INTEGRATED LPG DISTRIBUTORS OF THE PHILIPPINES, INC.

DEALER OUTLET OPERATION

July 24, 2026

A. SAFETY PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE FOR CYLINDER HANDLING/BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

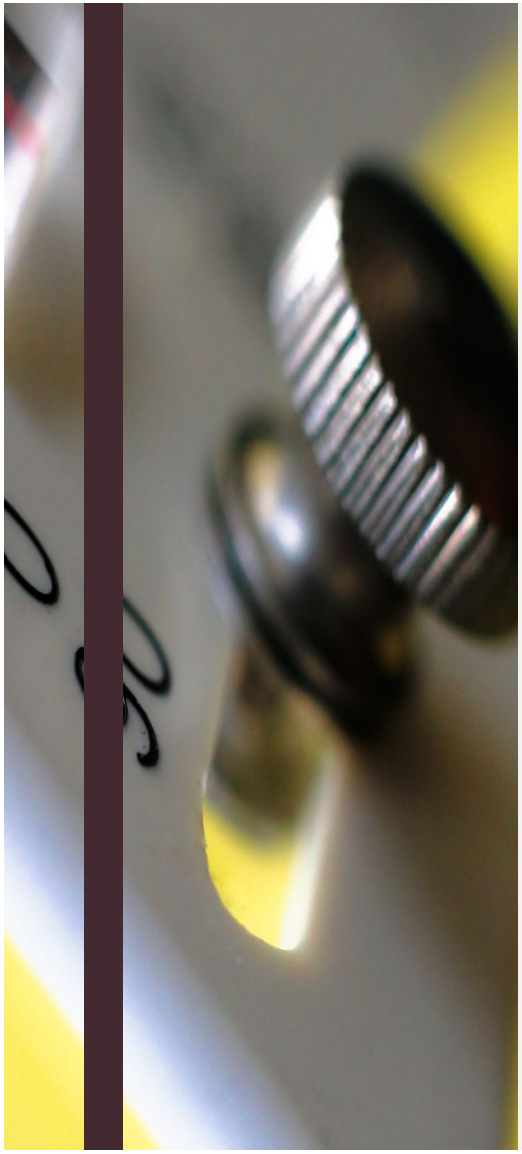
B. MOTOR VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS

C. SAFETY PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE FOR SAFE TRANSPORT

D. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

SAFETY

- WHAT IS SAFETY?
  - *Safety is the state of being "safe", the condition of being protected against physical, social, spiritual, financial, political, occupational, psychological, or other types of harm, including the consequences of failure, damage, error, accidents, or any other undesirable events.*




DO YOU KNOW
WHO IS
RESPONSIBLE
FOR YOUR
SAFETY ?
OPEN AND SEE

SAFETY

SAFETY POLICY

1. *It is the company's policy to provide and maintain a safe and healthful working environment, and to protect its employees, property, customers, contractors, and the community from accidents.*

2. We are committed to complying with all government-mandated safety regulations and to continuously conducting safety awareness programs.

3. We shall achieve this through the effective leadership and support of top management, and through the sustained commitment of every employee.

SAFETY

- SAFETY PRINCIPLES
  1. *All injuries can be prevented.*
  2. *All levels of management are responsible for preventing injuries and illnesses.*
  3. *Each employee must accept that he or she has a responsibility for working safely.*
  4. *All employees must be trained to do their job safely.*
  5. *All deficiencies must be corrected immediately.*
  6. *It is good business to prevent injuries and illnesses.*

SAFETY

- HOW TO CONTROL HAZARDS
  1. *Engineering Control*
  2. *Administrative Control*
  3. *Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)*

SAFETY

- **LPG RECOGNIZED HAZARDS**

1. *LPG can cause Asphyxiation.*
2. *LPG can cause cold burns when your skin is directly exposed.*
3. *LPG can cause a fire or explosion if LPG escapes from a container and is ignited.*
4. *If an LPG container is involved in a fire, it will overheat and may rupture violently.*

Pieces of the container may be projected over considerable distances. BLEVE.

