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IICRC WRT Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Test WRT Questions Vce & Lab WRT Questions

Many students did not perform well before they use Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) actual test. They did not like to study, and they disliked the feeling of being watched by the teacher. They even felt a headache when they read a book. There are also some students who studied hard, but their performance was always poor. Basically, these students have problems in their learning methods. WRT prep torrent provides students with a new set of learning modes which free them from the rigid learning methods.

IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which term describes the rate of water vapor passing through a material?

- A. Wicking
- **B. Permeance**
- C. Capillarity
- D. Condensation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines permeance as the rate at which water vapor passes through a material. It is a measure of a material's vapor transmission characteristics and plays a significant role in drying dynamics and moisture management.

Materials with high permeance allow water vapor to pass through easily, supporting evaporation and drying.

Low-permeance materials act as vapor retarders or barriers, restricting vapor movement and potentially trapping moisture within assemblies.

The WRT manual emphasizes evaluating material permeance when selecting drying methods. For example, vinyl wall coverings or certain flooring systems impede vapor movement, often requiring disruptive drying techniques.

Capillarity and wicking describe liquid moisture movement, while condensation is a phase change process.

Only permeance directly describes vapor transmission through materials, making it the correct term under WRT science.

NEW QUESTION # 47

In a home with a Class 2 intrusion, where the floor is 1,300 square feet with an 8-foot ceiling, what is the initial recommended Pints Per Day (PPD) if using LGR dehumidifiers?

- **A. 0**
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge teaches that initial dehumidification capacity for LGR dehumidifiers is based on cubic footage and class of water intrusion. Class 2 intrusions involve a larger amount of moisture absorption than Class 1 but do not reach the full saturation of Class 3.

First, calculate the affected volume:

$1,300 \text{ sq ft} \times 8 \text{ ft} = 10,400 \text{ cubic feet}$

For Class 2 losses, a commonly accepted WRT guideline is approximately one LGR dehumidifier (#200-210 PPD) per 10,000-12,000 cubic feet. This capacity balances evaporation demand without over-drying or inefficiency.

A recommendation of 208 PPD aligns directly with this guidance and reflects standard WRT training tables used for initial equipment placement. Lower values (26 or 99 PPD) are insufficient for the moisture load, while 303 PPD exceeds the initial requirement for a Class 2 loss and would require justification through monitoring data.

The WRT manual emphasizes that this is an initial recommendation and must be validated by daily psychrometric and material moisture monitoring. Equipment may be adjusted as drying progresses.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

- A. Removing the excess water
- B. Checking for moisture in walls
- C. Turning on the HVAC system
- **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 # 49

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

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

Answer: B

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 structural components.

NEW QUESTION # 50

In addition to low-humidity air, what can a restorer do to dry restorable subfloor under ceramic tile flooring?

- **A. Increase temperature of the wet materials**
- B. Decrease dehumidifier output temperature
- C. Increase relative humidity
- D. Decrease speed of air filtration devices

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that drying restorable subflooring beneath ceramic tile is challenging because tile and grout assemblies have low permeability, restricting vapor movement. In such conditions, evaporation must be enhanced by manipulating the remaining controllable variables—most notably temperature.

Increasing the temperature of the wet materials raises the vapor pressure within the subfloor, which increases the vapor pressure differential between the material and the surrounding air. This differential is the primary driving force that moves moisture out of materials and into the air. The WRT manual emphasizes that warmer materials evaporate moisture more readily, provided ambient air vapor pressure remains lower.

Lowering dehumidifier output temperature or increasing relative humidity would reduce drying efficiency.

Air filtration devices address airborne particulates and do not directly influence evaporation. Therefore, controlled heat application—within safe limits—is a recommended strategy when drying beneath low-permeance floor coverings.

The WRT curriculum reinforces that effective drying requires managing humidity, airflow, and temperature together, particularly when materials restrict vapor transmission.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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