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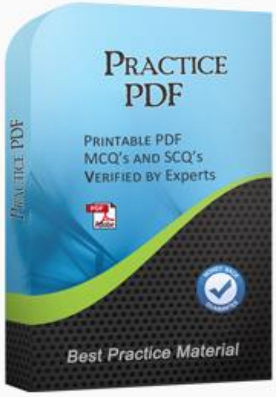

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Exam : WRT

Title : Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT)

Vendor : IICRC

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
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. 16,830 gallons (63,713 liters)
D. 18,765 gallons (71,033 liters)
Answer: D
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 ft × 25 ft × 4.5 ft =2,250 cubic feetof water.
According to WRT reference tables,1 cubic foot of water equals approximately 8.34 gallons.
Multiplying:
2,250 cubic feet × 8.34 gallons/cu ft =18,765 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.

QUESTION NO: 2
In addition to low-humidity air, what can a restorer do to dry restorable subfloor under ceramic tile flooring?
A. Decrease speed of air filtration devices
B. Increase temperature of the wet materials
C. Decrease dehumidifier output temperature
D. Increase relative humidity
Answer: B
Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that drying restorable subflooring beneath ceramic tile is challenging because tile and grout assemblies havelow permeability, restricting vapor movement. In such conditions, evaporation must be enhanced by manipulating the remaining controllable variables-most notably temperature.
Increasing the temperature of the wet materials raises the vapor pressure within the subfloor, which increases the vapor pressure differential between the material and the surrounding air.

This differential is the primary driving force that moves moisture out of materials and into the air. The WRT manual emphasizes that warmer materials evaporate moisture more readily, provided ambient air vapor pressure remains lower.
Lowering dehumidifier output temperature or increasing relative humidity would reduce drying efficiency.
Air filtration devices address airborne particulates and do not directly influence evaporation.
Therefore, controlled heat application-within safe limits-is a recommended strategy when drying beneath low- permeance floor coverings.
The WRT curriculum reinforces that effective drying requires managinghumidity, airflow, and temperature together, particularly when materials restrict vapor transmission.

QUESTION NO: 3
What is recommended to minimize or control airborne contaminants during restoration?
A. Install low-grain refrigerant dehumidifiers (LGRs)
B. Install Air Filtration Devices (AFDs)
C. Install additional centrifugal-style air movers
D. Install an HVAC system for increased air circulation
Answer: B
Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge recommends the use ofAir Filtration Devices (AFDs)to minimize and control airborne contaminants during restoration activities. AFDs equipped with HEPA filtration capture airborne particulates, including dust, microbial fragments, and other contaminants generated during mitigation.
The WRT manual explains that uncontrolled airborne contaminants can pose health risks to workers and occupants and can spread contamination to unaffected areas. AFDs reduce this risk by continuously filtering air and, when properly configured, creating negative pressure within containment zones.
Dehumidifiers manage moisture, not particulates. Air movers can increase aerosolization if used improperly.
HVAC systems are not designed for contamination control during restoration and may spread contaminants throughout the structure.
AFDs are therefore the recommended engineering control for airborne contaminant management under the WRT standard of care.

QUESTION NO: 4
What happens when the surface temperature of a material is at or below the dew point temperature of the air?
A. Dehumidification
B. Evaporation
C. Sublimation
D. Condensation
Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the IICRC WRT body of knowledge,condensationoccurs when the surface temperature of a material is at or below the dew point temperature of the surrounding air.

Under these conditions, the air can no longer hold all of its water vapor, and moisture changes phase from vapor to liquid on the cooler surface.
This principle is fundamental to psychrometry and is directly applicable to water damage restoration. The WRT manual emphasizes that condensation represents amoisture gain, not moisture removal, and therefore counteracts drying efforts. When condensation occurs on structural materials, it can increase moisture content, prolong drying time, and contribute to secondary damage such as microbial growth or corrosion.
Restorers are trained to compare indoor air dew point measurements with surface temperatures of materials using thermo-hygrometers and infrared thermometers. If surface temperatures are below the dew point, corrective action-such as increasing temperature, improving dehumidification, or adjusting airflow-is required.
This concept also explains why cold surfaces like metal framing, concrete, or supply ductwork can develop moisture even without direct water exposure. The WRT curriculum stresses proactive monitoring to prevent unintended condensation events during drying.

