

WRT Test Simulator Fee - Latest WRT Exam Tips

IICRC WRT TEST QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT ANSWERS 2025

#1. During the inspection process, restorers shall make a reasonable effort to - correct answer-
C. identify and address potential safety hazards

#2. A significant amount of water absorption and evaporation load where wet porous materials represent ~5% to ~40% of combined ceiling, walls, and flooring surface areas and where low evaporation materials and assemblies are minimally wet is - correct answer-8, class 2

#3. Multiple extraction of salvageable materials, especially porous material (e.g. Carpet, cushion) often are required to: - correct answer-decrease drying time

#4. To enhance drying, restorers should manage both ambient temperature and - correct answer-
surface temperatures of affected materials

#5. Water damage restoration services should not begin until after the: - correct answer-
restorer has entered into an adequately written contract.

#6. Two tools that should be used to properly disengage most stretched-in carpet - correct answer-
Knee kicker and carpet awl

#7. When inspecting a water damage structure, restorers should inspect: - correct answer-
all potentially affected areas.

#8. Buckled or damaged particle board should - correct answer-
removed and replaced with new material.

#9. upon entering a building, professional moisture detection equipment should be used to evaluate and document: - correct answer-
applicable psychrometric conditions and moisture content or level readings .

#10. When wet, a structural material that loses most of its structural integrity, but regains its strength when dry, is: - correct answer-Concrete

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IICRC WRT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Drying Techniques and Equipment	- Structural drying strategies - Air movers, dehumidifiers, and extraction equipment
Water Damage Assessment	- Moisture detection and monitoring - Inspection and documentation procedures
Drying Science and Psychrometrics	- Moisture removal principles - Psychrometric relationships and humidity control
Water Damage Restoration Principles	- Contamination levels and safety considerations - Categories and classes of water damage
Health, Safety, and Compliance	- OSHA and industry standards - PPE and safety procedures

Quiz WRT - High Pass-Rate Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Test Simulator Fee

In order to gain more competitive advantages when you are going for a job interview, more and more people have been longing to get a WRT certification. They think the certification is the embodiment of their ability; they are already convinced that getting a WRT certification can help them look for a better job. There is no doubt that it is very difficult for most people to pass the WRT Exam and have the certification easily. If you are also weighted with the trouble about a WRT certification, we are willing to soothe your trouble and comfort you.

IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

How shall a restorer dispose of wastewater?

- A. In accordance with OSHA 29 CFR
- B. As required by AHAM
- C. Per applicable laws and regulations
- D. As defined in the ANSI/IICRC S520

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states that wastewater generated during water damage restoration must be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Wastewater may contain contaminants, sediments, microorganisms, or chemical residues, and improper disposal can create environmental and public health risks.

The WRT manual emphasizes that restorers are responsible for understanding disposal requirements within the jurisdiction where work is performed. These requirements may regulate where wastewater can be discharged (e.g., sanitary sewer systems) and prohibit disposal into storm drains, onto soil, or into surface waters. Disposal practices may also vary depending on contamination category, such as sewage or chemically contaminated water.

OSHA regulations focus on worker safety, not wastewater disposal. AHAM standards apply to appliance performance testing, not environmental disposal. ANSI/IICRC S520 addresses mold remediation, not wastewater handling. Therefore, none of those documents define wastewater disposal requirements.

By following applicable laws and regulations, restorers ensure environmental compliance, protect public infrastructure, and reduce legal liability. This requirement reflects the WRT emphasis on regulatory awareness and responsible professional conduct.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What shall a restorer make the first priority during the initial inspection process?

- A. Checking for moisture in walls
- B. Turning on the HVAC system
- C. Removing the excess water
- D. Conducting a hazard assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that the first priority during the initial inspection is conducting a hazard assessment. Before any restoration activities begin, technicians must identify and address conditions that could pose risks to workers, occupants, or the structure.

Common hazards in water-damaged environments include electrical risks, structural instability (such as sagging ceilings), slip and fall hazards, biological contaminants, and the presence of regulated materials like asbestos or lead. The WRT curriculum emphasizes that no mitigation action should proceed until these hazards are evaluated and controlled.

Removing water, inspecting walls, or operating HVAC systems are all important tasks—but only after safety has been ensured. The hierarchy of controls outlined in the WRT manual prioritizes hazard elimination, engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE as appropriate.

This safety-first approach aligns with OSHA requirements and the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard, reinforcing that professional restoration begins with protecting people before protecting property.

NEW QUESTION # 52

What should a restorer do if cellulosic insulation becomes wet?

- A. Inspect insulation for an increase in R-value
- **B. Remove insulation, then dry the structure**
- C. Test insulation for expansion in the wall cavity
- D. Properly dry and clean insulation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies cellulosic insulation as a material that must be removed and discarded when wet. Cellulose insulation is highly absorbent and loses its insulating properties once saturated. It also retains moisture for extended periods, creating conditions conducive to microbial growth and secondary damage.

The WRT manual explains that wet cellulose insulation cannot be effectively dried in place due to its density and the way it traps moisture within wall cavities. Attempting to dry or clean it is unreliable and inconsistent with professional standards. Removal allows the wall cavity and surrounding materials to dry properly and be inspected for hidden damage.

Evaluating R-value or expansion is irrelevant once the insulation is wet. Reinstallation of new insulation may occur after drying is complete and conditions permit.

This guidance reflects the WRT emphasis on material restorability, moisture control, and prevention of long-term problems within concealed assemblies.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which best describes Category 2 water?

- **A. Water that contains significant contamination and has the potential to cause discomfort or sickness if contacted or consumed by humans**
- B. Water that originates from a sanitary source and flows into an uncontaminated building
- C. Water that is grossly contaminated and can contain pathogenic, toxigenic, or other harmful agents
- D. Water that originates from a sanitary water source and does not pose substantial risk from ingestion or inhalation exposure

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines Category 2 water as water that contains significant contamination and has the potential to cause discomfort or illness if contacted or consumed. This classification recognizes that while Category 2 water is not grossly contaminated like Category 3, it is no longer considered clean or sanitary.

Examples commonly cited in the WRT manual include dishwasher or washing machine discharge, toilet overflows with urine but no feces, and seepage due to hydrostatic pressure. These sources may contain microorganisms, nutrients for microbial growth, or other contaminants that pose health concerns.

The WRT standard emphasizes that Category 2 water presents an elevated health risk and requires enhanced controls compared to Category 1. This may include increased PPE, more aggressive cleaning, and careful evaluation of materials for restorability. Porous materials affected by Category 2 water may need to be removed depending on exposure time and degree of absorption.

Importantly, the WRT body of knowledge highlights that water can degrade in category over time if left untreated. Category 2 water can become Category 3 due to microbial amplification, reinforcing the importance of timely mitigation and proper classification during the initial inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Where should a restorer inspect in a water-damaged structure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that a restorer must inspect all potentially affected areas in 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 # 55

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