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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which of the following is defined as removing water vapor from the air?

- **A. Dehumidification**
- B. Humidification
- C. Evaporation
- D. Diffusion

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines dehumidification as the process of removing water vapor from the air. This process is fundamental to restorative drying because evaporation alone does not remove moisture from a structure; it only changes liquid water into vapor. Without dehumidification (or ventilation), evaporated moisture would remain in the air and eventually re-condense on cooler surfaces.

The WRT curriculum explains that dehumidification works by reducing the humidity ratio and vapor pressure of the air, thereby maintaining a vapor pressure differential that allows moisture to continue moving from wet materials into the surrounding environment. Refrigerant dehumidifiers accomplish this through condensation, while desiccant dehumidifiers remove moisture through adsorption. Dehumidification must be properly balanced with airflow and temperature control. The WRT manual emphasizes that excessive evaporation without adequate dehumidification can increase ambient humidity, slow drying, and raise the risk of secondary damage. Conversely, effective dehumidification lowers relative humidity, reduces dew point, and supports sustained evaporation from wet materials.

Humidification is the opposite process, diffusion is passive vapor movement, and evaporation is only one step in the drying cycle. Only dehumidification actively removes water vapor from the air mass, making it the correct definition under WRT standards.

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is recommended to minimize or control airborne contaminants during restoration?

- A. Install additional centrifugal-style air movers
- B. Install an HVAC system for increased air circulation
- C. Install Air Filtration Devices (AFDs)
- D. Install low-grain refrigerant dehumidifiers (LGRs)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge recommends the use of Air Filtration Devices (AFDs) to minimize and control airborne contaminants during restoration activities. AFDs equipped with HEPA filtration capture airborne particulates, including dust, microbial fragments, and other contaminants generated during mitigation.

The WRT manual explains that uncontrolled airborne contaminants can pose health risks to workers and occupants and can spread contamination to unaffected areas. AFDs reduce this risk by continuously filtering air and, when properly configured, creating negative pressure within containment zones.

Dehumidifiers manage moisture, not particulates. Air movers can increase aerosolization if used improperly.

HVAC systems are not designed for contamination control during restoration and may spread contaminants throughout the structure. AFDs are therefore the recommended engineering control for airborne contaminant management under the WRT standard of care.

NEW QUESTION # 13

On a Class 4 water intrusion that is 2,000 square feet with an 8-foot ceiling height, how many 400 CFM desiccant dehumidifiers would you need initially?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that Class 4 water intrusions involve deeply held or bound water and typically require specialized drying methods, including desiccant dehumidification. Initial desiccant sizing is based on cubic footage and airflow capacity rather than AHAM pints.

In this scenario, the affected volume is $2,000 \text{ square feet} \times 8 \text{ feet} = 16,000 \text{ cubic feet}$. A common WRT starting guideline for desiccant systems is approximately one 400 CFM desiccant unit per 8,000 cubic feet for Class 4 conditions.

Dividing 16,000 cubic feet by 8,000 cubic feet per unit results in an initial recommendation of two 400 CFM desiccant dehumidifiers. This capacity provides sufficient airflow and moisture adsorption to manage the heavy moisture load typical of Class 4 losses.

The WRT manual stresses that this is an initial recommendation and must be validated through psychrometric monitoring and material moisture readings. Desiccant systems are often adjusted as drying progresses.

NEW QUESTION # 14

In order to maximize electrical safety, what shall mitigation equipment include?

- A. Rubber feet to insulate mechanical components
- B. Water-resistant motor windings
- **C. A grounded electrical plug**
- D. HEPA filters to trap contaminants

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that electrical safety is a critical concern during water damage restoration due to the presence of moisture, conductive surfaces, and temporary power distribution systems. To minimize the risk of electrical shock, fire, or equipment failure, mitigation equipment must include a grounded electrical plug.

Grounding provides a controlled path for electrical current in the event of a fault, preventing the buildup of dangerous voltage on equipment housings. The WRT curriculum aligns with OSHA electrical safety principles, which require grounding for portable electrical equipment used in wet or damp locations. This requirement is particularly relevant for air movers, dehumidifiers, and other powered drying equipment routinely deployed during mitigation.

While rubber feet and water-resistant motor windings may improve durability or reduce incidental exposure, they do not replace the fundamental safety function of grounding. HEPA filters address airborne particulate control and are unrelated to electrical safety.

The WRT manual reinforces that restorers must inspect electrical equipment prior to use, ensure proper grounding, and use GFCI-protected circuits where required. These measures collectively reduce the likelihood of electrical incidents and demonstrate compliance with accepted safety standards.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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

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 # 16

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