

My Review On IICRC WRT Exam Questions

IICRC – WRT TEST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A first priority on every water loss is to conduct a - Answer- Hazard and risk assessment

All technicians required to wear respiratory protection must be: - Answer- Trained, Fitted for mask and evaluated medically.

Two hazardous materials commonly found in older structures are - Answer- Lead and Asbestos

Water damage restoration work never begins without a signed - Answer- work authorization

To minimize damage to building materials and contents, restorers should perform _____ as part of the preliminary inspection. - Answer- Loss mitigation services

When pre-existing damage is discovered, technicians should _____ and _____ to all materially interested parties. - Answer- document and communicate

Technicians should always use a _____ and a _____ to disengage carpet from the tackless strip. - Answer- knee kicker and carpet awl

The primary reasons for carpet delimitations are: - Answer- Damage due to water
Folding of wet carpet during pad removal
Over aggressive extraction
Dragging heavy items
A lot of foot traffic
Improper install
Pet urine

Secondary damage is most prevalent in _____ materials. - Answer- Hygroscopic

Above _____ % RH supports microbial growth and secondary damage can occur in hygroscopic materials. - Answer- 60%

Category _____ water originated from a sanitary source and does not pose substantial risk to humans. - Answer- 1

Category _____ water contains significant contamination and has the potential to cause discomfort or sickness if contacted or consumed by humans - Answer- 2

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

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. Call the insurance company and discuss costs
- D. Wipe down the contamination with detergent cleaner

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

When using LGR dehumidifiers in a Class 3 water intrusion containing 9,000 cubic feet, what is the recommended dehumidification capacity?

- A. 225 PPD (pints per day)
- B. 325 PPD (pints per day)
- C. 300 PPD (pints per day)
- D. 450 PPD (pints per day)

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge provides guidance for initial LGR dehumidification capacity based on cubic footage and class of water. For Class 3 intrusions, which involve the greatest amount of moisture absorption and evaporation (excluding Class 4), a higher dehumidification capacity is required.

A commonly taught WRT guideline is approximately one LGR dehumidifier (#150 PPD) per 3,000 cubic feet for Class 3 conditions. Applying this to a 9,000 cubic foot drying chamber results in a total recommended capacity of approximately 450 PPD.

This capacity ensures that evaporated moisture is removed efficiently, preventing elevated humidity and secondary damage. The WRT curriculum emphasizes that insufficient dehumidification in Class 3 losses can stall drying and increase microbial risk.

As with all equipment recommendations, this is an initial placement subject to adjustment based on monitoring data, but 450 PPD represents the correct starting capacity under WRT guidance.

NEW QUESTION # 47

How often should a restorer record and monitor measurements during the drying process?

- A. Once a week
- B. At least daily
- C. Every other day
- D. Once bi-weekly

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge requires that restorers record and monitor drying measurements at least daily. Daily monitoring ensures that drying systems are functioning properly, drying goals are being approached, and adjustments can be made promptly if progress stalls.

Measurements typically include air temperature, relative humidity, humidity ratio, dew point, and moisture content or moisture levels of affected materials. The WRT manual emphasizes trend analysis-comparing daily readings to confirm consistent moisture reduction. Infrequent monitoring increases the risk of unnoticed equipment failure, elevated humidity, condensation, or secondary damage. Weekly or bi-weekly monitoring does not meet the professional standard of care outlined in the ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard. Daily documentation also supports defensibility by demonstrating continuous oversight and proactive management of the drying process. It provides transparency to materially interested parties and ensures accountability throughout the project lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which material should be discarded when affected by Category 2 water?

- **A. Carpet cushion**
- B. Plywood subfloor
- C. Wood framing
- D. Oriental rugs

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly states that carpet cushion (pad, underlay) must be discarded when affected by Category 2 water. Cushion is a porous material that readily absorbs contaminants and cannot be effectively cleaned or disinfected once exposed to water containing significant contamination.

The WRT manual explains that while some materials may be dried or cleaned depending on conditions, carpet cushion presents a high risk of retaining microorganisms, nutrients, and odors. Retaining contaminated cushion increases the likelihood of secondary damage and occupant exposure.

Wood framing and plywood subfloors may be restorable depending on contamination duration and extent, and oriental rugs require specialized evaluation. Category 2 contamination alone is sufficient justification for cushion removal under WRT standards.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

