# SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES First Regular Session



13 JUL -9 19:24

**SENATE** 

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Senate Bill No. 678

RECEIPTED BY:

### INTRODUCED BY SEN. LOREN LEGARDA

### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a basic fuel commodity in Philippine households, with twelve million LPG cylinders in circulation nationwide. However, it is important to note that many are said to be dilapidated, defective and unsafe. Therefore, there is a need to establish a more efficient and effective monitoring and supervisory framework that would ensure the safety of consumers as well as protect their general welfare.

This framework that this measure seeks to establish is for the refining, importation, refilling, transportation, distribution, marketing and sale of LPG. It also seeks to formulate appropriate programs and standards for the importation, manufacture, sale, distribution, exchange, swapping, repair, requalification and rehabilitation of LPG cylinders and other ancillary equipment.

This bill shall likewise give additional powers and functions to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), which is the lead agency tasked to monitor and supervise the compliance of the LGU industry and its participants with national product quality and safety, environmental and occupational safety, and consumer welfare standards.

This measure also seeks to create the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee, which shall formulate the specific guidelines for mandatory compliance with the established quality standards and enforce the appropriate sanctions for violations.

In view of the foregoing, approval of this bill is earnestly sought.

LOREN LEGARDA

Senator

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE	
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	
First Regular Session	



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SENATE

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Senate Bill No. 670

RECEIVED BY: Ja

### INTRODUCED BY SENATOR LOREN LEGARDA

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE MONITORING AND SUPERVISORY FRAMEWORK FOR THE SAFE OPERATIONS OF THE LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) INDUSTRY; RATIONALIZE THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, DISTRIBUTION, EXCHANGE, SWAPPING, REPAIR, REQUALIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF LPG CYLINDERS; PROVIDE ADDITIONAL POWERS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY; DEFINE AND PENALIZE VIOLATIONS THEREOF AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

### **CHAPTER 1**

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. *Title.* -This Act shall be known as the "LPG Industry Safety Act of 2013".

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Section 2. State Policy and Objectives. -It is the declared policy of the State to strictly monitor and supervise the business and operations of the LPG industry in order to ensure the safety of the consuming public and protect their general welfare. Towards this end, the State shall establish a more efficient and effective monitoring and supervisory framework for the refining, importation, refilling, transportation, distribution, marketing and sale of LPG, and formulate appropriate programs and standards for the importation, manufacture, sale, distribution, exchange, swapping, repair, requalification and rehabilitation of LPG cylinders and other ancillary equipment such as hoses and valves through the coordinated efforts of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), other government agencies and the private sector. The State shall also promote national awareness and education regarding the

quality and safety requirements for and the proper use of LPG cylinders and ancillary equipment to further consumer protection.

**Section 3.** Construction in Favor of Consumer. – All doubts in the implementation and interpretation of any provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations, including any existing circulars and other issuances relative thereto, shall be resolved in favor of the safety of the consuming public.

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# **Section 4.** *Definition of Terms.* – For purposes of this Act, the term:

- (a) Alteration refers to any act of converting, transforming or resizing of local or imported LPG cylinders from its original size and replacement or removal of existing and embossed or stamped registered brand owner's markings, including, but not limited to grinding, flattening, application of putty, replacement of collar, revalving, unauthorized repainting, replacement of footrings, re-labeling, or by any other means;
- (b) Ancillary Equipmentrefers to such equipment, parts and other devices and accessories indispensable and/or necessary for the safe and proper operation of an LPG cylinder or container such as, but not limited to, LPG cylinder or container valves, hoses and regulators;
- (c) Auto-LPG shall refer to LPG intended to fuel, propel or otherwise provide power to motor vehicles:
- (d) *BPS Accreditation* refers to the certification that may be issued by the Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) of the DTI stating due compliance by a requalifier of LPG cylinders with the existing Philippine National Standards (PNS) prescribing the General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, the method of Requalification of Steel Cylinders for LPG and any other standards prescribed by the BPS;
- (e) *BPS Certification* refers to the written assurance that may be issued by the BPS stating that the LPG cylinder has complied with the existing PNS or any other standards governing specifications and requirements for the repair of steel cylinders for LPG;
- (f) Brand Ownerrefers to a person or entity using the brand or trade name, logo, mark or distinction either as actual user thereof or as duly registered owner with the corresponding registry of the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) and/or the DTI;
- (g) Centralized LPG Distribution Systemrefers to a network of pipes or similar conduit use for the conveyance of LPG from the piped LPG provider to consumers confined within the same compound or establishment such as, but not limited to, shopping malls and condominiums;
- (h) Container shall refer to any portable pressure vessel for the storage of LPG for automotive use;

(i) *Cross Filling* refers to the filling of LPG cylinders by a person other than by the cylinder owner;

- (j) Cylinder or LPG Cylinderrefers to any portable pressure-vessel or container for LPG, designed for the transportation and storage of LPG;
- (k) Cylinder Owner refers to the owner of the cylinder as shown by the brand, mark, trade name, or business name embossed or engraved or otherwise permanently indicated on the LPG cylinder in the manner prescribed by the DTI; Provided, That an LPG participant in possession of a generic LPG cylinder properly marked or relabelled or repainted at the time of the effectivity of this Act shall be presumed the owner thereof;
- (l) Cylinder Exchange refers to the industry practice whereby a consumer who possesses an empty LPG cylinder may use the same to purchase the same or different brand of filled LPG cylinder;
- (m) Cylinder Swapping refers to the exchange of LPG cylinders among industry players;
  - (n) *Defective Cylinder* generally refers to damaged, unsafe and dilapidated LPG cylinder due to corrosion or pitting, dents, cuts, gouges, digs, bulges, leaks and other similar defects that render the LPG cylinder unsafe for distribution creating a substantial risk of injury to the public in accordance with the guidelines set by the DTI and as may be further defined in particular details by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee;
  - (o) Generic Cylinder refers to a safety-compliant cylinder, which are already circulating in the market prior to the effectivity of this Act, bearing no brand, mark, trade name, or business name embossed or engraved or otherwise permanently indicated thereon but may be duly requalified by installation of permanent marking in the manner prescribed by the DTI;
  - (p) *LPG* refers to the liquefied petroleum gas which consists of commercial propane gas or commercial butane gas or a mixture of the two gases, with properties conforming to the standards set forth in the existing PNS or any other standards prescribed by the BPS;
  - (q) Petroleum Products refer to the products formed in the course of refining crude petroleum through distillation, cracking, solvent refining and chemical treatment coming out as primary stocks from the refinery such as, but not limited to, LPG, naphtha, gasoline, solvent, kerosene, aviation fuels, oils, waxes, and petrolatum, asphalts, bitumen, coke and refinery sludge, or such refinery petroleum fractions which have not undergone any process or treatment as to produce separate chemically-defined compounds in a pure or commercially pure state and to which various substances may have been added to render them suitable for particular uses, provided that the resultant product contains not less than fifty percent (50%) by weight of such petroleum products;
  - (r) *Philippine National Standards or PNS* refers to the standards promulgated by the BPS of the DTI relating to product specifications, test methods, terminologies and standardization procedures, guidelines and practices;
- (s) *Primary Storage Facilities* refer to the plant, depot, equipment and other attendant facilities, such as underground caverns, refrigerated tanks ad pressurized steel tanks, used for the storage of LPG;

(t) Refilling Plant refers to any installation that is used for refilling LPG into cylinders and has LPG bulk storage and refilling facilities therefor;

- (u) Requalification refers to the method of procedure by which an LPG cylinder is subjected to inspection and re-evaluation by the BPS in accordance with the prescribed specifications and any other standard prescribed by the BPS governing the method of requalification of steel cylinders for LPG to determine its suitability for continuous use and distribution, and subsequent repair or scrappage, whichever is appropriate; and with respect to generic cylinders circulating in the market prior to the effectivity of this Act, such method includes the due installation of the requisite permanent markings in the shoulder thereof;
- (v) *Repair* refers to the removal and replacement of parts or attachments of LPG cylinders or the performance of any other necessary corrective and restorative measures pursuant to the PNS, to restore the fitness of LPG cylinders for refilling, distribution and use;
- (w) Reticulated System refers to a means of supplying LPG through a pipeline network from a centralized cylinder bank or bulk installation to a multiple customers situated in a common locality;
- 18 (x) *Scrappage* refers to the destruction of defective LPG cylinders declared by a duly accredited requalifier to be unfit for use;
- 20 (y) Seal refers to the protective cover placed on the valve of an LPG cylinder; 21 and
  - (z) Tare Weight refers to the net weight of the LPG cylinder excluding its contents, as engraved in the collar and painted in the body thereof and shall be expressed in kilograms in accordance with the specifications as may be prescribed by the DTI.

