# IFE Level 2 Certificate in Fire Science, Operations, and Safety

## Exam Report on March 2026 Examination

## Introduction

This report presents an analysis of candidate performance in the IFE Level 2 Certificate in Fire Science, Operations, and Safety for the March 2026 examination session. The exams consist of multiple-choice questions drawn from a structured question bank, ensuring comprehensive coverage of key competencies.

*Please note: all statistics have been rounded to the nearest integer.*

## Overall Performance

- Pass Rate: 44%
- Average Score: 67
- Score Required for Pass: 70

## Performance by Assessment Criteria

*(Average percentage of correct answers per assessment criterion)*

The highest-scoring assessment criterion was '1.1 - Apply an understanding of mathematics to solve problems' with an average score of 89%.

The lowest-scoring assessment criterion was '9.1 Describe the basic operating principles of pumps and primers' with an average score of 42%, indicating an area where candidates may require additional focus.

### Section 1: Fire Engineering Science

1. Mathematics

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1 Apply an understanding of mathematics to solve problems | • The four basic processes - addition, subtraction, multiplication and division<br>• Processes in respect of fractions, decimals, percentages, ratios and proportions | 89% |
| 1.2 Understand basic geometry | • Two dimensional shapes – square, rectangle, quadrilateral, parallelogram, rhombus, trapezium, triangle, circle<br>• Three dimensional objects – cube, cuboid, pyramid, prism, cylinder, cone, sphere | 74% |
| 1.3 Undertake calculations in respect of various geometrical shapes and objects | • Area and perimeter of regular and irregular shapes<br>• Volume and capacity of rectangular and circular tanks<br>• Volume and capacity of hose and pipelines | 70% |

2. Physical Properties of Matter

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1 Define and understand the basic physical properties of matter and undertake calculations involving them | • States of matter - solid, liquid, gas<br>• Mass<br>• Density<br>• Relative density (specific gravity)<br>• Vapour density<br>• Liquids of different density<br>• Gases of different density<br>• Melting, boiling and evaporation<br>• Colour<br>• Odour<br>• Conductivity<br>• Hardness | 76% |

3. Mechanics

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 3.1 Define and understand basic terms and undertake calculations involving physical mechanics | • Motion, including gravity, speed, velocity and acceleration<br>• Momentum and Force<br>• Work, Energy (including Potential Energy and Kinetic Energy) and Power<br>• Friction<br>• Simple machines i.e., levers, mechanical advantage | 64% |

4. Heat and Temperature

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1 Understand that heat is a form of energy and demonstrate an understanding of how temperature can be measured | • Measuring temperature<br>• Thermometric scales:<br>  ○ Celsius or Centigrade<br>  ○ Fahrenheit<br>  ○ Kelvin or Absolute<br>• Other methods of measuring temperature:<br>  ○ Air or gas thermometer<br>  ○ Using solids<br>  ○ Thermocouples<br>  ○ Thermistors<br>  ○ Comparison by brightness<br>  ○ Infrared | 70% |
| 4.2 Define units of heat | • Joule<br>• Calorie | 49% |
| 4.3 Define and understand the terms used in the context of heat transfer | • Specific heat<br>• Changes of state and latent heat:<br>  ○ Latent heat of vaporisation<br>  ○ Effect of change of pressure on boiling point and latent heat | 48% |

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| | ○ Latent heat of fusion<br>○ Cooling | |
| 4.4 Demonstrate an understanding of thermal expansion and the liquefaction of gases and their practical applications | • The thermal expansion of solids:<br>○ Coefficient of linear expansion<br>○ Nickel-iron alloy (Invar)<br>○ Expansion in large metal structures<br>○ Thermostats (Bi-metallic strips)<br>○ Coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion of solids<br>• The thermal expansion of liquids:<br>○ Cubical expansion<br>○ The effect of expansion on density<br>• The expansion of gases:<br>○ Temperature, pressure and volume<br>• The liquefaction of gases:<br>○ Critical temperature and pressure<br>○ Liquefied gases in cylinders | 46% |
| 4.5 Define and understand the gas laws | • Boyle's Law<br>• Charles's Law<br>• Law of Pressures<br>• The General Gas Law | 57% |
| 4.6 Understand the processes of heat transmission | • Conduction<br>• Convection<br>• Radiation | 62% |

