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## IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Typically, what can cause delamination when carpet is wet?

- A. Ambient conditions above dew point temperature
- B. Improper application of antimicrobials
- 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 # 22

How many gallons (liters) are present in a 20-foot by 25-foot basement with standing water at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches (1.37 meters)?

- A. 2,250 gallons (8,517 liters)
- B. 15,750 gallons (59,620 liters)
- C. 18,765 gallons (71,033 liters)
- D. 16,830 gallons (63,713 liters)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge stresses the importance of accurately estimating the volume of standing water to support proper extraction planning, equipment selection, and safety evaluation. This question requires a volumetric calculation using length, width, depth, and standard water conversion factors.

First, calculate the cubic volume of water:

$20 \text{ ft} \times 25 \text{ ft} \times 4.5 \text{ ft} = 2,250 \text{ cubic feet of water.}$

According to WRT reference tables, 1 cubic foot of water equals approximately 8.34 gallons. Multiplying:

$2,250 \text{ cubic feet} \times 8.34 \text{ gallons/cu ft} = 18,765 \text{ gallons (rounded).}$

This calculation confirms option D as correct. The WRT curriculum includes these conversions to help restorers assess extraction time, pump capacity, disposal logistics, and safety hazards such as hydrostatic pressure or structural loading.

Understanding water volume is not merely academic. Large volumes of standing water significantly affect drying timelines, contamination potential, and classification decisions. The ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard emphasizes prompt and adequate bulk water removal as a critical first step in mitigation.

Accurate water-volume estimation also supports documentation and communication with materially interested parties, ensuring that restoration actions are technically justified and defensible.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the term for the temperature at which air reaches 100% relative humidity?

- A. Absolute temperature
- B. Humidity ratio temperature
- C. Dew point temperature
- D. Relative humidity temperature

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Dew point temperature is the temperature at which an air mass becomes saturated (100% RH) and can hold no more water vapor. In WRT psychrometry, this is a critical "threshold" condition because any additional cooling of the air (at the same moisture content) forces water vapor to change state and condense onto cooler surfaces. The WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that as air is cooled, its capacity to hold water vapor decreases until RH reaches 100%, which is the dew point condition.

In water damage restoration, dew point is used operationally to manage secondary damage risk and to confirm drying potential. The WRT reference explains that restorers compare the dew point of the indoor air (often the most humid air mass in the structure) to material surface temperatures throughout the affected environment. If a surface temperature is below the dew point, condensation will occur on that surface, potentially increasing moisture loading and causing secondary damage. Conversely, when surface temperatures are warmer than the dew point of the surrounding air, evaporation potential increases, supporting restorative drying. Because dew point is directly related to humidity ratio and vapor pressure, it also functions as a practical indicator of "how wet the

air really is" regardless of temperature changes. This is why dew point is repeatedly referenced alongside vapor pressure and humidity ratio as a foundational psychrometric measurement used to evaluate drying systems and to prevent condensation events during mitigation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

What steps should be taken to minimize safety concerns with sagging gypsum board ceilings and promote rapid drying?

- A. Perforate to increase airflow while drying
- B. Drain, properly dry the gypsum, and reinstall
- C. Drain, safely remove, and properly dispose
- D. Support to prevent collapse while drying

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies sagging gypsum board ceilings as a serious structural and safety hazard. Gypsum board loses strength when wet, especially in horizontal installations, and sagging indicates primary damage that cannot be safely reversed.

The WRT manual clearly states that wet gypsum ceilings presenting sagging or collapse risk must be drained, safely removed, and properly disposed of. Attempting to dry sagging ceiling drywall in place is unsafe and inconsistent with professional standards. Perforation or temporary support does not restore structural integrity and exposes workers and occupants to collapse hazards. Reinstallation is only appropriate after damaged materials are removed and the structure is dried.

This guidance reinforces the WRT principle that life safety always overrides salvage considerations.

Removing compromised ceiling drywall eliminates hazards and allows drying equipment to operate more effectively on remaining structural components.

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

What should a restorer do when there is contamination (e.g., Category 2, Category 3, Mold) on a water damage restoration project to protect workers and occupants?

- A. Wipe down the contamination with detergent cleaner
- B. Call the insurance company and discuss costs
- C. Fog a water-based disinfectant into the affected area
- D. Use appropriate PPE, containment, or other engineering controls

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that when contamination is present, the restorer's responsibility is to protect workers and occupants by implementing appropriate controls. This includes the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), containment systems, and engineering or administrative controls as dictated by the hazard assessment.

Category 2 and Category 3 water, as well as mold-contaminated environments, can expose individuals to microorganisms, allergens, and other harmful agents. The WRT manual reinforces the hierarchy of controls:

eliminate hazards when possible, isolate hazards through containment, and protect workers with PPE when hazards cannot be fully removed.

Fogging disinfectants or wiping surfaces does not eliminate airborne or surface hazards and may actually increase aerosolization if done improperly. Contacting the insurance company is an administrative step and does not mitigate health risks.

The WRT curriculum also aligns with OSHA principles, stressing that safety controls must be implemented before and during restoration activities. Proper containment and PPE selection are essential to prevent cross-contamination and protect both restoration personnel and building occupants.

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

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