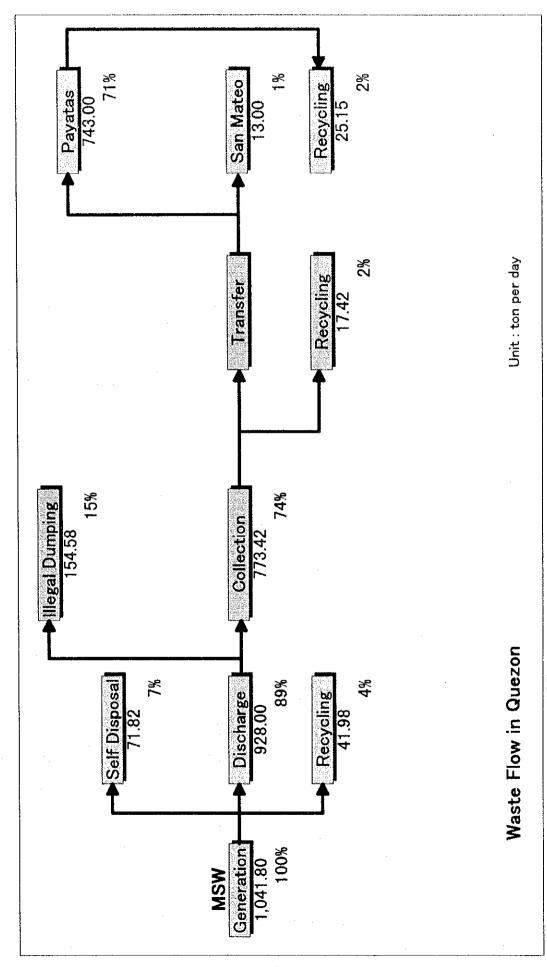


Figure 4.2-c Waste Flow in Manila (1997)

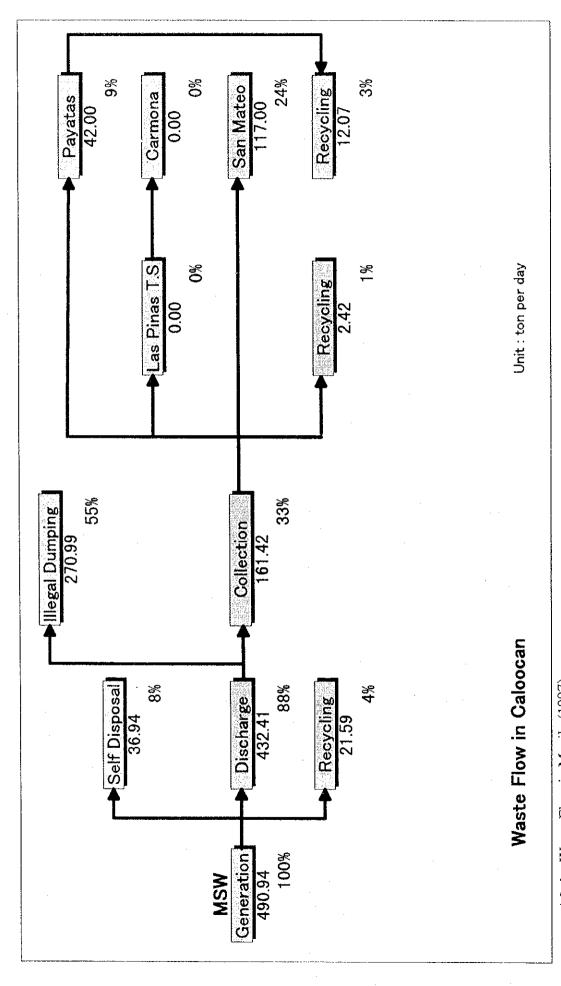


Figure 4.2-d Waste Flow in Manila (1997)

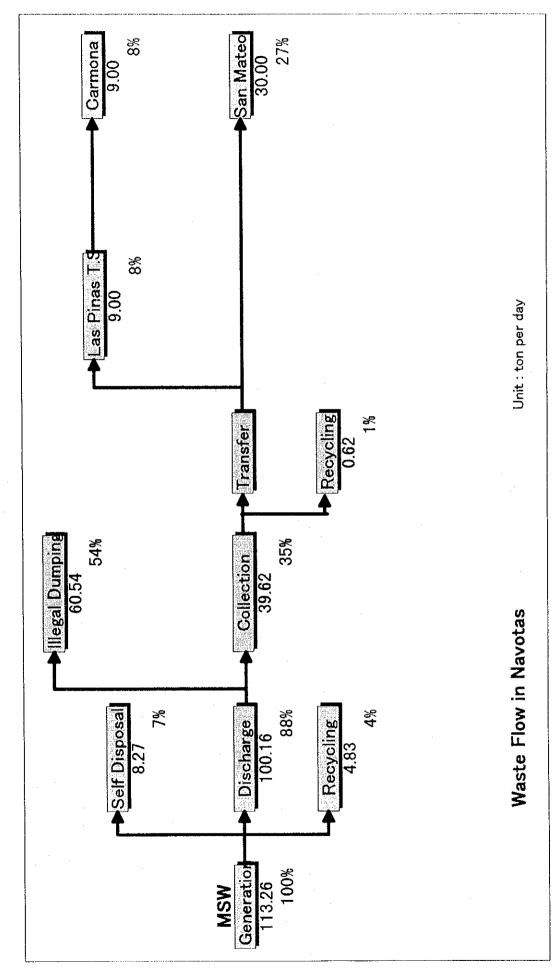


Figure 4.2-e Waste Flow in Manila (1997)