**Section 5.** *LPG Industry Participants.*–The State recognizes the LPG industry as a vital component of the economy. This Act shall apply to and cover the refining, importation, refilling, transportation, distribution and marketing of LPG, including its industry participants:

- (a) Auto-LPG Dispensing Station, deemed a dealer or retail outlet for purposes of this Act, shall refer to an outlet, facility or business establishment which retails Auto-LPG directly to individual end-users or to the motoring public; the same may be stand-alone or located within or operated with a liquefied petroleum product (LPP) retail outlet;
- (b) *Bulk Consumer* refers to any person or entity whose regular consumption of LPG is limited to its own use and requires bulk storage of LPG at a volume as may be determined by DTI;
- (c) Bulk Loader refers to any person or entity engaging in the transportation and carriage of LPG in large quantities in barges, rail or road tankers, bullet trucks and similar transportation facilities;
- (d) *Bulk Supplier* refers to any person or entity engaging in the sale or distribution of LPG in large quantities as may be determined by the DTI;

- (e) Consumer refers to any person who purchases LPG for one's own consumption;
  - (f) Dealer refers to any person or entity engaged in the sale or trading of LPG in cylinders under contract with a refiner or marketer who owns the LPG brand;
  - (g) Hauler refers to any person engaging in the distribution and delivery of LPG cylinders from one place to another;
  - (h) *Importer* refers to any person engaging in the importation of LPG whether for processing, sale or own use;
  - (i) Marketer refers to any person engaging in the sale of LPG, whether in bulk or retail, under his own brand name;
  - (j) Piped LPG Provider refers to any person engaging in the business of supply or distribution of LPG to consumers through a Centralized LPG Distribution System, including operators of central storage compounds for piped LPG or reticulated system facilities;
    - (k) Qualified LPG Serviceperson refers to an individual who has been trained, qualified and certified by the DOE or any deputized agency thereof, or to an individual who has successfully completed an approved training course for LPG servicemen in a training school duly recognized and accredited by the Philippine Government;
  - (l) Refiller refers to (1) a service provider authorized by an LPG cylinder owner to refill LPG cylinders on the latter's behalf, or any person who refills LPG into one's own LPG cylinders;
    - (m) Refiner refers to any person who refines LPG through distillation, conversion and treatment of crude oil and other naturally occurring petroleum hydrocarbons;
    - (n) *Requalifier* refers to any person duly accredited by the DTI pursuant to this Act to engage in the business of requalifying LPG cylinders;
  - (o) *Repairer* refers to any person who is duly certified by the DTI to engage in the business of repairing LPG cylinders;
  - (p) Retail Outlet refers to any entity that sells LPG in cylinders directly to a consumer in quantities as may be determined by the DTI; and
    - (q) Scrapping Center refers to any person engaging in the business of disposing defective LPG cylinders.

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### CHAPTER 2

### **IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**

**Section 6.** Lead Agency. - The DTI shall be the primary agency in the implementation and enforcement of this Act. The DTI shall strictly monitor and supervise the LPG industry and its participants to ensure due compliance with national product quality and safety, environmental and occupational safety, and consumer welfare standards.

**Section 7.** *Powers and Functions of the DTI* .- To help effectively implement the provisions of this Act, the DTI shall have the following exclusive powers and functions:

- (a) Formulate and implement policies, programs and regulations for the importation, exportation, stockpiling, storage, shipping, transportation, refining, processing, marketing and distribution of LPG, whether distributed in cylinders, through centralized LPG distribution systems, or other means, to ensure promotion of a truly competitive market under a regime of fair prices, adequate supply of environmentally clean and high quality petroleum products;
- (b) Implement industrial, environmental and occupational safety standards for LPG refineries, refilling plants, depots storage areas, transportation facilities and other facilities or business premises of the owners thereof and exercise visitorial powers in order to inspect and evaluate whether such LPG refineries, refilling plants, depots, storage areas, transportation facilities and other facilities or business premises comply with safety standards. During such inspection, the DOE may scrutinize the records of the concerned LPG industry participants and cause the appropriate seizure of filling heads and other equipment, facility and conveyance that are found being used in illegal operations;
- (c) Inspect and evaluate LPG at any time from and after its purchase by an importer, refiner, marketer, or refiller while it is intended for circulation or distribution to the public, to ensure promotion of a truly competitive market under a regime of fair prices, adequate supply of environmentally clean and high quality petroleum products.
- (d) Investigate, prosecute and impose penalties for dumping activities or unauthorized filling of bulk tanks installed in industrial LPG consumers by bulk suppliers other than the owner of the tanks;
- (e) Investigate, *motu proprio* or upon verified report of any person, other possible infractions of this Act by concerned LPG industry participants, initiate the necessary complaints with the proper court or government agency and secure administrative sanctions as provided under this Act;
- (f) Issue and grant Safety Compliance Certificate to concerned LPG industry participants, except manufacturers of LPG cylinders and ancillary equipment, and suspend or revoke the same after due notice and hearing for violating any provision of this Act;
- (g) Create and maintain a central database of concerned LPG industry participants, and an inventory of existing and projected LPG supply levels in the country which shall be updated monthly on its own initiative or through reports of said participants;
- (h) Investigate and keep a record of incidents of injury or damage to person or property caused by or attributable to the improper production, refilling, storage, handling or dispensing or use of LPG for purposes of prosecuting or filing the appropriate administrative or criminal complaints against responsible persons;
- (i) Establish and develop research and training programs to develop new uses for LPG, promote improved and innovative methods and technologies for

safe and efficient production, storage, handling or use of LPG, and to foster public awareness thereof;

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- (j) Consult and coordinate, on a regular basis, with LPG industry participants, associations and consumers concerned in furtherance of the objectives of this Act; and
- 6 (k) Extend all necessary assistance to the DTI in the implementation and enforcement of measures in furtherance of the objectives of this Act.

**Section 8.** *Additional Powers and Functions of the DTI.* – To effectively implement and enforce the provisions of this Act and in addition to its powers and

(a) Promulgate and implement policies on safety and quality standards as well as promote fair trade practices in the LPG industry;

functions under existing laws, the DTI Secretary shall have the following powers:

- (b) Review and revise the Philippine National Standards (PNS) for LPG cylinders and ancillary equipment;
- (c) Enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with other government agencies, including but not limited, to the Bureau of Customs (BOC) and the Department of Energy (DOE), in order to define areas of cooperation and coordination, more particularly regarding the importation of LPG, cylinders and ancillary equipment;
- (d) Coordinate with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Local Government Units (LGUs) for the orderly and effective implementation of this Act and of the orders, rules and regulations and issuances pursuant thereto, including recommendations for the suspension or revocation of business permits or licenses of LPG industry participants found to be in violation of this Act;
- (e) Establish a scheme that will govern the certification, requalification and repair of LPG cylinders;
- (f) Exercise visitorial powers over the premises and delivery equipment of LPG cylinder manufacturers, retailers, repairers, traders, requalifiers and dealers;
- (g) Inspect and evaluate LPG cylinders, whether manufactured locally or imported, filled or unfilled, prior to or after any sale by refiners, importers, marketers, brand owners or refillers, or such LPG cylinders that are for distribution to dealers and retail outlets to determine conformity to established quality and safety standards for LPG cylinders developed and established by the BPS and their fitness for public sale and distribution;
- (h) Direct LPG brand owners, refillers, dealers and retail outlets to periodically submit cylinders for requalification and to secure proper proof of compliance therewith in accordance with the requirements of the BPS;
- (i) Grant and/or revoke accreditation and certification of conformity to PNS to requalifiers, repairers, scrapping centers, LPG cylinder and seal manufacturers and other independent, competent, private persons and entities that provide products and services to ensure compliance by LPG industry participants with the PNS for LPG cylinders and ancillary equipment;

(j) Issue and grant Safety Compliance Certificate to manufacturers of LPG cylinders and ancillary equipment, and suspend or revoke the same after due notice and hearing for violating any provision of this Act;

