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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
If the ambient temperature is below 50°F, what is the most effective type of dehumidifier to use when drying a structure?

- A. Conventional dehumidifier
- B. Desiccant dehumidifier
- C. Gas bypass dehumidifier
- D. Low-grain refrigerant dehumidifier

Answer: B

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states thatdesiccant dehumidifiersare the most effective option when ambient temperatures fall

below approximately50°F. Refrigerant-based dehumidifiers rely on condensation at cold coils and become inefficient or inoperative at lower temperatures due to coil icing and reduced moisture removal capacity.
Desiccant systems remove moisture throughadsorption, a chemical bonding process that is not dependent on air temperature. This allows desiccants to perform effectively in cold environments where refrigerant units fail.
The WRT manual highlights desiccants as the preferred solution for cold structures, unheated buildings, winter losses, and Class 4 drying scenarios. Gas bypass and LGR units extend the operating range of refrigerants but still have temperature limitations.
Selecting the correct dehumidifier type based on ambient conditions is a core competency under the WRT standard and ensures efficient, defensible drying.

NEW QUESTION # 34
What is the most likely result when the rate of evaporation is greater than the rate of dehumidification?

- A. A reduction of the ambient humidity ratio
- B. An increased potential for secondary damage
- C. A reduction of the vapor pressure in the air
- D. An increased rate of drying hygroscopic materials

Answer: B

Explanation:
When evaporation outpaces dehumidification, the IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that moisture accumulates in the air, increasing humidity ratio, vapor pressure, and relative humidity. This condition can stall drying and significantly increase the risk ofsecondary damage.
Excess moisture in the air can migrate into unaffected hygroscopic materials, cause condensation on cooler surfaces, and promote microbial growth. The WRT manual stresses that evaporation and dehumidification must be balanced so that moisture removed from materials is promptly removed from the air.
Rather than reducing humidity or vapor pressure, insufficient dehumidification leads to moisture saturation of the air, undermining the drying process. Monitoring psychrometric conditions allows restorers to correct imbalances before secondary damage occurs.

NEW QUESTION # 35
How can a restorer minimize damage and reduce drying time?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly identifiestimeas 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 beginas 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 thatdelays 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 # 36
If outdoor conditions are favorable, what can be reduced with ventilation?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that when outdoor air has alower humidity ratiothan 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 # 37
What is a likely outcome when the vapor pressure in a drying chamber is lower than the vapor pressure of the wet materials?

- A. Moisture can move from the materials into the air
- B. The class of intrusion will increase
- C. Moisture can move from the air into the materials
- D. The category of water may degrade

Answer: A

Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that moisture movement is governed byvapor pressure differentials. When the vapor pressure within wet materials is higher than the vapor pressure of the surrounding air, moisture naturally migrates from the materials into the air. This condition is essential for effective drying.
A drying chamber with lower vapor pressure than the wet materials creates the necessary driving force for evaporation. The WRT manual emphasizes that this differential is achieved by reducing humidity ratio through dehumidification and increasing temperature and airflow at the material surface.
If the opposite condition exists-where air vapor pressure is higher than material vapor pressure-moisture can migrate into materials, causing secondary wetting. Therefore, maintaining lower vapor pressure in the air than in the materials is a core objective of restoration drying systems.
The class or category of water does not change due to vapor pressure alone; those are classification concepts based on absorption and contamination. The correct outcome under WRT science is moisture migration from materials into the air.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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Brad Miser has written extensively about technology WRT and the iPhone and iPad—his favorite gadgets, I've heard them all too often, Every year,countless IICRC aspirants face challenges to prove their skills and knowledge by attempting the IICRC WRT Certification Exam.

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