5. Chemistry and Combustion

| **Assessment Criteria** | **Knowledge and Understanding** | **Average Score** |
|---|---|---|
| 5.1 Define basic chemical terms and describe their structures | • Atoms (protons, neutrons and electrons)<br>• Molecules<br>• Elements<br>• Compounds<br>• Mixture<br>• Radicals<br>• Atomic mass<br>• Molecular mass<br>• Valency<br>• Reactivity | 59% |
| 5.2 Understand basic chemical formulae and equations | • The use of symbols to write formulae<br>• Scientific terms (Nomenclature)<br>• Interpret simple formulae and equations | 84% |

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| 5.3 Understand the basic chemistry of combustion | • The components of the fire tetrahedron<br>• Heat of reaction and calorific value<br>• Types of flames and practical examples:<br>  ○ Premixed<br>  ○ Diffusion<br>• Laminar and turbulent flow<br>• Flashpoint<br>• Fire point<br>• Sustained fires<br>• Ignition:<br>  ○ Spontaneous ignition temperature<br>  ○ Self-heating and spontaneous combustion<br>  ○ Smouldering | 63% |
| 5.4 Understand the main factors and media involved in the extinction of fire | Factors:<br>• Starvation<br>• Smothering<br>• Cooling<br>• Halting the chemical reaction<br><br>Media:<br>• Water<br>• Foam<br>• Vaporising liquids<br>• Carbon dioxide and inert gases<br>• Dry chemical powders<br>• Blanketing<br>• Beating out | 75% |

6. Electricity

| **Assessment Criteria** | **Knowledge and Understanding** | **Average Score** |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1 Define and understand basic electrical units and their symbols | • Amperes<br>• Volts (Electromotive Force - EMF)<br>• Ohms<br>• Joules<br>• Watts | 71% |
| 6.2 Understand and use Ohm's Law | • Principles of Ohm's Law<br>• Undertake Ohm's Law calculations | 66% |
| 6.3 Describe the types of electrical supply and current flow in a circuit | • Alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC)<br>• Simple circuitry<br>• The resistance of a circuit | 73% |

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| 6.4 Understand the purpose, operation and significance of conductors and insulators | • Examples of good and bad conductors<br>• Examples of insulators for different purposes | 66% |
| 6.5 Understand the purpose of providing protective devices to electrical circuits | • Understand how a short circuit occurs<br>• Earthing<br>• Fuses<br>• Circuit breakers | 75% |
| 6.6 Demonstrate an understanding of electrical hazards and safeguards | • Electrical causes of fire<br>• Prevention of electrical causes of fire | 78% |

7. Hydraulics

| **Assessment Criteria** | **Knowledge and Understanding** | **Average Score** |
|---|---|---|
| 7.1 Understand the properties of water and basic principles of hydraulics | • Properties of water<br>• Principal characteristics of pressure<br>• Relationship between pressure and head<br>• Loss of pressure due to friction<br>• Energy changes in water streams<br>• Water power and efficiency<br>• Jet reaction<br>• Water hammer | 59% |
| 7.2 Understand how pressure is measured with instruments | • Water gauges (manometers)<br>• Pressure and compound gauges | 56% |
| 7.3 Understand the influence of atmospheric pressure on suction lift | • Atmospheric pressure<br>• Suction lift<br>• Siphons | 55% |