SAFETY

HOT WORK PERMIT

All temporary operations, outside of a designated fire safe area, involving open flames or producing heat and/or sparks require a Hot Work Permit. This includes, but is not limited to, brazing, cutting, grinding, soldering, thawing, and welding.

PART A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERMIT AUTHORIZED INDIVIDUAL (PAI)

A. Specify the precautions to take (or do not proceed with the work).
B. Fill out and keep Part A during the hot work process.
C. Issue Part B to the person doing the job.
D. Final signoff is on Part B.

DATE | JOB NO.

LOCATION/BUILDING & FLOOR (Be Specific)

DESCRIPTION OF WORK BEING PERFORMED

NAME OF PERSON DOING HOT WORK

The above location has been examined, the precautions checked on the Hot Work Checklist have been taken to prevent fire, and permission is authorized for this work.

SIGNED: (Permit Authorized Individual (PAI))

SIGNED: (Person doing hot work)

SIGNED: (Fire Watch)

TIME STARTED: Date: _____ Time: _____ AM/PM

PERMIT EXPIRES: Date: _____ Time: _____ AM/PM

FILL OUT EMERGENCY INFORMATION ON BACK OF PT 2.

HOT WORK CHECKLIST

- ☐ Sprinklers and fire hoses in service/operable.
- ☐ Hot Work equipment in good condition (e.g., power source, welding leads, torches, etc.)
- ☐ Multi-purpose fire extinguisher and/or water pump can.

REQUIREMENTS WITHIN 35 FEET OF WORK

- ☐ Dust, lint, debris, flammable liquids and oily deposits removed.
- ☐ Explosive atmosphere in area eliminated.
- ☐ Combustible floors (e.g., wood, tile, carpeting) wet down, covered with damp sand or fire blankets.
- ☐ Flammable and combustible material removed where possible. Otherwise protected with fire blankets, guards, or metal shields.
- ☐ All wall and floor openings covered.
- ☐ Walkways protected beneath hot work.
- ☐ Protect or shut down ducts and conveyors that might carry sparks to distant combustibles.

WORK ON WALLS OR CEILINGS

- ☐ Combustibles moved away from other side of wall.

WORK IN CONFINED SPACES

- ☐ Confined space cleaned of all combustibles (oxygen, gases, oil, flammable vapors).
- ☐ Containers purged of flammable liquids/vapors.
- ☐ Company confined space guidelines followed.

FIRE WATCH/HOT WORK AREA MONITORING

- ☐ Fire watch will be provided during and after work, including any coffee or lunch breaks:
  ☐ 30 minutes ☐ 60 minutes ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Fire watch is supplied with an extinguisher and/or water pump can, also making use of other extinguishers located throughout work area.
- ☐ Fire watch is trained in use of this equipment and familiar with location of sounding alarm.
- ☐ Fire watch is required for opposite side of walls, above, and below floors and ceilings.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

