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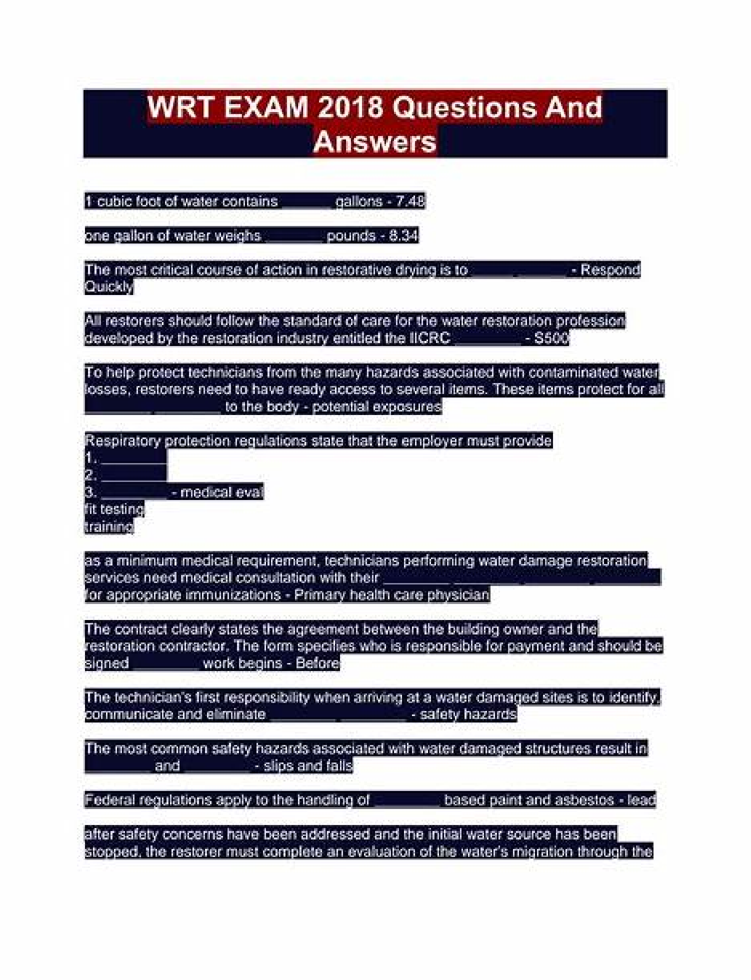

WRT EXAM 2018 Questions And Answers

1 cubic foot of water contains ______ gallons - 7.48

one gallon of water weighs ______ pounds - 8.34

The most critical course of action in restorative drying is to ______ ______ - Respond Quickly

All restorers should follow the standard of care for the water restoration profession developed by the restoration industry entitled the IICRC ______ - S500

To help protect technicians from the many hazards associated with contaminated water losses, restorers need to have ready access to several items. These items protect for all ______ ______ to the body - potential exposures

Respiratory protection regulations state that the employer must provide
1. ______
2. ______
3. ______ - medical eval
fit testing
training

as a minimum medical requirement, technicians performing water damage restoration services need medical consultation with their ______ ______ ______ ______ for appropriate immunizations - Primary health care physician

The contract clearly states the agreement between the building owner and the restoration contractor. The form specifies who is responsible for payment and should be signed ______ work begins - Before

The technician's first responsibility when arriving at a water damaged sites is to identify, communicate and eliminate ______ ______ - safety hazards

The most common safety hazards associated with water damaged structures result in ______ and ______ - slips and falls

Federal regulations apply to the handling of ______ based paint and asbestos - lead

after safety concerns have been addressed and the initial water source has been stopped, the restorer must complete an evaluation of the water's migration through the

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions

(Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
Why does drying affected materials behind vinyl wallpaper create a challenge?

- A. The vinyl wallpaper is a thermal conductor
- B. The vinyl wallpaper is a dew point accelerator
- C. The vinyl wallpaper is a vapor barrier/retarder
- D. The vinyl wallpaper is a highly porous material

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies vinyl wallpaper as avapor barrier or vapor retarder, which significantly restricts the movement of moisture vapor from wet materials into the surrounding air. This characteristic makes drying behind vinyl wallpaper particularly challenging because evaporation-the primary mechanism of restorative drying-is impeded.
In normal drying conditions, moisture migrates from wet materials toward lower vapor pressure air. However, vinyl wallpaper inhibits this vapor diffusion, trapping moisture within wall assemblies. As a result, even when ambient air conditions are favorable, moisture remains behind the covering, prolonging drying times and increasing the risk of secondary damage such as microbial growth or material deterioration.
The WRT manual explains that when vapor barriers are present, restorers often must employdisruptive drying methods, such as removing or perforating the wall covering, or using inter-air drying systems to introduce airflow directly into wall cavities. Without such intervention, surface drying may occur while concealed materials remain wet-creating a false impression of successful drying.
This concept reinforces the WRT principle that drying strategies must account formaterial permeability, not just moisture presence.
Vinyl wallpaper is neither porous nor breathable and therefore prevents normal drying dynamics from functioning effectively.
Recognizing vapor barriers is a key part of inspection and drying method selection under the IICRC standard of care.