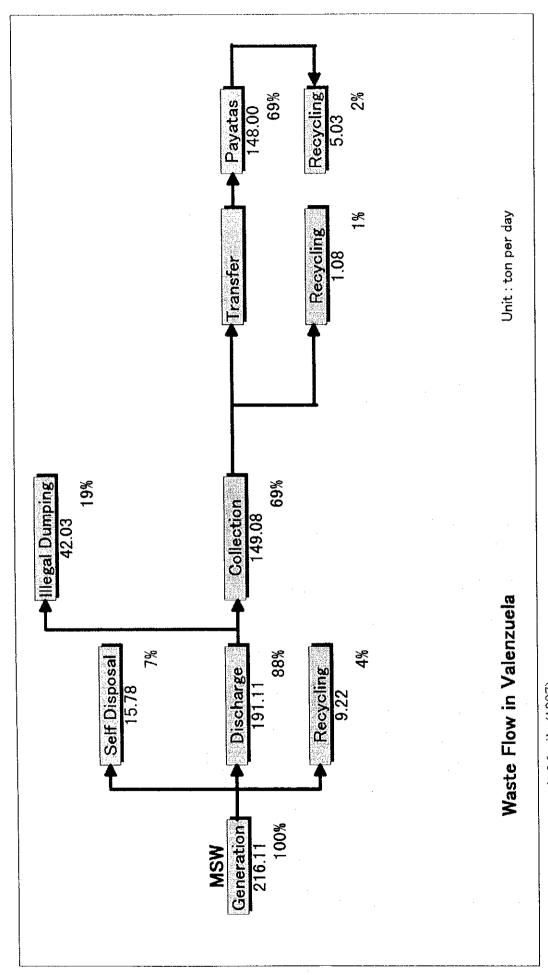
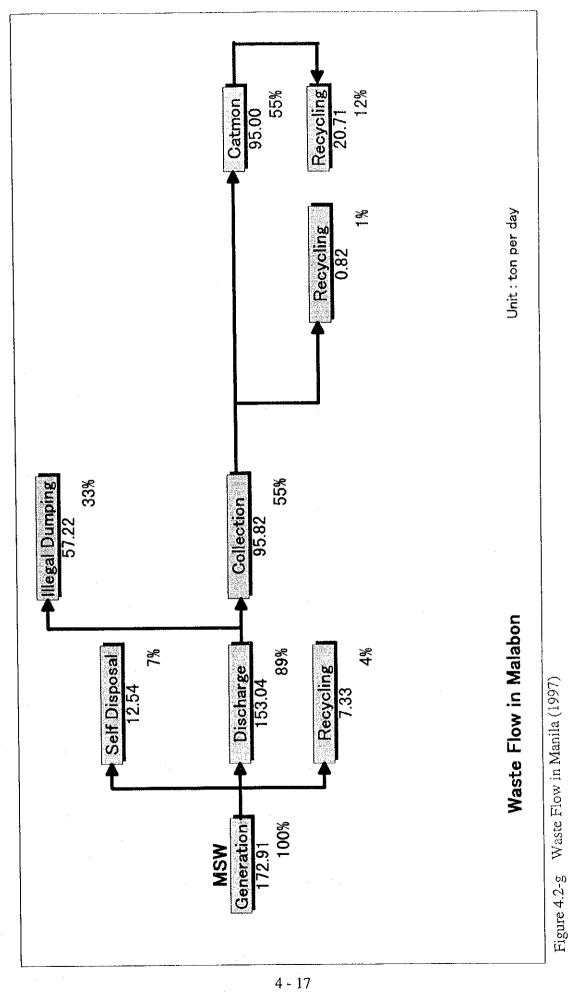


Figure 4.2-f Waste Flow in Manila (1997)



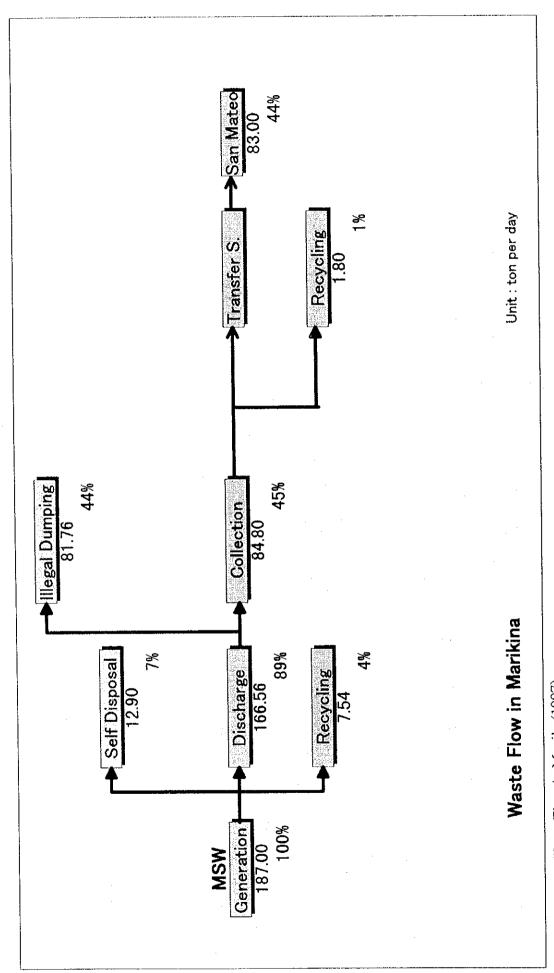


Figure 4.2-h Waste Flow in Manila (1997)

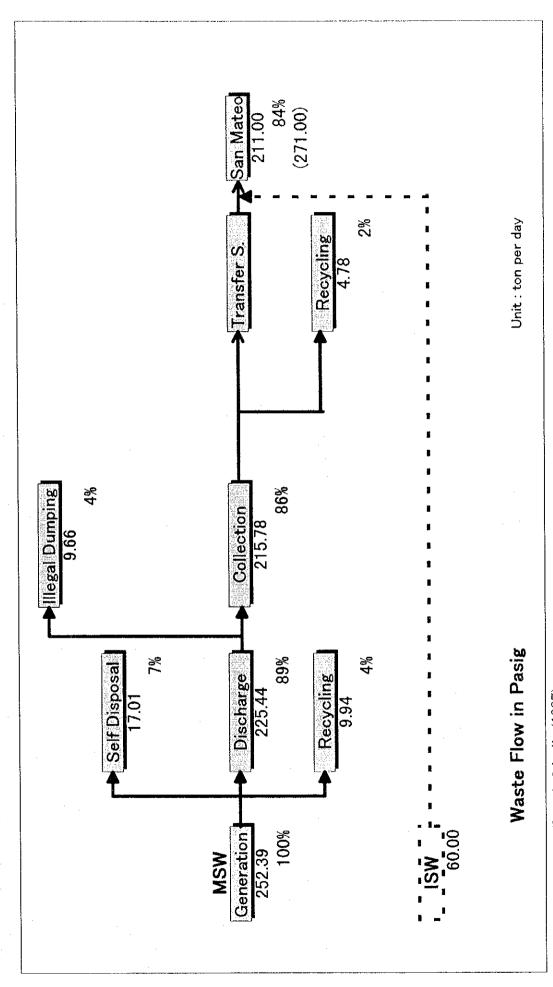


Figure 4.2-i Waste Flow in Manila (1997)

