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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which product is designed to eliminate the targeted organisms but not necessarily the spores?

- A. A neutralizer
- B. A sterilizer
- C. A sanitizer
- D. A disinfectant

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the IICRC WRT body of knowledge, antimicrobial products are classified based on their intended function and level of microbial reduction. A disinfectant is specifically designed to eliminate or inactivate targeted microorganisms (such as bacteria, viruses, and some fungi) on inanimate surfaces, but it does not necessarily destroy bacterial or fungal spores. This distinction is clearly outlined in the WRT curriculum and aligns with EPA regulatory definitions adopted by the restoration industry.

The WRT manual emphasizes that disinfectants are commonly used in water damage restoration projects involving Category 2 or Category 3 water to reduce microbial contamination after bulk water removal and cleaning. However, disinfectants are not intended to achieve sterility. Spores are inherently more resistant to chemical agents and generally require sterilization-level processes, which are not practical or required in standard restoration work.

Sanitizers, by comparison, only reduce microorganisms to a level considered safe by public health standards, while sterilizers are designed to destroy all forms of microbial life, including spores—something rarely achievable or required in building restoration. The WRT body of knowledge explicitly cautions restorers not to confuse these terms, as misuse or misrepresentation of antimicrobial effectiveness can create liability and regulatory violations.

Additionally, the IICRC stresses that antimicrobial application is a supplemental step, not a substitute for proper drying, removal of unsalvageable materials, and contamination control. Disinfectants must always be applied according to the EPA-registered label directions, and their limitations—including spore survival—must be understood by the technician and communicated to materially interested parties when relevant.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which class of water best describes an intrusion with deeply held bound water that may require special drying methods and longer drying times?

- A. Class 4
- B. Class 2
- C. Class 3
- D. Class 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines Class 4 water intrusion as a condition involving deeply held or bound water within materials such as hardwood, plaster, brick, concrete, or other dense assemblies. These materials do not readily release moisture through normal evaporation and therefore require specialized drying methods.

Class 4 losses are distinct from Class 1-3 intrusions, which involve progressively greater amounts of free and absorbed water. In Class 4 situations, water is chemically or physically bound within the material matrix, significantly slowing drying rates.

The WRT manual emphasizes that Class 4 drying often requires advanced techniques such as desiccant dehumidification, controlled heat, or extended drying times. Monitoring must be especially thorough to ensure moisture reduction without causing damage.

Understanding Class 4 conditions is critical for proper equipment selection, time expectations, and justification of extended drying strategies under the IICRC standard of care.

NEW QUESTION # 68

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. Use a penetrating (invasive) moisture meter

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

Answer: D

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 # 69

Which term describes the rate of water vapor passing through a material?

- A. Condensation
- B. Wicking
- C. Permeance
- D. Capillarity

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines permeance as the rate at which water vapor passes through a material. It is a measure of a material's vapor transmission characteristics and plays a significant role in drying dynamics and moisture management.

Materials with high permeance allow water vapor to pass through easily, supporting evaporation and drying.

Low-permeance materials act as vapor retarders or barriers, restricting vapor movement and potentially trapping moisture within assemblies.

The WRT manual emphasizes evaluating material permeance when selecting drying methods. For example, vinyl wall coverings or certain flooring systems impede vapor movement, often requiring disruptive drying techniques.

Capillarity and wicking describe liquid moisture movement, while condensation is a phase change process.

Only permeance directly describes vapor transmission through materials, making it the correct term under WRT science.

NEW QUESTION # 70

When is a closed drying system recommended during restoration?

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

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 # 71

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