- (k) Establish the guidelines for the scrapping of defective LPG cylinders;
- (l) Require any person, firm, association, partnership or corporation engaged in the manufacture, requalification, repair, sale or distribution of LPG cylinders to file with the BPS reports or answer in writing to specific queries on such information as may be required from them;
- (m) Investigate and compile cases of violation of the PNS and its future amendments or the LPG Cylinders Standards and its implementing rules and regulations;
- (n) Confiscate illegally manufactured, repaired, altered and tampered cylinders, whether local or imported, and such substandard LPG cylinders in circulation that do not conform to established quality and safety standards developed and established by BPS and the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee;
- (o) Inspect and evaluate ancillary equipment, whether manufactured locally or imported and certify to their conformity to PNS which may be accordingly issued, and their fitness for public sale and distribution;
- (p) Impose and collect administrative fines for any violation of the provisions of this Act, as well as fees or similar charges for its services, including the processing of applications for accreditation and certification;
- (q) Enlist the assistance and deputize the Philippine National Police (PNP) and/or the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) in the due implementation and enforcement of any compulsory processes, warrants for search and seizure, and administrative penalties; *Provided, That* only the personnel or unit of the PNP duly deputized by the DTI in a special mission order, or such special task force from the different law enforcement agencies organized by the DTI for the purpose, shall have the authority to implement or enforce the police functions in this Act;
- (r) Undertake research, standardization, promotion, market monitoring, certification, testing, accreditation and enforcement program to ensure the protection of consumer interest and public welfare;
- (s) Exercise such other powers and functions as may be necessary or incidental to attaining the objectives of this Act.

Section 9. LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee. -The LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee is hereby created for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the relevant Philippine standards which shall be composed one representative each from the DTI-Bureau of Product Standards, the DOE-Oil Industry Management Bureau (OIMB), the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), the consumer groups and each of the recognized LPG industry associations or organizations duly existing at the time of the effectivity of this Act. The Committee shall have the following duties and functions:

- (a) Conduct thorough review and evaluation of the rules and regulations, policies, safety standards and PNS affecting the LPG industry;
- (b) Formulate and provide for specific guidelines and standards further defining a defective cylinder which may be properly considered as injurious, dangerous or unsafe for distribution and use;
- (c) Conduct periodic and regular LPG monitoring at all levels whether at the primary storage facilities, importer's warehouse, refineries, bulk loaders, refilling plants or auto-LPG dispensing station;
- (d) Conduct periodic and regular monitoring of LPG cylinder and ancillary equipment at all levels whether at the plants of the manufacturers, refiners, refillers, marketers, repairers and requalifiers, and in the importer's warehouse or those in circulation in the local market;
- (e) Publish annually in at least one (1) newspaper of general circulation related rules and regulations; and
- (e) Initiate the filing of cases and/or complaints against violators of any provisions of this Act.

18 CHAPTER III

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# SAFETY MECHANISMS AND OTHER BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS

Section 10. Safety Compliance Certificate.—For purposes of this Act, the Safety Compliance Certificate shall certify that, after conduct of the Standards Compliance Inspection, such person has duly complied with all the documentary requirements, and that safety rules and regulations prescribed by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee applicable to the particular classification of the concerned LPG industry participant as defined and stated in this Act shall have been fully complied with:

- (a) Proper manufacture, maintenance and requalification of all its cylinders prior to the release thereof to the public in accordance with this Act;
  - (b) Proper filling of cylinders;

(c) Assurance that LPG is readily available at his refilling plant/s for refilling
 into his own cylinders; and

(d) Refilling of his own cylinders, unless authorized by another brand owner.

**Section 11.** Required Submissions for Safety Compliance Certificate.- A Safety Compliance Certificate shall only be issued upon a satisfactory finding of the applicant's compliance with the provisions of this Act and submission of requirements, which may include the following, where applicable:

- (a) Certification of Compliance of applicant's facilities with fire safety laws and regulations from the BFP;
  - (b) Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) from the DENR;

- (c) Product liability insurance certificate from an insurer duly registered with and licensed by the Insurance Commission;
- (d) Permits on suitability, safety and soundness of plant and facilities for the proposed or existing operation;
- (e) Compliance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 9514, otherwise known as the "Revised Fire Code of the Philippines of 2008", and/or pamphlet 58 of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 58), otherwise known as the "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code; and
- (I) Accreditation or certificate of conformity to PNS issued by the DTI to requalifiers, repairers, scrapping centers, LPG cylinder and seal manufacturers and other LPG industry participants;
- (g) Such other documents or requirements which the DOE may prescribe as necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.

Section 12. Requirement Prior to Engaging in Business. - Any person intending to engage in any activity or business involving LPG, cylinders and ancillary equipment shall secure its Safety Compliance Certificate from the DOE or DTI, as the case may be, prior to commencement of construction and commercial operations. The Safety Compliance Certificate shall be valid for a period of ten (10) years or any such shorter period but not less than three (3) years, as may be accordingly determined by the DOE or DTI, in consultation with the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee. Any such person that subsequently engages in an activity or business outside of the scope of its Safety Compliance Certificate shall duly notify the DOE and secure the appropriate Safety Compliance Certificate for the said new activity and business. The DOE shall prescribe specific guidelines for compliance by retail outlets, dealers, haulers in remote areas outside Metro Manila, in which case the verified undertaking under this Chapter may be submitted through registered mail, without prejudice to the conduct of a standards compliance inspection.

Section 13. Persons Already Engaged in LPG Business- Subject to the provisions of Section 41 of this Act, any person already legally engaged in any activity or business involving LPG, cylinders and ancillary equipment during the effectivity of this Act shall obtain a Safety Compliance Certificate within six (6) months from such effectivity or prior to the renewal of its local business license or permit, whichever comes first, but in any case, not less than three (3) months from said effectivity.

Section 14. Updating and Posting of Safety Compliance Certificate.- The documentary requirements for the issuance and renewal of Safety Compliance Certificate shall be updated every three (3) years or any such period as the DOE or DTI may prescribe and shall be prominently posted or displayed in a public, accessible and conspicuous area within the business premises of the concerned LPG industry participant.

**Section 15.** Suspension or Revocation of License to Operate. – Pursuant to its power to issue Safety Compliance Certificate, the DOE shall likewise have the power to suspend or revoke, after due notice and hearing, the Safety Compliance Certificate of any person engaged in any activity or business involving LPG for the commission of any of the prohibited acts under Chapter XIII of this Act, and for violation of any provision of this Act and its IRR, except those which fall under the jurisdiction of the DTI and other concerned government agencies.

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Section 16. Issuance of Safety Compliance Certificate Prior to the Grant or Renewal of Local Government Business License or Mayor's Permit. – The Safety Compliance Certificate provided under Section 9 of this Act shall be included as a documentary requirement for the grant or renewal of any local government license or permit to engage in business involving LPG, LPG cylinders, or ancillary equipment, regardless of whether such products or activities constitute the entire or a portion of the business for which a business license is sought by the applicant; Provided, That upon proper showing by the applicant of the completion of the material documentary requirements for the issuance of the Safety Compliance Certificate as duly submitted with the DOE or DTI and/or inaction on the part of DOE or DTI thereon for a period exceeding thirty (30) days from completion of the said material documentary requirements as enumerated in an official checklist, the issuance or renewal of any local government license or permit to engage in business involving LPG, LPG cylinders, or ancillary equipment may be provisionally granted by the LGU subject to the exercise of its sound discretion.

Action of LGUs on Suspended or Revoked Safety Compliance Certificate. - Pursuant to their local autonomy and other powers under Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the "Local Government Code of 1991," or upon recommendation of the DOE on the ground of the suspension or revocation of the Safety Compliance Certificate, the LGUs may suspend or revoke, upon due notice and hearing, the business permit or license of any LPG industry participant within their respective areas of jurisdiction for the violation of the provisions of this Act. Upon notice of suspension or revocation by the DOE or DTI of the Safety Compliance Certificate of an LPG industry participant, the LGU concerned shall immediately direct the LPG industry participant to show cause within a period of at least ten (10) working days why its business permit or license shall not be similarly suspended or revoked. In case of conflict between the decisions of the DOE or DTI and the LGU involving the said matters, the decision of the court shall prevail. Unless restrained or enjoined by a competent court, the LPG participant may continue to do business pursuant to its existing or provisional business license or permit without prejudice, however, to the strict monitoring and supervision by the DTI more particularly on the enforcement of existing safety and quality standards.

