

Quiz 2026 Accurate IICRC Free WRT Exam Questions

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 an
d 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 Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

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. Wipe down the contamination with detergent cleaner
- C. Fog a water-based disinfectant into the affected area
- 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 # 73

Which material loses most of its structural integrity when wet but regains its strength when dry?

- A. Gypsum board (drywall)
- B. Hardwood flooring
- C. Concrete
- D. Plywood

Answer: A

Explanation:

Gypsum board (drywall) is identified in the WRT body of knowledge as highly vulnerable to moisture exposure, yet capable of recovering strength when dried—provided it has not sustained irreversible primary damage. The WRT manual explains that gypsum wallboard is among the most moisture-sensitive common building materials, showing rapid and dramatic change with elevated moisture levels. However, it also states that gypsum has a greater ability to recover than many other engineered products.

Critically, the WRT guidance distinguishes between primary damage (immediate structural failure) and recoverable wetting. For example, overhead or horizontally installed gypsum that becomes wet can lose structural integrity, sag, and create a significant safety concern; this sagging is considered permanent damage and requires removal.

In contrast, when gypsum board installed vertically on walls is wet but has not experienced primary damage (e.g., not structurally compromised, not severely deteriorated, and appropriate contamination considerations are addressed), the WRT manual notes that it can restore: during the drying process, gypsum's original strength is restored, and after drying it may even be slightly stronger (though sometimes more brittle). This recovery characteristic is what makes gypsum board the best match to the question's description—losing structural integrity when wet yet regaining strength when properly dried.

This material behavior is central to WRT decision-making: whether to dry in place, perform limited disruption (e.g., baseboard removal and cavity airflow), or remove materials for safety/health reasons. The WRT body of knowledge treats gypsum as potentially restorable depending on installation orientation, degree of damage, and contamination risk, which is why it is specifically described as losing integrity when wet and regaining strength when dry.

NEW QUESTION # 74

What documentation should the restorer use to support that drying goals were met upon completion of the job?

- A. A signed work authorization contract and customer satisfaction document
- **B. Moisture content or level records, a moisture map, and drying conditions**
- C. An IEP remediation protocol and post-remediation testing results
- D. Electrical usage of the equipment records for the customer

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states that verification of drying completion must be supported by objective, measurable documentation. This includes moisture content or moisture level records, moisture maps, and documented drying conditions such as temperature, relative humidity, humidity ratio, and dew point.

These records demonstrate that affected materials were dried to established drying goals, typically based on comparison with unaffected reference materials. The WRT manual emphasizes that documentation must show trends over time, not just final readings, to confirm effective drying.

Electrical usage records, contracts, or remediation protocols alone do not verify drying success. While they may be relevant administratively, they do not demonstrate moisture removal.

Comprehensive drying documentation is essential for transparency, defensibility, and compliance with the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard and is a cornerstone of professional restoration practice.

NEW QUESTION # 75

How many gallons (liters) are present in a 20-foot by 25-foot basement with standing water at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches (1.37 meters)?

- A. 2,250 gallons (8,517 liters)
- B. 16,830 gallons (63,713 liters)
- **C. 18,765 gallons (71,033 liters)**
- D. 15,750 gallons (59,620 liters)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge stresses the importance of accurately estimating the volume of standing water to support proper extraction planning, equipment selection, and safety evaluation. This question requires a volumetric calculation using length, width, depth, and standard water conversion factors.

First, calculate the cubic volume of water:

$20 \text{ ft} \times 25 \text{ ft} \times 4.5 \text{ ft} = 2,250 \text{ cubic feet of water.}$

According to WRT reference tables, 1 cubic foot of water equals approximately 8.34 gallons. Multiplying:

$2,250 \text{ cubic feet} \times 8.34 \text{ gallons/cu ft} = 18,765 \text{ gallons (rounded).}$

This calculation confirms option C as correct. The WRT curriculum includes these conversions to help restorers assess extraction time, pump capacity, disposal logistics, and safety hazards such as hydrostatic pressure or structural loading.

Understanding water volume is not merely academic. Large volumes of standing water significantly affect drying timelines, contamination potential, and classification decisions. The ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard emphasizes prompt and adequate bulk water removal as a critical first step in mitigation.

Accurate water-volume estimation also supports documentation and communication with materially interested parties, ensuring that restoration actions are technically justified and defensible.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which product is designed to eliminate the targeted organisms but not necessarily the spores?

- **A. A disinfectant**
- B. A sterilizer
- C. A sanitizer
- D. A neutralizer

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the IICRC WRT body of knowledge, antimicrobial products are classified based on their intended function and level of microbial reduction. A disinfectant is specifically designed to eliminate or inactivate targeted microorganisms (such as bacteria, viruses, and some fungi) on inanimate surfaces, but it does not necessarily destroy bacterial or fungal spores. This distinction is clearly outlined in the WRT curriculum and aligns with EPA regulatory definitions adopted by the restoration industry.

The WRT manual emphasizes that disinfectants are commonly used in water damage restoration projects involving Category 2 or Category 3 water to reduce microbial contamination after bulk water removal and cleaning. However, disinfectants are not intended to achieve sterility. Spores are inherently more resistant to chemical agents and generally require sterilization-level processes, which are not practical or required in standard restoration work.

Sanitizers, by comparison, only reduce microorganisms to a level considered safe by public health standards, while sterilizers are designed to destroy all forms of microbial life, including spores—something rarely achievable or required in building restoration. The WRT body of knowledge explicitly cautions restorers not to confuse these terms, as misuse or misrepresentation of antimicrobial effectiveness can create liability and regulatory violations.

Additionally, the IICRC stresses that antimicrobial application is a supplemental step, not a substitute for proper drying, removal of unsalvageable materials, and contamination control. Disinfectants must always be applied according to the EPA-registered label directions, and their limitations—including spore survival—must be understood by the technician and communicated to materially interested parties when relevant.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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