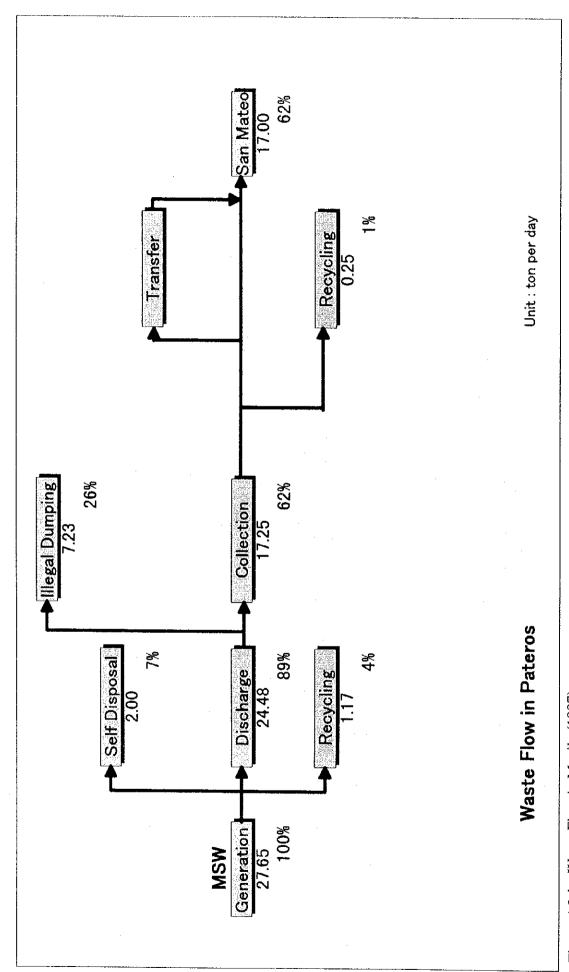
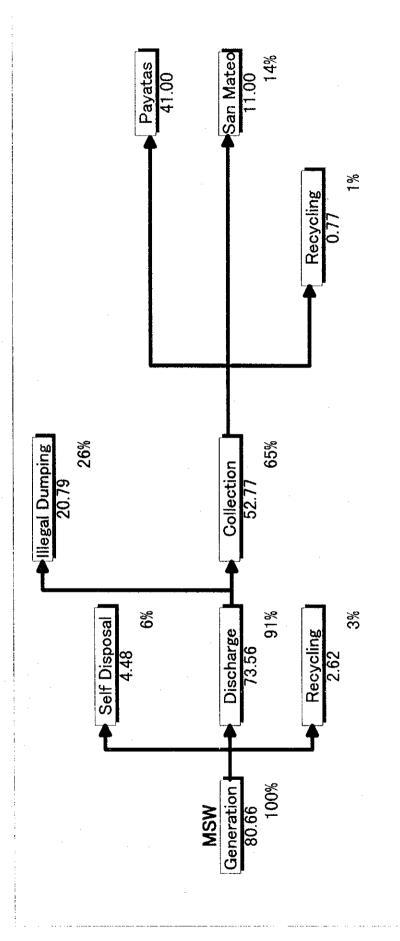


Figure 4.2-j Waste Flow in Manila (1997)



Waste Flow in San Juan

Unit: ton per day

Figure 4.2-k Waste Flow in San Juan (1997)

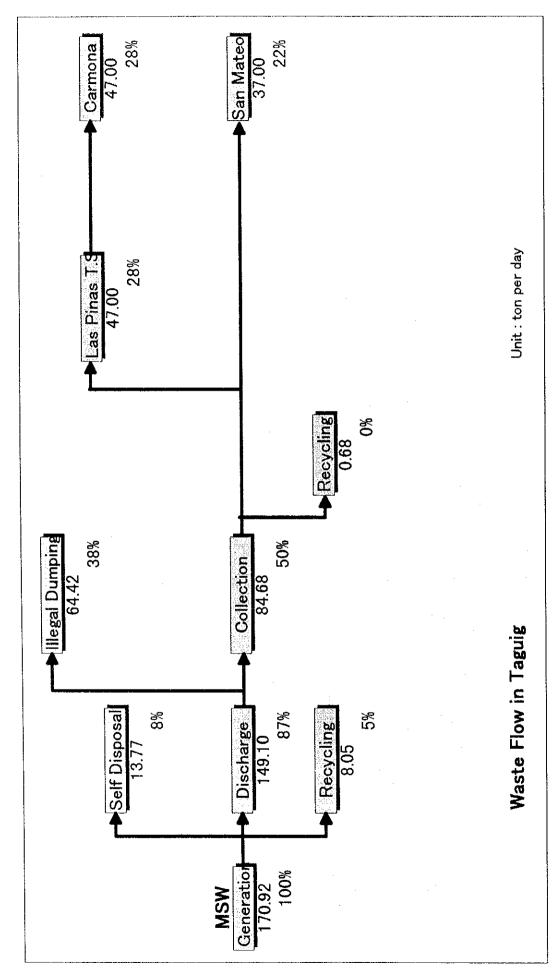


Figure 4.2-1 Waste Flow in Taguig (1997)

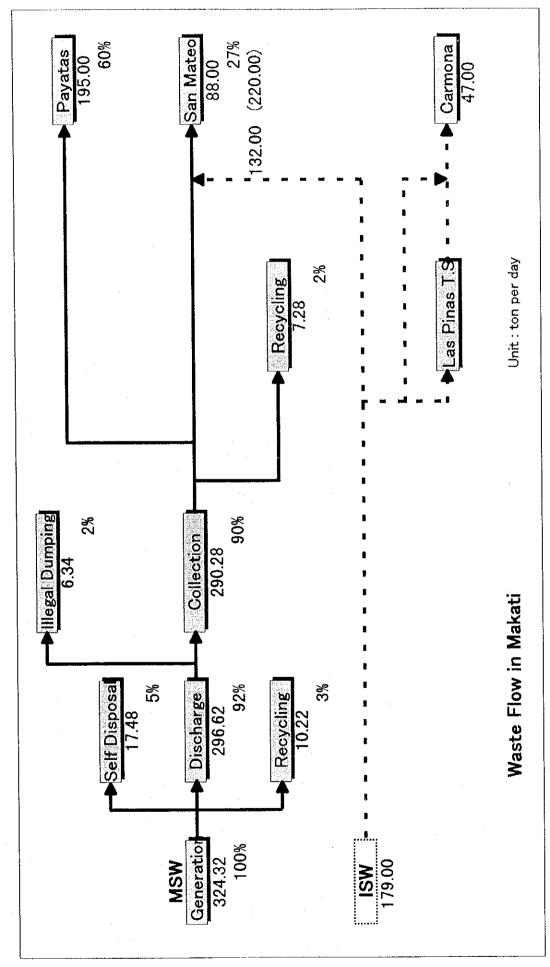


Figure 4.2-m Waste Flow in Makati (1997)