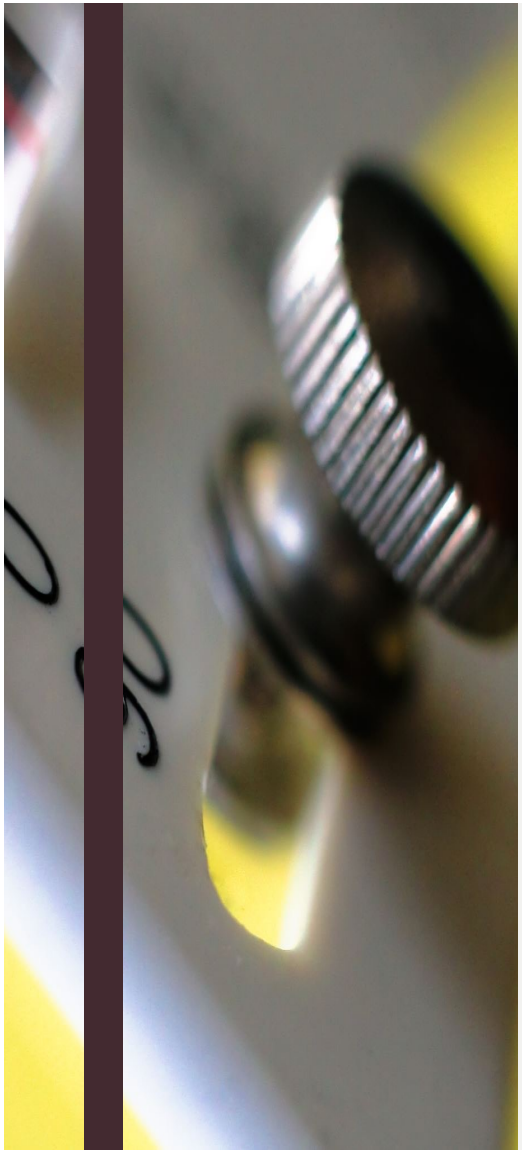
- ☐ _____

952 (Rev. 07/18)

- WORK PERMIT SYSTEM
  - *Is a Technical Measure Document is required to control work such as maintenance activities or any non-routine tasks in hazardous industries, in order to prevent major accidents.*
  - *It involves risk assessment and careful planning to carry out the activity in a way that reduces the associated risks.*
  - *It is a formal management system used to control high-risk activities. This system enables a risk assessment to be conducted and specifies the control measures that will be implemented to minimize the risk.*

SAFETY

- SAFETY TIPS
  1. *LPG is odorized so that users can detect leaks.*
  2. *If you detect the presence of LPG, don't strike a match an open flame to test for leaks. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.*
  3. *Close all valves, switches of burners and storage tanks when not in use.*
  4. *When storing LPG cylinders make sure that the storage area is well ventilated.*
  5. *Make sure that the LPG storage area is free and away from any sources of ignition. (absolutely no cooking within the sales center)*
  6. *Always handle the LPG cylinder in an upright position.*



SAFETY

- SAFETY TIPS
  7. *When lighting a non-automatic gas stove or oven, first strike a match and hold the burning match about one- half inch from the burner and then turn on the gas stove or oven.*
  8. *Never ignore the smell of a leaking LPG, use soap and water solution in detecting leaks.*
  9. *Conduct regular soap test on all LPG cylinders stocks. (for DSC)*
  10. *Only trained and qualified LPG technician & personnel are allowed to conduct repairs on LPG*

- A. SAFETY PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE FOR CYLINDER HANDLING

STACKING AND LIMITS

1. Cylinders should not be stacked horizontally unless approved for horizontal storage.
2. Do not stack more than two tiers high unless secured with racks or pallets.
3. Follow safety distance requirement, weight and quantity limits specified by Philippine National Standards on Dealer's Showroom, Warehouse and Safety Practice (PNS/DOE FS 4:2023), LPG Refilling Plant General Requirement (PNS/DOE FS 2:2018) and Fire Code of the Philippines (RA 9514)

CYLINDER STACKING

1.) Maximum stacking for 11 kgs cylinder at 3 layer. (for filled or empty);

2.) Maximum stacking for 1kg to 2.7kgs cylinder at 6 layer. (for filled or empty and those cylinders with collar ring design);

3.) Maximum stacking for 22 kg cylinders at 2 layer. (for filled or empty);

4.) Single stacking for 50 kg cylinders (for filled or empty);

5.) Maximum for cylinder cluster is 10 rows by 10 rows for 11kg to 50kg cylinders; and

6.) Maximum aggregate quantity of LPG stored inside a building is 5,000kgs.

