

WRT Pass Test - WRT New Dumps Questions

IICRC – WRT TEST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A first priority on every water loss is to conduct a - Answer- Hazard and risk assessment

All technicians required to wear respiratory protection must be: - Answer- Trained, Fitted for mask and evaluated medically.

Two hazardous materials commonly found in older structures are - Answer- Lead and Asbestos

Water damage restoration work never begins without a signed - Answer- work authorization

To minimize damage to building materials and contents, restorers should perform _____ as part of the preliminary inspection. - Answer- Loss mitigation services

When pre-existing damage is discovered, technicians should _____ and _____ to all materially interested parties. - Answer- document and communicate

Technicians should always use a _____ and a _____ to disengage carpet from the tackless strip. - Answer- knee kicked and carpet awl

The primary reasons for carpet delimitations are: - Answer- Damage due to water

Folding of wet carpet during pad removal

Over aggressive extraction

Dragging heavy items

A lot of foot traffic

Improper install

Pet urine

Secondary damage is most prevalent in _____ materials. - Answer- Hygroscopic

Above _____ % RH supports microbial growth and secondary damage can occur in hygroscopic materials. - Answer- 60%

Category _____ water originated from a sanitary source and does not pose substantial risk to humans. - Answer- 1

Category _____ water contains significant contamination and has the potential to cause discomfort or sickness if contacted or consumed by humans - Answer- 2

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

What is the most likely result when the rate of evaporation is greater than the rate of dehumidification?

- A. An increased potential for secondary damage
- B. A reduction of the ambient humidity ratio
- C. An increased rate of drying hygroscopic materials
- D. A reduction of the vapor pressure in the air

Answer: A

Explanation:

When evaporation outpaces dehumidification, the IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that moisture accumulates in the air, increasing humidity ratio, vapor pressure, and relative humidity. This condition can stall drying and significantly increase the risk of secondary damage.

Excess moisture in the air can migrate into unaffected hygroscopic materials, cause condensation on cooler surfaces, and promote microbial growth. The WRT manual stresses that evaporation and dehumidification must be balanced so that moisture removed from materials is promptly removed from the air.

Rather than reducing humidity or vapor pressure, insufficient dehumidification leads to moisture saturation of the air, undermining the drying process. Monitoring psychrometric conditions allows restorers to correct imbalances before secondary damage occurs.

NEW QUESTION # 70

If the ambient temperature is below 50°F, what is the most effective type of dehumidifier to use when drying a structure?

- A. Gas bypass dehumidifier
- B. Conventional dehumidifier
- C. Desiccant dehumidifier
- D. Low-grain refrigerant dehumidifier

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states that desiccant dehumidifiers are the most effective option when ambient temperatures fall below approximately 50°F. Refrigerant-based dehumidifiers rely on condensation at cold coils and become inefficient or inoperative at lower temperatures due to coil icing and reduced moisture removal capacity.

Desiccant systems remove moisture through adsorption, a chemical bonding process that is not dependent on air temperature. This allows desiccants to perform effectively in cold environments where refrigerant units fail.

The WRT manual highlights desiccants as the preferred solution for cold structures, unheated buildings, winter losses, and Class 4 drying scenarios. Gas bypass and LGR units extend the operating range of refrigerants but still have temperature limitations.

Selecting the correct dehumidifier type based on ambient conditions is a core competency under the WRT standard and ensures efficient, defensible drying.

NEW QUESTION # 71

What shall a restorer make the first priority during the initial inspection process?

- A. Removing the excess water
- B. Conducting a hazard assessment
- C. Checking for moisture in walls
- D. Turning on the HVAC system

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that the first priority during the initial inspection is conducting a hazard assessment. Before any restoration activities begin, technicians must identify and address conditions that could pose risks to workers, occupants, or the structure.

Common hazards in water-damaged environments include electrical risks, structural instability (such as sagging ceilings), slip and fall

hazards, biological contaminants, and the presence of regulated materials like asbestos or lead. The WRT curriculum emphasizes that no mitigation action should proceed until these hazards are evaluated and controlled.

Removing water, inspecting walls, or operating HVAC systems are all important tasks—but only after safety has been ensured. The hierarchy of controls outlined in the WRT manual prioritizes hazard elimination, engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE as appropriate.

This safety-first approach aligns with OSHA requirements and the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard, reinforcing that professional restoration begins with protecting people before protecting property.

NEW QUESTION # 72

What may a restorer consider when the outside humidity ratio is significantly lower than indoors, and the temperature is equal to or higher than indoors?

- A. A closed drying system
- **B. An open drying system**
- C. Increase indoor humidity
- D. Decreased evaporation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that when outdoor humidity ratio is significantly lower than indoor humidity ratio, and outdoor temperature is equal to or higher than indoor temperature, a restorer may consider using an open drying system.

An open drying system introduces outside air to replace moist indoor air, reducing the indoor humidity ratio and vapor pressure. When the incoming air is warmer and drier, it enhances evaporation and supports moisture removal without relying solely on mechanical dehumidification.

The WRT manual stresses that ventilation decisions must be based on psychrometric comparison—not assumptions about comfort. Using outside air under favorable conditions can be energy-efficient and effective, but only when conditions are continuously monitored.

A closed system would be counterproductive in this scenario, as it would trap higher-moisture air inside the drying chamber. Increasing indoor humidity or expecting reduced evaporation contradicts drying physics.

NEW QUESTION # 73

What type of material is most likely to be affected by secondary damage caused by high humidity?

- A. Unabsorbent
- B. Non-porous
- **C. Hygroscopic**
- D. Hydrophobic

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies hygroscopic materials as the most susceptible to secondary damage caused by elevated humidity. Hygroscopic materials readily absorb and release moisture from the surrounding air until they reach equilibrium with ambient relative humidity. Common examples include wood, paper, drywall, textiles, and many composite building materials. The WRT manual explains that when relative humidity rises—particularly above safe thresholds—hygroscopic materials absorb moisture even without direct water contact. This can lead to swelling, warping, loss of structural integrity, finish failure, corrosion of fasteners, and increased microbial risk. This process is known as secondary damage, because it occurs after the initial water intrusion and is driven by uncontrolled environmental conditions.

Unabsorbent, hydrophobic, and non-porous materials resist moisture absorption and are far less affected by high humidity alone. While condensation may occur on these surfaces, they do not readily absorb moisture into their structure.

Because of this behavior, the WRT curriculum emphasizes aggressive humidity control during drying—not only to dry wet materials but also to protect unaffected hygroscopic materials within the drying chamber.

Monitoring relative humidity and vapor pressure is therefore essential to prevent secondary damage.

NEW QUESTION # 74

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