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## IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

### NEW QUESTION # 69

Which material should be discarded when affected by Category 2 water?

- A. Plywood subfloor
- **B. Carpet cushion**
- C. Wood framing
- D. Oriental rugs

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that carpet cushion (pad, underlay) must be discarded when affected by Category 2 water. Cushion is a porous material that readily absorbs contaminants and cannot be effectively cleaned or disinfected once exposed to water containing significant contamination.

The WRT manual explains that while some materials may be dried or cleaned depending on conditions, carpet cushion presents a high risk of retaining microorganisms, nutrients, and odors. Retaining contaminated cushion increases the likelihood of secondary damage and occupant exposure.

Wood framing and plywood subfloors may be restorable depending on contamination duration and extent, and oriental rugs require specialized evaluation. Category 2 contamination alone is sufficient justification for cushion removal under WRT standards.

### NEW QUESTION # 70

Who should a technician get documented authorization from before applying an antimicrobial (biocide)?

- A. The primary physician
- B. The reconstruction contractor
- C. The primary adjuster
- **D. The owner or occupant**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that before applying an antimicrobial (biocide), a technician must obtain documented authorization from the owner or occupant, or another legally authorized representative of the property. This requirement exists because antimicrobial application involves introducing regulated chemical agents into an occupied environment, which carries potential health, legal, and liability implications.

The WRT manual emphasizes informed consent as a professional and ethical obligation. Owners or occupants must be made aware of the purpose, limitations, and potential risks associated with antimicrobial use.

Documented authorization protects all materially interested parties by confirming that the decision to apply a biocide was disclosed, understood, and approved.

Insurance adjusters do not have authority over health decisions within a structure, reconstruction contractors do not represent occupancy interests, and physicians are not responsible for property treatment approvals. The responsibility lies with the property owner or occupant.

This requirement aligns with EPA pesticide regulations and the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard, reinforcing transparency, safety, and defensibility in restoration practices.

### NEW QUESTION # 71

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 72

Which of the following documents should be obtained for a water mitigation project?

- A. Permission from local and state law enforcement
- B. Detailed history of previous restoration projects
- **C. Documents to validate the drying and completion**
- D. Dehumidifier manufacturer's AHAM certificate

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge stresses that documentation is a critical component of professional water damage restoration, and restorers are expected to obtain and maintain documents that validate drying progress and project completion. These records demonstrate that drying goals were properly established, monitored, and achieved in accordance with the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard.

Drying documentation typically includes moisture content or moisture level readings, moisture maps, psychrometric data (temperature, relative humidity, humidity ratio, and dew point), equipment placement records, and daily monitoring logs. Together, these documents form a defensible record that shows the restorer followed an appropriate standard of care.

The WRT manual explains that such documentation is necessary not only for communication with materially interested parties (owners, occupants, insurers) but also for dispute resolution, quality assurance, and potential legal proceedings. Without validated drying documentation, it is difficult to prove that materials were returned to a dry standard or that secondary damage was prevented. AHAM certificates may be useful for understanding equipment performance, but they are not required project documents. Law enforcement permission and historical restoration records are unrelated to the drying verification process. Therefore, obtaining documents that validate drying and completion is the correct and required practice under WRT guidance.

### NEW QUESTION # 73

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

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

**Answer: A**

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