## Section 2: Fire and Rescue Operations

1. Incident Command

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1 Understand and explain the key principles of Incident Command | • Roles and responsibilities:<br>  ○ Command<br>  ○ Communications<br>• Situational awareness<br>• Structuring an incident:<br>  ○ Span of control<br>  ○ Sectorisation<br>  ○ Cordons<br>• Risk assessments at an incident:<br>  ○ The Firefighter Safety Maxim<br>  ○ Risk concepts (Hazard and Risk)<br>  ○ Dynamic risk assessment<br>  ○ Analytical assessment<br>  ○ Personal or individual assessment<br>• Risk reduction:<br>  ○ Eliminate the risk<br>  ○ Reduce the risk<br>  ○ Isolate the risk<br>  ○ Control the risk<br>  ○ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)<br>  ○ Safety Officers<br>• Tactical control:<br>  ○ Offensive<br>  ○ Defensive<br>  ○ Emergency evacuation and tactical withdrawal<br>  ○ Firefighter emergency | 76% |
| 1.2 Understand the procedures for closing down an operational incident | • Closure and handover<br>• Purpose and content of debriefing<br>• Types of debriefing: hot, cold, critical incident<br>• Identifying and mitigating hazards and risks<br>• Investigations that may be required post-incident<br>• Identifying and preserving potential evidence to support further investigation | 88% |

2. Search and Rescue

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1 Understand the basic principles involved in search and rescue in different contexts | • Operating phases:<br>  ○ Locate<br>  ○ Access<br>  ○ Stabilise<br>  ○ Transport<br>• Rescues from the built environment, including:<br>  ○ Entry into and searching of buildings and collapsed structures | 76% |

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| | ○ Release of trapped persons from machinery, lifts, escalators<br>○ Rescues from sub-surface and confined spaces: tunnels, shafts, vat, silo, sewer, trench, pit, chimney<br>• Rescues from transportation incidents: vehicles, trains, aircraft, ships and boats<br>• Rescues from height<br>• Rescues from water and unstable ground<br>• Rescues from incidents involving hazardous materials | |

3. Firefighting

| **Assessment Criteria** | **Knowledge and Understanding** | **Average Score** |
|---|---|---|
| 3.1 Understand the phases of fire growth and associated dangers | • Fire load<br>• Phases of fire growth:<br>○ Incipient phase<br>○ Growth phase<br>○ Fully developed phase<br>○ Decay phase<br>• Flashover<br>• Backdraught | 88% |
| 3.2 Understand of operational planning and procedures | • Initial response to a fire<br>• Assessing the incident<br>• Safety considerations<br>• Environmental considerations<br>• Methods of entry<br>• Isolating utilities<br>• Locating the fire<br>• Selecting the correct firefighting method<br>• Methods of application | 53% |
| 3.3 Understand the basic principles involved in firefighting in different contexts | • Incidents in the built environment involving fires in:<br>○ Buildings under construction or demolition<br>○ Derelict buildings<br>○ High rise properties<br>○ Buildings with atriums, basements and tunnels<br>○ Roofs<br>○ Commercial premises<br>○ Buildings with where industrial/petrochemical processes take place<br>○ Hospitals, health care and educational establishments<br>○ Prisons and places of lawful detention<br>○ Places of research and laboratories.<br>○ Historical buildings, museums and galleries<br>○ Waste, recycling and renewable energy sites<br>• Fires involving transportation by road, rail, air and waterways<br>• Wildfires: rural areas, forests, heath land, wildland, crops, bush etc. | 85% |

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| | • Farms, farm buildings, processes and equipment | |

4. Compressed Air Breathing Apparatus (BA)

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1 Understand the composition of air, the purpose of the main components of a compressed air breathing apparatus set and duration times | • Composition of air<br>• Standard breathing apparatus set<br>• Duration times | 61% |
| 4.2 Understand operational responsibilities and procedures to be followed when using breathing apparatus (BA) at an incident | • Responsibilities and roles of personnel involved<br>• Breathing apparatus entry control procedures<br>• Procedural rules to be followed by breathing apparatus wearers<br>• Communications<br>• Standby and relief arrangements<br>• Emergency arrangements<br>• Testing and maintenance procedures to be adopted<br>• Role of BA Entry Control | 82% |
| 4.3 Understand the general BA search and rescue principles in structures | • Briefing, debriefing and recording<br>• Compartment search procedure<br>• Directional search procedure<br>• Left/right hand orientation<br>• Action on locating casualties<br>• Emergency arrangements | 79% |
| 4.4 Explain the purpose, types and use of guidelines | BA guidelines:<br>• Purpose<br>• Types - Main, Branch, Personal<br>• Use and options | 79% |

