

SALVAGE AND OVERHAUL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How should valuable movable items recovered from the scene be handled?**
 - A. Store them on shelves in the open for easy access.
 - B. Photograph, bag and label, and store in a secure area with chain-of-custody.
 - C. Discard damaged valuables.
 - D. Move them to the truck without documentation.
- 2. How do you identify items to salvage versus discard in a fire-damaged room?**
 - A. Salvage only items with monetary value.
 - B. Discard all items that show any damage.
 - C. Choose items randomly.
 - D. Assess value, sentimental significance, restoration feasibility, and potential health risks; document with the owner.
- 3. Which respiratory protection options are commonly used during overhaul?**
 - A. Surgical mask only
 - B. No respiratory protection
 - C. Dust mask
 - D. SCBA or PAPR
- 4. Which of the following best describes a layered approach to odor control during salvage?**
 - A. Ventilate only
 - B. Use deodorants only
 - C. Ventilate, use air scrubbers, and deodorants
 - D. Seal area
- 5. Which statement about the standard voltage for lighting and scene power is correct?**
 - A. 110-Volt DC
 - B. 220-Volt DC
 - C. 110-Volt AC
 - D. 220-Volt AC

- 6. In most cases, what is the best way to quickly stop the flow from a single sprinkler head?**
- A. Close the branch line valve
 - B. Replace the bulb or link
 - C. Insert a sprinkler wedge
 - D. Install a replacement head
- 7. After standing water is removed, which step helps manage moisture and prevent secondary damage?**
- A. Ventilating with fans only
 - B. Open windows and leave
 - C. Apply only air fresheners
 - D. Deploy dehumidification to reduce moisture and prevent secondary damage
- 8. Before applying salvage covers, what steps should be completed to protect valuables?**
- A. Notify insurance, photograph items, remove all fabrics.
 - B. Identify valuables, relocate where safe, avoid contents on hot surfaces, and plan cover placement to maximize protection and ventilation.
 - C. Disable electrical circuits, shut off water.
 - D. Vacuum floors, remove all electronics, seal doors.
- 9. Which tool will be needed to shut off a main sprinkler control valve without the necessary key?**
- A. Bolt cutters
 - B. Vise-grips
 - C. A pipe wrench
 - D. A pry bar
- 10. What is the primary reason to remove ceiling tiles during overhaul?**
- A. To ventilate smoke
 - B. To expose electrical wiring
 - C. To locate hidden fire
 - D. To prevent water damage

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. How should valuable movable items recovered from the scene be handled?

- A. Store them on shelves in the open for easy access.
- B. Photograph, bag and label, and store in a secure area with chain-of-custody.**
- C. Discard damaged valuables.
- D. Move them to the truck without documentation.

Preserving evidence and accountability is essential when handling valuables recovered from a scene. The best practice is to photograph the item, bag and label it with identifying details, and store it in a secure area that maintains a clear chain-of-custody. Photographing documents the item's condition and exact placement at the scene, bagging and labeling prevents contamination or mix-ups, and secure storage with a formal chain-of-custody ensures a traceable, unbroken record of who handled the item and when. This approach protects the integrity of the evidence for investigations, insurance, or legal processes. Storing items openly, discarding damaged valuables, or moving them without documentation all undermine accountability and the potential usefulness of the evidence.

2. How do you identify items to salvage versus discard in a fire-damaged room?

- A. Salvage only items with monetary value.
- B. Discard all items that show any damage.
- C. Choose items randomly.
- D. Assess value, sentimental significance, restoration feasibility, and potential health risks; document with the owner.**

When deciding what to salvage and what to discard after a fire, you use a thoughtful, item-by-item assessment that weighs several factors and then involves the owner in the decision. Start by considering value in two ways: the financial replacement cost and any sentimental or irreplaceable significance the item may have. An item might be valuable to keep not just for money, but for memories or family history that matters to the owner. Next, assess restoration feasibility. Some items can be cleaned, deodorized, or rebuilt at a reasonable cost and time, while others are beyond practical repair or would require extensive, repeated treatment. If restoration would be costly or compromise safety, it's often smarter to discard. Health risks are critical in fire-damaged environments. Residues from smoke and heat can harbor toxins and create cross-contamination or mold hazards. Porous materials can absorb contaminants, making deodorizing and cleaning difficult or unsafe. Decisions should weigh whether proper mitigation is possible and whether it's safe to reintroduce the item into the living space. Documentation and owner involvement tie everything together. Record the assessment, the rationale for salvaging or discarding each item, the cleaning or restoration steps planned, and any health or safety concerns. Review these notes with the owner so they understand the process, agree with the plan, and have documentation for insurance and future reference. That combination—value, sentimental importance, restoration practicality, health considerations, and documented owner consent—provides a balanced, safe, and efficient approach to salvage decisions.

3. Which respiratory protection options are commonly used during overhaul?

- A. Surgical mask only
- B. No respiratory protection
- C. Dust mask
- D. SCBA or PAPR**

Overhaul environments can still harbor smoke, toxic gases, and fine particulates, and sometimes the air may be unsafe or oxygen-deficient. The protection that best meets these conditions is either a self-contained breathing apparatus or a powered air-purifying respirator. An SCBA provides its own air supply from a cylinder, so breathing air isn't tied to the surrounding atmosphere, and its full-facepiece shields the eyes and face from smoke and heat, making it suitable for potentially hazardous atmospheres during overhaul. A PAPR supplies filtered air through a blower to a hood or facepiece, reducing breathing effort and heat stress while providing protection from smoke and fumes when the environment doesn't pose an immediate oxygen deficit. In contrast, a surgical mask offers no real protection against smoke or gases, a dust mask only filters particulates and not vapors, and going without respiratory protection leaves you exposed to harmful inhalation risks.