 Section 18. Certificate of Accreditation for Manufacturers, Requalifiers, Repairers of LPG Cylinders and Cylinder Seal Manufacturers.— Any person who intends to engage in the business of manufacturing, requalifying, repairing or scrappage of LPG cylinders, and seal manufacturing shall obtain a Certificate of Accreditation from the DTI prior to the commencement of its operations or prior to the renewal of its business license or permit, and annually thereafter.

Safety Compliance Certificate unless it is shown, upon proper conduct of Standards Compliance Inspection of refinery, storage, hauling, transportation, refilling or installation facilities and equipment, that the LPG industry participant has complied with the provisions of this Act and such other existing rules and regulations, to ensure that clean, environmentally-safe and worker-benign technologies are applied and conformity with quality and safety standards and other mandatory requirements under this Act. The LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee shall prescribe guidelines for the proper conduct of the standards compliance inspection, including but not limited to the scope of the relevant premises and records as may be subjected to inspection, as well as enlisting of assistance from other government agencies to carry out the inspection.

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**Section 20.** Frequency of Standards Compliance Inspection.- The DOE may, motu proprio or upon a verified statement or complaint by any person, conduct regular or random inspections of the refinery, storage, hauling, transportation or installation facilities and equipment of LPG industry participants as it may deem reasonable and necessary to implement the purposes of this Act.

- **Section 21.** *Issuance of Receipts in Bulk Transactions.* All transactions involving the sale or transfer of LPG in bulk must be covered by an official receipt or sales invoice in prescribed form bearing, in addition to other requirements under applicable laws, the following information:
- (a) Registered name of the seller;
  - (b) Address of the seller;
- 27 (c) Date of the transaction;
  - (d) Quantity or volume of the product;
- 29 (c) Plate number of transporting trucks or registered name of transporting 30 barge;
  - (I) Total price of the transaction; and
- 32 (g) Such other information as may be prescribed by the DOE with the 33 concurrence of affected industry players.

- Section 22. Issuance of Receipts in LPG-Filled Cylinder Transactions.- All transactions involving the sale or transfer of LPG in cylinders from dealers to retail outlets and to direct consumers must be covered by an official receipt or sales invoice bearing, in addition to other requirements under applicable laws, the following information:
  - (a) Registered name of the seller;
  - (b) Address of the seller;

- (c) Date of the transaction;
  (d) Brand of LPG
  (e) Serial/tracking number of brand owner
  (f) Net weight or weight of the LPG contained in the cylinder;
  - (g) Unit price per LPG cylinder;
    - (h) Total price of the transaction; and
      - (i) Such other information as may be required by the DOE.

Section 23. Issuance of Receipts in Other Transactions. - All other transactions involving the sale or any other conveyance of LPG cylinders from importer or manufacturer to an LPG industry participant, and such other sale or transfer of possession of ownership of LPG from one LPG industry participant to another must likewise be covered by an official receipt, sales invoice or other written instrument bearing the above information, as may be applicable.

Section 24. Reports and Disclosure to the DTI and DOE- The DTI and DOE shall have additional power and authority to require LPG industry participants to submit written, electronic or other form of reports or disclosures, as the DTI and DOE may respectively deem reasonable and necessary to perform their functions under this Act. Any LPG industry participant who fails to submit any such report or disclosure within the period and in the manner prescribed by the DTI and DOE shall be penalized under Chapter XIII of this Act.

Section 25. Central Database of LPG Industry Participants. - The central database of LPG industry participants shall include their corporate or business name or trade name; list of all directors and officers; principal office or business address; primary purpose or nature of business; registered brand name or logo for LPG, LPG cylinder, facilities and equipment; haulers, dealers, retail outlets and LPG cylinder seal manufacturers; violations committed or incidents relating to such violations, if any; agreements with other LPG industry participants, such as for cross-filling and similar arrangements; list of lost, stolen or missing LPG cylinders; and such other relevant information as may be determined by the DTI. The central database shall be created by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act. This central database shall be updated on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the public and through the internet subject to reasonable fees and charges and during office hours.

#### CHAPTER IV

### **AUTO-LPG**

**Section 26.** Retailing of Auto-LPG.-For purposes of this Act, an Auto-LPG Dispensing Station shall be deemed a dealer or retail outlet subject to the same

provisions applicable to the said LPG industry participants. Any person who is operating or intending to operate an Auto-LPG Dispensing Station shall comply with the following requirements and such other requirements as may be provided in the IRR if this Act:

- (a) An Auto-LPG Dispensing Station shall conform to the existing standards for the construction and safety operation of Auto-LPG Dispensing Stations and other standards prescribed by the BPS;
- (b) An Auto-LPG Dispensing Station shall only refill LPG containers for automotive use which conform to the specifications prescribed in the existing PNS and installed in vehicles complying with the existing Code of Practice For the Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) System in Internal Combustion Engines" and other standards prescribed by the BPS; and
- (c) An Auto-LPG Dispensing Station shall not fill or refill LPG cylinders for household or commercial use.

**Section 27.** *Ownership of LPG Containers.* – Containers of LPG for automotive use are permanently installed inside the vehicles and are therefore inherent and integral parts of the vehicle. As such, ownership of these containers pertains to the vehicle owner.

Section 28. Training and Qualification of Personnel of Auto-LPG Dispensing Stations.- Auto-LPG Dispensing Station Personnel shall, as a minimum requirement, undergo training and qualification conducted by any government-recognized or accredited training institution for the proper handling and retailing of Auto-LPG. Such proof of training shall be submitted to the DOE prior to its initial operation and subsequent renewal of its Safety Compliance Certificate.

# CHAPTER V

### OWNERSHIP OF LPG CYLINDERS

Section 29. Ownership of LPG Cylinders.- The LPG brand owner whose permanent mark or marking appears on the LPG cylinder, generic or otherwise, shall be presumed the owner thereof, irrespective of the party in custody or possession of the LPG cylinder and regardless of whether or not such LPG cylinder is or continues to be properly marked, stamped or identified to contain its LPG brand, or whether or not such LPG cylinder is in compliance with or continues to comply with any other product or quality standard prescribed under law or by the BPS pursuant to this Act, unless otherwise there is any unequivocal proof or indication that the LPG cylinder was sold, alienated, or otherwise disposed of by the refiner, importer, refiller or marketer to an unrelated third party under a written instrument.

Section 30. Mandatory Refund of the Value of LPG Cylinders.-Except as may be provided under a duly approved Swapping and Exchange Program, the LPG brand owner shall, through its authorized dealer or outlet, refund the amount

indicated in the deposit slip or receipt when the consumer returns the LPG cylinder with or without the deposit slip or receipt. If there is available receipt issued within six (6) months from acquisition of the LPG cylinder, the refundable amount shall be that appearing on the receipt. Otherwise, the refundable amount shall be at such value fixed by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee. For this purpose and subject to the requisite approval of the Secretary of DTI, the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee is hereby mandated to issue a schedule of refundable value of LPG cylinders within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act and to update the same after every three (3) years. Any authorized dealer or outlet that refuses to refund the amount of deposit shall be dealt with administratively.

**Section 31.** Safety Obligations of Brand Owner. - The LPG brand owner shall have the obligation to ensure that its LPG cylinder comply with all required quality and safety standards and specifications before they are released for distribution: Provided, That receipt by the DTI of a verified notice or report from the LPG brand owner regarding any lost, stolen or missing LPG cylinders shall prima facie relieve the LPG cylinder owner of the obligation to ensure the quality and safety of such LPG cylinders. Such report may be rebutted by contrary evidence.

Section 32. Safety Obligations of Consumer. - The ownership of the LPG cylinder being retained by the brand owner, the consumer, upon proper purchase, owns the LPG filled or refilled in the LPG cylinder. As temporary possessor of the LPG cylinder, the consumer shall have the corollary obligation to ensure that the LPG cylinder sufficiently complies with self-evident quality and safety standards and specifications prior to the purchase of the LPG content: Provided, That the consumer shall have both the right and further obligation to refuse acceptance of a dilapidated or defective LPG cylinder: Provided, Further, That the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee shall continuously ensure the education and dissemination of safety information to the consuming public.