CYLINDER STORAGE

1.) Filled cylinders to be stored shall comply with PNS:03 entitled "Transportable and refillable steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) - Part 1:Specification", PNS ISO 18172-1:2014 entitled "Refillable Welded Stainless Steel Cylinders - Part 1: Test Pressure 6 MPa and Below", PNS ISO 7866:2014 entitled "Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless aluminum alloy gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing", and PNS ISO 11119:2011 entitled "Gas cylinders of composite construction - Specification and test methods - Pat 3: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders with non-load-sharing metallic or non-metallic liners.";

2.) Cylinders stored in buildings shall not be located near exits, near stairways, or in areas normally used, or intended to be used, for the safe egress of occupants;

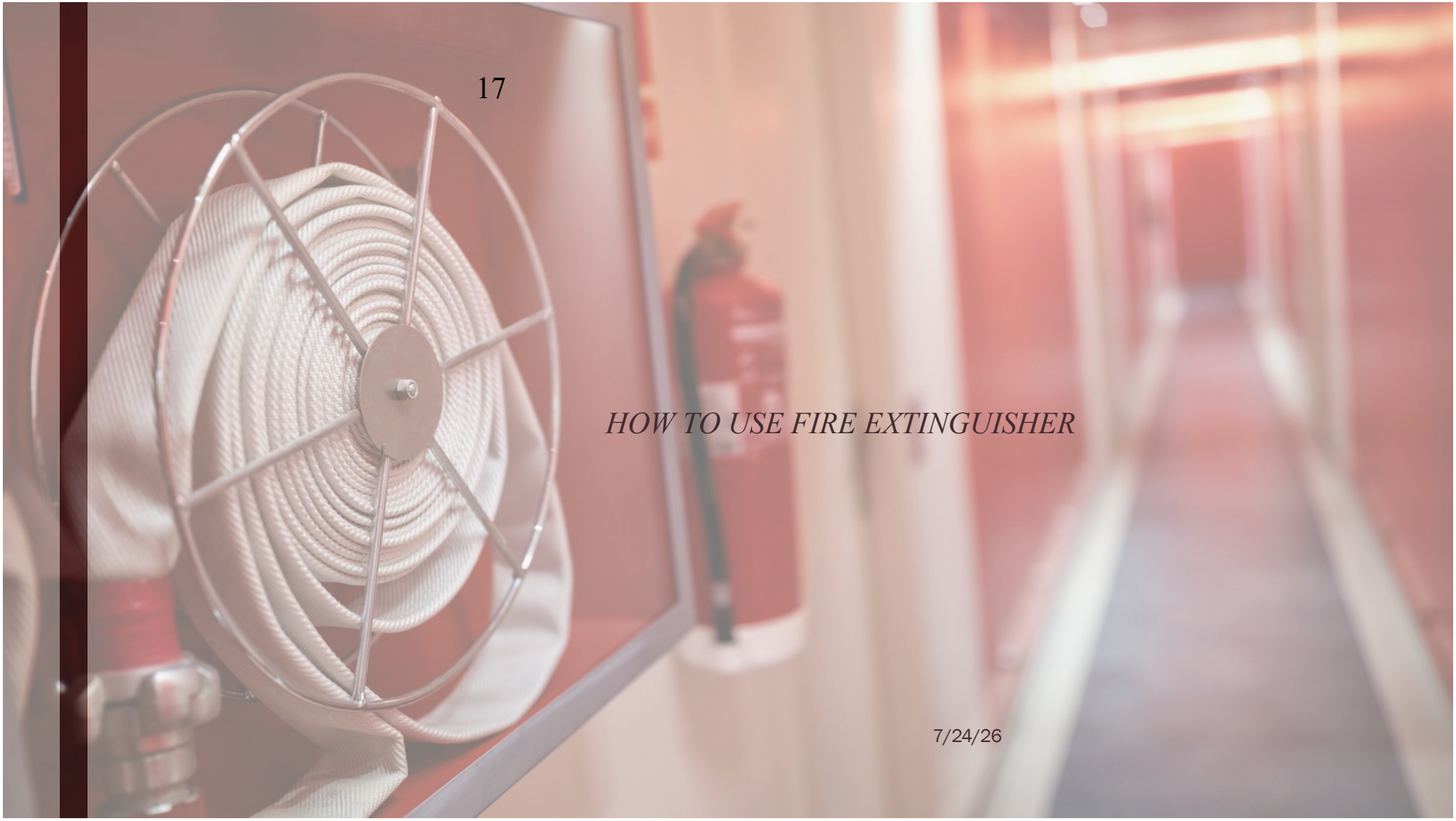
3.) Cylinders in storage shall be located to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rises, physical damage.