5. Ventilation

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 5.1 Understand the purpose and use of ventilation and the main techniques that can be adopted at a fire | • Definition of ventilation<br>• Purpose of ventilation<br>• Types of ventilation:<br>  ○ Natural<br>  ○ Forced<br>• Ventilation strategies:<br>  ○ Offensive<br>  ○ Defensive<br>  ○ Post-fire strategies | 51% |

6. Preventable Damage (Salvage)

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1 Understand the value of adopting preventable damage control practices, together with the tactical considerations and basic techniques that can be adopted | • Causes of damage<br>• Safety controls<br>• Phases of damage control<br>Phase 1:<br>○ Minimum use of firefighting media<br>○ Covering goods and contents<br>○ Moving goods and contents<br>○ Damming and removal of water<br>Phase 2:<br>○ Reducing water damage<br>○ Reducing smoke damage<br>○ Protecting adjoining property<br>Phase 3:<br>○ Drying premises<br>○ Removing covers<br>○ Protecting items from deterioration<br>○ Protection from the weather<br>○ Security | 67% |

7. Water Supplies and Hydrants

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 7.1 Know the main sources of water supplies and their distribution | • Water sources:<br>○ Rivers<br>○ Reservoirs<br>○ Underground<br>• Distribution of water supplies<br>• Pressure and flow in mains:<br>○ Special fire mains | 80% |
| 7.2 Know the main types of hydrants and their components | • Siting and fixing<br>• Types and components:<br>○ Sluice valve<br>○ Screw down<br>○ Outlets and standpipes | 63% |
| 7.3 Understand various methods of supplying water to the fireground | • Water carrying<br>• Water relaying<br>• Hose layers<br>• High Volume Pumping units | 46% |

8. Environmental Considerations

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 8.1 Understand the actions that can be taken to minimise damage to the environment | Pollution control hierarchy:<br>• Contain at source<br>• Contain close to source<br>• Containment on the surface<br>• Contain in the drainage system<br>• Contain on, or in, the watercourse | 71% |

9. Appliances and Equipment

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 9.1 Describe the basic operating principles of pumps and primers | • Non-centrifugal pumps:<br>  ○ Positive displacement pumps<br>  ○ Ejector pumps<br>• Centrifugal pumps<br>• Pump characteristics<br>• Multi-stage pumps<br>• Regenerative (peripheral) pumps<br>• Vehicle mounted pumps<br>• Primers for vehicle mounted pumps:<br>  ○ Reciprocating primers<br>  ○ Water ring<br>• Portable pumps<br>• Primers for portable pumps<br>• High Volume Pumping units<br>• Pump instrumentation:<br>  ○ Pressure and compound gauges<br>  ○ Water tank contents<br>  ○ Flowmeters<br>  ○ Tachometer (rpm)<br>  ○ Fuel tank contents<br>  ○ Oil pressure<br>  ○ Engine coolant temperature | 42% |
| 9.2 Understand how water is distributed on the fireground and identify factors involved in enabling efficient operation of pumps | • Pump operation and distribution of water on the fireground<br>• How to get a pump to work from:<br>  ○ a hydrant<br>  ○ open water<br>• Identification of faults and defects<br>• Cavitation<br>• Crackling jets | 45% |
| 9.3 Describe the construction and main characteristics of good firefighting delivery and hard suction hose and their couplings | • Delivery hose<br>• Hard suction hose<br>• Storage and care of hose<br>• Deterioration of hose<br>• Hose couplings and fittings | 60% |
| 9.4 Describe the types and use of firefighting branches, nozzles and monitors | • Branches without control facilities<br>• Branches with control facilities<br>• Hose reel branches<br>• Ultra High Pressure (UHP) systems<br>• Monitors:<br>  ○ Portable<br>  ○ Trailer and appliance<br>  ○ Fixed | 80% |

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| 9.5 Describe the basic design and use of fire and rescue service portable ladders and aerial appliances | • The principal parts of portable ladders<br>• The main types of portable ladders:<br>  ○ Short extension<br>  ○ 9 and 10.5 metres<br>  ○ 13.5 metres<br>  ○ Roof<br>• Aerial appliances:<br>  ○ Turntable ladders<br>  ○ Hydraulic platforms<br>  ○ Aerial ladder platforms<br>• The terminology used with fire and rescue service ladders and aerial appliances | 74% |
| 9.6 Understand the applications, properties, characteristics, construction, use and maintenance of fire and rescue service ropes and lines | • Operational applications<br>• Properties and characteristics of:<br>  ○ Natural fibres<br>  ○ Nylon<br>  ○ Polyester<br>  ○ Polyolefin<br>  ○ Aramid fibre<br>  ○ Wire rope<br>• Categories of rope:<br>  ○ General purpose<br>  ○ Rescue or personal fall protection<br>  ○ Floating<br>• Storage and maintenance | 66% |
| 9.7 Describe the purpose and use of breathing apparatus ancillary equipment | • Entry Control board<br>• Entry Control tally<br>• Personal lines<br>• Guidelines and identification tallies | 63% |
| 9.8 Describe the properties of firefighting foam, the main types of concentrate and their uses | • The main properties of firefighting foam<br>• Expansion ratios<br>• Typical uses of Low, Medium and High expansion foams<br>• The main types of Protein based concentrate:<br>  ○ Protein (P)<br>  ○ Fluoroprotein (FP)<br>  ○ Film-forming fluoroprotein (FFFP)<br>  ○ Alcohol resistant (AR-FFFP)<br>• The main types of Synthetic based concentrate:<br>  ○ Synthetic detergent (SYNDET)<br>  ○ Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)<br>  ○ Alcohol resistant (AR-AFFF)<br>  ○ Fluorine free foam (FF & AR-FF)<br>  ○ Class A foam<br>  ○ Training foam | 60% |
| 9.9 Understand the types and operation of different foam making equipment | • Foam making equipment:<br>  ○ LX hand held foam making branches<br>  ○ LX foam generators<br>  ○ LX foam monitors<br>  ○ Compressed air foam systems (CAFS) | 53% |

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| | ○ MX hand held foam making branches<br>○ MX foam pourers<br>○ HX foam generators<br>• Induction and injection equipment:<br>○ In line inductors<br>○ Round the pump proportioners | |
| 9.10 Know the purpose of basic types of equipment that may be used for rescue purposes at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) or similar incidents | • Safety equipment:<br>○ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)<br>○ Hard protection<br>○ Soft protection<br>○ Windscreen sheet<br>○ Ram supports<br>○ Airbag restraint<br>• Vehicle stabilisation:<br>○ Step blocks<br>○ Cribbing blocks<br>○ Side stability systems<br>○ Jacks<br>○ Ropes/lines<br>○ Ratchet straps<br>• Extrication equipment:<br>○ Pneumatic equipment<br>○ Hydraulic tools<br>○ Electrical saws<br>○ Lifting and pulling equipment<br>○ Power tools<br>○ Hand tools | 52% |
| 9.11 Understand the purpose and use of portable fire extinguishers | • Extinguisher standards:<br>○ Performance requirements<br>○ Information display<br>• Types of extinguishers:<br>○ Water<br>○ Foam<br>○ Dry powder<br>○ Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>○ Wet chemical | 53% |
| 9.12 Understand the purpose and use of drones | • Use of drones in fire and rescue operations<br>• Facilities provided by drones:<br>○ Camera to provide live feedback<br>○ detection of heat sources<br>○ detection of temperature<br>○ loudspeaker to communicate to people below<br>○ spotlights over scene | 68% |

