

WRT Certification Practice & High WRT Passing Score

WRT Certification Exam Questions And Answers 100% Verified 2023-2024

The most critical course of action in restorative drying is to _____ and begin _____ as soon as possible. - Answer **respond quickly & mitigation**

All restorers should follow the standard of care for the water restoration profession developed by the restoration industry entitled the IICRC _____. - Answer **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. - Answer **potential exposures**

Respiratory protection regulations state that the employer must provide: - Answer 1. Medical evaluations
2. Fit testing
3. Training

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. - Answer **before**

The technicians first responsibility when arriving at a water damage site is to identify, communicate, and eliminate _____ if reasonably possible. - Answer **safety hazards**

Federal regulations apply to the handling of _____ based paint and asbestos. - Answer **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 structure. During this process, the restorer inspects all _____ areas. - Answer **potentially affected**

The ultimate goal is to find the "edge" of water migration, which moves in a three-dimensional path throughout the structure. This is accomplished across carpeted surfaces using a _____, and across most hard surfaces using a _____ (non-penetrating) moisture meter. - Answer **moisture sensor & non-invasive**

Water from a clean source with no substantial risk of causing sickness or discomfort is said to be _____ water. - Answer **Category 1**

Water that has a significant degree of chemical, biological, and/or physical contamination and a potential to cause sickness or discomfort is _____. - Answer **Category 2**

Cleaning procedures must be employed before the drying of a Category 2 water loss can continue. At a minimum, affected _____ (or pad) must be removed and disposed of, and carpet must be thoroughly cleaned using hot water extraction method. - Answer **carpet underlay**

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

If outdoor conditions are favorable, what can be reduced with ventilation?

- A. Sublimation
- B. Static electricity
- C. Microbial growth
- **D. Humidity ratio**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that when outdoor air has a lower humidity ratio than indoor air, ventilation can be used to reduce the indoor humidity ratio by replacing moist air with drier outside air.

This reduction directly supports evaporation and drying.

Ventilation works by exchanging air masses. If the incoming air contains less moisture per pound of dry air, the overall moisture content of the drying chamber decreases. The WRT manual stresses that psychrometric comparison—not temperature or relative humidity alone—must be used to determine whether outdoor air is suitable.

Ventilation does not directly reduce microbial growth; rather, it reduces moisture conditions that support microbial amplification. Static electricity and sublimation are unrelated to ventilation drying.

Properly applied ventilation is recognized by the WRT standard as a legitimate moisture removal method when conditions allow, though it must be monitored to ensure effectiveness and prevent unintended moisture introduction.

NEW QUESTION # 19

As the humidity ratio and dew point increase or decrease, what other psychrometric measurement also increases or decreases proportionally?

- **A. Vapor pressure**
- B. Permeability
- C. Temperature
- D. Dehumidification rate

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that humidity ratio, dew point, and vapor pressure are directly related psychrometric measurements. When humidity ratio increases or decreases, both dew point and vapor pressure change proportionally.

Vapor pressure represents the energy exerted by water vapor molecules in the air. As more moisture is added to the air (higher humidity ratio), vapor pressure increases; when moisture is removed, vapor pressure decreases. Dew point follows the same pattern because it reflects the temperature at which that vapor pressure results in saturation.

Temperature and permeability are not directly proportional to humidity ratio, and dehumidification rate is a performance outcome rather than a psychrometric property.

Because vapor pressure governs moisture movement between materials and air, its proportional relationship to humidity ratio and dew point makes it one of the most important measurements in WRT drying science.

NEW QUESTION # 20

What should a restorer do when there is contamination (e.g., Category 2, Category 3, Mold) on a water damage restoration project to protect workers and occupants?

- A. Wipe down the contamination with detergent cleaner
- B. Fog a water-based disinfectant into the affected area
- C. Call the insurance company and discuss costs
- **D. Use appropriate PPE, containment, or other engineering controls**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that when contamination is present, the restorer's responsibility is to protect workers and occupants by implementing appropriate controls. This includes the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), containment systems, and engineering or administrative controls as dictated by the hazard assessment. Category 2 and Category 3 water, as well as mold-contaminated environments, can expose individuals to microorganisms, allergens, and other harmful agents. The WRT manual reinforces the hierarchy of controls: eliminate hazards when possible, isolate hazards through containment, and protect workers with PPE when hazards cannot be fully removed. Fogging disinfectants or wiping surfaces does not eliminate airborne or surface hazards and may actually increase aerosolization if done improperly. Contacting the insurance company is an administrative step and does not mitigate health risks. The WRT curriculum also aligns with OSHA principles, stressing that safety controls must be implemented before and during restoration activities. Proper containment and PPE selection are essential to prevent cross-contamination and protect both restoration personnel and building occupants.

NEW QUESTION # 21

What should a restorer do to reduce the aerosolization of contaminants?

- A. Minimize air movement
- B. Increase air movement
- C. Decrease temperature
- D. Increase temperature

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that aerosolization of contaminants occurs when airflow disperses particulate matter, microorganisms, or contaminated droplets into the air. To reduce this risk, restorers should minimize air movement in contaminated areas until proper controls are in place.

In Category 2, Category 3, or mold-affected environments, uncontrolled airflow can spread contaminants beyond the affected area, increasing exposure risk and cross-contamination. The WRT manual emphasizes that airflow should be strategically managed and often delayed until containment and air filtration devices (AFDs) are installed.

Increasing air movement or temperature without controls can worsen aerosolization. Temperature reduction alone does not address particulate dispersion. Minimizing air movement—combined with containment and filtration—is the recommended approach under WRT safety principles.

NEW QUESTION # 22

What does a restorer need to know to determine the initial dehumidification capacity recommendation?

- A. The number of air movers, category of water, and relative humidity
- B. Cubic footage of the affected area, class of water, and type of dehumidifier
- C. Type, position, and grain depression of the dehumidifier
- D. Category of water, class of water, and type of subfloor of the affected area

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the IICRC WRT body of knowledge, the initial dehumidification capacity recommendation is determined by three primary factors: cubic footage of the affected area, class of water intrusion, and type of dehumidifier being used. This calculation establishes a baseline moisture removal capability required to manage the anticipated evaporation load.

Cubic footage defines the volume of air within the drying chamber and directly influences how much moisture must be removed from the environment. The class of water describes how much moisture has been absorbed by materials and the rate of evaporation expected. Higher classes (Class 3 and 4) require substantially more dehumidification capacity due to increased moisture loading and deeply absorbed water.

The type of dehumidifier is equally critical because different technologies (conventional refrigerant, LGR, desiccant) have vastly different operating ranges, efficiencies, and moisture removal characteristics. The WRT manual specifically differentiates capacity calculations for LGR versus desiccant systems, as they function under different psychrometric conditions.

Factors such as category of water, subfloor type, or air mover quantity influence procedural decisions, safety, and drying strategy—but they are not part of the initial capacity calculation. Likewise, grain depression is a performance outcome used for evaluation, not an input variable.

This structured approach ensures consistency, defensibility, and alignment with the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard, enabling restorers

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