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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

Before a technician wears a respirator, what is an employer required to provide?

- A. Medical evaluation, fit-testing, and proper training
- B. Nothing else is needed if the employee has no medical restrictions
- C. Select the proper color based on relative humidity levels
- D. Have the owner check out available masks to the employees

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge aligns with OSHA respiratory protection standards, which require that employers provide a medical evaluation, fit-testing, and proper training before an employee wears a respirator. These requirements ensure that respirator

use does not endanger the worker and that the equipment provides effective protection.

A medical evaluation determines whether the employee can safely wear a respirator without compromising health. Fit-testing ensures the respirator forms an effective seal to the user's face, which is essential for respiratory protection. Training educates workers on proper use, limitations, maintenance, and storage of respiratory equipment.

The WRT manual emphasizes that respirators are ineffective without proper fit and training, and improper use can create a false sense of security. Color selection or informal distribution of masks does not meet regulatory or professional standards.

Compliance with these requirements is mandatory when respirators are required due to airborne contaminants, sewage exposure, or mold conditions. This reinforces the WRT priority of worker safety and regulatory compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Which class of water intrusion is it where the affected materials represent approximately 5% to 40% of the combined surface area in the space and where materials described as low-evaporation materials or assemblies have absorbed minimal moisture?

- A. Class 1
- B. Class 3
- C. Class 2
- D. Class 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines Class 2 water intrusion as a condition where a significant portion of a room (approximately 5% to 40% of combined surface area) is affected, and where moisture has wicked into structural materials such as carpet, cushion, and drywall, but absorption remains relatively shallow.

Class 2 losses typically involve wet carpet and cushion with minimal wall saturation. Evaporation rates are higher than Class 1 but do not reach the extensive saturation levels of Class 3. Low-evaporation materials may be affected, but moisture penetration remains limited.

The WRT manual uses this classification to guide equipment selection, drying strategy, and time expectations.

Class 1 involves minimal absorption, Class 3 involves extensive saturation of ceilings, walls, and insulation, and Class 4 involves deeply bound water.

Accurate classification during initial inspection is essential for defensible restoration planning under the IICRC standard of care.

NEW QUESTION # 85

In order to effectively dry subflooring installed below sheet vinyl flooring, what should a restorer typically do?

- A. Perforate and dry the vinyl surface
- B. Place an air mover under one corner
- C. Remove and discard the vinyl
- D. Leave extra drying equipment

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that sheet vinyl flooring acts as a vapor barrier, significantly restricting moisture vapor movement from the subfloor beneath it. Because evaporation is inhibited, subflooring beneath vinyl cannot be effectively dried while the covering remains intact.

As a result, the WRT manual states that the most effective and reliable method is to remove and discard the vinyl flooring to allow direct access for drying. This enables airflow, temperature control, and dehumidification to act directly on the wet subfloor.

Perforating vinyl is unreliable and may cause additional damage without ensuring adequate vapor release.

Placing an air mover at an edge does not overcome the vapor barrier effect. Simply adding equipment without removing the barrier does not resolve the drying limitation.

Removing vinyl aligns with the WRT principle that vapor barriers must be addressed to achieve effective drying and prevent hidden moisture from causing secondary damage.

NEW QUESTION # 86

What term best describes the amount or weight of water vapor within a given weight of dry air?

- A. Humidity ratio
- B. Relative humidity
- C. Moisture content
- D. Saturation factor

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge defines humidity ratio as the amount (or weight) of water vapor contained in a given weight of dry air. It is typically expressed as grains per pound (GPP) or grams per kilogram and represents an absolute measurement of moisture in the air.

Unlike relative humidity, humidity ratio does not change with temperature unless moisture is added or removed. This makes it one of the most reliable psychrometric measurements for evaluating drying potential and comparing indoor and outdoor air conditions.

The WRT manual emphasizes that humidity ratio is critical for determining vapor pressure, dew point, and the suitability of ventilation drying. Restorers frequently rely on humidity ratio to decide whether introducing outdoor air will improve or hinder drying.

Moisture content applies to materials, not air, and relative humidity is a percentage comparison rather than a mass measurement.

Therefore, humidity ratio is the correct and precise term under WRT psychrometric science.

NEW QUESTION # 87

In a room that measures 15 feet × 25 feet with the entire floor wet, minimal wicking up the walls (less than 2 feet), and no offsets; initially, how many air movers should be added?

- A. 4-6
- B. 7-9
- C. 1-3
- D. 10-12

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT guidance uses an initial air-mover recommendation based on affected surface area to support evaporation across wet materials. The WRT manual summarizes the S500-based starting method: (1) place one air mover for each affected area, then (2) add one air mover for every 50 to 70 square feet of affected floor area, and then consider additional adjustments for offsets/insets and other complexities as applicable.

Here, the room is a single affected area and the entire floor is wet. The floor area is $15 \times 25 = 375$ square feet.

Using the WRT/S500 initial guidance, the floor-area addition is:

* High end: $375 \div 50 = 7.5$ # round up to 8 air movers

* Low end: $375 \div 70 = 5.36$ # round up to 6 air movers

Then include the "one per affected area" base air mover for the room. That yields an initial range of 7 to 9 total air movers (1 + 6 to 1 + 8). This matches the correct selection range.

The scenario also states wall wicking is minimal (less than 2 feet) and there are no offsets, so the wall-above-2-foot rule and offset additions do not apply in the initial count. The objective at this stage is continuous airflow across wet surfaces to maintain a low-humidity boundary layer at the material surface, supporting rapid evaporation. The WRT manual further notes that airflow needs vary by the amount of wet surface area, accessibility, and other field limitations, and professional judgment may require adjustment after monitoring confirms actual drying progress.

NEW QUESTION # 88

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