NEW QUESTION # 60
How many gallons (liters) are present in a 20-foot by 25-foot basement with standing water at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches (1.37 meters)?

- A. 16,830 gallons (63,713 liters)
- B. 15,750 gallons (59,620 liters)
- C. 2,250 gallons (8,517 liters)
- D. 18,765 gallons (71,033 liters)

Answer: D

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge stresses the importance of accurately estimating the volume of standing water to support proper extraction planning, equipment selection, and safety evaluation. This question requires a volumetric calculation using length, width, depth, and standard water conversion factors.
First, calculate the cubic volume of water:
20 ft × 25 ft × 4.5 ft =2,250 cubic feetof water.
According to WRT reference tables,1 cubic foot of water equals approximately 8.34 gallons. Multiplying:
2,250 cubic feet × 8.34 gallons/cu ft =18,765 gallons(rounded).
This calculation confirms option D as correct. The WRT curriculum includes these conversions to help restorers assess extraction time, pump capacity, disposal logistics, and safety hazards such as hydrostatic pressure or structural loading.
Understanding water volume is not merely academic. Large volumes of standing water significantly affect drying timelines, contamination potential, and classification decisions. The ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard emphasizes prompt and adequate bulk water removal as a critical first step in mitigation.
Accurate water-volume estimation also supports documentation and communication with materially interested parties, ensuring that restoration actions are technically justified and defensible.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which of the following is an initial method to search for moisture in surfaces such as wood flooring, gypsum wallboard, resilient flooring, ceramic tile, and plaster?

- A. Drill small holes in the grout

- B. Use a non-penetrating (non-invasive) moisture meter
- C. Use a penetrating (invasive) moisture meter
- D. Remove one section of material

Answer: B

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifiesnon-penetrating (non-invasive) moisture metersas the preferredinitialmethod for surveying moisture in a wide range of building materials. These devices allow restorers to rapidly scan large surface areas without damaging finished materials, making them ideal for initial inspection and moisture mapping.
Non-invasive meters work by emitting electromagnetic signals that respond to changes in material density and moisture presence. While they do not provide precise moisture content values, they are effective at identifying areas of concern that warrant further investigation.
The WRT manual stresses that invasive meters, material removal, or drilling should only be performedafter non-invasive methods indicate elevated readings and when confirmation is required. This tiered approach minimizes unnecessary damage while still ensuring accurate assessment.
Additionally, non-invasive meters are particularly useful on surfaces like ceramic tile or plaster, where penetrating probes may be impractical or destructive. Proper documentation requires that readings be repeatable and defensible, and starting with non-invasive tools supports both goals.

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which is typically a result of introducing warm, dry air movement into wall cavities?

- A. Increased rate of evaporation
- B. Negative pressure within the chamber wall
- C. Decreased temperature within the chamber
- D. Decreased rate of evaporation

Answer: A

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that introducingwarm, dry air movement into wall cavities typically results in anincreased rate of evaporation. Warm air raises the temperature of wet materials, increasing vapor pressure within those materials, while dry air lowers ambient vapor pressure-together creating a strong vapor pressure differential.
This differential accelerates moisture movement from materials into the air. The WRT manual notes that cavity drying systems, including inter-air drying, are designed to deliver controlled airflow and low-humidity air directly to concealed wet surfaces, where natural evaporation would otherwise be limited.
Negative pressure may occur in certain containment setups, but it is not the primary outcome of warm, dry airflow into cavities. Temperature reduction contradicts the drying mechanism, and decreased evaporation would indicate system failure rather than expected performance.
The WRT curriculum emphasizes that controlled cavity airflow is an effective technique when materials are restorable and contamination conditions allow, reinforcing evaporation as the intended result.

NEW QUESTION # 63
A technician has arrived at a large vacant home where the basement is lightly affected and is considered a Class 1. There are six LGR dehumidifiers on the truck that each have an AHAM rating of 110 pints per day (PPD). How many are initially recommended to be placed if the affected area is 22,000 cubic feet?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge provides guidance for determining initial dehumidification capacity based oncubic footage,class of water, andtype of dehumidifier. ForClass 1 water intrusions, which involve minimal moisture absorption and evaporation primarily from structural materials, the recommended starting point is approximatelyone LGR dehumidifier per 10,000 to

12,000 cubic feetof affected space.
In this scenario, the basement volume is 22,000 cubic feet. Applying the WRT initial calculation method, dividing 22,000 cubic feet by 10,000-12,000 cubic feet per unit results in a requirement of approximatelytwo LGR dehumidifiers. Although six units are available on the truck, the WRT standard emphasizes that equipment placement should be based on need-not availability. Over-dehumidification can be inefficient, unnecessary, and difficult to justify to materially interested parties.
The WRT manual also stresses that this is aninitial recommendation, subject to adjustment after psychrometric monitoring confirms whether drying goals are being met. Because the structure is vacant and the intrusion is Class 1, the moisture load is relatively low, and excessive equipment would not improve drying efficiency. Instead, proper airflow, monitoring, and controlled humidity reduction are the priority.
This approach aligns with IICRC principles that restorers should place sufficient equipment to create effective drying conditions without introducing waste, excessive power consumption, or unjustified costs.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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