

IICRC APPLIED STRUCTURAL DRYING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://iicrcappliedstructuraldrying.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. In the driest environments, we'll find _____.
 - A. High dew points
 - B. High temperatures
 - C. Low moisture levels
 - D. High vapor pressures
2. What is a recommended method for drying hardwood floor assemblies?
 - A. Using a fan to circulate air
 - B. Employing a negatively pressurized mat system
 - C. Keeping the area closed and sealed
 - D. Pumping warm air under the floorboards
3. What is the ideal temperature range for a Refrigerant of LGR dehumidifier?
 - A. 50°F - 70°F
 - B. 60°F - 80°F
 - C. 70°F - 90°F
 - D. 75°F - 85°F
4. If using LGRs with water category 3 over an area of 280 cubic feet, what is the minimum recommended AHAM rated performance pint capacity for a dehumidifier?
 - A. 10 pints
 - B. 20 pints
 - C. 30 pints
 - D. 40 pints
5. If asbestos is found in building materials, who should remove it?
 - A. General contractor
 - B. Licensed Asbestos Abatement Contractor
 - C. Local health department
 - D. Construction manager

6. What does permeance measure in drying practices?

- A. The rate of air flow through a space
- B. The moisture content in various materials
- C. The water flow through materials of specific thickness
- D. The effectiveness of drying equipment

7. What defines Category 3 water?

- A. It is from a clean source and safe for consumption.
- B. It may cause discomfort or illness if ingested.
- C. It is contaminated and may contain harmful agents.
- D. It poses no health risks to humans.

8. At what percentage does rotting fungi begin to grow in wood?

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 30%
- D. 40%

9. What does BTU stand for in relation to heat energy?

- A. British thermal unit
- B. Base thermal unit
- C. Boiling temperature under unit
- D. British thermal usage

10. What occurs to energy levels in a system during moisture movement as per thermodynamic principles?

- A. They typically decrease
- B. They rapidly stabilize
- C. They fluctuate significantly
- D. They reach a point of maximum absorbance

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In the driest environments, we'll find _____.

- A. High dew points
- B. High temperatures
- C. Low moisture levels**
- D. High vapor pressures

In the driest environments, low moisture levels are characteristic. These environments often experience a significant absence of water vapor in the air, leading to lower relative humidity and consequently, less moisture available in the atmosphere. This condition is typical of arid or semi-arid climates where precipitation is minimal, and evaporation rates are high. In contrast, high dew points indicate a level of humidity that is not found in dry environments; high temperatures could possibly occur but do not define dryness specifically, and high vapor pressures suggest a greater amount of moisture present in the air. Therefore, the defining feature of dry environments is indeed the low moisture levels, making that the correct choice.

2. What is a recommended method for drying hardwood floor assemblies?

- A. Using a fan to circulate air
- B. Employing a negatively pressurized mat system**
- C. Keeping the area closed and sealed
- D. Pumping warm air under the floorboards

Employing a negatively pressurized mat system is considered a recommended method for drying hardwood floor assemblies due to its effectiveness in removing moisture trapped within the floor structure. This system utilizes specialized mats placed directly on the floor to create a negative pressure environment, drawing moisture out from the wood and subfloor materials. This method is particularly advantageous because it minimizes potential damage to the hardwood by directly addressing moisture without the risk of excessive heat or direct air movement that could cause further warping or buckling. The use of a negatively pressurized mat system is effective in extracting moisture that other methods may not fully access, especially in situations where moisture has penetrated deeper into the assembly. This approach helps manage drying rates and can lead to more thorough restoration of the flooring, ensuring that the structural integrity and appearance of the hardwood are better preserved. In contrast, other methods like circulating air with fans, keeping the area sealed, or pumping warm air under the floorboards may not effectively manage moisture from beneath the floor or could exacerbate the drying problems by causing surface drying and leaving moisture trapped underneath.

3. What is the ideal temperature range for a Refrigerant of LGR dehumidifier?

- A. 50°F - 70°F
- B. 60°F - 80°F
- C. 70°F - 90°F**
- D. 75°F - 85°F

The ideal temperature range for a refrigerant of a Low Grain Refrigerant (LGR) dehumidifier is typically around 70°F to 90°F. At this temperature range, the efficiency of the dehumidifier is optimized because the refrigerant can effectively absorb moisture from the air. As the temperature increases, the ability of the dehumidifier to lower the relative humidity in the space becomes more pronounced, which is essential for effective drying in water damage restoration or other applications involving moisture control. Working within this temperature bracket allows the unit to function at peak performance, promoting better moisture removal rates while maintaining proper airflow and humidity management. This temperature range aligns with the optimal operation conditions that LGR dehumidifiers are designed to handle, which enhances their ability to manage humidity levels in environments that require significant drying, such as after flooding or leaks. Understanding the functioning principles of an LGR dehumidifier and their ideal operating conditions helps professionals in the field effectively select and utilize equipment for various drying scenarios, thus ensuring successful moisture removal and preventing potential secondary damages associated with excess humidity.

4. If using LGRs with water category 3 over an area of 280 cubic feet, what is the minimum recommended AHAM rated performance pint capacity for a dehumidifier?

- A. 10 pints
- B. 20 pints
- C. 30 pints**
- D. 40 pints

In the context of using low-grain refrigerant (LGR) dehumidifiers for water category 3 situations, which involves contaminated water scenarios like sewage or flood water, the need for effective moisture control is critical. The minimum recommended AHAM rated performance pint capacity for a dehumidifier in these circumstances is significant, as proper capacity ensures efficient moisture removal to avert further damage and health risks. For an area of 280 cubic feet, a dehumidifier with a capacity of 30 pints per day is deemed necessary. This level of capacity aligns with industry standards that consider the severity of contamination in category 3 water losses. Factors such as potential contaminants, the need for rapid drying to prevent mold growth, and the overall effectiveness in removing humidity play a role in establishing this required capacity. Using a dehumidifier with a lower capacity could lead to insufficient moisture removal, causing extended drying times and increasing potential risks of further contamination and damage. Thus, a 30 pint capacity ensures that the dehumidifier can effectively handle the demands of a water category 3 situation, promoting faster drying under challenging conditions.