## Section 3: Fire Safety

1. Elements of Construction

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1 Demonstrate a basic knowledge of the principal types of building construction | • Solid or traditional<br>• Structural steel frame<br>• Reinforced concrete<br>• Precast reinforced concrete<br>• Framed and component<br>• Modular<br>• Portal frame<br>• Prefabricated methods e.g., Structural Insulated Panels (SIPS) and Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) | 58% |
| 1.2 Understand the elements of structure, their behaviour in fire and the methods used to improve fire resistance | • Beams<br>• Columns<br>• Floors<br>• Roofs<br>• Stairs and stairways<br>• Walls (load-bearing and non-load-bearing)<br>• Demountable partitions<br>• Windows<br>• Doors and shutters<br>• Sandwich panels<br>• External cladding | 53% |
| 1.3 Understand the use and composition of building materials, their behaviour in fire and the methods used to improve fire resistance | • Timber<br>• Masonry<br>• Building blocks<br>• Building slabs<br>• Steel and other metals<br>• Cement<br>• Concrete (reinforced and pre-stressed)<br>• Stone<br>• Building boards<br>• Glass<br>• Insulating materials<br>• Paint<br>• Plastics | 58% |
| 1.4 Understand the passive fire protection systems and methods that support fire resistance | • Compartment walls and floors<br>• Protected shafts and protecting structures – lifts and escalators<br>• Fire resisting doors and other enclosures<br>• Active fire barrier systems<br>• Building separation<br>• Fire stopping and cavity barriers<br>• Ductwork<br>• Dampers | 56% |

2. Fire Safety Practice

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1 Understand the basic principles of means of escape in case of fire | • To include:<br>○ Means of escape<br>○ Occupancy<br>○ Construction<br>○ Evacuation time<br>○ Travel distance<br>○ Escape route<br>○ Places of safety (Reasonable and Total)<br>○ Management control<br>○ Responsible person | 69% |
| 2.2 Know the main factors to be considered when undertaking a simple fire risk assessment in the workplace | • Aims of a fire risk assessment:<br>○ Identify fire hazards<br>○ Identify people at risk<br>○ Evaluate, remove, reduce and protect from risk<br>○ Record, plan, inform, instruct and train<br>○ Review | 86% |
| 2.3 Know the main areas of advice to prevent fire in the home and the action to be taken in the event of fire | • Provision of domestic smoke alarms<br>• Planning a safe escape route<br>• Main areas of risk including:<br>○ In the kitchen<br>○ Electrics<br>○ Furniture<br>○ Cigarettes<br>○ Candles | 78% |

3. Automatic Fire Detection

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 3.1 Understand the basic principles of Automatic Fire Detection (AFD) and describe the types of detectors and systems | • Definition of a detector<br>• Smoke detectors:<br>○ Ionisation<br>○ Optical<br>○ Multi-sensor or combined<br>• Heat detectors<br>• Domestic smoke alarms<br>• Other types of detectors:<br>○ Video<br>○ Linear beam<br>○ Flame<br>○ Aspirating | 54% |
| 3.2 Understand the operation and control of simple fire alarm systems | • Control and indicating equipment<br>• Power supplies<br>• Zones<br>• Alarm signals:<br>○ Audio<br>○ Visual<br>○ Sensual | 66% |

4. Fixed Installations

| Assessment Criteria | Knowledge and Understanding | Average Score |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1 Describe the main types of fixed installation, their principal components and applications | • Automatic sprinkler systems:<br>  ○ Water supplies<br>  ○ Fire and rescue service inlets<br>  ○ Types of system<br>  ○ Controls, gauges and alarms<br>  ○ Sprinkler heads<br>  ○ Fast response sprinklers<br>  ○ Domestic sprinklers<br>• Drenchers:<br>  ○ Roof<br>  ○ Wall or curtain<br>  ○ Window<br>• Water spray projector systems:<br>  ○ High velocity<br>  ○ Medium velocity<br>• Water mist systems<br>• Foam installations:<br>  ○ Low expansion<br>  ○ High expansion<br>• Rising mains:<br>  ○ Wet<br>  ○ Dry<br>• Hose reels<br>• Private hydrants<br>• Extinguishing systems not using water:<br>  ○ Carbon dioxide<br>  ○ Dry powder<br>  ○ Inert gas | 50% |