# CHAPTER VI

# DECLARATION OF LPG CYLINDER AS INJURIOUS, UNSAFE OR DANGEROUS

Section 33. Declaration of LPG Cylinder as Injurious, Unsafe or Dangerous. – Any interested person may, upon payment of the appropriate filing fee prescribed by the DTI, petition for an order declaring an LPG cylinder to be defective as defined in further details by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee. When the DTI finds, motu proprio or acting on such petition, that an LPG cylinder is defective and hence, possibly injurious, unsafe, or dangerous, it shall, after due notice and hearing, issue a cease and desist order prohibiting its sale or distribution to the consuming public. The immediate confiscation, recall, seizure, or impoundment of any LPG cylinder, when sufficiently warranted under the circumstances, may only be made pursuant to a valid warrant for search and seizure duly issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. In the event of any valid search or seizure of LPG cylinders, the issuing court shall afford the concerned LPG industry participant with a hearing, within forty-eight (48) hours from issuance of such order, for the purpose of determining the propriety of the recall and seizure of the LPG

cylinders: *Provided, Further, That* such a declaration that the LPG cylinder is possibly injurious, unsafe, or dangerous shall be limited to instances when the LPG cylinder is already filled and already sealed inside the plant or business premises of the LPG industry participant.

**Section 34.** *Period to Resolve.* - For cases initiated *motu proprio* by the DTI, it shall make a final determination as to whether or not an LPG cylinder is injurious, unsafe or dangerous within thirty (30) calendar days from termination of administrative proceedings: *Provided, That* in the absence of such determination upon expiration of the prescriptive period, the cease and desist order, including any warrant for search and seizure of the LPG cylinder, shall *ipso facto* be rendered ineffective, and the DTI shall thereafter cause the release of the LPG cylinder to the LPG industry participant in custody thereof prior to the prohibition from public sale or distribution, or the issuance of the warrant for search and seizure.

**Section 35.** Effects of Pendency of Petition.—Within an inextendible period of thirty (30) calendar days from notice of filing of the petition for declaration of an LPG cylinder as injurious, dangerous or unsafe, the cylinder owner or possessor of the subject filled LPG cylinder is preventively and preliminarily prohibited from selling or distributing it to the consuming public, unless sooner lifted or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 36. Revocation of the Cease and Desist Order.-Within a period of ten (10) days from notice of cease and desist order, the LPG cylinder owner may petition for reconsideration or revocation of the said order: Provided, That if a verified undertaking to cause the immediate repair or requalification rendering the LPG cylinder compliant with appropriate PNS, or, where repair or requalification is not possible or practicable, to present proof of the scrappage thereof, has been duly filed or included in the motion for reconsideration or revocation, the DTI may further cause from the issuing court the release of the seized LPG cylinder for immediate repair, requalification or scrappage. The cease and desist order, including the warrant for search and seizure, shall be accordingly revoked or set aside upon a finding by the DTI that the subject LPG cylinder has been repaired or otherwise. made compliant with the required PNS, or has been replaced with a like or equivalent LPG cylinder which conforms to the appropriate PNS: Provided, That the LPG cylinder owner shall not charge a consumer who avails of the remedy as provided herein of any expenses or costs that may be incurred in the course of repair and requalification. The application for cease and desist order, and the search and seizure warrant, when found to be filed or issued in bad faith, shall entitle the aggrieved LPG cylinder owner to award of applicable damages, including the right of action for administrative and criminal liabilities against the erring applicant and responsible public officers.

**Section 37.** Disposition of Duly Seized LPG Cylinders.- The rules for disposition of duly seized LPG cylinders established by the DTI shall be adopted and enforced, and as may be necessary, shall further be amended and enhanced by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee. Subject to the repair or requalification, when permissible, duly seized LPG cylinders in connection with the

commission of any of the prohibited acts under Chapter XIII of this Act shall be impounded for the purpose of preserving evidence during the pendency of the administrative and/or criminal proceedings. Unless restrained by a court of competent jurisdiction, filled LPG cylinders that are found by the DTI-BPS or DOE-OIMB to pose an imminent threat or danger of exploding shall be immediately disposed of upon prior notice to the owner/s thereof. **CHAPTER VII** 

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### **WEIGHING DEVICES**

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Calibrated and Scaled Weighing Devices Required in Premises.-Section 38. All refiners, importers, refillers, haulers, dealers and retail outlets shall, at all times, maintain in all their establishments or outlets and within the sales areas accessible to the public, suitable weighing devices duly calibrated annually and sealed by the City or Municipal Treasurer, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), or any other government agency authorized to officially calibrate the same. The weighing devices shall accurately measure LPG cylinders up to one-tenth (0.1) of one kilogram.

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Checking of LPG Cylinder Content by Dealers, Retail Outlets Section 39. and Haulers.- All dealers, retail outlets and haulers that sell directly to consumer shall weigh the LPG cylinders before displaying the same in the sales areas and also in the presence of the customers prior to sale, to afford the latter an opportunity to verify the correctness of the weight of the LPG cylinders and the LPG contents thereof.

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### **CHAPTER VIII**

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# LPG CYLINDER SEALING

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Section 40. LPG Cylinder Sealing.- All LPG cylinders shall, after filling, be provided with seals which conform to the specifications of the DTI: Provided, That the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee shall establish such specifications: Provided, further, That the LPG cylinder owner and its authorized refiller shall be jointly responsible for ensuring that LPG cylinders are properly sealed before the LPG cylinders leave the refilling plants: Provided, finally That LPG cylinders with tampered or broken seals shall not be sold or distributed.

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Section 41. Sale of Seals. - All seals shall be registered with the DTI.LPG cylinder seal manufacturers shall sell seals only to the registered LPG brand owner, unless otherwise allowed by both the said registered LPG brand owner and the DTI.

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### CHAPTER IX

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### LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

Section 42. Labelling Requirements for LPG Cylinders.- LPG cylinders shall 1 2 comply with the labeling requirements as provided for under the PNS, this chapter and as may be further prescribed by the BPS. . 3 4 Section 43. LPG Cylinder Collar.- All LPG cylinders, whether imported or 5 6 manufactured locally, shall have, among others, the following information 7 embossed or stamped on the LPG collar, and shall form an integral part of the LPG cylinder collar, without danger of being erased or detached under ordinary handling 8 of the LPG cylinder: (a) The manufacturer's registered trade name or brand name, trademark and 10 11 business name; (b) For imported brand new LPG cylinders, the name and address of the 12 13 importer in the Philippines; (c) Product Standard (PS) or Import Commodity Clearance Certification (ICC) 14 15 marks, as applicable; (d) Specific standard used; 16 (e) Date of testing or requalification; 17 Thickness plate; 18 LPG cylinder water capacity; 19 20 (h) Tare Weight; Design and test pressure; and 21 22 Serial number. 23 LPG Cylinder Body.- All LPG cylinders, whether manufactured Section 44. locally or imported, shall bear the following information on the shoulder of the LPG 25 cylinder: 26 (a) The registered brand name, trade name or trademark of the LPG product; 27 (b) Tare weight; and 28 (c) Net weight. 29 30 LPG Cylinder Shoulder. - The brand name, trade name or 31 trademark of the LPG product shall be embossed on the shoulder of the LPG 32 cylinder and shall form an integral part of the body of the LPG cylinder, without 33 danger of being erased or detached under ordinary handling of the LPG cylinder. In 34 the case of generic LPG cylinders in circulation at the time of the effectivity of this 35 Act, the brand name, trade name or trademark shall instead be stamped on their 36

shoulders; Provided, That within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the

actual and/or presumptive owner of the generic LPG cylinders shall report to the

DTI and the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee the number and

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conditions of the generic LPG cylinders under his ownership and possession, which may then be accordingly subjected to requalification by installation of the requisite permanent markings.

**Section 46.** *LPG Cylinder Color.* - All LPG cylinders shall be painted with color registered with the DTI, which distinguishes the brand owner of the LPG it contains: *Provided, That,* when two or more brand owners are using the same color for considerable length of time, the brand name, trade name or trademark must be conspicuously embossed or engraved and/or permanently stamped thereon to specifically distinguish the LPG cylinder from the other brands.

### **CHAPTER X**

### **DELIVERY VEHICLES, DRIVERS AND ATTENDANTS**

Section 47. Delivery Vehicles, Drivers and Attendants.- All trucks and other vehicles used for transporting and delivering LPG cylinders shall be open and the same shall be registered with the DTI, in accordance with the guidelines to be promulgated by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee. All haulers shall display on their delivery trucks or vehicles a prominent LPG Industry Participant signage. Failure to register the delivery vehicle shall give rise to a presumption that the vehicle is not duly authorized to transport LPG.