CYLINDER STORAGE

4.) Cylinders may be stacked against a fire wall provided the quantity involved is 400 kg or less. For quantities of more than 400 kg, a 1.0 m space should be maintained between the stacked cylinders and fire wall to allow inspection and access to leaking cylinder;

5.) All cylinders store upright with valves in the uppermost position (for filled and empty); and

6.) Valves of both filled and empty cylinders should always be closed while in storage (referring to POL valve type).



HOW TO USE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

7/24/26

Parts of a Fire Extinguisher

Pressure Gauge

Pin

Operating Lever

Hose

Body

Nozzle

Parts of a Fire Extinguisher

P A S S

It is easy to remember how to use a fire extinguisher if you can Remember the Acronym *P A S S,*
which stands for **Pull, Aim, Squeeze and Sweep.**

P A S S

PULL the pin that unlocks the lever. (some models may have another lever-release mechanism.)

P A S S

Aim at the base of the fire.
If you aim at the flames (which is frequently the temptation), the extinguishing agent will fly right through and do no good. You want to hit the fuel.

P A S S

Squeeze the top handle or lever.
Squeeze the handle to discharge the pressurized extinguishing agent in the extinguisher.

P A S S

Sweep from side to side.
Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire. Once the fire is out, keep an eye on the area in case it re-ignites.

PU TSI DA

PUNIT TSINELAS DAGAN

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- ADVANTAGES OF LPG
  1. *Speed*
  2. *Easy Control*
  3. *Economy*
  4. *Heat Efficiency*

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- LPG CONSUMPTION

Quantity	Unit	Fuel	BTU	Eq. LPG Consumption
one	Liter	Kerosene	34,400	0.735
one	Liter	Bunker Oil	38,200	0.816
one	Liter	Diesel Oil	36,000	0.769
one	Kilo	Dry Wood	19,800	0.423
one	Kilo	Charcoal	26,500	0.566
one	Kilo	LPG	46,800	

11kg : 46,800 Btu/hr
50kg: 137,000 btu/hr

Rated gas consumption in BTU/hr of all connected appliances divided by the evaporative capacity

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- **INSTALLATION OF LPG CONTAINERS AND APPLIANCE**
  1. *Site Inspection*

     a. Conducted by Certified LPG Technician/Servicemen
     b. Understand the facility use (residential, commercial, and industrial).
     c. Determine storage needs (size of tank, expected consumption).
     d. Classify the installation area according to hazard class.
     e. Assess exposure risks to buildings, roads, property lines, and ignition sources.

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- **INSTALLATION OF LPG CONTAINERS AND APPLIANCE**
  2. *Layout Planning*
     a. Tank Location Requirements: Tanks and cylinders must be stored outdoors or in a designated, well-ventilated area,(Table 2 or Table 9 of PNS/DOE FS 2:2018)
     b. Piping and Tubing Design
     c. All piping must comply with NFPA 58-approved standards.
     d. Pipe Sizing:
     e. Use pipe sizing tables (based on BTU/hr. load).
     f. Routing
     g. Costing of installation

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- GENERAL PROVISION ON CONTAINER LOCATION
  1. *Cylinders, in general, should be installed either outdoors or in a building / section of a building having good floor and ceiling level ventilation directly to the open.*
  2. *Area/location of containers should be free from other combustible materials.*
  3. *Cylinders should be installed in an upright position with the valves uppermost.*
  4. *Containers/cylinders should rest on a firm, dry, level base.*
  5. *Containers/cylinders installed should not be placed below ground level, and should be located at least one (1) meter from any building opening.*

