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WRT Exam Questions Fee | WRT Latest Material

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which best describes Category 2 water?

- A. Water that originates from a sanitary water source and does not pose substantial risk from ingestion or inhalation exposure
- B. Water that originates from a sanitary source and flows into an uncontaminated building
- C. Water that is grossly contaminated and can contain pathogenic, toxigenic, or other harmful agents
- **D. Water that contains significant contamination and has the potential to cause discomfort or sickness if contacted or consumed by humans**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines Category 2 water as water that contains significant contamination and has the potential to cause discomfort or illness if contacted or consumed. This classification recognizes that while Category 2 water is not grossly contaminated like Category 3, it is no longer considered clean or sanitary.

Examples commonly cited in the WRT manual include dishwasher or washing machine discharge, toilet overflows with urine but no feces, and seepage due to hydrostatic pressure. These sources may contain microorganisms, nutrients for microbial growth, or other contaminants that pose health concerns.

The WRT standard emphasizes that Category 2 water presents an elevated health risk and requires enhanced controls compared to Category 1. This may include increased PPE, more aggressive cleaning, and careful evaluation of materials for restorability. Porous materials affected by Category 2 water may need to be removed depending on exposure time and degree of absorption.

Importantly, the WRT body of knowledge highlights that water can degrade in category over time if left untreated. Category 2 water can become Category 3 due to microbial amplification, reinforcing the importance of timely mitigation and proper classification during the initial inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What term best describes the amount or weight of water vapor within a given weight of dry air?

- A. Moisture content
- **B. Humidity ratio**
- C. Saturation factor
- D. Relative humidity

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines humidity ratio as the amount (or weight) of water vapor contained in a given weight of dry air. It is typically expressed as grains per pound (GPP) or grams per kilogram and represents an absolute measurement of moisture in the air.

Unlike relative humidity, humidity ratio does not change with temperature unless moisture is added or removed. This makes it one of the most reliable psychrometric measurements for evaluating drying potential and comparing indoor and outdoor air conditions.

The WRT manual emphasizes that humidity ratio is critical for determining vapor pressure, dew point, and the suitability of ventilation drying. Restorers frequently rely on humidity ratio to decide whether introducing outdoor air will improve or hinder drying.

Moisture content applies to materials, not air, and relative humidity is a percentage comparison rather than a mass measurement.

Therefore, humidity ratio is the correct and precise term under WRT psychrometric science.

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is recommended to minimize or control airborne contaminants during restoration?

- A. Install an HVAC system for increased air circulation
- **B. Install Air Filtration Devices (AFDs)**
- C. Install additional centrifugal-style air movers
- D. Install low-grain refrigerant dehumidifiers (LGRs)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge recommends the use of Air Filtration Devices (AFDs) to minimize and control airborne contaminants during restoration activities. AFDs equipped with HEPA filtration capture airborne particulates, including dust, microbial fragments, and other contaminants generated during mitigation.

The WRT manual explains that uncontrolled airborne contaminants can pose health risks to workers and occupants and can spread contamination to unaffected areas. AFDs reduce this risk by continuously filtering air and, when properly configured, creating negative pressure within containment zones.

Dehumidifiers manage moisture, not particulates. Air movers can increase aerosolization if used improperly.

HVAC systems are not designed for contamination control during restoration and may spread contaminants throughout the structure.

AFDs are therefore the recommended engineering control for airborne contaminant management under the WRT standard of care.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which term describes the rate of water vapor passing through a material?

- A. Permeance
- B. Wicking
- C. Condensation
- D. Capillarity

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines permeance as the rate at which water vapor passes through a material. It is a measure of a material's vapor transmission characteristics and plays a significant role in drying dynamics and moisture management.

Materials with high permeance allow water vapor to pass through easily, supporting evaporation and drying.

Low-permeance materials act as vapor retarders or barriers, restricting vapor movement and potentially trapping moisture within assemblies.

The WRT manual emphasizes evaluating material permeance when selecting drying methods. For example, vinyl wall coverings or certain flooring systems impede vapor movement, often requiring disruptive drying techniques.

Capillarity and wicking describe liquid moisture movement, while condensation is a phase change process.

Only permeance directly describes vapor transmission through materials, making it the correct term under WRT science.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following materials is the most resistant to water damage?

- A. Tempered hardboard
- B. Veneered particleboard
- C. Medium-density fiberboard
- D. Builder's grade plywood

Answer: D

Explanation:

Among the listed materials, builder's grade plywood is the most resistant to water damage according to the IICRC WRT body of knowledge. Plywood is composed of cross-laminated wood veneers bonded with water-resistant adhesives, giving it greater dimensional stability and moisture tolerance compared to other engineered wood products.

Tempered hardboard, medium-density fiberboard (MDF), and particleboard are all highly moisture-sensitive.

These materials rely on compressed fibers and resins that rapidly swell, lose structural integrity, and experience irreversible damage when exposed to water. The WRT manual identifies MDF and particleboard as particularly vulnerable, often requiring removal even after brief exposure.

Builder's grade plywood, while not immune to damage, can often tolerate wetting, dry effectively, and regain much of its structural performance if contamination conditions permit. This makes it more likely to be restorable under Category 1 or some Category 2 conditions, depending on exposure duration and degree of damage.

The WRT curriculum uses this comparison to help technicians make informed decisions during initial inspection and material evaluation, reinforcing that not all engineered wood products behave the same when wet.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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Compared with the education products of the same type, some users only for college students, some only provide for the use of employees, these limitations to some extent, the product covers group, while our WRT research material absorbed the lesson, it can

