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Issues Related to Fire and Smoke Claims

NAIFA

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Presenters

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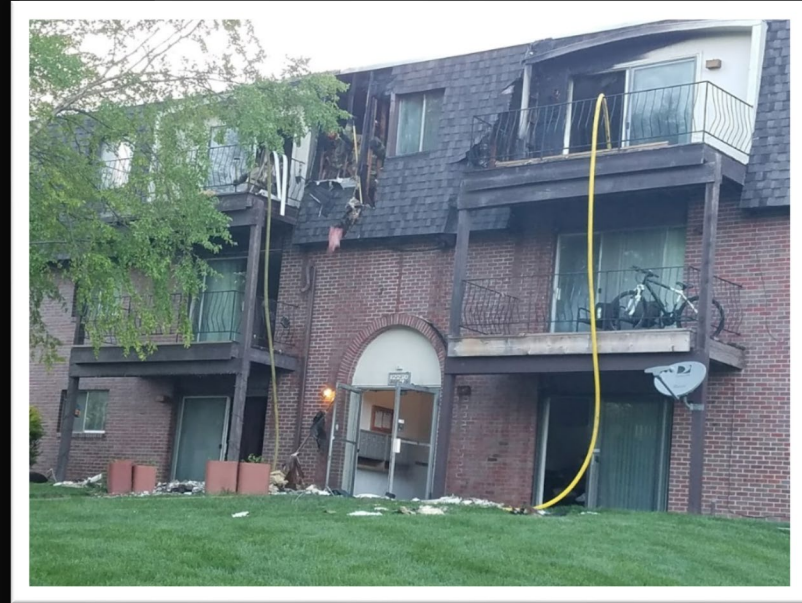
Understanding The Urgency Of Fire Damage

- Fire Statistics
- Best time to plan
- Immediate response
- Psychological damage
- Safety hazards
- Odor penetration
- Ongoing effect of contamination



Fire Statistics

- Over 1.3 million US fires-2016
- 475,500 Structure fires
- 2950 civilian deaths
- 12,775 injuries
- \$7.9 billion property damage

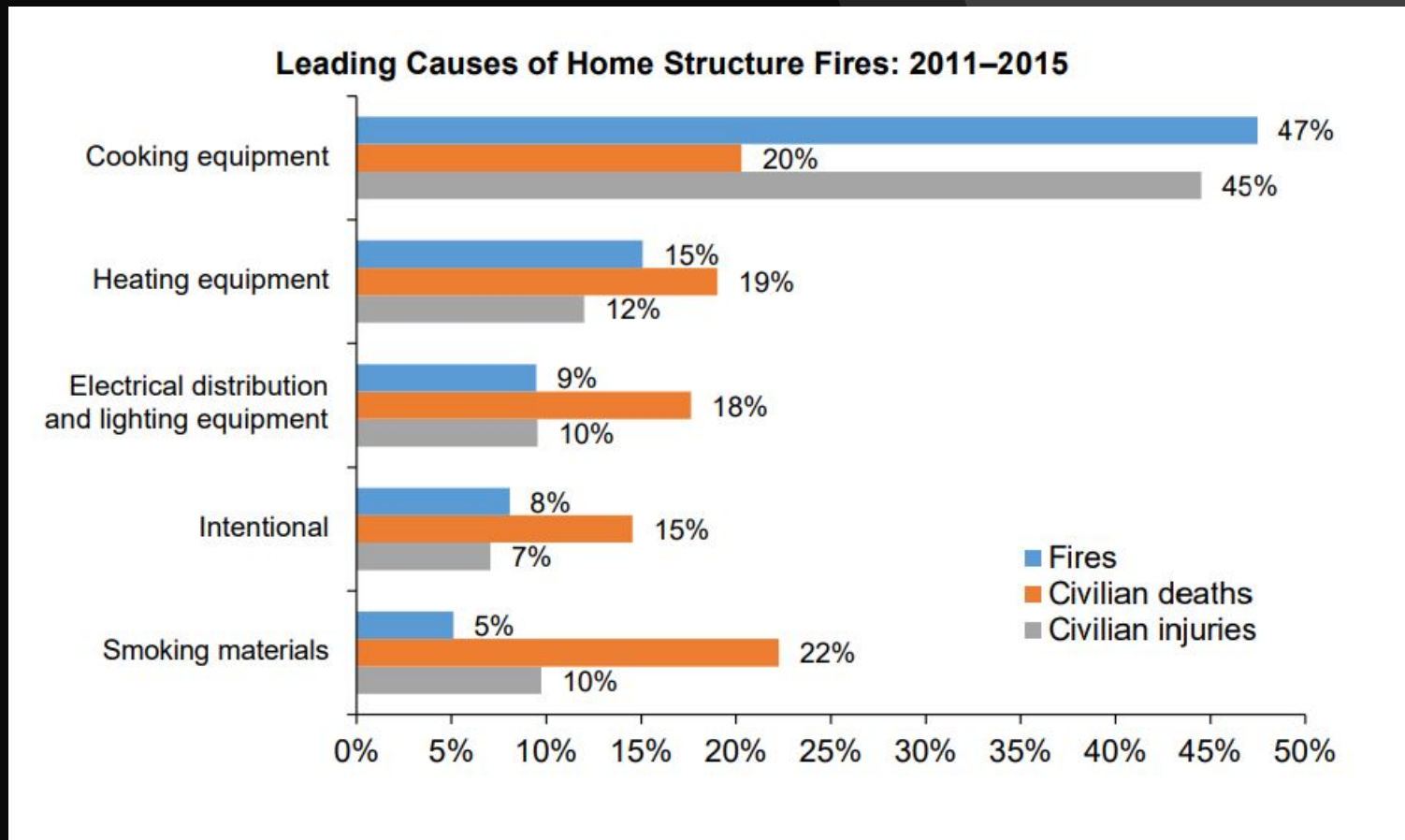


Fire Statistics

- Fire every 24 seconds
- Structure fire every 66 seconds
- Home fire every 90 seconds
- 9 lives claimed every day

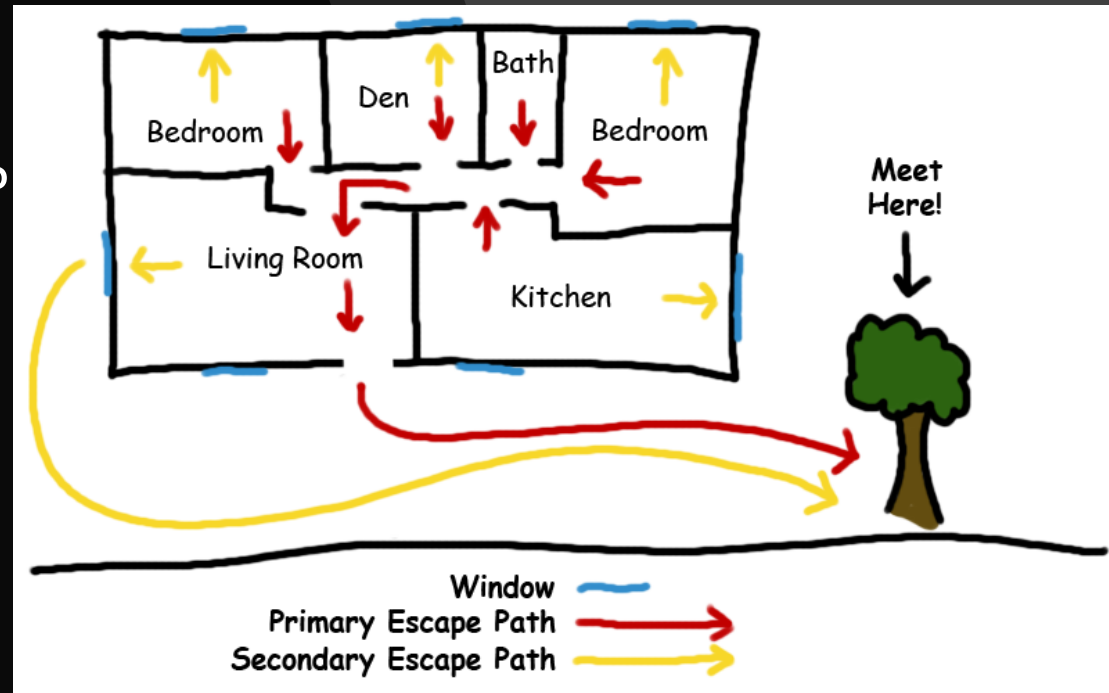


Leading Causes of Fire



Best Time to Plan?

- Before the disaster
- Why is this important?
- Discuss
- Train
- Practice Plan

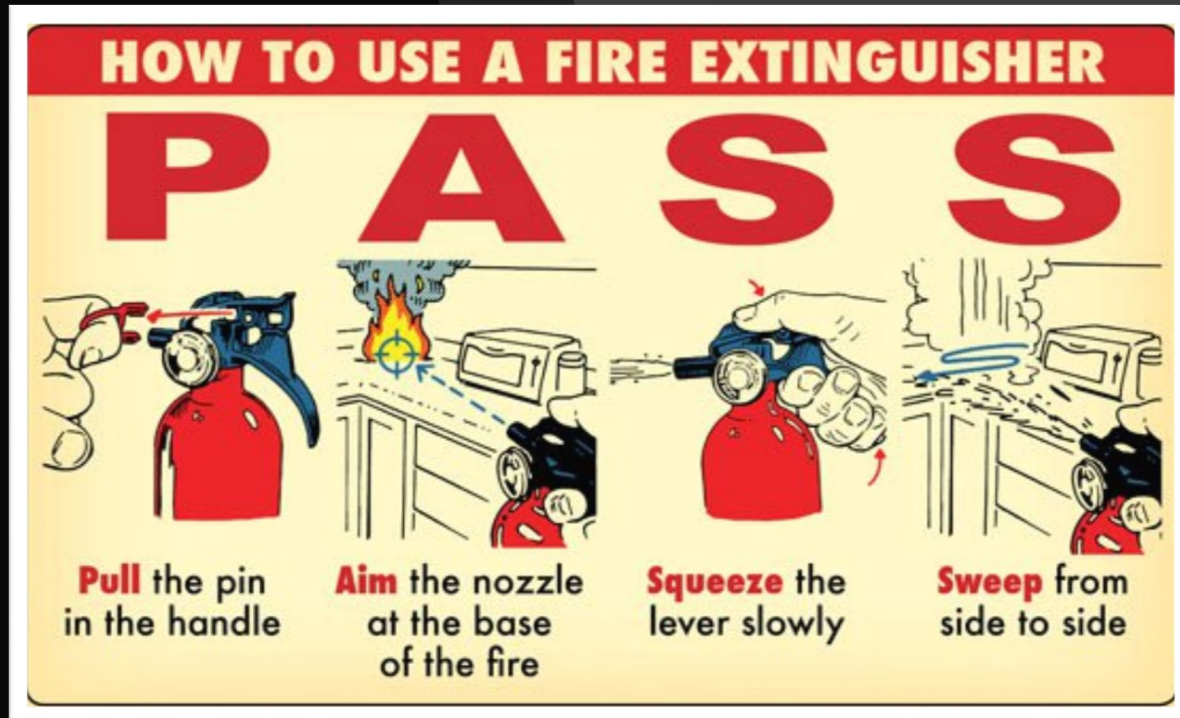


Fire Drill

- Simulate a Real Emergency
 - Standard fire drill
 - Everyone exits home or building
 - Goes to assigned area



Do you Know?



Planning / Training

- Why spend so much time on something that might not ever happen?