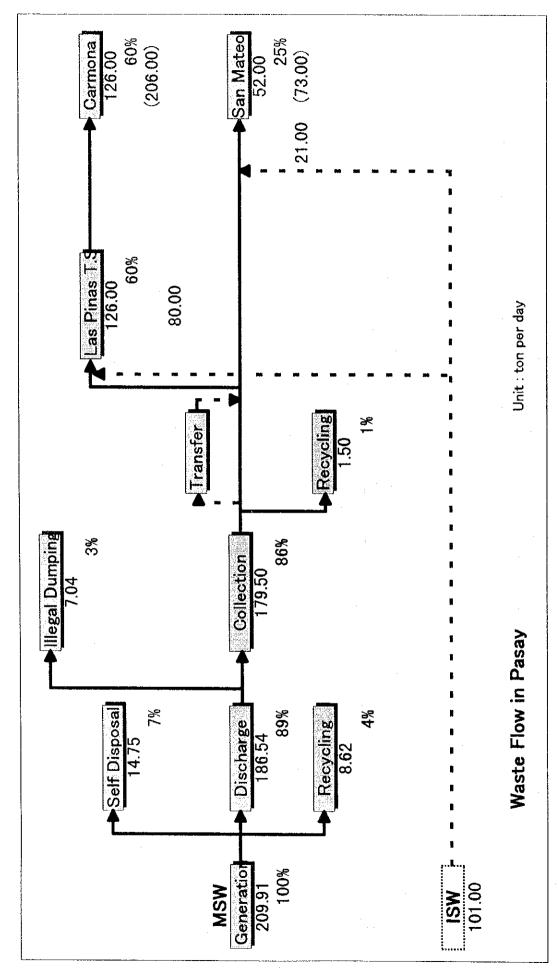
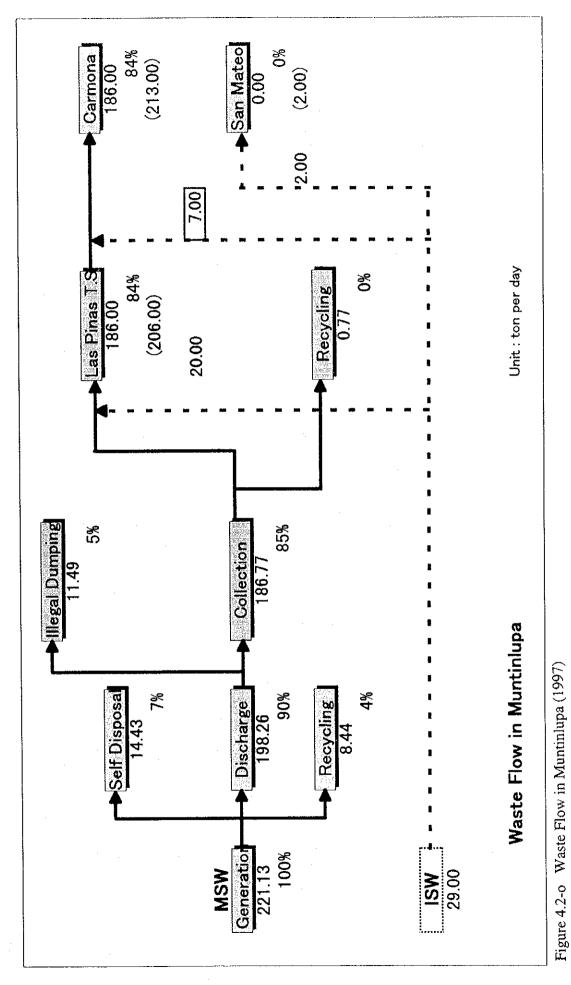


Figure 4.2-n Waste Flow in Pasay (1997)



4 - 25

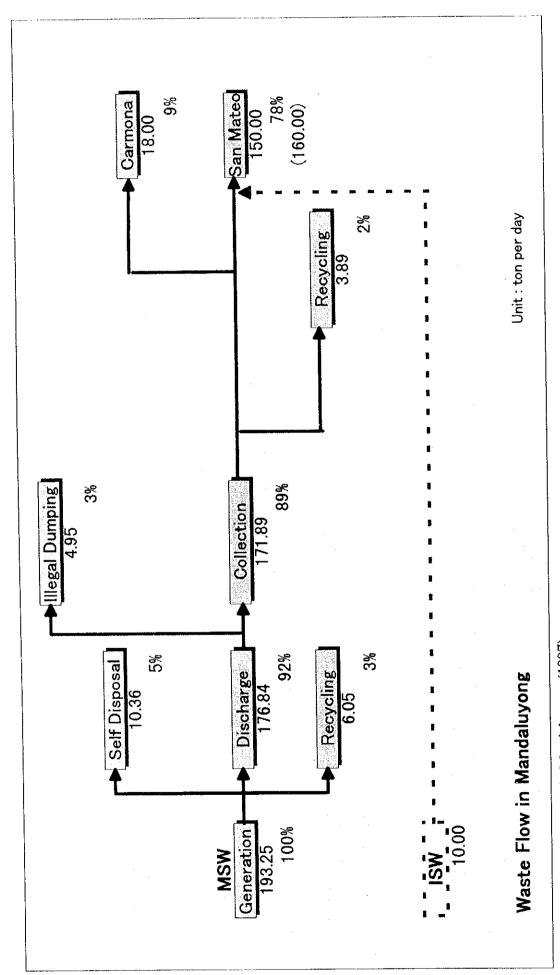


Figure 4.2-p Waste Flow in Mandaluyong (1997)

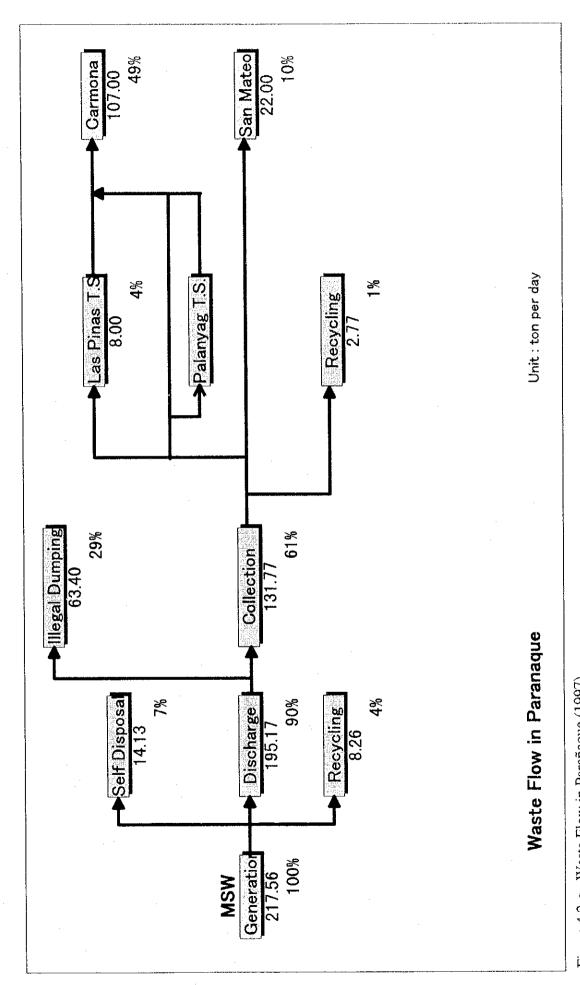


Figure 4.2-q Waste Flow in Parañaque (1997)