5. If asbestos is found in building materials, who should remove it?

- A. General contractor
- B. Licensed Asbestos Abatement Contractor**
- C. Local health department
- D. Construction manager

The correct choice for the removal of asbestos found in building materials is a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. These professionals are specifically trained and certified to handle asbestos safely and effectively. They have the knowledge of proper procedures, protective equipment, and disposal methods necessary to minimize health risks associated with asbestos exposure. Asbestos is known to have serious health implications, including respiratory illnesses and cancers when fibers are inhaled. Therefore, its removal needs to be conducted in a controlled manner under strict regulations. Licensed abatement contractors understand local, state, and federal regulations regarding asbestos removal, ensuring compliance and safety throughout the process. The involvement of a general contractor, local health department, or construction manager in the removal of asbestos is inadequate since these individuals may lack the specialized training, certification, and legal authority required to handle hazardous materials properly. Using trained professionals is essential not only for safety but also for ensuring that the abatement process is conducted legally and effectively.

6. What does permeance measure in drying practices?

- A. The rate of air flow through a space
- B. The moisture content in various materials
- C. The water flow through materials of specific thickness**
- D. The effectiveness of drying equipment

Permeance measures the ability of materials to allow water vapor to pass through them. This concept is crucial in drying practices, as it helps determine how effectively moisture can move through and be released from a material. When drying a structure after water damage, understanding the permeance of various materials can inform the drying process, as materials with high permeance will allow moisture to escape more easily than those with low permeance. In the context of drying, permeance is specifically focused on the water vapor transmission of materials of specific thickness, influencing decisions on dehumidification and air movement during the drying process. It helps professionals assess how well materials can breathe and dry out after exposure to moisture, impacting the overall efficiency and efficacy of restoration efforts.

7. What defines Category 3 water?

- A. It is from a clean source and safe for consumption.
- B. It may cause discomfort or illness if ingested.
- C. It is contaminated and may contain harmful agents.**
- D. It poses no health risks to humans.

Category 3 water is defined as water that is contaminated and may contain harmful agents, such as bacteria, viruses, or toxic substances. This type of water is often referred to as "black water" and can come from sources like sewage, floodwaters, or other unsanitary conditions. Exposure to Category 3 water can pose significant health risks to humans because it can lead to serious illnesses or infections if ingested or if it comes into contact with open wounds. In the context of water damage restoration and structural drying, recognizing the characteristics of Category 3 water is critical for determining the proper safety precautions, cleaning, and remediation processes needed to handle such contaminated water. Understanding the risks associated with Category 3 water helps professionals implement appropriate protective measures to safeguard both workers and inhabitants in the affected area. Other classifications of water, such as the ones defined in the other choices, describe different levels of contamination, but they do not fall under the severe implications associated with Category 3. For instance, Category 1 water is clean and safe to drink, and Category 2 water may cause discomfort but is not considered as harmful as Category 3. Therefore, recognizing the properties of Category 3 water is essential for effective assessment and response in water damage situations.

8. At what percentage does rotting fungi begin to grow in wood?

- A. 10%
- B. 20%**
- C. 30%
- D. 40%

Rotting fungi, commonly known as wood decay fungi, generally begin to grow in wood when the moisture content reaches around 20%. At this level of moisture, the wood environment becomes conducive to fungal spores' germination and growth. This is because the fungi require a certain amount of water to thrive, which is a critical factor in their ability to metabolize and break down cellulose and lignin in wood. When the moisture content of wood exceeds 20%, it creates an environment where fungi can proliferate, leading to rotting and significant structural damage over time. Therefore, the understanding of this threshold is crucial for restoration professionals in assessing the risk of wood decay during water damage restoration or remediation processes.

9. What does BTU stand for in relation to heat energy?

- A. British thermal unit**
- B. Base thermal unit
- C. Boiling temperature under unit
- D. British thermal usage

The correct term for BTU in relation to heat energy is "British thermal unit." A BTU is a unit of measurement for energy that is traditionally used in the heating and cooling industry. Specifically, it quantifies the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit. This unit is essential for understanding heating and cooling capacities of systems such as furnaces, air conditioners, and water heaters. Recognizing the correct definition of BTU is crucial for professionals in fields like applied structural drying, where understanding heat energy and its transfer is vital for effective moisture control and restoration following water damage. By grasping the meaning and application of BTUs, individuals can better evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of drying equipment and techniques used in various environments.

10. What occurs to energy levels in a system during moisture movement as per thermodynamic principles?

- A. They typically decrease**
- B. They rapidly stabilize
- C. They fluctuate significantly
- D. They reach a point of maximum absorbance

In the context of thermodynamic principles, moisture movement within a system is closely related to energy levels. When moisture evaporates or moves from one area to another, it absorbs heat from the environment, resulting in a decrease in the available energy levels in the system. This absorption of energy leads to a cooling effect as the water molecules transition from a liquid to a vapor state, effectively lowering the temperature of the surrounding air or materials. As moisture moves through materials, energy is redistributed, which often leads to reduction in temperature in the moist areas, indicating a drop in energy levels. This dynamic is fundamental to understanding how drying processes function. Therefore, the decrease in energy levels corresponds to the absorption of energy required for water to evaporate during the drying process, making this the accurate choice in terms of thermodynamic behavior.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://iicrcappliedstructuraldrying.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE