

ABBE

CertDITL314

**Certificate in Domestic Infrared Thermography Operators
(Level 3)**

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Question: 1

In terms of moisture transport, what is the significance of diffusion in a building?

- A. It prevents air infiltration.
- B. It allows moisture to move through materials.
- C. It enhances thermal bridging.
- D. It improves indoor air quality.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Diffusion is significant as it allows moisture to move through building materials, which can affect humidity levels and potentially lead to condensation issues if not managed properly.

Question: 2

You have completed an infrared thermography inspection. What is the best way to ensure you meet client expectations in your report?

- A. Provide a generic report template
- B. Include detailed findings and recommendations
- C. Limit the report to only significant issues
- D. Use technical jargon to impress the client

Answer: B

Explanation:

A detailed report that includes findings and recommendations demonstrates professionalism and ensures that the client understands the issues and solutions.

Question: 3

You produce a written record for a 2026 survey incorporating LiDAR point cloud coregistration. Which details must be logged?

- A. Riegl VZ-400i scan positions with GNSS RTK base station ID UKOS-2026-112
- B. Point cloud density 120 pts/m² at 5 m range, RMSE alignment 6 mm to CAD model
- C. Fusion software version Metshape 2026.3 with ICP convergence threshold 1 mm
- D. Export format LAZ 1.4 with CRS EPSG:7405 compound height datum ODN

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Scanner positions and alignment accuracy are mandatory for repeatability, software version aids reproducibility, and LAZ export is standard but not specifically required in the written activity record.

Question: 4

You are conducting a thermographic survey in a residential area with high humidity levels. What is the primary concern regarding the survey results?

- A. Increased risk of equipment malfunction
- B. Increased need for safety precautions
- C. Longer duration of the survey
- D. Reduced thermal contrast between surfaces

Answer: D

Explanation:

High humidity can reduce thermal contrast between surfaces, making it difficult to identify temperature variations and potentially obscuring problem areas.

Question: 5

How can you effectively manage client expectations regarding the outcomes of a thermography inspection?

- A. Provide vague information to avoid miscommunication
- B. Clearly explain what thermography can and cannot detect
- C. Focus only on positive outcomes
- D. Avoid discussing potential limitations

Answer: B

Explanation:

Clearly explaining what thermography can and cannot detect helps manage client expectations and fosters trust in your expertise.

Question: 6

A homeowner receives your report identifying 11 m² of missing cavity insulation and demands to know “why the builder’s surveyor missed it”. Select all clarification responses.

- A. Explain that visual borescope surveys sample <0.5% of wall area versus your 100% external scan
- B. Offer to overlay your thermal orthomosaic (generated in Pix4Dmapper 2026) onto their floor plans

- C. State that builder surveys often use spot checks compliant with BRE RD 310:2019 minimum requirements
- D. Blame the builder's incompetence in writing

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Statistical sampling explanation educates without confrontation. Orthomosaic overlay demonstrates coverage. BRE reference contextualises industry norms. Direct blame escalates conflict.

Question: 7

Before starting any thermographic inspection, what should you check regarding your equipment?

- A. That it is the same model used by colleagues
- B. That it has the latest software updates
- C. That it is the most expensive model available
- D. That it is clean and functioning properly

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ensuring that the equipment is clean and functioning properly is essential for obtaining accurate thermographic readings and maintaining safety.

Question: 8

You image a 2023 roof with 300 mm spray foam. A 6.2 °C warmer lattice pattern appears. Select all false positive causes.

- A. 2026 intumescent fire mesh embedded at 400 mm centres activating at 80 °C
- B. Foam applied over 2023 spider web debris with emissivity 0.99
- C. Rafter heat conduction from 45 °C attic MVHR unit
- D. Off-gassing of HFO-1234ze creating micro-bubbles with higher conductivity

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Debris emissivity and rafter conduction create apparent warming. Intumescent mesh activates far above survey temperatures. Off-gassing affects insulation, not surface pattern.

Question: 9

During a project, you discover a potential safety issue. What should you do?

- A. Keep it to yourself to avoid conflict
- B. Report the issue to the appropriate authority immediately
- C. Discuss it casually with colleagues without formal reporting
- D. Wait until the project is completed to mention it

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reporting safety issues promptly is crucial for maintaining a safe working environment and adhering to regulations.

Question: 10

When encountering an anomaly in thermal readings, what is the most effective way to validate your findings?

- A. Conduct additional measurements in the same area
- B. Seek a second opinion from a colleague
- C. Compare with previous surveys
- D. Document the anomaly and move on

Answer: A

Explanation:

Conducting additional measurements in the same area is the most effective way to validate findings and confirm whether the anomaly is consistent or an error.

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