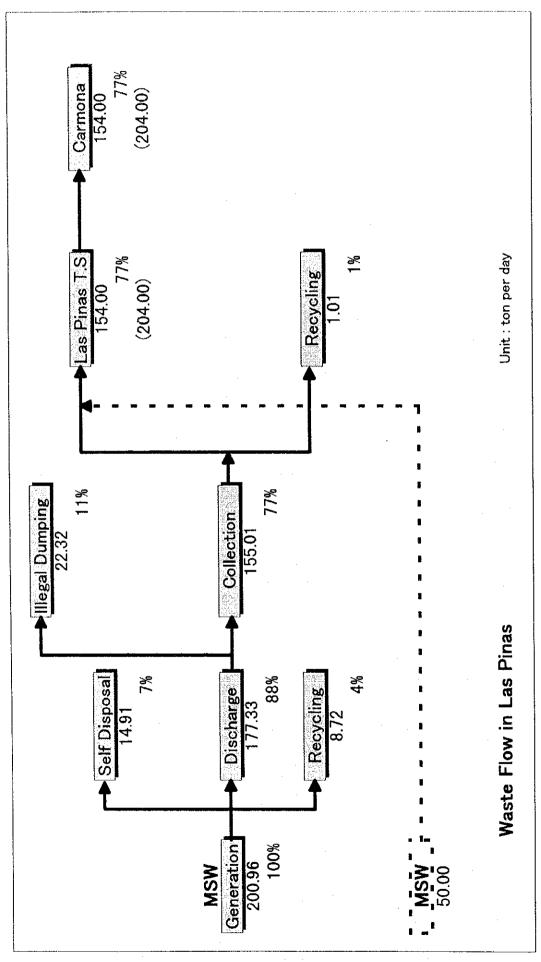


Figure 4.2-r Waste Flow in Las Piñas (1997)

Table 9-16 (1) Garbage Collection Equipment Inventory (By Type & Loading Capacity, in cu.m.) (Operational Units only)

		t	1		5		4,0	2	Sn	Sn Comp	¥-9	6-W DT		10-W	MDT	7.0	₽	TOTALS
	် ပ		ٳڎ	٨	اذ	<u>.</u>							3	35	Siz	Ę	SN S	ak)
	No.	Cap.	ġ.	Cap.	No	Cap.	ò	Cap.	Š.	<u>ë</u>	SO.	<u>د</u> چ	2	<u>.</u>	1	i i		i 8
	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	OURS	ca.fil.	Offiles	CU.151.
-10-		_	T								2	20	-	17.0			2	53.0
160	1 1	2 92	24	330.0					09	2,412	2	SS S	122	2,122.0			218	4,970.0
Prvt. Contractors	10	3 5	1 2	330.0	٥	0 0	0	0.0	9	2,412	7	70	123	2,139.0	0	0.0	223	5,023.0
MANILA	•	27,	†	2000	ľ										1	6.0	9	61.6
LGU		1	O	00.00	ľ				ý	4.079	Ŷ	500	182	29120	11	88.0	274	4.750.4
Prvt. Contractors	6	24.0	7	24.0	2	\perp			0 ;	0,0,1	3 5	200	3 6	0 042 0	12	94.0	280	4.812.0
QUEZON	3	24.0	7	79.6	2	32.0	°	0.0	2	R/n'L	ĉ	280	701	2,312.0	•	2	0	40.6
ren			2	25.6			1	24.0										0.51
Pryt. Contractors			F	8.0							92	712	ß	1,386.0			156	2,106.0
MAKATI	٥	0.0	3	33.6	0	0.0	1	24.0	0	•	99	712	90	1,386.0	°	0.0	159	2,133.6
10-	4	20.0	2	16.0													9	36.0
Dod Contractors	T										28	335	15	304.5			₽	639.1
DASAY	1	20.02	r	16.0	°	8	0	0.0	0	,	28	338	15	304.5	0	0.0	49	675.1
14041	1	4	C	25.6		L											က	30.6
LGU	1	27	1								29	435					82	435.0
FIVE COMMENDE	 -	64	ſ	25.6	ľ	ိ	0	9	°		29	435	0	1	0	0.0	32	465.6
MUNIMEDTA	1	3	ı	0.70	İ	Ĺ					5	56					2	80.0
LGU	1		٦	7							24	6	54	744.8			78	1,025.6
Prvt. Contractors	-	6	٠	24.0	٦	٤	ľ	0.0	ľ		29		5	744.8	°	0.0	88	1,105.6
MANDALUYONG	1	3	1	2.4.7				L				L	9	0.06	2	12.0	89	102.0
ren									α	27.2			2	(,,	L	<u> </u>	28	878.6
Prvt. Contractors		1	Í	3		0	9	٥			١		26		2	12.0		980.6
PARANAQUE		3						\perp		1						L		300.0
LGU	5	0.08	ଷ	240.0													3	
Prvt. Contractors				_1				\perp			ľ		ſ		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	00	ľ	3000
LAS PINAS	10	60.0	20	240.0		0.0	°	2	°			'	2	,		1		
ren	13	69.0	2	24.0													2 (80.0
Prvt. Contractors																┙		
MARIKINA	13	69.0	7	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	°	·	°	١	٥		٩	٦		93.0
1.0E	9	30.0			L		4	88.0					19		-7	55.0	8	496.0
Prvt. Contractors									4				55		_			1,259.4
PASIG	9	30.0	0	0.0		0.0	<u> </u>	88.0	7	290			74	1,292.0	11	22.0	25	1,755.4

Table 9-16 (2) Garbage Collection Equipment Inventory (By Type & Loading Capacity, in cu.m.) (Operational Units only)

