

IICRC WRT Pdf Format Practice Program

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-B. 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 an
d 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

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[**>> New WRT Test Answers <<**](#)

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reflected in the following advantages.

IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

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

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

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.

NEW QUESTION # 69

How can a restorer minimize damage and reduce drying time?

- A. By contacting an insurance adjuster and waiting for their authorization
- B. By beginning mitigation as soon as safely possible
- C. By disengaging baseboards and saving for adjuster's inspection
- D. By applying an antimicrobial (biocide) to control odor development

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge clearly identifies time as one of the most critical variables influencing the extent of damage in a water loss. The longer materials remain wet, the greater the likelihood of primary damage, secondary damage, and microbial amplification. For this reason, the WRT standard emphasizes that mitigation activities should begin as soon as it is safe to do so, following an initial hazard assessment.

Beginning mitigation promptly limits moisture migration, reduces absorption into hygroscopic materials, and decreases the duration materials remain above safe moisture thresholds. Early actions such as stopping the water source, removing bulk water, and initiating controlled drying significantly reduce structural deterioration and restoration costs. The WRT manual repeatedly reinforces that delays increase damage, regardless of water category or class.

Waiting for adjuster authorization or focusing on antimicrobial use before drying does not align with the standard of care.

Antimicrobials are supplemental and do not replace drying. Likewise, baseboard removal may be necessary but is not the primary factor in minimizing drying time.

The ANSI/IICRC S500 standard supports emergency mitigation to prevent further damage and explicitly recognizes that restorers may need to act before third-party approvals when necessary to protect the structure and occupants. Prompt mitigation is therefore both a technical and professional responsibility.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 71

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

- A. Carpet cushion
- B. Wood framing
- C. Plywood subfloor
- 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 # 72

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 73

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