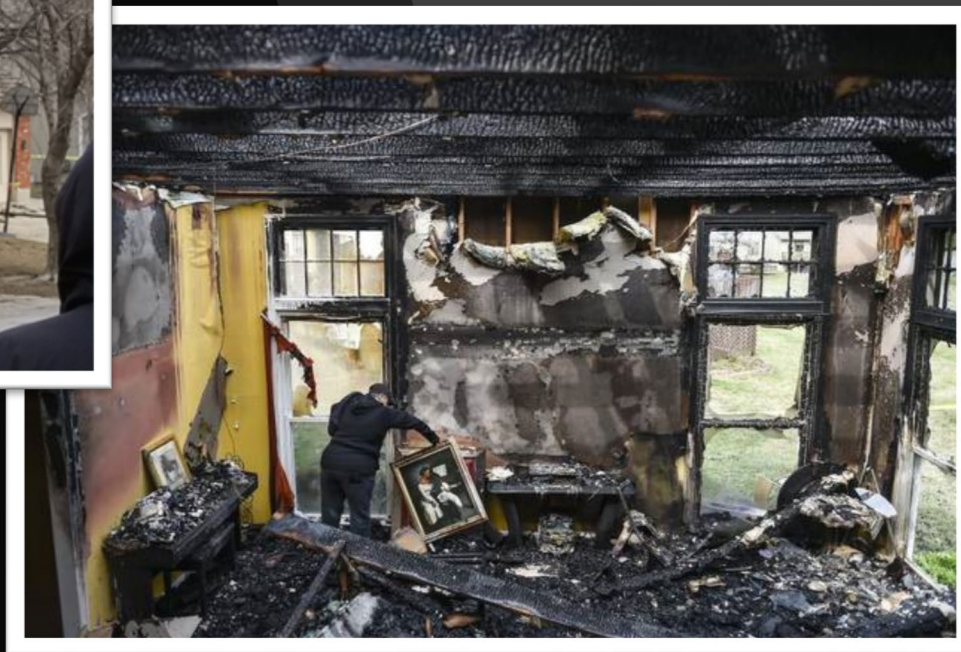


Overland Park, Kansas

- Disasters can happen anywhere
- March 20, 2017
- 8 Alarm Fire
- 5 Fire Departments
- 2 Large buildings demolished=\$20 M
- 25 Homes damaged=\$5 M
- 8 homes total loss



Overland Park, Kansas



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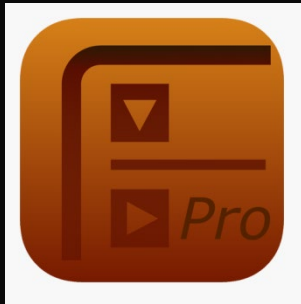
What about Hoarding?



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Pre-Loss Inventory

Sortly
Sort your life



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Pre-Loss Inventory

- 300,000 items in average American home
- American home has nearly tripled in size over past 50 years
- 1 out of every 10 Americans rent offsite storage
- 25% of people with two-car garages don't have room to park cars inside them
- US has more than 60,000 storage facilities, five times the number of Starbucks
- Self storage = \$22 billion industry



Immediate Response

- With aggressive mitigation efforts begun within 4 to 12 hours after a loss, the overall cost of a loss can be reduced up to 50% to 70%
- When the fire trucks are gone, damage is on-going
- Property owners do not always realize this
- Improper actions can jeopardize successful restoration



Psychological Damage

- Fire loss is traumatic to policyholder
- Expect immediate response in their time of need
- Personal connection to their home
- Feel violated, invaded or robbed of life as they know it
- Often adjuster cannot be on-site right after fire
- Highly vulnerable to bad advice from neighbors, etc.
- May take matter into own hands jeopardizing their safety and impeding successful restoration



Safety Hazards

- Structure can be highly hazardous
- Insured is usually unaware of types of risks
 - Unstable structure, stairs
 - Theft
 - Broken windows
 - Electrical or plumbing fixture exposed
 - Contaminated food
 - Standing water
 - Soot, toxic chemicals in air



Ongoing Effects Of Contamination

- Odor sources continue to off-gas until they have been dealt with properly
- The longer porous materials are exposed, the more difficult it becomes to clean
- Smoke residue, over time, will degrade almost all surfaces
- Delay in process can drastically increase the size of claim



What is Mitigation?

