

# TESTPASSPORT

## 練習問題

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1年間無料アップデート

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**Exam : WRT**

**Title : Water Damage Restoration  
Technician (WRT)**

**Version : DEMO**

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1.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.

2.What PPE does a restorer need to handle sewage backups?

- A. Respirator, protective body suit, waterproof gloves, and boots
- B. Respirator, leather gloves, and composite toe boots
- C. Respirator, safety vest, leather boots, and breathable gloves
- D. Hard hat, washable coveralls, and rubber boots

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge classifies sewage backups as Category 3 water, which is grossly contaminated and poses serious health risks. Handling such conditions requires enhanced PPE to protect against pathogens, aerosols, and direct contact with contaminants.

The WRT manual specifies that appropriate PPE for sewage losses typically includes a respirator, protective body suit, waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves, and impermeable boots. This ensemble protects the respiratory system, skin, and mucous membranes from exposure.

Leather gloves, breathable gloves, or minimal protective clothing are insufficient because they can absorb contaminants and allow exposure. A hard hat or safety vest may be necessary depending on site conditions, but they do not address biological hazards.

Proper PPE selection is based on hazard assessment and aligns with OSHA requirements. The WRT standard reinforces that worker safety is paramount and that PPE must be suitable for the level of contamination present.

3.In addition to low-humidity air, what can a restorer do to dry restorable subfloor under ceramic tile

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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 have low 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 managing humidity, airflow, and temperature together, particularly when materials restrict vapor transmission.

4. Which drying system creates the lowest vapor pressure?

- A. A heat drying system
- B. An inter-air drying system
- C. A system with an LGR dehumidifier
- D. A system with a desiccant dehumidifier

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies desiccant dehumidification systems as capable of creating the lowest vapor pressure in a drying environment. Desiccant systems remove moisture through adsorption, allowing them to achieve extremely low humidity ratios and vapor pressures—lower than refrigerant-based systems can typically reach.

Because vapor pressure drives moisture movement, achieving very low air vapor pressure significantly increases the drying potential for dense or low-permeance materials. This is why desiccant systems are often specified for Class 4 drying, cold environments, or situations requiring aggressive moisture removal.

Heat-only systems increase vapor pressure unless paired with moisture removal. Inter-air systems enhance airflow but do not independently reduce vapor pressure. LGR dehumidifiers reduce vapor pressure effectively but not to the same extent as desiccants.

The WRT curriculum emphasizes that system selection must be based on drying objectives and material characteristics, with desiccants reserved for scenarios requiring maximum vapor pressure reduction.

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5. How shall a restorer dispose of wastewater?

- A. In accordance with OSHA 29 CFR
- B. As required by AHAM
- C. As defined in the ANSI/IICRC S520
- D. Per applicable laws and regulations

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states that wastewater generated during water damage restoration must be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

Wastewater may contain contaminants, sediments, microorganisms, or chemical residues, and improper disposal can create environmental and public health risks.

The WRT manual emphasizes that restorers are responsible for understanding disposal requirements within the jurisdiction where work is performed. These requirements may regulate where wastewater can be discharged (e.g., sanitary sewer systems) and prohibit disposal into storm drains, onto soil, or into surface waters. Disposal practices may also vary depending on contamination category, such as sewage or chemically contaminated water.

OSHA regulations focus on worker safety, not wastewater disposal. AHAM standards apply to appliance performance testing, not environmental disposal. ANSI/IICRC S520 addresses mold remediation, not wastewater handling. Therefore, none of those documents define wastewater disposal requirements.

By following applicable laws and regulations, restorers ensure environmental compliance, protect public infrastructure, and reduce legal liability. This requirement reflects the WRT emphasis on regulatory awareness and responsible professional conduct.