1.1. General

1.1.7. Breeching inlet

A connection through which the Civil Defence fire department can pump supplemental water into the sprinkler system, standpipe, or other system, furnishing water for fire extinguishment or to supplement existing water supplies.

1.1.8. Fire Vehicle (Fire Fighting Apparatus)

Fire Vehicle or Fire Fighting Apparatus is designed for fire fighters and is used by Civil Defence trained fire fighters to carry water and equipment to fight fires. These Vehicles are equipped with Water, pumps, extinguishing agents, extinguishers, Rescue and smoke venting tools and equipment. Please see **Chapter 2, section 4.**

1.1.9. Fire Suppression

Sharply reducing the heat release rate of a fire and preventing its regrowth by means of direct and sufficient application of extinguishing agents such as water or gas or chemicals through the fire plume to the burning fuel surface.

1.1.10. Water based Fire Protection Systems

Water is the most widely used and available fire-extinguishing agent. Water is effective in fire suppression. The techniques and mechanisms using water and its heat absorbing, cooling and fire extinguishing properties to fight and extinguish fires are Water Based Fire Protection Systems such as Standpipe System, Automatic Sprinkler Systems, Water Spray Systems, Water Mist Systems, Fire Hydrant Systems, and Foam Systems etc.

1.1.11. Gas and Chemical based Fire Suppression Systems

Gas extinguishing technology is based mainly on the principle of removing oxygen. By introducing a gaseous extinguishing agent into the room's atmosphere the oxygen content is reduced to the point where the combustion process is halted. The gas extinguishing process uses either inert or chemical gases. This technique and mechanism using various gases and chemicals such as Clean Agents, CO2, Dry Chemical and Wet Chemical agents and their fire extinguishing properties to fight and extinguish fires are called Gas and Chemical based Fire Protection Systems.

1.1.12. High-Challenge Fire Hazard

A fire hazard typical of that produced by fires in combustible high-piled storage.

1.1.13. Hazard Classification for Sprinkler Protection

1.1.13.1. Light Hazard

The areas and occupancies which and contain low quantity and low combustible materials which are expected to release low heat release rates during fire condition shall be classified as light hazard occupancies. Occupancies considered as light hazard may include

a. Assembly, Group C

(Art galleries, Community halls, Mosques, Churches, Temples, Courtrooms, Funeral parlors, Gymnasiums, Fitness Centers, Seminar halls, Libraries, Museums, Open air Theaters, Amphitheaters, Parks, Beaches)