**Section 48.** *Prohibition to Transport.* - Vehicles not duly registered and without the appropriate LPG Industry Participant signage shall be prohibited from effecting any transport of LPG and cylinders. Upon issuance of a valid search and seizure by a court of competent jurisdiction, any unregistered vehicle may be immediately seized or impounded by the DTI. Guidelines for the accreditation of drivers and attendants for LPG delivery vehicles shall be prescribed by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee.

# CHAPTER XI

# LPG CYLINDER EXCHANGE, SWAPPING AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM

**Section 49.** *Primary Objectives of the Program.*– Any program for the exchange, swapping and rehabilitation of LPG cylinders shall be founded on the primordial purpose of eliminating from the market the existence and circulation of defective, or potentially injurious, dangerous or unsafe LPG cylinders, generic or otherwise.

Section 50. LPG Cylinder Exchange, Swapping and Rehabilitation.—Immediately upon the effectivity of this Act, the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee, in consultation with the LPG refiners, importers, bulk suppliers, refillers, dealers and retail outlets, hereinafter referred to as the "Program Participants", and other stakeholders, shall formulate and establish an LPG Cylinder

- Exchange, Swapping and Rehabilitation Program, herein referred to as the "Program", governed by the following principles and standards:
- (a) The safety of the cylinder for the benefit of the consumer shall be the priority concern. Any procedure in the implementation of the program which may significantly increase the retail costs of an LPG cylinder, shall be subject to consultations with consumer groups and Program Participants by the DOE;
- (b) No procedure in the cylinder exchange, swapping and rehabilitation system shall be permitted if it results, directly or indirectly, to unfair trade practices that unduly benefit one industry participant over another. No combinations in restraint of trade or unfair competition shall be allowed.
  - (c) The Program shall take into consideration the following factors:
    - (1) The prevailing economic conditions of the LPG industry, including but not limited to, the supply of LPG including the levels of import and domestic production of LPG adjusted for applicable foreign exchange rates, the demand for LPG including the levels of household and bulk use, as well as the prevailing prices of LPG, among others;
    - (2) The number of LPG cylinders and ancillary equipment classified into its usability and cost effectiveness;
    - (3) The development in LPG safety technology and the energy sector in general;
    - (4) The statistics and other information on the level of injuries from LPG related incidents as well as safety compliance by each and all industry participants; and
    - (5) Such other factors that may affect the viability of the LPG industry particularly on its safety and affordability.

**Section 51.** *Enforcement of the Program.* - The DTI, upon the advisory and policy guidelines of the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee, shall be in-charge of the implementation of the Program upon due consultations with the Program Participants, consumer groups and other stakeholders.

Section 52. Viability of Voluntary Alliance System. - In the process of the formulation and establishment of the Program, the DTI shall continue to encourage certain practices in the industry which serve the public interest and are intended to achieve efficiency and cost reduction, ensure continuous supply of LPG products, and enhance safety of LPG cylinders and protection to the consuming public. The DTI shall further endeavor and encourage the Program Participants to organize themselves into a voluntary Alliance System for the implementation of the Program: Provided, That all measures shall be properly taken to promote fair trade and prevent cartelization, monopolies, combinations in restraint of trade, and any unfair competition in the LPG industry as defined in Article 186 of the Revised Penal Code, and Articles 168 and 169 of Republic Act No. 8293, otherwise known as the "Intellectual Property Code".

Section 53. Feasibility of Contracts of Affiliation. - Taking into account the voluntary and contractual nature of any Alliance System, the Program Participants shall be encouraged by the DTI to enter into Contracts of Affiliation which shall be exclusive in character whenever legally possible. Thereafter, the Program Participants shall submit to the DTI and the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee for due approval the particulars of affiliation and/or proposals for the formation of voluntary alliances. Upon the lapse of twelve (12) months from the approval or issuance by the DTI of the requisite certification that the particulars of affiliation and/or proposals for the formation of voluntary alliances are in accordance with law, or on a shorter period of time upon a certification by the DTI of satisfactory results of such voluntary alliance and/or exclusive affiliation, the DTI and the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee shall issue appropriate rules setting out the mechanisms for the Alliance System and/or Exclusive Contracts of Affiliation and gradually providing for the mandatory inclusion of all Program Participants into the Program, including the appropriate sanctions for violation thereof: Provided, That, at the retail level, the DTI, after due consideration, may allow the affiliation to be non-exclusive. Deliberate refusal to participate in the Program shall then be dealt with administratively.

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**Section 54.** Local Exchange and Swapping Centers. - In the guidelines for the implementation of the Program, the DTI and the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee shall provide for the establishment of regional or provincial centers for exchange and swapping of LPG cylinders.

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### **CHAPTER XII**

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# **QUALITY STANDARDS**

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**Section 55.** *Promulgation of Quality Standards.*- The LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee shall formulate the specific guidelines for mandatory compliance with the established quality standards and enforce the appropriate sanctions for violations thereof. The quality standards shall provide for, but not be limited to the following:

- (a) Primary storage facilities;
- (b) LPG Cylinder-Filling Plants and Facilities;
- (c) Bulk-Loading, Unloading and Transportation of LPG;
- 37 (d) Dealers and Retail Outlets; and
  - (e) Auto-LPG Stations.

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Section 56. Mandatory Compliance with Quality Standards. - In order to promote the use of environmentally safe and worker-benign technologies and processes and reduce safety risks and operational hazards, LPG industry participants are hereby required to comply with the operational standards established for the LPG industry consistent with the PNS formulated by the BPS and such additional regulations promulgated by the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee: *Provided, That* nothing in this Act shall allow licensees for

refilling plants, dealers and retailers to sell ancillary equipment not authorized by the LPG brand owner: *Provided, further, That* the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee shall in formulating the quality standards in this Act, when applicable, adopt the Philippine LPG Association Safety Code and the applicable international safety standards for the LPG industry including, but not limited to, Pamphlet 58 of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 58), otherwise known as the "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code."

### CHAPTER XIII

# PROHIBITED ACTS, FINES AND PENALTIES

- **Section 57.** *Serious Violations.* An imprisonment of at least six (6) months but not more than two (2) years, or the prescribed fine, or both at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed on any person, firm, partnership or corporation found guilty of committing any of the serious violations:
- (a) *Obstruction of Inspection.*-Any LPG industry participant who refuses, prevents or obstructs the inspection of its premises and records as provided under Chapter III of this Act: *Provided, That* each instance of violation shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php300,000.00) for an individual and Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php500,000.00) for a corporation.
- **(b)** *Illegal Storage.* Any refiner, importer, refiller, hauler, dealer, retail outlet or bulk consumer who stores LPG in bulk without obtaining a Safety Compliance Certificate or Certificate of Non-Coverage as applicable which is required under Chapter III of this Act: *Provided, That* each instance of violation shall be penalized with an alternative fine of not less than Twenty Thousand Pesos (Php20,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php100,000.00): *Provided, further That* the second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment as provided herein;
- (c) Failure to Comply with Product Standards.- Any concerned LPG industry participant who, by act or omission, fails to comply with the mandatory requirements on safety designs for refilling plants, equipment, depots, centralized LPG distribution systems and similar facilities: Provided, That each instance of violation shall be penalized with an alternative fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (Php 50,000.00) but not more than One Million pesos (Php 100,000,000.00): Provided, further That nothing in this Act shall preclude the court from ordering the closure of the facility until such time that the mandatory requirements have been met;
- (d) Lack of PNS Certificate. Failure to secure required PNS Certificate for LPG cylinders: Provided, That for each non-compliant LPG cylinder used and distributed to consumers, such act shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Five thousand pesos (Php 5,000.00) for an individual or Ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) for a corporation: Provided, further That the second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment as provided herein: Provided, finally, That this section shall not apply unless the LPG cylinder is in the possession of an illegal refiller or trader.
- **(e)** Adulteration.- A refiner, importer, refiller, piped gas provider, dealer, or retail outlet who mixes LPG with another finished or unfinished petroleum product or stock or with any non-petroleum substance or material that will result in product

quality change or in the failure of the LPG to meet the required product specifications of the DTI: *Provided That*, for each LPG cylinder containing adulterated LPG, such act shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) for an individual and Twenty thousand pesos (Php 20,000.00) for a corporation;

