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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

What steps should be taken to minimize safety concerns with sagging gypsum board ceilings and promote rapid drying?

- A. Support to prevent collapse while drying
- **B. Drain, safely remove, and properly dispose**
- C. Perforate to increase airflow while drying
- D. Drain, properly dry the gypsum, and reinstall

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies sagging gypsum board ceilings as a serious structural and safety hazard. Gypsum board loses strength when wet, especially in horizontal installations, and sagging indicates primary damage that cannot be safely reversed.

The WRT manual clearly states that wet gypsum ceilings presenting sagging or collapse risk must be drained, safely removed, and

properly disposed of. Attempting to dry sagging ceiling drywall in place is unsafe and inconsistent with professional standards. Perforation or temporary support does not restore structural integrity and exposes workers and occupants to collapse hazards. Reinstallation is only appropriate after damaged materials are removed and the structure is dried. This guidance reinforces the WRT principle that life safety always overrides salvage considerations. Removing compromised ceiling drywall eliminates hazards and allows drying equipment to operate more effectively on remaining structural components.

NEW QUESTION # 22

What happens when the surface temperature of a material is at or below the dew point temperature of the air?

- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Dehumidification
- D. Sublimation

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the IICRC WRT body of knowledge, condensation occurs when the surface temperature of a material is at or below the dew point temperature of the surrounding air. Under these conditions, the air can no longer hold all of its water vapor, and moisture changes phase from vapor to liquid on the cooler surface.

This principle is fundamental to psychrometry and is directly applicable to water damage restoration. The WRT manual emphasizes that condensation represents moisture gain, not moisture removal, and therefore counteracts drying efforts. When condensation occurs on structural materials, it can increase moisture content, prolong drying time, and contribute to secondary damage such as microbial growth or corrosion.

Restorers are trained to compare indoor air dew point measurements with surface temperatures of materials using thermo-hygrometers and infrared thermometers. If surface temperatures are below the dew point, corrective action-such as increasing temperature, improving dehumidification, or adjusting airflow-is required.

This concept also explains why cold surfaces like metal framing, concrete, or supply ductwork can develop moisture even without direct water exposure. The WRT curriculum stresses proactive monitoring to prevent unintended condensation events during drying.

NEW QUESTION # 23

How can a restorer minimize damage and reduce drying time?

- A. By disengaging baseboards and saving for adjuster's inspection
- B. **By beginning mitigation as soon as safely possible**
- C. By applying an antimicrobial (biocide) to control odor development
- D. By contacting an insurance adjuster and waiting for their authorization

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly identifies time as one of the most critical variables influencing the extent of damage in a water loss. The longer materials remain wet, the greater the likelihood of primary damage, secondary damage, and microbial amplification. For this reason, the WRT standard emphasizes that mitigation activities should begin as soon as it is safe to do so, following an initial hazard assessment.

Beginning mitigation promptly limits moisture migration, reduces absorption into hygroscopic materials, and decreases the duration materials remain above safe moisture thresholds. Early actions such as stopping the water source, removing bulk water, and initiating controlled drying significantly reduce structural deterioration and restoration costs. The WRT manual repeatedly reinforces that delays increase damage, regardless of water category or class.

Waiting for adjuster authorization or focusing on antimicrobial use before drying does not align with the standard of care.

Antimicrobials are supplemental and do not replace drying. Likewise, baseboard removal may be necessary but is not the primary factor in minimizing drying time.

The ANSI/IICRC S500 standard supports emergency mitigation to prevent further damage and explicitly recognizes that restorers may need to act before third-party approvals when necessary to protect the structure and occupants. Prompt mitigation is therefore both a technical and professional responsibility.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Why are multiple extractions of carpet and cushion (pad, underlay) performed?

- A. To eliminate microbial growth
- B. To decrease drying time
- C. To increase the need for dehumidification
- D. To eliminate antimicrobial application

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that multiple extractions of carpet and cushion are performed to reduce moisture content and decrease drying time. Initial extraction removes bulk water, but additional extractions—particularly after capillary movement redistributes moisture—can significantly reduce the remaining moisture load.

Repeated extraction lowers the amount of water that must be removed through evaporation, allowing dehumidification and airflow to work more efficiently. The WRT manual emphasizes that effective extraction is one of the most cost-effective and impactful steps in minimizing overall drying duration.

Multiple extractions do not eliminate microbial growth directly and do not replace proper drying or antimicrobial use when appropriate. Instead, they reduce moisture availability, which indirectly limits microbial amplification.

The WRT curriculum reinforces extraction as a critical early-stage drying strategy that supports faster, more controlled restoration.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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. Remove one section of material
- B. Use a non-penetrating (non-invasive) moisture meter
- C. Use a penetrating (invasive) moisture meter
- D. Drill small holes in the grout

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies non-penetrating (non-invasive) moisture meters as the preferred initial method 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 performed after 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 # 26

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