4. Which of the following best describes a layered approach to odor control during salvage?

- A. Ventilate only
- B. Use deodorants only
- C. Ventilate, use air scrubbers, and deodorants**
- D. Seal area

A layered odor-control approach combines several methods to tackle odors from different angles, giving a stronger overall effect than any single tactic. Ventilation increases air changes and dilutes odor-causing compounds, reducing concentration quickly. Air scrubbers actively remove particulates and many VOCs from the air, addressing contaminants that cause smells and protect worker air quality. Deodorizers can neutralize or mask remaining odors, improving perceived cleanliness and comfort. Together, these steps attack odors at their source, in the space, and in perception, providing a more robust and reliable control during salvage than relying on ventilation or deodorants alone. Sealing the area might contain odors temporarily, but without active dilution and filtration, it can trap smells and delay cleanup.

5. Which statement about the standard voltage for lighting and scene power is correct?

- A. 110-Volt DC
- B. 220-Volt DC
- C. 110-Volt AC**
- D. 220-Volt AC

The key idea is that lighting and scene power on most productions are supplied as alternating current at about 110 volts. This AC supply is what dimmers and standard lighting gear are designed to work with, allowing smooth brightness control. DC power is not the usual source for mains lighting, and 220 volts is typical in regions outside the US. So 110-Volt AC best matches the standard you're likely studying.

6. In most cases, what is the best way to quickly stop the flow from a single sprinkler head?

- A. Close the branch line valve
- B. Replace the bulb or link
- C. Insert a sprinkler wedge**
- D. Install a replacement head

When you need to stop water to a single sprinkler head quickly, using a sprinkler wedge is the most effective approach. A sprinkler wedge is a simple device placed around the head that blocks the water from flowing through that particular head while leaving the rest of the system pressurized. This isolates just one head, enabling rapid control of water flow without shutting down an entire branch or affecting other heads. This method is fast and reversible, so you can remove it once the issue at that head is addressed and restore normal operation. In contrast, closing a branch line valve would cut off flow to the whole branch and impact other sprinklers; replacing the bulb or link won't stop flow through the head; and installing a replacement head doesn't address the current discharge from the head in question.

7. After standing water is removed, which step helps manage moisture and prevent secondary damage?

- A. Ventilating with fans only
- B. Open windows and leave
- C. Apply only air fresheners
- D. Deploy dehumidification to reduce moisture and prevent secondary damage**

After standing water is removed, the key is to actively reduce the moisture in the space to slow or prevent secondary damage such as mold, wood swelling, and corrosion. Deploying dehumidification does this most effectively by pulling moisture from the air and lowering relative humidity to a level that supports safe, even drying of walls, floors, and contents. This creates an environment where porous materials dry more completely and at a controlled rate, reducing the risk of further damage. Ventilating with fans helps circulate air but doesn't remove moisture, so it may leave the humidity high and moisture lingering in materials. Opening windows can introduce outdoor humidity and contaminants, potentially worsening the drying conditions. Air fresheners address odor but do not affect moisture levels. Therefore, using dehumidification to reduce moisture and prevent secondary damage is the best approach.

8. Before applying salvage covers, what steps should be completed to protect valuables?

- A. Notify insurance, photograph items, remove all fabrics.
- B. Identify valuables, relocate where safe, avoid contents on hot surfaces, and plan cover placement to maximize protection and ventilation.**
- C. Disable electrical circuits, shut off water.
- D. Vacuum floors, remove all electronics, seal doors.

The key idea is to prepare valuables so they're shielded from further damage while still allowing air and moisture to vent. Start by identifying what's valuable so you know what needs priority protection. Then relocate those items to a safe, secure area away from the immediate danger and from where further damage could occur. As you plan and place salvage covers, avoid putting contents on hot surfaces, since heat transfer can worsen damage or cause new hazards. Finally, plan the cover placement to maximize protection and ventilation—covering to shield from debris and splashes while allowing air to circulate and moisture to escape, reducing the chances of condensation and mold.

9. Which tool will be needed to shut off a main sprinkler control valve without the necessary key?

- A. Bolt cutters**
- B. Vise-grips
- C. A pipe wrench
- D. A pry bar

When a main sprinkler valve is locked and you don't have the key, the aim is to bypass or remove the locking mechanism quickly so you can shut the water off. Bolt cutters are the best fit because they're designed to cut through hardened metal like padlocks and locking hasps that typically secure the valve. Cutting that lock frees the valve without needing the key, letting you restore control fast in an emergency. Other tools can't reliably remove or bypass a locked mechanism. A pipe wrench or vise-grips won't cut through a padlock or lock bar, and a pry bar risks damaging the lock, the valve, or piping and still may not unlock the valve. The bolt cutters' ability to cleanly cut the locking device makes them the practical, fastest option in this scenario. Remember to follow proper authorization and safety procedures when cutting locks on critical equipment.

10. What is the primary reason to remove ceiling tiles during overhaul?

- A. To ventilate smoke
- B. To expose electrical wiring
- C. To locate hidden fire**
- D. To prevent water damage

During overhaul, the main goal is to make sure no fire remains hidden and can reignite. Fire often hides in concealed spaces—above ceilings, between joists, behind wall voids, or around ducts—where flames aren't visible and heat can keep smoldering. Removing ceiling tiles gives direct access to that space, allowing you to visually inspect for hotspots, remove burning materials, and thoroughly extinguish any embers. This prevents rekindling and helps ensure the structure is safely returned to service. While ventilation and exposing wiring can be considerations, they're not the primary reason; locating hidden fire is the key purpose here.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://salvageandoverhaul.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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