

WRT EXAM PREPARATION QUIZ

1. To promote evaporation and dehumidification, as well as to help control microorganism growth, technicians may use:
 - (A) anti-microbials
 - (B) biocide compounds
 - (C) rapid response
 - (D) temperature control
2. Airmovers are used to promote which principle of restorative drying?
 - (A) evaporation
 - (B) extraction
 - (C) dehumidification
 - (D) temperature control
3. The first principle of restorative drying involves:
 - (A) evaporation
 - (B) removal of excess water
 - (C) proper tools and equipment
 - (D) dehumidification
4. Water restoration equipment must be ready to respond:
 - (A) at the end of each day
 - (B) first thing in the morning
 - (C) at all times
 - (D) whenever necessary
5. Typically, a "Class 3 Water Loss" involves:
 - (A) a relatively small area
 - (B) water that originates overhead and wets walls, insulation and floor coverings.
 - (C) carpet and cushion plus wicking up walls no more than 24 inches.
 - (D) specialty drying of wood, concrete and ground soil
6. "Category 1" water sources are:
 - (A) pathogenic
 - (B) sanitary
 - (C) may contain urine but not feces
 - (D) includes discharges from washing machines or clothes washers.
7. "Category 3" water damage involves:
 - (A) a sanitary water source
 - (B) may contain urine but not feces
 - (C) broken water pipes in walls or ceilings
 - (D) backflows from sewage lines

8. How many gallons are contained in a cubic foot (12"x12"x12") of water?
- (A) 8.34
 - (B) 5.0
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 7.48
9. Typically, a "Class 2" water damage involves:
- (A) a relatively small area
 - (B) water that originates overhead and wet walls, insulation and floor coverings
 - (C) carpet and cushion and walls that have wicked no more than 24 inches up
 - (D) specialty drying of wood, concrete and ground soil
10. Thorough extraction and contents protection are necessary when restoring water soaked carpet in order to:
- (A) reduce the possibility of rust stain
 - (B) decrease drying time
 - (C) reduce the possibility of furniture stains
 - (D) all of the above
11. When using government registered biocides technicians must:
- (A) use their judgment about proper dilution, depending on the degree of contamination apply more product for it to be effective
 - (B) follow label instructions
 - (C) increase the dilution to increase the product's effectiveness
 - (D) apply more product for it to be effective
12. When relative humidity and dry bulb temperature are known, a psychrometric chart can also provide the:
- (A) vapor pressure
 - (B) specific humidity
 - (C) dew point temperature
 - (D) all of the above
13. The force exerted by a gas on its surrounding environment is called the:
- (A) humidity
 - (B) vapor pressure
 - (C) barometric force
 - (D) specific humidity
14. A professional restorer, when deciding if an open drying system is appropriate, needs to consider:
- (A) total energy loss and cost
 - (B) specific humidity indoors
 - (C) specific humidity outdoors
 - (D) all of the above

15. When carpet and cushion are saturated with Category 3 water, they always must be:
- (A) dried as quickly as possible
 - (B) removed for proper disposal
 - (C) thoroughly cleaned and sanitized
 - (D) restored only after adjuster approval
16. Hardwood furniture in an extremely humid building:
- (A) is a problem only after seven days or more
 - (B) is only a problem if the RH gets over 90%
 - (C) is not a problem because of the sealed finish
 - (D) may swell as the moisture content increases
17. The atmospheric condition with the lowest vapor pressure is:
- (A) 70°F (21°C), 50% RH
 - (B) 80°F (27°C), 60% RH
 - (C) 85°F (29°C), 85% RH
 - (D) 80°F (27°C), 40% RH
18. When indoor conditions are 80°F (27°C), 50% RH, the best conditions for using open drying systems in an occupied structure are: 78gpp
- (A) 70°F (21°C), 40% RH 44gpp
 - (B) 80°F (27°C), 60% RH 92 gpp
 - (C) 50°F (9°C), 40% RH 24 gpp
 - (D) 80°F (27°C), 40% RH 62 gpp
19. The atmospheric conditions best suited for using conventional refrigerant dehumidifiers are:
- (A). 70°F (21°C), 50% RH
 - (B) 80°F (27°C), 60% RH
 - (C) 85°F (9°C), 85% RH
 - (D) 80°F (27°C), 40% RH
20. The fastest rate of evaporation is achieved in an airspace at:
- (A) 70°F (21°C), 50% RH
 - (B) 80°F (27°C), 60% RH
 - (C) 85°F (29°C), 85% RH
 - (D) 80°F (27°C), 40% RH
21. The temperature that causes the fastest rate of evaporation of moisture from materials is:
- (A) 70°F (21°C)
 - (B) 80°F (27°C)
 - (C) 85°F
 - (D) 64°F (27°C)

22. The surface temperature of an outside wall that will cause condensation to occur when contacted by air at 75°F (24°C), 55 RH is at or below:
- (A) 64°F (18°C)
 - (B) 58°F (14°C)
 - (C) 72°F (22°C)
 - (D) 68°F (20°C)
23. At a specific humidity of 30 gpp and an air temperature of 68°F (20°C), the RH will be:
- (A) 60%
 - (B) 80%
 - (C) 70%
 - (D) 30%
24. In a home with 2000 ft² and standard 8' ceilings, initially, the maximum number of AHAM -rated 64 pint conventional refrigerant dehumidifiers required to dry a Class 3 water loss would be:
- (A) 9
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 13
25. In a home with 2000 ft² and standard 8' ceilings, initially, the minimum number of AHAM rated 133 pint LGR dehumidifiers required to dry a Class 3 water loss would be::
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
26. In a home with 2000 ft² and standard 8' ceilings, initially, the minimum number of silica gel desiccant dehumidifiers with a useable 250 cfm rating required to dry a Class 3 water loss would be:
- (A) 3
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 9
27. In a water loss at 70°F(21C), 60% RH, what temperature will be necessary to bring the RH below 50%?
- (A) 65°F (18°C)
 - (B) 70°F (14°C)
 - (C) 75°F (22°C)
 - (D) 80°F (20°C)