							46.0		3	Champ	3	E W DT		10-W	MDT	ī	۲	TOTALS
	O	C-5	•	2.8	ZI-1Z	7.	5	٥	<u>ب</u>	3	•		Ŧ			T		
	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	ģ	Cap.	ģ	Cap.	ģ	Cap.	O	Cap.	ġ	cab Cab	ģ	d d
	Units			cu.m.	Units	ca.m.	Units	Cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.	Units	cu.m.
1 OLL/Add DA	۳.			36.0		Γ	-	24.0	Г						2	5.0	6	83.0
Dod Contractore																	0	٠
DATEDOS	~	18.0	65	36.0	0	0.0	F	2,0	0		٥	ŀ	0		2	5.0	ð	83.0
FAIERUS	ľ						T	T	T		Ī	10			9	36.0	7	46.0
ren							1		,	0.70	T		c,	0 800			27	1 306 4
Prvt. Contractors							1	1	2	8/0'L	T		7	220.0	ľ	3	7 3	1.000,1
SAN JUAN	٥	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1,078	=	10	42	228.0	°	36.0	*	1,352.4
ren					1	20.0					=	10			-	6.0	ო	36.0
Port Contractors													18	270.0			18	270.0
TAGING	P	0.0	°	0.0	٢	20.0	0	0.0	8	·	1	10	18	270.0	1	6.0	21	306.0
							2	30.0									7	30.0
Dod Contractors							Γ				5	50	54	906.0	45	360.0	\$	1,316.0
CALOOTAN	C	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	30.0	-	,	2	50	54	906.0	45	360.0	106	1,346.0
CALCOCAL							Ī	Γ			4	32		16.0	2	10.0	2	58.0
Dad Contractors	Ţ	r. C	6	25.0							20	200					24	230.0
MAI ABON	-	L		26.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	•	,	24	232	-	16.0	2	10.0	31	288.0
							T	Ī			e	30	Į.	16.0	101	35.0	14	81.0
ren							T						8	128.0			8	128.0
Prvt. Contractors	٠	5	•	0	-	0 0	٦	ě	╘		F.	30	6	144.0	9	35.0	22	209.0
NAVOLAS							T	T	1	Ī							0	
ren							T		1				_	105.0	18	1440	25	249.0
Prvt. Contractors		╝				ļ	ľ	Ţ	(Ś			405.0	*	144.0		249 n
VALENZUELA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3	7	•	2	•		0.001	•	2.5		2.00
ren	<u> </u>	42.0	22	281.6			13	312.0	-	8			4	90.0			47	715.6
Prvt Contractors																	0	•
MMDA		42.0	22	281.6	0	0.0	5	312.0	l	20	0		4	60.0	0	0.0	47	715.6
1.00	46	260.0	8	728.4	[20.0	21	478.0	1	20	16	158	32	522.0	35	165.0	212	2,351.4
Prvt. Contractors	11		30		2	32.0	О	0.0	102	5,438	235	2,654	637	10,375.3	74	1.	_4	19,563.5
TOTAL	57	345.0	90	1115.4	3	52.0	21	478.0	103	5,458	251	2,812	699	10,897.3	109	757.0	1303	21,914.9

Form 9-17(1) Garbage Collection Equipment Inventory (By Model and Condition)

			ľ							10pogs	191			Ü	Ctatus Mhon	
			_	Condition						Ē	5			<u> </u>	מנתים בבווו	-
		Ë	Engine			Body			(Year	(Year When Manufactured)	anufact	red)			Acquired	
	5	Min	Maj	NS	ß	ı.	۵	٧	В	ပ	a	Е	F	S	a:	z
ren	D				9				3	2				2		<i>*</i>
Prvt. Contractors	205	13	Ċţ.		143	81	4	133	90	37	60			48	26	154
MANILA	210	13	10	0	148	81	4	133	53	39	8	0	0	53	26	154
ren	9				9			4	2				3	2	3	4
Prvt. Contractors	236	38	4		221	46	11	27					251	40	210	28
QUEZON	242	38	4	0	227	46	11	28	2	0	0	0	254	42	213	29
ren	3		3	1	1	2	4		7					4		
Prvt. Contractors	145	11	2		106	51	1	45	32	7	7	31	36	72	77	Ø
MAKATI	148	11	5	1	107	53	5	45	39	7	7	31	36	79	77	6
ren	5	1			9				9						4	2
Prvt. Contractors	39	4			43					43				g	O	
PASAY	4	ξ.	0	0	49	0	0	0	9	43	0	0	0	34	13	2
ren	3	0		2	4	0	9	5	8					8	0	2
Prvt. Contractors	26	က			29			က	26					б		20
MUNTINLUPA	29	3	0	7	33	0	9	S	34	0	0	0	0	17	O	22
ren	2	5	4		2	6		11								7
Prvt. Contractors	28				78							_	78	35	43	
MANDALUYONG	80	2	4	0	80	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	78	35	43	11
ren	8		2		8	,	2		10				0	2	8	
Prvt. Contractors	28				28			28								28
PARANAQUE	38	0	2	0	36	0	2	28	10	0	0	٥	٥	2	8	28
ren	08				30			30							30	
Prvt. Contractors																
LAS PINAS	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	٥	٥	٥	0	0	٥	30	0
ายา	12	3	24	1	17	23		21					19		35	သ
Prvt. Contractors																
MARIKINA	12	3	24	1	17	23	0	21	0	٥	٥	٥	19	0	35	5
ายา	25	15	9	3	36	10	3	40					ഗ		35	14
Prvt. Contractors	51	8			57	-	1	œ	သ	4	3		39	24	28	7
PASIG	76	23	9	3	93	1	4	48	5	4	3	٥	48	24	83	21

Form 9-17 (2) Garbage Collection Equipment Inventory (By Model and Condition)

														Ü	Status When	ſ,
			O	Condition		,				Mode	i i			Š		:
		Fnaine	ine			Body			(Year	When M	(Year When Manufactured)	red)			Acquired	
	[1	SIN	C	L	Δ	4	В	ပ	α	ш	Ŧ	S	ч	Z
	٥	IN IN	r Ala) (ď	T	9	4							10
LGU/MMDA	S.	4	1	-	?	2			1							
Prvt. Contractors					1	1	,	(1	٩	6	٦	٦	a	0	10
PATEROS	ç	4	ō		<u>۳</u>	9		1	1	2	1	1				α
	7		1		8			®							1) ų
Dod Contractors	24	3	2		25	ю	1	16	o)	4					4	2 3
SAN HAN	3.4	8	6	0	33	6	1	24	9	4	°	°	٥	0	4	23
אועספ אועס		6		Ю		n	6	9							-	5
1.60	1,0				18					,			18		18	
PPA CONTRACTORS	2 8	6	Ö	6	182	3	3	9	0	0	0	٥	18	٥	13	2
סוססע.	C	I		,	2		1		9					3		
ren	7 3				89	36		37	35	15	7	5	5	22	82	
Prvt. Contractors	401		Ĭ	ľ	3 6	3,	-	37	38	15	7	5	10	25	82	0
CALOOCAN	106	٥	3		? !	37							7	2	5	
กอา	7									Ī			17	22		l e
Prvt. Contractors	22	2	1		Ω	19					,	(1 70	4	
MALABON	29	2	-	0	12	19	1	7	٥		°	0	*7	47	7	` `
	4.4				14			10					4		4	
	<u>ר</u>	-	ſ			80	2	2					8	8		2
Prvt. Contractors	24		2	٥	14	8	2	12	٥	0	0	0	12	8	4	12
SY LOVEN																
ren					1			2,C							25	
Prvt. Contractors	25				3	ľ	ľ	200	1	Te	٦	-	6	0	25	0
VALENZUELA	25	0	0	C	25	°		67	Š	,	Ì					9
ren	36	11	15	7		20	19	9	62							3
Prvt. Contractors												ľ	ľ		6	8
MMDA	36	11	15	7	0	50	19	9	62	1	a		7			ŝ
101	170	42	92	24	149	103	39	141	105	O	ျိ	ျိ				13/
State Contract	1008				846	245	21	331	157	111	25	36				566
FIVI. CONTRACTORS	4470			-					262	114	25	36	494	343	259	403
TOTAL	-	١			_											

