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WRT Fragenkatalog - WRT Trainingsunterlagen

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IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) WRT Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q30-Q35):

30. Frage
Which term describes the rate of water vapor passing through a material?

- A. Capillarity
- B. Wicking
- C. Condensation
- D. Permeance

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge definespermeanceas the rate at which water vapor passes through a material. It is a measure of a material's vapor transmission characteristics and plays a significant role in drying dynamics and moisture management.
Materials with high permeance allow water vapor to pass through easily, supporting evaporation and drying.
Low-permeance materials act as vapor retarders or barriers, restricting vapor movement and potentially trapping moisture within

assemblies.
The WRT manual emphasizes evaluating material permeance when selecting drying methods. For example, vinyl wall coverings or certain flooring systems impede vapor movement, often requiring disruptive drying techniques.
Capillarity and wicking describe liquid moisture movement, while condensation is a phase change process.
Only permeance directly describes vapor transmission through materials, making it the correct term under WRT science.

31. Frage
Which of the following is defined as removing water vapor from the air?

- A. Humidification
- B. Diffusion
- C. Evaporation
- D. Dehumidification

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge definesdehumidificationas the process of removing water vapor from the air. This process is fundamental to restorative drying because evaporation alone does not remove moisture from a structure; it only changes liquid water into vapor. Without dehumidification (or ventilation), evaporated moisture would remain in the air and eventually re-condense on cooler surfaces.
The WRT curriculum explains that dehumidification works by reducing thehumidity ratio and vapor pressureof the air, thereby maintaining a vapor pressure differential that allows moisture to continue moving from wet materials into the surrounding environment.
Refrigerant dehumidifiers accomplish this through condensation, while desiccant dehumidifiers remove moisture through adsorption.
Dehumidification must be properly balanced with airflow and temperature control. The WRT manual emphasizes that excessive evaporation without adequate dehumidification can increase ambient humidity, slow drying, and raise the risk of secondary damage.
Conversely, effective dehumidification lowers relative humidity, reduces dew point, and supports sustained evaporation from wet materials.
Humidification is the opposite process, diffusion is passive vapor movement, and evaporation is only one step in the drying cycle.
Only dehumidification actively removes water vapor from the air mass, making it the correct definition under WRT standards.

32. Frage
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. 1-3
- C. 7-9
- D. 10-12

Antwort: C

Begründung:
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 × 25 = 375 square feet.
Using the WRT/S500 initial guidance, the floor-area addition is:
* High end: 375 ÷ 50 = 7.5 # round up to 8 air movers
* Low end: 375 ÷ 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-feet 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.

33. Frage
Which of the following materials is the most resistant to water damage?

- A. Medium-density fiberboard
- B. Veneered particleboard
- C. Tempered hardboard
- D. Builder's grade plywood

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Among the listed materials,builder's grade plywoodis the most resistant to water damage according to the IICRC WRT body of knowledge. Plywood is composed of cross-laminated wood veneers bonded with water- resistant adhesives, giving it greater dimensional stability and moisture tolerance compared to other engineered wood products.
Tempered hardboard, medium-density fiberboard (MDF), and particleboard are all highly moisture-sensitive.
These materials rely on compressed fibers and resins that rapidly swell, lose structural integrity, and experience irreversible damage when exposed to water. The WRT manual identifies MDF and particleboard as particularly vulnerable, often requiring removal even after brief exposure.
Builder's grade plywood, while not immune to damage, can often tolerate wetting, dry effectively, and regain much of its structural performance if contamination conditions permit. This makes it more likely to be restorable under Category 1 or some Category 2 conditions, depending on exposure duration and degree of damage.
The WRT curriculum uses this comparison to help technicians make informed decisions during initial inspection and material evaluation, reinforcing that not all engineered wood products behave the same when wet.

34. Frage
What happens to the surface of a wet material as moisture evaporates?

- A. The surface becomes porous
- B. The surface becomes non-porous
- C. The surface becomes warmer
- D. The surface becomes cooler

Antwort: D

Begründung:
As moisture evaporates from a wet material, the surface temperature of that material typically becomes cooler. This occurs because evaporation requires energy (heat) to change water from a liquid phase into a vapor phase. In restorative drying, that energy is drawn from the material and its immediate environment, producing a cooling effect at the evaporation interface commonly referred to as "evaporative cooling." The WRT body of knowledge explicitly states that as moisture evaporates from wet material, the surface becomes cooler because energy is released from the material during the phase change.
This cooling effect is not just theoretical; it is used in field practice to help locate moisture. TheWRT reference explains that thermal imaging cameras often "detect" wet areas primarily by observing cooler surface temperatures associated with evaporative cooling. Where evaporation is occurring, cooling typically occurs, and those cooler signatures can help identify areas that may be wet-subject to confirmation with moisture meters due to potential false readings.
From a drying-system perspective, evaporative cooling also helps explain why increasing air movement, controlling humidity, and managing temperature are interdependent. If evaporation is strong, the surface cools, which can reduce evaporation potential unless the system supplies adequate energy (heat) and maintains low vapor pressure in the surrounding air. Thus, the "cooler surface" outcome is an expected physical consequence of evaporation and a measurable indicator that the drying process is actively occurring at the material boundary.

35. Frage
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