

# IICRC WRT Test Dumps Free & WRT Pdf Format

---

## 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 and 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

BONUS!!! Download part of Itcertmaster WRT dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Yyc-341dFSTeffYbhatXyUDqgHgwBPLV>

The Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) certification has become very popular to survive in today's difficult job market in the technology industry. Every year, hundreds of IICRC aspirants attempt the WRT exam since passing it results in well-paying jobs, salary hikes, skills validation, and promotions. Lack of Real WRT Exam Questions is their main obstacle during WRT certification test preparation.

It is known to us that having a good job has been increasingly important for everyone in the rapidly developing world; it is known to us that getting a WRT certification is becoming more and more difficult for us. If you are worried about your job, your wage, and a WRT certification, if you are going to change this, we are going to help you solve your problem by our WRT Exam Torrent with high quality, now allow us to introduce you our WRT guide torrent. I promise you will have no regrets about reading our introduction.

>> IICRC WRT Test Dumps Free <<

## Free PDF Quiz 2026 IICRC WRT Perfect Test Dumps Free

A variety of Itcertmaster' IICRC dumps are very helpful for the preparation to get assistance in this regard. It is designed exactly according to the exams curriculum. The use of test preparation exam questions helps them to practice thoroughly. Rely on material of the Free WRT Braindumps online (easily available) sample tests, and resource material available on our website. These free web sources are significant for WRT certification syllabus. Our website provides the sufficient material regarding WRT exam preparation.

## IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

### NEW QUESTION # 47

When applying antimicrobials (biocides), what is one of the requirements that may be listed on the EPA label?

- A. Mix them with detergent for maximum penetration into porous materials
- B. Turn on the HVAC system to help spread biocides evenly
- C. Advise occupants to evacuate and remove pets during application
- D. Extinguish ignition sources to prevent back-drafting from gas appliances

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that EPA-registered antimicrobial labels are legal documents, and any requirements listed on the label must be followed exactly. One common requirement included on many antimicrobial labels is to advise occupants to vacate the area and remove pets during application.

These instructions are intended to protect occupants from potential chemical exposure, respiratory irritation, or other health effects associated with antimicrobial use. The WRT manual reinforces that restorers are legally and professionally obligated to comply with all label directions, including re-entry times and ventilation requirements.

Mixing antimicrobials with detergents, altering formulations, or using HVAC systems to distribute chemicals is prohibited unless explicitly stated on the label. Similarly, ignition source controls are only required if specified.

Failure to follow label instructions constitutes misuse of a pesticide and can result in regulatory penalties and liability exposure. The WRT standard therefore stresses strict adherence to label requirements as part of safety and health compliance.

### NEW QUESTION # 48

Typically, what can cause delamination when carpet is wet?

- A. Improper application of antimicrobials
- B. Ambient conditions above dew point temperature
- C. Improper handling and disengaging
- D. Excessive tuft bind and shrinkage while drying

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies improper handling and disengaging as a primary cause of carpet delamination during water damage restoration. Delamination occurs when the carpet's primary and secondary backing layers separate, often due to mechanical stress while the carpet is wet and structurally weakened.

When carpet becomes wet, the latex adhesives bonding the backing layers soften and lose strength. If technicians pull, drag, or disengage carpet incorrectly—especially without proper tools such as knee kickers or power stretchers—the weakened backing can separate. The WRT manual emphasizes that wet carpet must be handled carefully and evenly to avoid introducing avoidable secondary damage.

Ambient conditions above dew point, antimicrobial application, or tuft bind strength alone do not typically cause delamination. While shrinkage and tuft bind issues may occur during improper drying, delamination is most often associated with physical mishandling during lifting or removal.

The WRT curriculum stresses that secondary damage caused by improper techniques is the responsibility of the restorer. Proper disengaging methods, correct tools, and controlled handling are essential to preserve restorable carpet systems and reduce liability.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

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

- A. 300 PPD (pints per day)
- B. 225 PPD (pints per day)
- C. 325 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 # 50**

What is the most likely result when the rate of evaporation is greater than the rate of dehumidification?

- A. An increased rate of drying hygroscopic materials
- **B. An increased potential for secondary damage**
- C. A reduction of the vapor pressure in the air
- D. A reduction of the ambient humidity ratio

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When evaporation outpaces dehumidification, the IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that moisture accumulates in the air, increasing humidity ratio, vapor pressure, and relative humidity. This condition can stall drying and significantly increase the risk of secondary damage.

Excess moisture in the air can migrate into unaffected hygroscopic materials, cause condensation on cooler surfaces, and promote microbial growth. The WRT manual stresses that evaporation and dehumidification must be balanced so that moisture removed from materials is promptly removed from the air.

Rather than reducing humidity or vapor pressure, insufficient dehumidification leads to moisture saturation of the air, undermining the drying process. Monitoring psychrometric conditions allows restorers to correct imbalances before secondary damage occurs.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 51**

Which device is used to measure the temperature and relative humidity of the air?

- A. A thermometer
- B. A moisture sensor
- C. A moisture meter
- **D. A thermo-hygrometer**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A thermo-hygrometer is the instrument identified in the IICRC WRT body of knowledge for measuring both air temperature and relative humidity. These two measurements are fundamental inputs for psychrometric evaluation and drying documentation.

The WRT curriculum explains that accurate air readings allow restorers to calculate additional psychrometric values such as humidity ratio, dew point, and vapor pressure—either manually or using built-in instrument calculations. These values are critical for assessing drying conditions, equipment performance, and the effectiveness of the drying strategy.

Moisture meters and moisture sensors are used to measure moisture in materials, not air. A thermometer measures temperature only and cannot determine moisture content or humidity conditions. The thermo-hygrometer integrates both functions into a single instrument, making it a required tool for daily monitoring under the WRT standard of care.

The WRT manual further stresses consistency in air measurements, recommending similar measurement locations and procedures during each monitoring visit to ensure defensible documentation.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 52**

.....