Table 9-18 (1) Transfer, Disposal and Other Equipment Inventory (By Type & Loading Capacity, in cu.m.)

				Var	TRANSFER	g			Γ				DISPOSA	SAL					ОТН	OTHER EQUIPMENT	9	MEN	—	
	i						AIT /# of Dinite	١	Τ			FOLIPMENT (# of	MEN	=	Units)		Ī	Mech	ļφ		Main	EQUIPMENT (# of Units)	of Un	its)
	¥ :	HAILEH VAN	2	ةً الْمُ	100		3	(S)	۳	E.	ā	10	표	Ę	'n	ŧ,	۲	Š	Capacity	જ	¥	18	ş	ļ
	į	Capacity	2	4		╁							T	T		T	0							٥
LGU				\ \		۱			7			1	1			T	0	_	21.0				~	
Prvt. Contractors	32	3072.0		ٔ [ٔ					- 5	•	٥	٦	٦	1	c	c	٥	-	21.0	0	0	0	2	
MANILA	32	3072.0	°	٩		7			?	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	ľ	, r				^	
ายก						_			ा			1	1	1		1	3	V	0.0	-	1		١	
Prvt. Contractors									0	6	-	က	=	1		1	4				ľ	ľ	ľ	
OUEZON	٥	0.0	0	0) 0	0	0	0	6	-	3	-	ী	٥	힉	4	~	5.0		7	٦	2	┙
[6]						L			0								٥							1
Port Contractors						_			0								0							
MAKATI	0	0.0	٥	٥		0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	٥	0.0	°	°	°	ိ	
191					L	L			°								0							
Dad Contractors				0		_		_	2								0							ျ
DACAV	٥	0.0	٥	L			0	ľ	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	٥	0	0	°
101									ľ					Γ			0				+			,
LGU						1	ļ.		C					Γ			0		į					0
Prvt. Contractors	1		C	c		-	6	٦			°	°	0	ō	0	0	٥	0	0.0	٥	7	٥	0	-
MUNIINLUPA	2	0.0	2								L		T	T		T	P							°
ren						_	1	1								T	0				L			0
Prvt. Contractors	ľ							١		٢	٥	٦	c	٥	C	P	0	ō	0.0	°	0	0	0	0
MANDALUYONG	3	0.0					5							T		T	٥							ľ
LGU				`\		N	\downarrow	\downarrow	,				Ī	T	Ī) C					ş		200
Prvt. Contractors	2	375.0					1,	°		١	٩	٥	2	7	c	٦) 0	0	0.0	0	0	_	0	1_
PARANAGUE	°	3/5.0			,	1			L					T	T	T	°			L				°
DBJ			ŀ		\downarrow	1	1	ļ.	, ,					T			0							0
Prvt. Contractors	ľ							0		٩	٥		c	٥	٦	6	0	0	0.0	°	0	0	0	
LAS PINAS	0	0.0	2		5	5			1			Ì					٦			L	L	L		
ran					\perp	\downarrow	+) (T	T	T		, (L	L	C
Prvt. Contractors						_	_								1	Ī	7	ľ					\perp	
MARIKINA	0	0.0	0		0	0	0	0	٥	ျ	°	0	٥	0	٩	٥	9	ာ	0.0	1				
1.60	L				9				8		_				į		Ö							0
Prvt. Contractors	_																0							
PASIG	0	0.0	0		3	0	0	0	3	٥	٥	0	٥	0	٥	0	0	ျိ	0.0		°	<u> </u>	٥	_

Table 9-18 (2) Transfer, Disposal and Other Equipment Inventory (By Type & Loading Capacity, in cu.m.)

Mark		L			TRANSE		H			一			ř	DISPOSA	AL.			L	0	OTHER EQUIPMENT	EQUI	PME	LN	
Mail		\ VBT	FP VAN	L	H		#) LN	of Unit	٦	T		Ĭ	OUIPMI	* E	of Unit	g g		ž		L	UIPME	#) EV:	of Unit	ŝ
Continue		ģ	Capacity	QB	Ч	BH	M	¥	#O	-	80		H	-	-	\vdash	<u> </u>		5		ΙM	TB	oth	۲
THEORY OF THEORY	IGUMMDA							Г		0			Н	H				0						٥
OSTIONAL CONTROLLES NOT THE CONT	Prvt, Contractors									0								0	_					٥
Ntreactors	PATEROS	0	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			°	٥	ō	Ö
AN order of the contractors of t	rgu									0				-			\dashv	0						٥
ANY 0 0 0.0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	Prvt. Contractors				-					7-								0	_					0
Intractives Continue to the	SAN JUAN	°	0.0		1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	۰	٥	0			٥	٥	ō	O
Therefores 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Lau				1	ŀ				2						\dashv	-	0	\downarrow		7			2
Sample of the color of the colo	Prvt. Contractors									Ö			-	\dashv	\dashv	-	-	0	\downarrow					٥
Therefore: CAN Continue and Continue an	TAGUIG	0	0.0		1	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_		7	٥	ী	7
Therefores 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	lgU							Γ		0		H						0	ග					٥
CAN 0	Prvt. Contractors			ო	7					10								0						0
Intractors	CALOOCAN	°	0.0	_	7	0	0	ē	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	P	ဗ
Nutractors ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON O	ГСО				-					**								0						0
ONY O 0	Prvt. Contractors									¢							\dashv	0	_					0
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ASS 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	רפת				1					Ţ				_	_	\dashv	\dashv	0	_					0
ASTORINGE OF COLOR OF	Prvt. Contractors									0						\dashv	\dashv	0	_					Ö
ntractors 1 2 2 2 4 6 7 6 7	NAVOTAS	°	0.0		-	٥	٥	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				٥	٥	¢
Autroctors 1	LGU									0	Н							Ö						0
DetLA 0 <td>Prvt. Contractors</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>F</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>Н</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>\dashv</td> <td>_</td> <td>\dashv</td> <td>0</td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>٥</td>	Prvt. Contractors			F						2		Н		-	\dashv	_	\dashv	0	_					٥
ntrs 15 15 15 17 17 1 17	VALENZUELA	°	0.0	<u> </u>	1	٥	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	٥	_			C)	°	٥
ntrs 15 1275.0 1 0 1 0	MMDA	15	1275.0		1		15			17		-	\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	_	_	-	_					٥
assTS 15 1275.0 15 0 32 0 1 0 <	Prv. Contrs								1	٥	1	+	+	\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	+	0	\perp				1	٥
ntrs 0 2 1 2 1 2 8 2 1 2 1 2 8 2 8 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 14 0 <td>Las Pinas TS</td> <td>15</td> <td>1275.0</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>32</td> <td>•</td> <td>-</td> <td>٥</td> <td>0</td> <td>•</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>_1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>٥</td> <td>0</td> <td>°</td>	Las Pinas TS	15	1275.0		1	0	15	0	0	32	•	-	٥	0	•	0	5		_1			٥	0	°
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Carmona 0 </td <td>MMDA Carmona</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>٥</td> <td>ហ</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>\dashv</td> <td>4</td> <td>╤┼</td> <td>=</td> <td>\bot</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>٥</td>	MMDA Carmona								_	٥	ហ	1		-	\dashv	4	╤┼	=	\bot					٥
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	TOTAL	52		9	27		15	Ŧ	=	108	R	4	\vdash	7	7	4			2		C)		ম	0 N