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- (f) Underfilling.—Sale, transfer, delivery or filling by refillers of LPG contained in LPG cylinders in a quantity less than the LPG cylinder content required by the DTI at the filling plant: Provided That, for each underfilled LPG cylinder, such act shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Five thousand pesos (Php 5,000.00) for an individual and Ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) for a corporation: Provided, further That second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment: Provided, finally, That when the net quantity of LPG in cylinders sold, transferred, or delivered by dealers or retail outlets is less than three tenths of one kilogram (0.30 Kg) or the DTI-required LPG cylinder content quantity, the dealers or retail outlets shall be penalized with the same fines imposable upon the refillers.
- (g) *Illegal Refilling*. -The following acts constitute illegal refilling: Provided *That*, for each illegally-filled or refilled by LPG cylinder, such acts shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) for an individual and Twenty thousand pesos (Php 20,000.00) for a corporation: *Provided, further That*, second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment:
  - (1) Refilling of LPG cylinder by a person or entity other than the rightful owner thereof, unless an expressed permission is granted by the owner for such refilling as evidenced by a written contract or similar instrument;
  - (2) Refilling of LPG cylinder with a brand, trademark, trade name, or registered business name other than that of the brand owner indicated on the LPG cylinder tank, otherwise called "pirate filling" or "cross-filling";
  - (3) Refilling of LPG cylinder without the embossed markings or other indication of the brand or trade name thereof, such as the stamped markings respecting generic LPG cylinders, or bearing defaced, tampered or illegible markings contrary to the mandatory labelling and stamping requirements under this Act;
  - (4) Refilling of LPG which is due for repair, re-qualification or scrappage as provided in this Act, or its subject to the recall or prohibition order of the DOE;
  - (5) Filling of LPG cylinder directly from LPG tank trucks without the use of approved filling machines;
  - (6) Refilling LPG from one LPG cylinder to another without using the prescribed equipment;
  - (7) Backyard refilling of LPG cylinder other than in properly designed LPG refilling plants;
  - (8) Filling LPG cylinder with products or substances other than LPG in an effort to achieve the correct net weight;
  - (9) Refilling of LPG cylinders for household or commercial use by Auto-LPG Dispensing Stations;

- (10) Any other refilling of LPG cylinders in violation of the mandatory requirements or prescribed standards under this Act; and
  - (11) Unauthorized loading of bulk LPG tanks in industrial accounts.

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- (h) *Hoarding.* Any concerned LPG industry participant who, before a price increase or in times of tight supply, unduly accumulates LPG products beyond his normal inventory levels and unreasonably limits or refuses to dispose of, sell, or distribute LPG products to general public, even if the buyer or consumer has the ability to pay in cash for the LPG products: *Provided, That* each instance of hoarding shall be penalized with an alternative fine of at least One Hundred thousand pesos (Php 100,000.00) but not more than One million pesos (Php 1,000,000.00). For purposes of this Act, it shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of hoarding when the following condition ns concur:
  - (1) Said participant has stocks of LPG products fifty percent (50%) higher than his usual inventory, and;
  - (2) Unreasonably limits, refuses, or fails to sell the same general public at the time of discovery of the stocks. The determination of said participant's usual inventory shall be reckoned from the third (3<sup>rd</sup>) month immediately preceding the discovery of the stocks in case said participant has been engaged in the business for at least three (3) months; otherwise, it shall be reckoned from time he started his business.
- (i) *Unauthorized Trading of LPG Cylinders.* Any concerned LPG industry participant who without the consent of the LPG cylinder owner, stores empty LPG cylinders in quantities in excess of those allowed by the DTI, through LPG cylinder swapping and other similar industry practices and exchanges, barters, sells, distributes or otherwise transfers ownership and/or possession thereof to a person or entity other than the LPG cylinder owner and without the authority of the LPG cylinder owner: *Provided That*, for each illegally-stored or sold empty LPG cylinder, such unauthorized trading shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Three thousand pesos (Php3,000.00) for an individual and Six thousand pesos (Php6,000.00) for a corporation: *Provided, further That*, second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment;
- (j) Tampering of LPG Cylinders and Similar Acts. Unless a generic LPG cylinder has been sold to, and repainted or re-labeled and requalified by, a subsequent brand owner which has been in circulation before the effectivity of this Act, any tampering, alteration, or modification of LPG cylinder through any means such as but not limited to, changing the cylinder valve, serial number, repainting, and re-labeling, by any person other than the cylinder owner: *Provided, That* each tampering of LPG cylinder shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Five Thousand Pesos (Php5,000.00) for an individual and Ten Thousand Pesos (Php10,000.00) for a corporation: *Provided, further That* second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment;
- (k) *Illegal Possession of LPG Cylinder Seal.* Any person found in possession of LPG cylinder seals, including the seals already used in the LPG cylinders without authority from the LPG cylinder or its authorized refiller: *Provided, That* for each LPG seal found in its possession, such act shall be penalized with an alternative fine of Five thousand pesos (Php5,000.00) for an individual and Ten thousand pesos (Php10,000.00) for a corporation: *Provided, further That* second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment.

(l) Importation of Used or Second-Hand LPG Cylinders.- Any person who imports used or second-hand LPG cylinders or containers, without securing authority to import from the DTI: Provided, That such unauthorized importation shall be penalized with an alternative fine of One hundred thousand pesos (Php100,000.00) or Three thousand pesos (Php3,000.00) per LPG cylinder or container whichever is higher;

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- (m) Sale or Distribution to Non-Complying Persons or Entities.- Any LPG cylinder manufacturer, refiner, importer, refiller, dealer or retail outlet who knowingly sells or distributes LPG products, LPG cylinders or LPG seals to persons or entities committing any of the prohibited acts provided in this Act and in such other issuances or orders to be issued by the DOE or the DTI as the case may be: Provided, That such unlawful sale or distribution shall be penalized with an alternative fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (Php100,000.00) but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (Php500,000.00);
- (n) *Pilferage of LPG.-* Any person who pilfers LPG: *Provided, That* pilferage of LPG shall be penalized with an alternative fine of One million pesos (Php1,000,000.00) for an individual and Two million pesos (Php2,000,000.00) for a corporation or imprisonment: *Provided, further That* second and subsequent violations shall be penalized with both fine and imprisonment;
- (o) Sale or distribution of LPG-filled Cylinders Without Seals.- Any person, brand owner, and its authorized refiller, dealer, or retail outlet who sells or distributes LPG-filled cylinders without seal, with tampered or broken seals, or with seal not belonging to the brand owner: *Provided, That* for each LPG cylinder, such act shall be penalized with an alternative fine of not less than One thousand pesos (Php1,000.00) for an individual and Two thousand pesos (Php2,000.00) for a corporation or partnership.

**Section 58.** Other Serious Violations. - A fine of at least One Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php100,000.00) but not more than One Million Pesos (Php1,000,000.00) and imprisonment of at least six (6) years and one (1) day to twelve (12) years shall be imposed on any person, firm, partnership or corporation found guilty of committing any of the following prohibited acts:

- (a) Manufacture, sale or distribution of LPG cylinders to the local market without the necessary PS marks and other markings as required by PNS and its future amendments, or the detailed standard governing LPG cylinder manufacture, requalification and repair;
- (b) Sale and distribution of LPG cylinders considered substandard as defined by the PNS;
- (c) Manufacture or sale of LPG cylinders carrying a brand name and logo mark or distinction without the express approval of the registered brand owner;
- 41 (d) Manufacture or Sale of LPG cylinders using substandard or non-industrial 42 steel plates;
  - (c) Wrong or misleading information stamped on the LPG cylinder such as the tare weight; and

(l) Knowingly selling illegally-filled or refilled LPG cylinders by marketers, dealers or retail outlets;

3 .

**Section 59.** Less Serious Violations.— All other violations of this Act shall be considered as less serious violations for purposes of the application of the Three-Strike Penalty pursuant to Section 72 of this Act.

**Section 60.** Engaging in Business Without Safety Compliance Certificate. Any LPG industry participant who engages in business without securing a Safety Compliance Certificate from the DTI as required under Chapter III of this Act shall be penalized with a fine of Five thousand pesos (5,000.00) for an individual and Ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) for a corporation, for each day of operation without a License to Operate.

**Section 61.** Engaging in Business without Accreditation. – Any person who engages in the business of manufacturing LPG cylinder seals or requalifying, repairing or scrapping LPG cylinders without first securing a certificate of accreditation from the DTI as provided under this Act, shall be penalized with a fine of Three thousand pesos (Php3,000.00) for an individual and Five Thousand pesos (Php5,000.00) for a corporation, for each day of operation without a certificate of accreditation.

