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If a structure cannot be warmed to a temperature where LGRs would be effective, the most efficient type of dehumidification to use would be:

Refrigerant or Desiccant

Desiccant

Air filtration devices (AFDs) are needed in water restoration work whenever high level of _____ are being added to the air.

particulates

Cupping will generally be the first indication of abnormal moisture levels in hardwood flooring as the _____ and sides of the board absorb moisture.

bottom

Cupping in hardwood is not _____ damage, and should be dried in most cases.

permanent

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions

(Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

Why does drying affected materials behind vinyl wallpaper create a challenge?

- A. The vinyl wallpaper is a dew point accelerator
- B. The vinyl wallpaper is a highly porous material
- C. The vinyl wallpaper is a thermal conductor
- D. **The vinyl wallpaper is a vapor barrier/retarder**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies vinyl wallpaper as a vapor barrier or vapor retarder, which significantly restricts the movement of moisture vapor from wet materials into the surrounding air. This characteristic makes drying behind vinyl wallpaper particularly challenging because evaporation—the primary mechanism of restorative drying—is impeded.

In normal drying conditions, moisture migrates from wet materials toward lower vapor pressure air. However, vinyl wallpaper inhibits this vapor diffusion, trapping moisture within wall assemblies. As a result, even when ambient air conditions are favorable, moisture remains behind the covering, prolonging drying times and increasing the risk of secondary damage such as microbial growth or material deterioration.

The WRT manual explains that when vapor barriers are present, restorers often must employ disruptive drying methods, such as removing or perforating the wall covering, or using inter-air drying systems to introduce airflow directly into wall cavities. Without such intervention, surface drying may occur while concealed materials remain wet—creating a false impression of successful drying. This concept reinforces the WRT principle that drying strategies must account for material permeability, not just moisture presence. Vinyl wallpaper is neither porous nor breathable and therefore prevents normal drying dynamics from functioning effectively.

Recognizing vapor barriers is a key part of inspection and drying method selection under the IICRC standard of care.

NEW QUESTION # 43

What should a restorer do when pre-existing damage is discovered?

- A. Document and discuss only with the insurance adjuster
- B. Increase pricing to cover the pre-existing damage
- C. Treat all areas as if only primary water damage
- D. **Document and inform all materially interested parties**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge requires that pre-existing damage be documented and disclosed to all materially interested parties. This includes property owners, occupants, insurers, and other stakeholders with a financial or legal interest in the project. Pre-existing damage may include deterioration, staining, microbial growth, or structural issues unrelated to the current water loss. The WRT manual emphasizes that failing to document such conditions can expose restorers to disputes, denied claims, or allegations of causing damage that already existed.

Documentation should include written descriptions, photographs, moisture readings, and notes distinguishing pre-existing conditions from water-loss-related damage. Transparency ensures informed decision-making and protects the restorer from liability.

Limiting disclosure to only the adjuster or ignoring pre-existing damage violates professional standards.

Increasing pricing or misclassifying damage is inappropriate. The WRT standard prioritizes accurate documentation and ethical communication.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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: D

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 # 45

What should a restorer do when there is contamination (e.g., Category 2, Category 3, Mold) on a water damage restoration project to protect workers and occupants?

- A. Use appropriate PPE, containment, or other engineering controls
- B. Fog a water-based disinfectant into the affected area
- C. Wipe down the contamination with detergent cleaner
- D. Call the insurance company and discuss costs

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that when contamination is present, the restorer's responsibility is to protect workers and occupants by implementing appropriate controls. This includes the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), containment systems, and engineering or administrative controls as dictated by the hazard assessment.

Category 2 and Category 3 water, as well as mold-contaminated environments, can expose individuals to microorganisms, allergens, and other harmful agents. The WRT manual reinforces the hierarchy of controls:

eliminate hazards when possible, isolate hazards through containment, and protect workers with PPE when hazards cannot be fully removed.

Fogging disinfectants or wiping surfaces does not eliminate airborne or surface hazards and may actually increase aerosolization if done improperly. Contacting the insurance company is an administrative step and does not mitigate health risks.

The WRT curriculum also aligns with OSHA principles, stressing that safety controls must be implemented before and during restoration activities. Proper containment and PPE selection are essential to prevent cross-contamination and protect both restoration personnel and building occupants.

NEW QUESTION # 46

As the humidity ratio and dew point increase or decrease, what other psychrometric measurement also increases or decreases proportionally?

- A. Temperature
- B. Permeability
- C. Vapor pressure
- D. Dehumidification rate

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that humidity ratio, dew point, and vapor pressure are directly related psychrometric measurements. When humidity ratio increases or decreases, both dew point and vapor pressure change proportionally.

Vapor pressure represents the energy exerted by water vapor molecules in the air. As more moisture is added to the air (higher humidity ratio), vapor pressure increases; when moisture is removed, vapor pressure decreases. Dew point follows the same pattern because it reflects the temperature at which that vapor pressure results in saturation.

Temperature and permeability are not directly proportional to humidity ratio, and dehumidification rate is a performance outcome rather than a psychrometric property.

Because vapor pressure governs moisture movement between materials and air, its proportional relationship to humidity ratio and

dew point makes it one of the most important measurements in WRT drying science.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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