Table 9-19 (1) LGUs' Facilities Inventory (Depot or Garage and Maintenance Shops)

			Garage/Mshop/TS	/dous	TS	Equ	pment	Maint	enance	Equipment Maintenance Capability	ility
ren	No.	Type	Land Area	Ownership	rship		Engine	•		Body	
		•	(in sq.m.)	0	2	None	Min	Maj	None	Min	Maj
MANILA						Į.			1		
QUEZON	_	Garage	16,000.00	F			<i>\$</i> ~~			*	
	-	Motorpool	320.00	•		. 1			1		
MAKATI		Depot	3,000.00	Į.		1			1		
PASAY	٢	Motorpool	300.00	l		l.			1		
MUNTINLUPA	1	Garage	200.00		1		ı			Ψ-	
MANDALUYONG	7	Depot	300.00	1		ļ			_		
PARANAQUE	1	Garage	3,000.00	1		1			1		
LAS PINAS	-	Garage		Ļ		Ļ			1		
MARIKINA		Depot/TS	13,550.00	1		٢			<u></u>	1	
PASIG	1	Mpool/TS	8,000.00	L				1			-
PATEROS	7	Garage	1,500.00		1		J		,		
SAN JUAN	_	Garage	1,000.00	1		-1			* -		
TAGUIG	1	Garage		1		*			-		
CALOOCAN	1	Garage	5,000.00		1		+			+	
MALABON						1			-		
NAVOTAS	1	Garage		-		τ			7		
VALENZUELA						_			7		
MMDA 103	-	Garage/Mpool	700.00	τ-			₹~			τ-	
MMDA 107	1	Mpool	500.00	1			~			1	
METRO MANILA	17		52,870.00	13	3	13	5	1	14	5	7

Table 9-19 (2) Private Contractors' Facilities Inventory (Depot or Garage and Maintenance Shops)

			පි	Garage/Mshop/TS	TS			Main	Maintenance Capability	e Cap	ability	
Company	SERVICE AREAS	No.	Type	Land Area	Ownership	shîp		Engine			Body	
•				(in sq. m.)	0	æ	None	Min	Maj	None	Min	Maj
Leonel	Manila	1	WS/Depot	13,680.00		1			1			1
Greenline	QC, Prque, Pasig, Sn Juan	-	VVS/Depot	1,000.00		1			1			1
REN	QC, Makati	ဗ	WS/Garage	60,000.00	τ	2	. 1		2	۲		2
Transtar	ac											
Halrey	QC, Kalookan, Valenzuela	2	9/SM	12,500.00	1	1	-			1		Ţ
LRP	ac	1	WS/Garage	250.00	1			1				1
NIDC	QC	1	SM	1,000.00	i			1				1
CARC	ac											
Unicorn	ac											
RTM	Makati											
ACY	Makati											
NJ Bautista	Makati											
JSDG	Makati											
LEG	Pasay City	2	WS/TS	1,100.00	+	1	-		۲.	7		,-
Red Fox	Muntinlupa, Pasig, Taguig	3	WS/Depot	1,000.00	1	2		2	4		2	Ψ
RMMS	Mandaluyong	- 2	WS/Depot	20,000.00	1	1		4-	1		¥2.	-
EJR	Paranaque	1	Garage	2,000.00		1		۴			ψ	
Hinterland	Paranaque	1	Garage				-			-		
EER	Pasig	1	Garage	700.00	1		1			7		
JRD	Pasig	Τ-	Garage	350.00	۲-		+-			-		
SVR	Pasig											
Metrowide	Pasig, San Juan		Depot	1,000.00		1		ţ			1	
Tuazon	Pasig	2	MP/Garage	2,000.00	1	1	1	-		-		+-
BBal	Pasig	ļ	Garage	500.00		1	1			-		
RB Yap	Pasig		none									
IPM	Pasig		Motorpool	4,000.00	ν-				1			,
Mudregal	Kalookan	2	Garage/MP	4,400.00	1	1	1		+	-		,
MOT	Kalookan	-	MP/TS	300.00		1		ų.				
R&F	Kalookan	-	TS	1,000.00		1	1			τ		
ETS	Kalookan	-	Depot∕TS	15,000.00		1			1			1
EDC	Kalookan	-	TS	2,000.00		4			-			1
Felgene	Kalookan	2	Garage/TS	15,200.00		2	+	1		1	1	
Haulers	Malabon, Navotas	,	Mpool	8,000.00					,			4
МРН	Mafabon		Mpool	500.00		1			1			ψ.
TOTALS	34	32		167,480.00	13	22	11	10	14	1.1	2	17
				Page 2								
							William.					

Table 9-20 (1) ORGANIZATION (LGUs and MMDA)

TOTAL		279	806	466	42	791	338	787	715	310	639	92	8	135 35	227	22	88	147	4	2740	11	S.	80	31	72	8435							
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Table 9-20 (2) ORGANIZATION (PRIVATE CONTRACTORS)

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