**Section 62.** Failure to Post License to Operate.- Any LPG industry participant concerned who fails or refuses topost its Safety Compliance Certificate as required under Chapter III of this Act and as required by the DTI, shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding Five thousand pesos (Php5,000.00) for each instance of violation.

Section 63. Failure to Submit Reportorial Requirements.-Any LPG industry participant concerned who fails to submit periodic reports as may be required by the DTI or DOE, within a reasonable period and in the manner prescribed, shall be penalized with a fine of Ten thousand pesos (Php10,000.00) for an individual and Twenty thousand pesos (Php20,000.00) for partnership or corporation for each instance plus a surcharge not exceeding One thousand pesos (Php 1,000.00) for an individual and Five thousand pesos (Php 5,000.00) for a partnership or corporation for each day of delay of submission.

Section 64. Failure to Comply with Weighing Device Requirements.- Any refiner, importer, refiller, dealer or retail outlet who fails to comply with the requirements pertaining to weighing devices under Chapter VII of this Act, shall be penalized with a fine of Ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) for an individual or Twenty thousand pesos (Php 20,000.00) for a corporation.

**Section 65.** Overloading. Any hauler who loads and transports, or permits the loading and transportation of LPG cylinders quantities greater than the rated capacity of the vehicle or in such a manner that endangers the life and safety of its passengers or the public, shall be penalized with a fine of Twenty thousand pesos (Php 20,000.00) for an individual and Fifty thousand pesos (Php 50,000.00) for a corporation: *Provided, That* the penalties provided herein shall be without prejudice to its liability under other laws for any damage or injury to person or property.

Section 66. Refusal to Refund the Deposit.- Any authorized dealer or retail outlet that refuses, either deliberately or without any justifiable ground, to refund the deposit on the LPG cylinder to any consumer shall be administratively charged and upon proper proof, shall be imposed a fine of One Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (Php1,500.00) for each LPG cylinder and a warning that its Safety Compliance Certificate shall be suspended or revoked: Provided, That second and subsequent violations thereof shall be imposed a fine of Three Thousand Pesos (Php3,000.00) per LPG cylinder and the suspension and revocation of its Safety Compliance Certificate.

Section 67. Non-participant in the LPG Cylinder Exchange, Swapping and Rehabilitation Program.- Any LPG refiner, importer, bulk supplier, refiller, dealer or retail outlet that deliberately refuses to participate in the LPG Cylinder Exchange, Swapping and Rehabilitation Program under Chapter XI of this Act shall be charged administratively and the suspension or revocation, after due notice and hearing, of its Safety Compliance Certificate.

**Section 68.** *Maximum Imposable Fine.*– The principal or alternative penalty of fine that may be imposed for any violations of this Act shall not exceed the maximum of One Million Pesos (Php1,000,000.00) for an individual and Two Million and Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php2,500,000.00) for a corporation.

Section 69. Suspension or Revocation of Local Business License or Mayor's Permit.- The penalties provided herein shall be without prejudice to the suspension or revocation of the local business license or Mayor's permit issued by the appropriate LGU to the LPG industry participant concerned as provided in Chapter III of this Act.

**Section 70.** *Imposition of Administrative Penalty.*- The DTI may, in lieu of the institution of a criminal action in the proper court, impose an administrative penalty ranging from Twenty thousand pesos (Php 20,000.00) to Five hundred thousand pesos (Php500,000.00) for each offense in this Chapter and such other violations of this Act.

Section 71. "Strike Three" Penalty.- Any person convicted with finality of serious violations of the provisions of this Act for three (3) instances shall be

1 2 3	perpetually disqualified from engaging in any activity in the LPG industry: <i>Provided That</i> , two (2) instances of less serious violations shall be considered as an instance of serious violation of this Act.
4	Section 72. Publication of Persons Convicted of Violations of this Act
5	Upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, the DTI may, on a quarterly basis,
6	publish in a newspaper of general circulation the names of LPG industry
7	participants convicted with finality of serious and less serious violations of this Act.
8	
9	Section 73. Violations by Juridical Entities If the violation is committed by
0	a corporation, partnership, association, or other juridical entity, the penalty of
1	imprisonment shall be imposed on the responsible directors or officers thereof. If the
2	offender is an alien, he shall be deported immediately without further proceedings,
3	after service of sentence.
14	
15	CHAPTER XIV
16	EDITO ATTION AND DECKAROU
17 18	EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
19	Section 74. Usage Requirements for Customers and End-users The DOE
20	and DTI shall jointly undertake educational and information dissemination activities
21	to enhance customer awareness among LPG consumers and end-users. In addition
22	to such educational program, the DOE and DTI, after consultation with the LPG
23	Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee, may prescribe rules and regulations
24	in relation to the following:
25	(a) For industrial or large end-users, installation of sign at storage facilities;
26	(b) Use of only branded, legally filled and certified LPG cylinders; and
27	(c) Installation of LPG appliances and devices approved by the DTI: Provided
28	That such appliances and devices shall be installed only by qualified servicemen as
29	provided in this Act.
30	
31	Section 75. Public Information Campaign The DTI shall, in coordination
32	with the Philippine Information Agency, the DILG and such other appropriate
33	government agencies, develop and implement and effective strategy for the
34	dissemination of information to the public about LPG cylinder quality and safety.
35	
36	<b>Section 76.</b> <i>Development Research.</i> - The DOE shall in coordination with the
37	DOST and DTI, conduct study and research for the purpose of developing more
38	efficient methods of providing safe, clean and hazard-free LPG consumers.
39	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
40	CHAPTER XV
41 42	EINIAI DDOMECONIC
42 ·	FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 77. Implementing Rules and Regulations.- Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the LPG Industry Monitoring and Inspection Committee, in consultation with the LPG industry participants and consumer groups, be the lead agency with the responsibility to formulate, issue and promulgate the necessary implementing rules and regulations within One Hundred Eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act. The Implementing Rules and Regulations may only be published to attain effectivity upon requisite approval by the Secretary of DTI and the President of the Philippines.

Section 78. Transition Phase. - In order to provide a smooth implementation of the monitoring and supervisory mechanisms provided herein, the LPG industry participants shall be given a grace period of one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Act, within which to comply with the provisions hereof, except the requalification, embossing and/or production of new LPG cylinders with embossed or permanently marked brand name; Provided, That during the transition period, the LPG industry participants shall continue to be bound and made liable under the provisions of existing laws, rules and regulations not otherwise repealed by this Act. LPG industry participants already legally engaged in business upon the effectivity of this Act and who are required to secure a Safety Compliance Certificate prior to the renewal of their business licenses or permits as provided in Chapter IIIof this Act shall not be required to obtain a Safety Compliance Certificate for the duration of the grace period: Provided further, That all generic LPG cylinders in circulation at the time of the effectivity of this Act shall be excluded from the application thereof, except those LPG cylinders duly determined to be unfit for further use which shall accordingly be subjected to requalification or scrappage.

Section 79. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee. There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor the implementation of this Act. The committee shall be composed of five (5) representatives to be appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of representatives, respectively. The oversight committee shall be jointly chaired by the chairpersons of Senate Committees on Trade Industry and Energy: Provided, That the Minority of both the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be equitably represented therein. The mandate given to the Joint Congressional Oversight Committee under this Act shall be without prejudice to the performance of the duties and functions by the respective existing oversight committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Section 80. Legal Assistance to Public Officials.- Public officials and other authorized persons acting under the directions of the Secretaries of DOE, the DTI, the DILG and other concerned government agencies shall be provided with free legal assistance, liability insurance and other forms of protection and indemnification for all costs and expenses reasonably incurred by such persons, in connection with any civil and/or criminal action suit or proceeding to which they may be or have been made a party by reason of the regular performance of their official functions or duties, unless they are finally adjudged in such action or proceeding to be liable for gross negligence or misconduct or grave abuse of discretion.

1	<b>Section 81.</b> Separability Clause If for any reason, any chapter, section or
2	provision for this Act shall be declared unconstitutional, illegal or invalid, such parts
3	not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.
4	
5	Section 82. Repealing Clause- All laws, decrees, executive orders,
6	proclamations and administrative regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent herewith
7	are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
8	
9	Section 83. Effectivity This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days
10	following its publication in the Official Gazette or at least two (2) newspapers of
11	general circulation.
11	general circulation
12	
13	Approved.
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