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- GENERAL PROVISION ON CONTAINER LOCATION
  6. *Containers/cylinders installed should not be near the drains.*
  7. *Locate containers/cylinders where they are readily accessible.*
  8. *Location of containers/cylinders must be free of any forms of ignition.*
  9. *Adequate numbers of fire extinguishers must be in place.*
  10. *Location of containers/cylinders should be in accordance with the provisions of Philippine National Standard on Storage Tank Location and Fire Code of the Philippines (RA 9514).*

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- **LEAK TEST**
  1. *Before a gas line or LPG installation is put into service, it must be carefully tested to be sure that it is free from leak.*
  2. *If the line is to be concealed, the test must be completed first before any part of the system is enclosed.*
  3. *General Provision:*
     a. *Close all valves and make sure that all connections are wrench-tight.*
     b. *Turn on the container valve slightly to permit gas to enter into the gas line.*
     c. *Close container valve. Apply soap and water solution on all joints and connections. Bubbles show up on defective joints. (Note: Never use flame for testing leaks.)*
  4. *Correct defective joints and connections, then repeat the test procedure until no leaks are found on the gas line system.*

BASIC LPG TECHNICIAN TRAINING

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE FOR LPG INSTALLATIONS

1. *Recognize the Emergency - Common emergency situations.*
2. *Raise the Alarm.*
3. *Evacuate the Area.*
4. *Shut Off the Gas Supply (Only if safe to do so.*
5. *In Case of Fire:*
    a. Do not extinguish flame unless the gas source can be shut off — otherwise, LPG could continue to leak and accumulate.
    b. Cool surrounding tanks and piping with water spray to prevent BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion).
    c. Let trained fire personnel handle the situation.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE IN LPG LEAKS IN SALES OUTLET

1. *Ventilate the area, open windows and doors to allow the air to circulate and ventilate the area.*
2. *Isolate the electricity.*
3. *See to it that the area is free and away from any source of ignition.*
4. *Locate the LPG leaks. Apply soap and water solution and conduct leak testing on all cylinder stock inventory.*

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE IN LPG LEAKS IN SALES OUTLET

5. *Isolate and separate the leaking cylinder from the good cylinders (cylinders without leaks).*
6. *Wrap or place a dump/wet cloth on the affected area (area where the leak is found) of the cylinder. (see to it the cloth is always wet or soak with water)*
7. *Call the MAIN office, and report the leaking cylinder.*

B. MOTOR VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS

LPG VEHICLE DESIGN

The following Engineering Design is a consolidated minimum requirement recommended for a vehicle configuration to be used for the transport and distribution of LPG.

LPG Tank Truck and Cargo Truck (see PNS)

- An LPG vehicle truck may be composed of Prime Mover and a Tank Trailer, or a flatbed cargo modified to carry LPG cylinders. The tank trailer consists of tank shell and mounted on a chassis.
- LPG Tank Truck and Cargo Truck Design Specifications (see ***PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STANDARD (PNS) ON VEHICLE TRANSPORT FOR LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) IN BULK AND IN CYLINDERS (PNS/DOE VS 02:2022); DISTRIBUTION OF LPG IN CYLINDERS; AND CODE OF SAFETY PRACTICES***)

Other LPG Vehicle Type

All vehicles used in the distribution of LPG in cylinders such as four wheeled, three wheeled, and two wheeled vehicles are subject to conveyance permit.

- Maximum load limits for the following vehicles are as follows:

2 wheeled —2 x 11 kg cylinders or 4 x 2.7 kg cylinders

3 wheeled and 4 wheeled —2 stacks load of 12 x 11 kg cylinders or its equivalent for smaller sizes of cylinders

- **Four-wheeled Vehicle**

Four wheeled vehicles used for the distribution of LPG in cylinders, particularly from the refilling plant to dealers and customers, shall conform to the specifications of the vehicle and can safely carry LPG cylinders up to its rated maximum load capacity. In all cases, the steel cage should not obstruct the view of the side mirror.

