

the owner or administrator or by permission or sufferance of the latter.

Organic Peroxide — A strong oxidizing organic compound which releases oxygen readily. It causes fire when in contact with combustible materials especially under conditions of high temperature.

Overloading — The use of one or more electrical appliances or devices which draw or consume electrical current beyond the designed capacity of the existing electrical system.

Owner — The person who holds the legal right of possession or title to a building or real property.

Oxidizing Material — A material that readily yields oxygen in quantities sufficient to stimulate or support combustion.

Pressurized or Forced Draft Burning Equipment — Type of burner where the fuel is subjected to pressure prior to discharge into the combustion chamber and/or which includes fans or other provisions for the introduction of air at above normal atmospheric pressure into the same combustion chamber.

Public Assembly Building — Any building or structure where fifty (50) or more people congregate, gather, or assemble for any purpose.

Public Way — Any street, alley or other strip of land unobstructed from the ground to the sky, deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated for public use.

Pyrophoric — Descriptive of any substance that ignites spontaneously when exposed to air.

Refining — A process where impurities and/or deleterious materials are removed from a mixture in order to produce a pure element or compound. It shall also refer to partial distillation and electrolysis.

Self-closing Doors — Automatic closing doors that are designed to confine smoke and heat and delay the spread of fire.

Smelting — Melting or fusing of metallic ores or compounds so as to separate impurities from pure metals.

Sprinkler System — An integrated network of hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area with outlets arranged in a systematic pattern which automatically discharges water when activated by heat or combustion products from a fire.

Standpipe System — A system of vertical pipes in a building to which fire hoses can be attached on each floor, including a system by which water is made available to the outlets as needed.

Vestibule — A passage hall or antechamber between the outer doors and the interior parts of a house or building.

Vertical Shaft — An enclosed vertical space of passage that extends from floor to floor, as well as from the base to the top of the building.

SEC. 4. *Applicability of the Code.* — The provisions of the Fire Code shall apply to all persons and all private and public buildings, facilities or structures erected or constructed before and after its effectivity.

SEC. 5. *Responsibility for the Enforcement of this Code.* — This Code shall be administered and enforced by the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), under the direct supervision and control of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Protection, through the hierarchy of organization as provided for in Chapter VI of Republic Act No. 6975. With the approval of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Chief, BFP, is hereby authorized to:

(a) Issue implementing rules and regulations, and prescribe standards, schedules of fees/fire service charges and