

Quiz 2026 IICRC WRT: Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Pass-Sure Test Preparation



P.S. Free & New WRT dumps are available on Google Drive shared by iPassleader: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10WV5e2DzqEGGBaII84O2mcuxOAWaeY0P>

As we all know, looking at things on a computer for a long time can make your eyes wear out and even lead to the decline of vision. We are always thinking about the purpose for our customers. To help customers solve problems, we support printing of our WRT exam torrent. We will provide you with three different versions. The PDF version allows you to download our WRT quiz prep. After you download the PDF version of our learning material, you can print it out. In this way, even if you do not have a computer, you can learn our WRT Quiz prep. We believe that it will be more convenient for you to take notes. Our website is a very safe and regular platform. You can download our WRT exam guide with assurance. You can take full advantage of the fragmented time to learn, and eventually pass the authorization of WRT exam.

While WRT exam preparing for the Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) exam, candidates have to pay extra money when IICRC introduces new changes. With iPassleader you can save money in this scenario as up to 365 days of free updates are available. You can also download a free demo to understand everything about iPassleader WRT Exam Material before buying.

>> **WRT Test Preparation** <<

WRT Pdf Format - New WRT Cram Materials

These Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) exam questions are available at an affordable cost and cover current sections of the actual Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) Exam Questions. Therefore, relying on iPassleader IICRC WRT exam dumps will ensure that you crack the actual WRT certification exam on the first attempt. For the trouble-less Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) exam preparation of customers, we have designed these three formats of the Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) exam prep material: PDF, desktop practice test software, and web-based practice exam software. You can read the characteristics of these three versions of the Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) practice test material below.

IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions

(Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is it called when moisture causes wood flooring to expand, resulting in the edges being higher than the center across the width of the board?

- A. Crowning
- B. Delaminating
- C. Buckling
- **D. Cupping**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cupping is the correct term used in the IICRC WRT body of knowledge to describe a condition where wood flooring expands due to moisture, causing the edges of each board to rise higher than the center. This deformation occurs because moisture is absorbed unevenly—typically from below—causing differential expansion across the board's thickness.

The WRT manual explains that cupping is most commonly associated with moisture intrusion affecting subflooring or elevated humidity conditions beneath the flooring. As the underside of the board absorbs moisture, it expands more than the top surface, resulting in a concave shape across the width.

This condition is distinct from crowning, which is the opposite deformation where the center is higher than the edges, often occurring after sanding cupped floors before moisture equilibrium is restored. Buckling refers to extreme deformation where boards lift completely from the subfloor, and delamination applies to layered materials separating.

Understanding cupping is essential for restorers because it influences drying strategy, expectations, and post-drying recommendations. The WRT standard emphasizes careful moisture control and adequate acclimation time to allow wood flooring to return as close as possible to its original profile before repairs or refinishing are attempted.

NEW QUESTION # 33

If indoor conditions are 90°F (32°C) and 60% relative humidity, at what surface temperature does condensation begin to occur?

- A. 88°F (31°C)
- B. 58°F (14°C)
- **C. 74°F (23°C)**
- D. 52°F (11°C)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Condensation occurs when a surface temperature reaches or drops below the dew point temperature of the surrounding air. The IICRC WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that dew point—not relative humidity alone—determines when condensation will form. At 90°F and 60% RH, the corresponding dew point is approximately 74°F. Any surface at or below this temperature will experience condensation as water vapor changes phase from gas to liquid.

This principle is critical in restoration drying because unintended condensation can re-wet materials and cause secondary damage.

The WRT curriculum trains restorers to monitor both air dew point and material surface temperatures to prevent this condition.

Lower temperature options listed would represent colder surfaces but condensation would already occur once the surface reaches the dew point. Therefore, 74°F is the correct threshold.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which material should be discarded when affected by Category 2 water?

- A. Plywood subfloor
- B. Wood framing
- C. Oriental rugs
- **D. Carpet cushion**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that carpet cushion (pad, underlay) must be discarded when affected by Category

2 water. Cushion is a porous material that readily absorbs contaminants and cannot be effectively cleaned or disinfected once exposed to water containing significant contamination.

The WRT manual explains that while some materials may be dried or cleaned depending on conditions, carpet cushion presents a high risk of retaining microorganisms, nutrients, and odors. Retaining contaminated cushion increases the likelihood of secondary damage and occupant exposure.

Wood framing and plywood subfloors may be restorable depending on contamination duration and extent, and oriental rugs require specialized evaluation. Category 2 contamination alone is sufficient justification for cushion removal under WRT standards.

NEW QUESTION # 35

On a Class 4 water intrusion that is 2,000 square feet with an 8-foot ceiling height, how many 400 CFM desiccant dehumidifiers would you need initially?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that Class 4 water intrusions involve deeply held or bound water and typically require specialized drying methods, including desiccant dehumidification. Initial desiccant sizing is based on cubic footage and airflow capacity rather than AHAM pints.

In this scenario, the affected volume is 2,000 square feet \times 8 feet = 16,000 cubic feet. A common WRT starting guideline for desiccant systems is approximately one 400 CFM desiccant unit per 8,000 cubic feet for Class 4 conditions.

Dividing 16,000 cubic feet by 8,000 cubic feet per unit results in an initial recommendation of two 400 CFM desiccant dehumidifiers. This capacity provides sufficient airflow and moisture adsorption to manage the heavy moisture load typical of Class 4 losses.

The WRT manual stresses that this is an initial recommendation and must be validated through psychrometric monitoring and material moisture readings. Desiccant systems are often adjusted as drying progresses.

NEW QUESTION # 36

What should a restorer do when pre-existing damage is discovered?

- A. Document and discuss only with the insurance adjuster
- **B. Document and inform all materially interested parties**
- C. Treat all areas as if only primary water damage
- D. Increase pricing to cover the pre-existing damage

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge requires that pre-existing damage be documented and disclosed to all materially interested parties. This includes property owners, occupants, insurers, and other stakeholders with a financial or legal interest in the project.

Pre-existing damage may include deterioration, staining, microbial growth, or structural issues unrelated to the current water loss.

The WRT manual emphasizes that failing to document such conditions can expose restorers to disputes, denied claims, or allegations of causing damage that already existed.

Documentation should include written descriptions, photographs, moisture readings, and notes distinguishing pre-existing conditions from water-loss-related damage. Transparency ensures informed decision-making and protects the restorer from liability.

Limiting disclosure to only the adjuster or ignoring pre-existing damage violates professional standards.

Increasing pricing or misclassifying damage is inappropriate. The WRT standard prioritizes accurate documentation and ethical communication.

NEW QUESTION # 37

.....

iPassleader's study material is available in three different formats. The reason we have introduced three formats of the Water

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, nikitradars.com, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2026 IICRC WRT dumps are available on Google Drive shared by iPassleader: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10WV5e2DzqEGGBaII84O2mcuxOAWaeY0P>