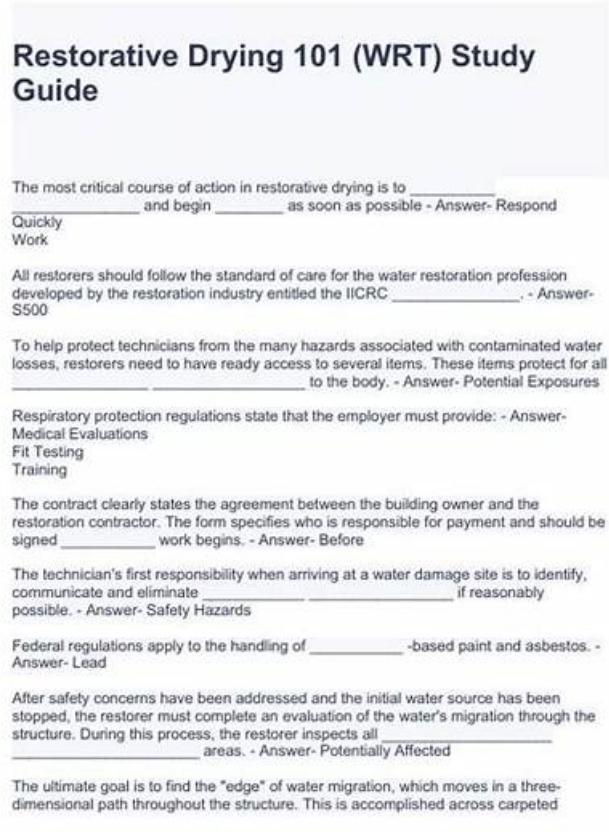


WRT Training Online - How to Download for WRT Study Center free



What's more, part of that PassSureExam WRT dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LLmtSTMom2VD9zauRizw1NQoD1GWtvY>

Our company is trying to satisfy every customer's demand. Of course, we also attach great importance on the quality of our WRT real test. Every product will undergo a strict inspection process. In addition, there will have random check among different kinds of WRT Study Materials. The quality of our WRT exam quiz deserves your trust. Most of our customers are willing to introduce their friends to purchase our WRT learning dumps.

Consistent practice with it relieves exam stress and boosts self-confidence. The web-based WRT practice exam does not require additional software installation. All operating systems also support this Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) practice test. We update our Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) pdf format regularly so keep calm because you will always get updated Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) questions.

>> WRT Training Online <<

IICRC WRT Exam Questions - Proven Way Of Quick Preparation

It will provide them with the WRT exam pdf questions updates free of charge if the WRT certification exam issues the latest changes. If you work hard using our top-rated, updated, and excellent IICRC WRT PDF Questions, nothing can refrain you from getting the

IICRC WRT certificate on the maiden endeavor.

IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

When is a closed drying system recommended during restoration?

- A. When the structure can be ventilated with dry outside air
- **B. When the outdoor humidity ratio is higher than indoors**
- C. When equipment cannot be monitored daily
- D. When building security is not a problem

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines a closed drying system as one in which indoor air is isolated from outdoor air, relying on mechanical dehumidification rather than ventilation. A closed system is recommended when the outdoor humidity ratio is higher than the indoor humidity ratio.

Introducing outside air with a higher humidity ratio would add moisture to the drying environment, reducing evaporation potential and increasing the risk of secondary damage. The WRT manual emphasizes that ventilation decisions must be based on psychrometric comparison—not convenience or assumptions about temperature.

Closed systems allow restorers to control indoor conditions precisely using dehumidifiers, air movers, and temperature management. This approach is particularly important during humid weather, rain events, or in climates where outdoor air consistently contains more moisture than indoor air.

Building security, equipment monitoring frequency, or the availability of dry outdoor air do not determine whether a closed system is appropriate. The determining factor is always moisture content of the air.

This guidance reinforces the WRT principle that effective drying depends on controlling vapor pressure differentials, which can only be achieved by preventing moisture-laden air from entering the drying chamber.

NEW QUESTION # 27

What PPE does a restorer need to handle sewage backups?

- A. Hard hat, washable coveralls, and rubber boots
- B. Respirator, safety vest, leather boots, and breathable gloves
- **C. Respirator, protective body suit, waterproof gloves, and boots**
- D. Respirator, leather gloves, and composite toe boots

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge classifies sewage backups as Category 3 water, which is grossly contaminated and poses serious health risks. Handling such conditions requires enhanced PPE to protect against pathogens, aerosols, and direct contact with contaminants.

The WRT manual specifies that appropriate PPE for sewage losses typically includes a respirator, protective body suit, waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves, and impermeable boots. This ensemble protects the respiratory system, skin, and mucous membranes from exposure.

Leather gloves, breathable gloves, or minimal protective clothing are insufficient because they can absorb contaminants and allow exposure. A hard hat or safety vest may be necessary depending on site conditions, but they do not address biological hazards.

Proper PPE selection is based on hazard assessment and aligns with OSHA requirements. The WRT standard reinforces that worker safety is paramount and that PPE must be suitable for the level of contamination present.

NEW QUESTION # 28

What term best describes the amount or weight of water vapor within a given weight of dry air?

- A. Moisture content
- B. Relative humidity
- C. Saturation factor

- **D. Humidity ratio**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines humidity ratio as the amount (or weight) of water vapor contained in a given weight of dry air. It is typically expressed as grains per pound (GPP) or grams per kilogram and represents an absolute measurement of moisture in the air.

Unlike relative humidity, humidity ratio does not change with temperature unless moisture is added or removed. This makes it one of the most reliable psychrometric measurements for evaluating drying potential and comparing indoor and outdoor air conditions.

The WRT manual emphasizes that humidity ratio is critical for determining vapor pressure, dew point, and the suitability of ventilation drying. Restorers frequently rely on humidity ratio to decide whether introducing outdoor air will improve or hinder drying.

Moisture content applies to materials, not air, and relative humidity is a percentage comparison rather than a mass measurement.

Therefore, humidity ratio is the correct and precise term under WRT psychrometric science.

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is the process used by refrigerant dehumidifiers to remove water from the air?

- A. Adsorption
- B. Absorption
- **C. Condensation**
- D. Sublimation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refrigerant dehumidifiers remove moisture from the air through the process of condensation, as outlined in the IICRC WRT body of knowledge. In this process, warm, moist air is drawn across a cold evaporator coil inside the dehumidifier. When the air temperature is reduced below its dew point, water vapor changes phase from a gas to a liquid and condenses on the coil surface.

The collected liquid water then drains into a reservoir or is pumped out of the unit, while the dried air is reheated slightly and discharged back into the drying chamber. This mechanism is fundamental to both conventional refrigerant and low-grain refrigerant (LGR) dehumidifiers.

The WRT curriculum contrasts condensation with adsorption, which is used by desiccant dehumidifiers, and absorption, which involves liquids—not air drying. Sublimation (solid to vapor) is not relevant to restoration drying.

Understanding condensation is essential because refrigerant dehumidifiers rely on sufficient temperature and humidity conditions to function efficiently. The WRT manual highlights operational limits and emphasizes monitoring to ensure that refrigerant systems are appropriate for the environmental conditions present on the job.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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: B

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