Other LPG Vehicle Type

- **Three-wheeled Vehicle**

- A motorcycle with fixed steel cage side-car that can safely carry a load of LPG cylinders.

Two-wheeled Vehicle

- A motorcycle with fixed steel cage that can safely carry a maximum of two (2) 11kg LPG cylinders. In all cases, the steel cage should not obstruct the view of the side mirror.

- Note: TRANSPORT OF LPG IN CYLINDER - Two and Three-Wheeled (Motorcycle) and Four- Wheeled Transport Vehicle (Truck): For full compliance in this Department Circular is DC 2013-09-0022 entitled "Directing all Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry Participants to Observe Minimum Safety

C. SAFETY PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE FOR SAFE TRANSPORT

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- SCOPE
  - *The transportation of LPG, whether in bulk or cylinders, requires strict adherence to technical, operational, and safety standards. Ensuring that transport vehicles are properly designed, maintained, and operated by trained personnel minimizes the risk of accidents, protects public safety, and safeguards the environment.*

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- BASIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
  1. *The vehicle must be designed and maintained to safely transport petroleum products, complying with applicable regulatory standards and ensuring containment, stability, and hazard prevention during transit.*
  2. *Drivers must receive adequate instruction and training. They should understand the properties and hazards of the petroleum products they are transporting and know the appropriate actions to take in an emergency. Employers must keep documented records of all training.*
  3. *Drivers and vehicle crew members are not permitted to smoke in or near any vehicle that is being loaded, unloaded, or transporting petroleum products.*

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- BASIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
  4. *Use the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for the job.*
  5. *Drivers and crew members must be fully aware of the properties, hazards, and safe handling procedures of the products they are transporting.*

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

BASIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

7. *Conduct routine inspections and maintenance of the vehicles used for transporting petroleum products.*
   a. Conduct a weekly inspection of the pack truck using the vehicle checklist to assess its condition and ensure it is safe for operation (see figure 6).
   b. For LPG tanker trucks, refilling plant personnel must conduct a vehicle checklist inspection both before and after the loading or unloading of LPG products.

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

BASIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

7. *Before the pack trucks or LPG tanker trucks leave the vehicle station, conduct the BLOWBAGETS inspection.*
   - B – Brakes: Check brake system functionality, including service brakes, parking brakes, and emergency brakes.
   - L – Lights: Verify all lights are working properly (headlights, brake lights, indicators, hazard lights).
   - O – Oil: Check engine oil level and look for leaks.
   - W – Water: Check coolant level and radiator condition.

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

BASIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- B – Battery: Inspect battery terminals and cables for corrosion and secure connections.
- A – Air system: Check air compressor, air tanks, and hoses for leaks (especially important for air brakes).
- G – Gears: Ensure gear shifts operate smoothly.
- E – Exhaust: Inspect exhaust system for leaks or damage.
- T – Tires: Check tire condition, tread depth, and inflation pressure.
- S – Steering: Check steering system for looseness or unusual noises.

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- BASIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
  8. *The design and other requirements for LPG transport vehicles are based on and specified by the Philippine National Standards for LPG Transport of Bulk and Cylinders, including Requirements and Safe Practices (PNS/DOE VS 02:2022).*

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- **VEHICLE DESIGN**
  1. *Pack trucks must be specifically designed for LPG transport, in compliance with the structural standards and requirements set forth in PNS/DOE VS 02:2022 and Republic Act No. 9514 (The Fire Code of the Philippines).*
  2. *Vehicles transporting cylinders must have secure racks or compartments to prevent cylinder movement and damage.*

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- VEHICLE DESIGN
  1. *All LPG transport vehicles must be equipped with:*
     - Pressure relief valves (for tank trucks)
     - Emergency shut-off valves (for tank trucks)
     - Proper grounding and bonding systems (for tank trucks)
     - Fire extinguishers readily accessible on the vehicle
     - Warning signs indicating “Flammable Gas” and “No Smoking”
     - LPG Company informational signs

