

# WRT資格受験料を選択する - Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT)を取り除く



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Xhs1991の専門家チームが君の需要を満たすために自分の経験と知識を利用してIICRCのWRT認定試験対策模擬テスト問題集が研究しました。模擬テスト問題集と真実の試験問題がよく似ています。一目でわかる最新の出題傾向でわかりやすい解説と充実の補充問題があります。

IICRC WRT資格認定はIT技術領域に従事する人に必要があります。我々社のIICRC WRT試験練習問題はあなたに試験うま合格できるのを支援します。あなたの取得したIICRC WRT資格認定は、仕事中に核心技術知識を同僚に認可されるし、あなたの技術信頼度を増強できます。

>> WRT資格受験料 <<

## WRT技術問題、WRT対策学習

WRTテスト教材は、主に3つの学習モード（Pdf、オンライン、ソフトウェア）をそれぞれ使用します。その中でも、ソフトウェアモデルはコンピューターユーザー向けに設計されており、ユーザーがWindowsインターフェイスを使用して学習のWRTテスト準備を開くことができます。ユーザーが読むのに便利です。WRTテスト教材には、オンライン学習プラットフォームとは異なる最大の利点があります。WRTクイズトレントは、クライアントにログインして同時に詳細を学習することができ、人々はWRTあらゆる種類の電子機器のテスト準備。

## IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) 認定 WRT 試験問題 (Q49-Q54):

### 質問 # 49

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

- A. Document and inform all materially interested parties
- B. Document and discuss only with the insurance adjuster

- C. Increase pricing to cover the pre-existing damage
- D. Treat all areas as if only primary water damage

正解: A

解説:

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.

### 質問 # 50

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

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

正解: A

解説:

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.

### 質問 # 51

Which product provides the least amount of reduction in microorganisms?

- A. A sterilizer
- B. A disinfectant
- C. A sanitizer
- D. A fungicide

正解: C

解説:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge distinguishes antimicrobial products based on their intended level of microbial reduction. A sanitizer provides the least reduction in microorganisms, lowering microbial populations to levels considered acceptable by public health standards but not eliminating most organisms.

Disinfectants provide a higher level of reduction by killing or inactivating many microorganisms, fungicides specifically target fungi, and sterilizers destroy all forms of microbial life, including spores. Sanitizers are therefore the lowest tier in terms of antimicrobial effectiveness.

The WRT manual emphasizes that sanitizers are not appropriate for significant contamination scenarios such as Category 2 or Category 3 water losses. Using insufficient antimicrobial controls can result in persistent contamination and liability exposure.

Understanding these distinctions ensures restorers select appropriate products based on contamination level and regulatory guidance, reinforcing professional and compliant practice.

#### 質問 # 52

What is the next step after finished wood flooring has been dried to the drying goal?

- A. It should be sanded and refinished immediately
- B. It may need to be removed due to contamination issues
- C. It may require additional acclimation time before refinishing
- D. It should not be walked on for at least 12 to 24 hours

正解: C

解説:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that once finished wood flooring has reached its documented drying goal, restoration is not automatically complete. Wood is a hygroscopic material that responds slowly to environmental changes, and even after reaching target moisture content, it may require additional acclimation time to stabilize before refinishing or repair.

The WRT manual emphasizes that premature sanding or refinishing can lead to dimensional changes after finishing, resulting in crowning, cupping, gaps, or finish failure. Allowing acclimation ensures the flooring equilibrates with the normal indoor environment, reducing the risk of post-restoration damage.

Drying goals are established by comparing affected wood to unaffected reference materials within the same structure or similar microclimate. Achieving those goals confirms that moisture removal is complete, but not that the wood has fully stabilized. This distinction is critical in professional restoration practice and is repeatedly reinforced in the WRT curriculum.

Immediate refinishing is discouraged unless confirmed by flooring professionals or manufacturer guidelines.

Likewise, removal due to contamination is a separate determination based on water category, not drying completion. The WRT standard encourages coordination with flooring specialists when needed, reinforcing the importance of sequencing and patience after drying is achieved.

#### 質問 # 53

Which of the following regulated hazardous materials require compliance with federal and local laws and regulations to remove or repair?

- A. Vinyl composition tile and luxury vinyl tile
- B. Hardboard and medium-density fiberboard
- C. Lead-based paint and asbestos-containing adhesive
- D. Acoustical tiles and gypsum board

正解: C

解説:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explicitly recognizes lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials as regulated hazardous materials that require compliance with federal, state, and local laws when disturbed, removed, or repaired. These materials pose significant health risks when fibers or particles become airborne and are therefore subject to strict regulatory oversight.

Lead-based paint, commonly found in structures built before regulatory bans, can produce hazardous dust during demolition or sanding. Asbestos-containing adhesives, mastics, or building materials can release microscopic fibers when disturbed, leading to long-term respiratory disease risks. The WRT manual emphasizes that restoration technicians must not disturb regulated materials unless they are properly trained, certified, and authorized to do so, or unless licensed specialists are retained.

The presence of regulated materials must be identified during the initial inspection and hazard assessment, and work plans must be adjusted accordingly. Failure to comply with applicable regulations can result in serious legal liability, fines, and health consequences. Other listed materials—such as gypsum board, MDF, or vinyl flooring—may require removal due to water damage but are not inherently regulated hazardous materials under federal law. The WRT standard reinforces that compliance with environmental and occupational safety regulations is a non-negotiable component of professional restoration practice.

#### 質問 # 54

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