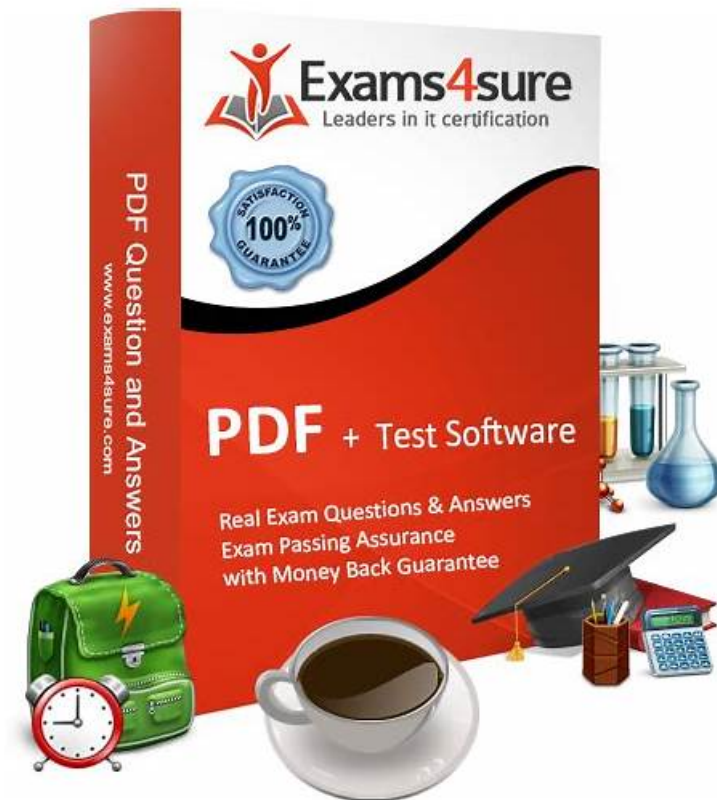


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Exam4Tests IICRC WRT Web-Based Practice Test

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

As the air temperature increases and no additional moisture is added to the air, what happens to relative humidity?

- A. It remains the same
- **B. It decreases**
- C. It reaches the dew point
- D. It increases

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that relative humidity decreases when air temperature increases and no additional moisture is added. This occurs because warmer air can hold more water vapor; therefore, the same amount of moisture represents a smaller percentage of the air's total capacity.

This principle is foundational in psychrometry and directly applied in restoration drying. By increasing temperature while controlling moisture content, restorers lower relative humidity and vapor pressure, increasing evaporation potential.

Relative humidity does not remain constant with temperature changes, nor does it increase unless moisture is added. Dew point remains unchanged unless moisture content changes.

Understanding this relationship allows restorers to use controlled heat strategically to improve drying efficiency without introducing excess moisture.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 43

When is a closed drying system recommended during restoration?

- A. When the structure can be ventilated with dry outside air
- **B. When the outdoor humidity ratio is higher than indoors**
- C. When equipment cannot be monitored daily
- D. When building security is not a problem

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines a closed drying system as one in which indoor air is isolated from outdoor air, relying on mechanical dehumidification rather than ventilation. A closed system is recommended when the outdoor humidity ratio is higher than the indoor humidity ratio.

Introducing outside air with a higher humidity ratio would add moisture to the drying environment, reducing evaporation potential and increasing the risk of secondary damage. The WRT manual emphasizes that ventilation decisions must be based on psychrometric comparison—not convenience or assumptions about temperature.

Closed systems allow restorers to control indoor conditions precisely using dehumidifiers, air movers, and temperature management. This approach is particularly important during humid weather, rain events, or in climates where outdoor air consistently contains more

moisture than indoor air.

Building security, equipment monitoring frequency, or the availability of dry outdoor air do not determine whether a closed system is appropriate. The determining factor is always moisture content of the air.

This guidance reinforces the WRT principle that effective drying depends on controlling vapor pressure differentials, which can only be achieved by preventing moisture-laden air from entering the drying chamber.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Where should a restorer inspect in a water-damaged structure?

- A. Rooms the customer says were affected
- **B. All potentially affected areas**
- C. Areas where odors exist
- D. Locations where water is visible

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that a restorer must inspect all potentially affected areas in a water-damaged structure. Water migration is often hidden and does not always follow visible or obvious paths. Gravity, capillary action, air movement, and building assemblies can allow water to spread far beyond the area initially identified by occupants.

The WRT manual emphasizes that relying solely on visible water, odors, or customer statements is insufficient and can result in missed moisture, incomplete drying, and secondary damage. Hidden moisture may exist behind walls, under flooring, inside cabinets, beneath insulation, or in adjacent rooms not immediately associated with the loss.

A comprehensive inspection includes visual assessment, moisture detection instruments, infrared imaging (verified with meters), and evaluation of building construction features that may facilitate water movement.

This approach ensures accurate scoping, proper classification, and effective drying system design.

Inspecting all potentially affected areas aligns with the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard's requirement for thorough evaluation and defensible documentation, reducing the risk of undiscovered moisture and future claims.

NEW QUESTION # 45

What should a restorer do if cellulosic insulation becomes wet?

- A. Test insulation for expansion in the wall cavity
- B. Inspect insulation for an increase in R-value
- C. Properly dry and clean insulation
- **D. Remove insulation, then dry the structure**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies cellulosic insulation as a material that must be removed and discarded when wet. Cellulose insulation is highly absorbent and loses its insulating properties once saturated. It also retains moisture for extended periods, creating conditions conducive to microbial growth and secondary damage.

The WRT manual explains that wet cellulose insulation cannot be effectively dried in place due to its density and the way it traps moisture within wall cavities. Attempting to dry or clean it is unreliable and inconsistent with professional standards. Removal allows the wall cavity and surrounding materials to dry properly and be inspected for hidden damage.

Evaluating R-value or expansion is irrelevant once the insulation is wet. Reinstallation of new insulation may occur after drying is complete and conditions permit.

This guidance reflects the WRT emphasis on material restorability, moisture control, and prevention of long-term problems within concealed assemblies.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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