

## CHAPTER 6 – SALVAGE AND OVERHAUL

### 5.6.1 – SALVAGE

8/15/09

- According to the National Fire Protection Association, indirect damage totaling approximately \_\_\_ percent of total fire loss is caused by the extinguishing operations and other events occurring after the fire. Direct damage totaling approximately \_\_\_ percent represents the loss actually caused by the fire.  
75, 25
- Definition: Salvage is the protection of buildings and their contents from unnecessary damage due to water, smoke, heat, and other elements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ shall ensure that salvage is an integral part of the objectives contained in the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for any emergency or non-emergency response.  
Incident Commanders
- Salvage Objectives:
  - A) To effect entry with forethought and use of proper tools to avoid the indiscriminate damage of property.
  - B) To reduce water damage by covering contents of a structure on or below the fire floor and avoid indiscriminate use of water during firefighting operations.
  - C) To protect the structure and contents by relieving the building of water accumulated during firefighting operations or other causes.
  - D) To prevent unnecessary damage during ventilation.
  - E) To prevent unnecessary damage to structure and contents during overhauling operations by systematic investigation of premises, careful opening and use of water, and protecting contents from further damage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ salvage begins with irreplaceable personal belongings, such as family photographs and other items of possible sentimental value.  
Residential
- During \_\_\_\_\_ salvage priority must be given to occupancy infrastructure, such as any bookkeeping materials, records, and computers  
Commercial
- Salvage size-up begins upon receipt of the alarm.
- Controlling \_\_\_\_\_ damage is the primary objective of salvage operations.  
indirect
- Fire Salvage Operations
  1. Covering of stock, furniture, machinery, etc., to protect against damage from water and debris.
  2. Ventilating the structure for the protection of members working in the involved property.
  3. Diverting and removing water from the building by diking, damming, or containing water flow.
  4. Removing contents where it is not possible to provide protection.
- Removing Water from Buildings (Dewatering): The most practical means of draining water from upper floors is by using \_\_\_\_\_ constructed on floors below the water and draining through windows or doors.  
chutes

- Water removal may be coordinated by a Single Resource, Salvage Group Supervisor, or a Systems Group Supervisor.

SALVAGE COVERS
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- The most common size in use is \_\_\_' x \_\_\_' and cover specifications range in size from 9' x 12' to 14' x 18'.  
12, 18
- The \_\_\_' width of the cover is considered the end of the cover and the \_\_\_' width of the cover is considered the side of the cover.  
12, 18
- Fabric is treated \_\_\_\_\_ cover. One side is impregnated with material providing a "water-proof" or scotch-guarding effect.  
cotton duck
- The 12' x 18' covers shall have \_\_\_brass grommets located two at each corner, five at each side, and three at each end.  
24
- Covers shall be washed thoroughly with a \_\_\_\_\_ soap, and hung.  
mild
- Salvage covers in need of repair shall be sent to \_\_\_\_\_ with a Form 47 stating the nature of repair and location.  
Camp 9
- If it is necessary to hang covers during salvage operations, only \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ shall be placed through grommets.  
Rope, nails, S-hooks
- Personnel shall inspect salvage covers \_\_\_\_\_ and after each use for signs of wear, perforations, or other damage.  
Quarterly
- Completed inspections shall be recorded in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Station business journal
- The most common storage technique is to horizontally stack folded covers into a \_\_\_' x \_\_\_' compartment area.  
3, 12
- Plastic Sheeting (Visqueen) is usually purchased in 20'W x 100'L and folded into a 32" wide roll.
- Disadvantages of Plastic Sheeting
  - A) Prone to mechanical damage, such as rips and tears
  - B) Prone to melting
  - C) Prone to holes from burning embers