28. On a monitoring trip the second day of a 2000 ft² Category 1, Class 2 water loss, you measure indoor conditions at 92°F (33°C), 50% RH, and outdoor conditions at 60°F (16°C) and 40% RH. What, if anything can you do to expedite the drying process?
- (A) add a dehumidifier
 - (B) open the structure to ventilate moist air and lower temperature
 - (C) remove some carpet dryers to reduce heat generation (Btu)
 - (D) nothing until the next monitoring trip
29. How many gallons is contained in a basement that is 20' x 50' ft² and with 1'6" of standing water?
- (A) 7,480
 - (B) 9,360
 - (C) 11,220
 - (D) 15,600
30. The study of the relationship between air, moisture and temperature is called:
- (A) balanced drying
 - (B) hygrometry
 - (C) equilibrium moisture measurement
 - (D) psychrometry
31. The percentage of moisture suspended in air as it relates to that air's total moisture potential is called:
- (A) relative humidity
 - (B) specific humidity
 - (C) vapor pressure
 - (D) equilibrium moisture content
32. Secondary damage is:
- (A) damage caused by direct contact with migrating water
 - (B) damage sustained by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere
 - (C) associated with fungi and bacteria growth only
 - (D) All of the above
33. The force exerted by substances in a gaseous state is called:
- (A) vapor pressure
 - (B) equilibrium moisture content
 - (C) hygroscopic pressure
 - (D) permeance

34. The temperature at which moisture suspended in the air begins returning to a liquid condensate is called the:
- (A) condensation point
 - (B) hygroscopic point
 - (C) dew point
 - (D) secondary damage point
35. The weight of moisture suspended in air expressed in grains per pound (gpp) of dry air is called:
- (A) relative humidity
 - (B) specific humidity
 - (C) vapor pressure
 - (D) saturation point
36. Evaporation of moisture from surfaces is determined by:
- (A) air velocity
 - (B) humidity control
 - (C) temperature modification
 - (D) all of the above
37. Humidity in the air always seeks a level of:
- (A) evaporation
 - (B) equilibrium
 - (C) saturation
 - (D) both B and C above
38. As specific humidity increases or decreases, so does:
- (A) relative humidity
 - (B) the dew point
 - (C) vapor pressure
 - (D) All the above
39. The first processing priority to consider on arrival at a job site is:
- (A) elimination of staining potential
 - (B) elimination or warning of potential safety hazards
 - (C) elimination of the source of water
 - (D) extracting the excess water as quickly as possible
40. Woven carpet usually has four components to include:
- (A) pile, primary backing, secondary backing, latex
 - (B) warp yarns, weft yarns, pile yarns, backcoat
 - (C) latex, preservatives, anti-oxidizing compounds, pile yarns
 - (D) pile yarns, adhesives, primary backing, vinyl

41. The purpose of the "skin" on carpet cushion is to:
- (A) strengthen the cushion material
 - (B) facilitate installation
 - (C) provide a vapor barrier
 - (D) both A and B above
42. Carpet cushion must be removed when:
- (A) it is installed over highly porous wood subfloor
 - (B) it is saturated with "gray" water
 - (C) it has a non-porous skin
 - (D) all of the above
43. The average moisture content of structural wood throughout North America is:
- (A) 12%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 10%
 - (D) 20%
44. How many pounds does a gallon of water weigh?
- (A) 8.34
 - (B) 5.0
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 7.48
45. Typically, a "Class 1 Water Loss" involves:
- (A) a relatively small area
 - (B) water that originates overhead and wets, walls, insulation and floor coverings
 - (C) carpet and pad plus wicking up walls no more than 24 inches
 - (D) specialty drying of wood, concrete and ground soil
46. Typically, a "Class 4 Water Loss" involves"
- (A) a relatively small area
 - (B) water that originates overhead and wets, walls, insulation and floor coverings
 - (C) carpet and pad plus wicking up walls no more than 24 inches
 - (D) specialty drying of wood, concrete and ground soil
47. The capacity of refrigerant dehumidifiers normally is expressed in pints of water removed in 24 hours at a standard AHAM test condition of:
- (A) 80° (27°C) and 100% RH
 - (B) 80° (27°C) and 60% RH
 - (C) 60° (27°C) and 80% RH
 - (D) 68° (27°C) and 100% RH

48. For subfloor drying to be considered adequate, wood subfloor materials below a strip hardwood floor must be dried to within:
- (A) 2 percentage points of the finished strip wood floor
 - (B) 4 percentage points of the finished strip wood floor
 - (C) 6 percentage points of the finished strip wood floor
 - (D) 8 percentage points of the finished strip wood floor
49. When using desiccant dehumidification in Class 4 water loss in a 5,000-square foot building with 12-foot ceiling height, the initial cfm required is:
- (A) 800 cfm
 - (B) 2000 cfm
 - (C) 1600 cfm
 - (D) 2800 cfm
50. When using conventional refrigerant dehumidifiers that remove 60 pints (28 liters) when tested at AHAM conditions, the number installed initially on a Class 1 water loss with 30,000 cubic feet is:
- (A) 5
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 2