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The importance of cracking the Professional IICRC WRT Certification test is increasing, and almost everyone is taking it to validate their skills. Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) (WRT) has tried its best to make this learning material the best and most user-friendly, so the candidates don't face excessive issues. The applicants can easily prepare from our real Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Exam QUESTIONS and clear test within a few days.

IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

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: B

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 # 44

Which drying system creates the lowest vapor pressure?

- A. A system with a desiccant dehumidifier
- B. An inter-air drying system
- C. A heat drying system
- D. A system with an LGR dehumidifier

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies desiccant dehumidification systems as capable of creating the lowest vapor pressure in a drying environment. Desiccant systems remove moisture through adsorption, allowing them to achieve extremely low humidity ratios and vapor pressures—lower than refrigerant-based systems can typically reach.

Because vapor pressure drives moisture movement, achieving very low air vapor pressure significantly increases the drying potential for dense or low-permeance materials. This is why desiccant systems are often specified for Class 4 drying, cold environments, or situations requiring aggressive moisture removal.

Heat-only systems increase vapor pressure unless paired with moisture removal. Inter-air systems enhance airflow but do not independently reduce vapor pressure. LGR dehumidifiers reduce vapor pressure effectively but not to the same extent as desiccants. The WRT curriculum emphasizes that system selection must be based on drying objectives and material characteristics, with desiccants reserved for scenarios requiring maximum vapor pressure reduction.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 46

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 47

What do moisture detection instruments allow a restorer to evaluate and document?

- A. Thermographic readings and images from a thermal camera
- **B. Psychrometric conditions and moisture content or level readings**
- C. Count particulates of aerosolized contaminants
- D. Manometer readings for the purpose of drying

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states that moisture detection instruments allow restorers to evaluate and document psychrometric conditions and moisture content or moisture level readings. These measurements form the foundation of drying verification and defensible documentation.

Moisture meters measure moisture within materials, while thermo-hygrometers capture air temperature and relative humidity, enabling calculation of dew point, humidity ratio, and vapor pressure. Together, these tools allow restorers to assess drying effectiveness, establish drying goals, and demonstrate progress over time.

Thermal imaging provides indirect information and must be verified, while manometers and particulate counters serve specialized purposes outside routine moisture documentation.

The WRT manual emphasizes consistent measurement, proper instrument selection, and clear documentation as essential components of professional restoration practice and project closeout.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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