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- DRIVER QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING
  1. *Proper licenses and endorsements to operate hazardous material vehicles.*
  2. *Training on LPG properties, hazards, emergency response, and safe driving practices.*
  3. *Knowledge of vehicle maintenance checks and safe loading/unloading procedures.*
  4. *Regular refresher training and evaluations are required.*
  5. *Defensive Driving Training.*

LPG BULK AND CYLINDER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

- SAFE OPERATING PRACTICES
  1. *Strict adherence to speed limits and route restrictions, avoiding densely populated or sensitive areas when possible.*
  2. *Prohibition of smoking or use of ignition sources near vehicles.*
  3. *Procedures for emergency stops, leak detection, and incident reporting.*
  4. *Ensuring proper securing of cylinders during transport to prevent rolling or impact.*

D. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

Definition:
Job Hazard Analysis is a systematic process of identifying and evaluating hazards associated with specific tasks before they are performed.

Discussion Points:

- **Purpose:** To prevent workplace injuries by proactively identifying risks and determining proper controls.
- **Steps in Conducting JHA:**
    1. *Select the job or task to analyze.*
    2. *Break down the job into basic steps.*
    3. *Identify potential hazards at each step.*
    4. *Determine preventive measures or controls (e.g., substitution, engineering controls, PPE).*
- **Example:** Before operating a gas cylinder filling machine, hazards such as gas leaks, fire, or manual handling risks must be assessed and mitigated.
- **Importance:** Helps in planning work safely, assigning appropriate PPE, and establishing safe work procedures.

Toolbox Meetings

Definition:

Toolbox meetings are short, informal safety talks conducted at the job site, typically at the start of a shift or before beginning a high-risk activity.

Discussion Points:

- **Purpose:** Reinforce safety awareness, review specific hazards for the day, and ensure alignment on safety protocols.
- **Typical Topics:**
  - *Weather conditions*
  - *Site-specific hazards*
  - *Near-miss incidents*
  - *PPE reminders*
- **Frequency:** Daily or as needed depending on site activity.
- **Engagement:** Encourage all workers to participate and report any safety concerns.
- **Documentation:** Attendance and topics discussed should be recorded.

Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Definition:

- PPE refers to wearable gear designed to protect workers from physical, chemical, biological, or mechanical hazards.
  - **Discussion Points:**

- **Types of PPE:**
  - *Head protection (helmets, hard hats)*
  - *Eye and face protection (goggles, face shields)*
  - *Respiratory protection (masks, respirators)*
  - *Hand and foot protection (gloves, safety boots)*
  - *Body protection (coveralls, flame-retardant clothing)*
- **Selection:** Based on the nature of the hazard identified in JHA.
- **Proper Use & Maintenance:**
  - *Inspect PPE before and after use.*
  - *Clean and store properly.*
  - *Replace damaged or expired PPE immediately.*
- **Limitations:** PPE is the last line of defense—engineering and administrative controls should be considered first.

Communication Tools

Definition:

- Communication tools refer to methods and equipment used to ensure that safety information is effectively shared across the workplace.
  - **Discussion Points:**

- **Types of Communication Tools:**
  - *Verbal (radio, hand signals, briefings)*
  - *Written (signage, SOPs, safety bulletins)*
  - *Electronic (SMS alerts, safety apps, emails)*
- **Importance of Clear Communication:**
  - *Avoids misunderstandings during critical tasks*
  - *Ensures everyone is aware of emergency procedures*
  - *Promotes a safety culture*
- **Emergency Communication:** Must be quick, clear, and accessible. Radios or alarms should be checked regularly.
- **Two-Way Communication:** Workers must feel empowered to report hazards, ask questions, and confirm instructions.

- “Ang kaalaman ay pundasyon ng kaligtasan. Habang lalo nating nauunawaan ang LPG, mas nagiging ligtas ang ating komunidad.”- ILDP Training school

MARAMING SALAMAT!