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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63
When should carpet cushion (pad, underlay) be removed and discarded?

- A. If it has a porous membrane or "skin"
- B. If it is a synthetic felt cushion
- C. If it is affected with Category 2 or Category 3 water
- D. If it is installed over plywood subflooring

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states thatcarpet cushion (pad, underlay) must be removed and discarded when affected by Category 2 or Category 3 water. Carpet cushion is a porous material that readily absorbs and retains contaminants, making effective cleaning and decontamination impractical under these conditions.
The WRT manual explains that even if the overlying carpet may be cleanable in some situations, cushion acts like a sponge and can harbor microorganisms, nutrients, and moisture deep within its structure. Attempting to dry or disinfect contaminated cushion poses a health risk and increases the likelihood of secondary damage or odor problems.
While certain cushion types (such as synthetic felt or cushions with skins) influence restorability in Category
1 losses, contamination level takes precedence. The presence of Category 2 or 3 water alone is sufficient to require removal, regardless of cushion construction or subfloor type.

This guidance reflects the WRT emphasis on protecting occupant health and preventing hidden contamination. Removing and discarding contaminated cushion is considered the appropriate and defensible standard of care.

NEW QUESTION # 64
What is the process used by refrigerant dehumidifiers to remove water from the air?

- A. Adsorption
- B. Sublimation
- C. Condensation
- D. Absorption

Answer: C

Explanation:
Refrigerant dehumidifiers remove moisture from the air through the process ofcondensation, as outlined in the IICRC WRT body of knowledge. In this process, warm, moist air is drawn across a cold evaporator coil inside the dehumidifier. When the air temperature is reduced below its dew point, water vapor changes phase from a gas to a liquid and condenses on the coil surface.
The collected liquid water then drains into a reservoir or is pumped out of the unit, while the dried air is reheated slightly and discharged back into the drying chamber. This mechanism is fundamental to both conventional refrigerant and low-grain refrigerant (LGR) dehumidifiers.
The WRT curriculum contrasts condensation withadsorption, which is used by desiccant dehumidifiers, and absorption, which involves liquids-not air drying. Sublimation (solid to vapor) is not relevant to restoration drying.
Understanding condensation is essential because refrigerant dehumidifiers rely on sufficient temperature and humidity conditions to function efficiently. The WRT manual highlights operational limits and emphasizes monitoring to ensure that refrigerant systems are appropriate for the environmental conditions present on the job.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Where should a restorer inspect in a water-damaged structure?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that a restorer must inspectall potentially affected areasin 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 # 66
Which material loses most of its structural integrity when wet but regains its strength when dry?

- A. Plywood
- B. Hardwood flooring
- C. Gypsum board (drywall)
- D. Concrete

Answer: C

Explanation:
Gypsum board (drywall) is identified in the WRT body of knowledge as highly vulnerable to moisture exposure, yet capable of recovering strength when dried-provided it has not sustained irreversible primary damage. The WRT manual explains that gypsum wallboard is among the most moisture-sensitive common building materials, showing rapid and dramatic change with elevated moisture levels. However, it also states that gypsum has a greater ability to recover than many other engineered products.
Critically, the WRT guidance distinguishes between primary damage (immediate structural failure) and recoverable wetting. For example, overhead or horizontally installed gypsum that becomes wet can lose structural integrity, sag, and create a significant safety concern; this sagging is considered permanent damage and requires removal.
In contrast, when gypsum board installed vertically on walls is wet but has not experienced primary damage (e.g., not structurally compromised, not severely deteriorated, and appropriate contamination considerations are addressed), the WRT manual notes that it can restore: during the drying process, gypsum's original strength is restored, and after drying it may even be slightly stronger (though sometimes more brittle). This recovery characteristic is what makes gypsum board the best match to the question's description-losing structural integrity when wet yet regaining strength when properly dried.
This material behavior is central to WRT decision-making: whether to dry in place, perform limited disruption (e.g., baseboard removal and cavity airflow), or remove materials for safety/health reasons. The WRT body of knowledge treats gypsum as potentially restorable depending on installation orientation, degree of damage, and contamination risk, which is why it is specifically described as losing integrity when wet and regaining strength when dry.

NEW QUESTION # 67
Which tool should be used to measure the moisture content of building materials?

- A. A thermal imaging camera
- B. A thermo-hygrometer
- C. A moisture meter
- D. A moisture sensor

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies themoisture meteras the primary instrument used to measure moisture content or moisture level in building materials. Moisture meters-either penetrating or non- penetrating-provide quantitative or comparative data necessary to establish drying goals and verify drying progress.
Thermo-hygrometers measure air conditions, thermal cameras identify temperature anomalies, and moisture sensors are typically qualitative indicators. Only moisture meters are designed to measure moisture within materials accurately and repeatably.
The WRT manual emphasizes selecting the appropriate meter type for the material being tested and documenting readings consistently. Proper moisture measurement is essential for defensible drying documentation and confirmation of project completion.

NEW QUESTION # 68
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