QUESTION NO: 5
How shall a technician use government-registered antimicrobials (biocides)?
A. Estimate the proper dilution
B. Combine with an acidic cleaner
C. Follow the label directions
D. Dilute the product to increase the effect
Answer: C
Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge mandates that EPA-registered antimicrobials (biocides) must be used strictly in accordance with the product label directions. Under U.S. law, the label is considered a legal document, and deviation from label instructions constitutes misuse of a pesticide.
Label directions specify approved application methods, dilution ratios, dwell times, PPE requirements, ventilation needs, and occupant restrictions. The WRT manual emphasizes that technicians are not permitted to alter concentrations, combine products, or improvise application techniques, regardless of perceived effectiveness.
Estimating dilution or increasing concentration does not improve efficacy and may create safety hazards, damage materials, or expose occupants and workers to chemical risks. Combining products can produce toxic reactions, while under-dilution or over-dilution may render the antimicrobial ineffective or unsafe.
The WRT curriculum reinforces that antimicrobials are supplemental tools, not replacements for removal of unsalvageable materials or proper drying. Proper use ensures regulatory compliance, protects health, and limits liability for the restorer.

QUESTION NO: 6
What percentage of relative humidity has the greatest potential for structural or microbial damage to hygroscopic materials to occur?
A. 30%
B. 40%
C. 50%

D. 70%

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifiesrelative humidity at or above approximately 70%as presenting the greatest risk for structural and microbial damage to hygroscopic materials. At this level, many materials readily absorb moisture from the air, increasing moisture content even without direct liquid water contact.

The WRT manual explains that hygroscopic materials such as wood, paper, drywall, and textiles reach higher equilibrium moisture contents as RH increases. When RH exceeds safe thresholds, these materials may swell, deform, lose structural integrity, or support microbial growth.

Microbial amplification risk also increases significantly at higher RH levels. While mold growth depends on multiple factors, sustained RH above approximately 60-70% greatly increases the likelihood of microbial activity on organic materials.

This is why restorers are trained to aggressively control humidity during drying and to monitor RH as part of daily documentation. Maintaining RH well below damaging thresholds protects unaffected materials and limits secondary damage during the restoration process.

QUESTION NO: 7

If the ambient temperature is below 50°F, what is the most effective type of dehumidifier to use when drying a structure?

A. Gas bypass dehumidifier

B. Low-grain refrigerant dehumidifier

C. Conventional dehumidifier

D. Desiccant dehumidifier

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states thatdesiccant dehumidifiersare the most effective option when ambient temperatures fall below approximately50°F. Refrigerant-based dehumidifiers rely on condensation at cold coils and become inefficient or inoperative at lower temperatures due to coil icing and reduced moisture removal capacity.

Desiccant systems remove moisture throughadsorption, a chemical bonding process that is not dependent on air temperature. This allows desiccants to perform effectively in cold environments where refrigerant units fail.

The WRT manual highlights desiccants as the preferred solution for cold structures, unheated buildings, winter losses, and Class 4 drying scenarios. Gas bypass and LGR units extend the operating range of refrigerants but still have temperature limitations.

Selecting the correct dehumidifier type based on ambient conditions is a core competency under the WRT standard and ensures efficient, defensible drying.

QUESTION NO: 8

What is a likely outcome when the vapor pressure in a drying chamber is lower than the vapor pressure of the wet materials?

A. The category of water may degrade

B. Moisture can move from the air into the materials

C. The class of intrusion will increase
D. Moisture can move from the materials into the air
Answer: D
Explanation:
The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that moisture movement is governed byvapor pressure differentials. When the vapor pressure within wet materials is higher than the vapor pressure of the surrounding air, moisture naturally migrates from the materials into the air. This condition is essential for effective drying.
A drying chamber with lower vapor pressure than the wet materials creates the necessary driving force for evaporation. The WRT manual emphasizes that this differential is achieved by reducing humidity ratio through dehumidification and increasing temperature and airflow at the material surface.
If the opposite condition exists-where air vapor pressure is higher than material vapor pressure-moisture can migrate into materials, causing secondary wetting. Therefore, maintaining lower vapor pressure in the air than in the materials is a core objective of restoration drying systems.
The class or category of water does not change due to vapor pressure alone; those are classification concepts based on absorption and contamination. The correct outcome under WRT science is moisture migration from materials into the air.

QUESTION NO: 9
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. 1-3
B. 4-6
C. 7-9
D. 10-12
Answer: C
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 × 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.