- Reasonable and prudent steps taken under the terms of an insurance policy to limit loss; to preserve, protect and secure property from further damage.



Mitigation is About the Fire...

Smoke and the Water

- Fire needs oxygen-fuel-heat
- When items burn, they give off gases
- Small particles & aerosols are visible smoke
- Smoke follows airflow of structure



Categories Of Fire Damage

- Light
- Moderate
- Heavy
- Very severe





Light Damage

- Minimum fire residues
- Light to medium cleaning



Moderate Damage

Damage:

- Fire residues
- Localized heat damage
- Odors

Restoration:

- Clean, paint
- Replace, resurface
- Deodorization
- Cleaning





Severe Damage

Damage:

- Severe Structural damage
- Heavy fire residues
- Severe odors
- Contaminated cavities
- Contents

Restoration:

- Clean, paint
- Replace, resurface
- Deodorization



Very Severe Damage

Damage:

- Unstable structure
- Major structural elements
- Heavy water damage
- Contaminated cavities
- Contents

Restoration:

- Temporary repairs
- Demolish, rebuild
- Clean seal, paint
- Access, treat
- Pack-out, most replaced



What Happens Within Minutes

- Plastics discolor, small appliances, switch plates
- Paper discolors, books, documents, etc.
- Limestone, marble and alabaster stain



What Happens Within Hours

- Grout stains
- Furniture and cabinet finishes begin to yellow
- Appliances discolor permanently
- Fiberglass plumbing fixtures yellow
- Metal begins to tarnish and rust
- Counter tops discolor



What Happens Within Days-Weeks

- Most metals develop severe rust, corrosion or pitting
- Wallpaper discolours permanently
- Clothing becomes permanently soot stained
- Vinyl and wood floor require refinishing and replacing
- Paints yellow and discolor permanently
- Carpet, upholstery and drapery become permanently soot stained
- Glass, china and crystal require replacement, due to etching and pitting
- Window glass and mirrors etch and pit





Behavior of Smoke & Smoke Categories



Wet Smoke

- Smoldering
- Low heat
- Oxygen starved
- Easily absorbed by fabric
- Pungent odor
- Plastics, rubber
- Sticky, smeary
- More difficult to remove



Dry Smoke

- Fast burning
- High temperatures
- Oxygen rich
- Heat rises, so does smoke
- Fine particles
- Less odor
- Easier to fix



Smoke Residue Categories

Plastic or Rubber

- Burns vigorously
- Low temperatures
- Light weight
- Easily smeared
- Small quantity can produce large volume of smoke



Smoke Residue Categories

Protein Smoke

- Meat or poultry
- Stove or oven
- Extremely pungent odor
- Oily residue
- Nearly invisible soot



Behavior Of Smoke

- Temperature of Surroundings
- Rising hot air seeks cooler surfaces
- Every 10 degrees in temperature doubles air volume
- Falling air at walls causes pulling affect of warm air
- Results in soot deposit in cooler areas



Behavior Of Smoke

Ionization of Smoke Particles
Magnetism to:

- Nail heads
- Synthetics
- Smoke webs



Severity Of Smoke Is Increased

- Materials that burned
- Prolonged combustion time
- Lack of oxygen
- Higher temperature
- Fire is non-discriminatory
- Any substance that CAN burn WILL burn
- The more substances that do burn increase penetration of residue and create a more complex odor.





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Checklist For The Insured

What should they do?

- Take photographs
- Open windows if security and temperature allows
- Remove all pets to uncontaminated environment
- Wait for Fire Dept. clearance of scene
- Remove and prop up wet upholstery items
- Wait for insurance adjuster to advise on salvaging or disposing of contents



Checklist For The Insured

What NOT to do?

- Attempt to wash walls, ceilings or other absorbent surfaces
- Use TV's, stereos, or electrical appliances until they have been inspected
- Try to attempt restoration processes on their own



Understanding Fire Claims

If you, as the agent, understand the importance of fire and smoke claims, you are able to service your clients at a much higher level than those that don't



Thank
you

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