

WETS IRRIGATION TECHNICIAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://wetsirrigationtech.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	15

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. What is the function of a filter in an irrigation system?**
 - A. To Prevent Emitter Clogging
 - B. To Regulate Pressure
 - C. To Store Water
 - D. To Measure Flow
- 2. Filter screens commonly range in which mesh sizes?**
 - A. 50 to 70 mesh
 - B. 120 to 200 mesh
 - C. 300 to 500 mesh
 - D. 5 to 10 mesh
- 3. In irrigation hydraulics, which statement best describes how friction loss responds to increasing flow in a given pipe?**
 - A. It increases with higher flow.
 - B. It decreases with higher flow.
 - C. It remains constant with flow changes.
 - D. It only changes when diameter changes.
- 4. Back pressure is typically caused by which phenomenon?**
 - A. Water Hammer
 - B. Air In The Pipes
 - C. Leaks In The Mainline
 - D. Overflow Of The Reservoir
- 5. How deep should the irrigation wiring be installed?**
 - A. 6 inches
 - B. 4 inches
 - C. 12 inches
 - D. 2 inches
- 6. To convert feet to PSI, what is the conversion factor?**
 - A. .433
 - B. 2.31
 - C. 1.0
 - D. 0.5

- 7. If a backflow device is leaking, what is the recommended course of action for a technician?**
- A. Tighten the fittings
 - B. Replace the device
 - C. Call an authorized backflow tester
 - D. Ignore and monitor
- 8. How does a master valve differ from zone valves in terms of control?**
- A. A master valve controls the main supply to all zones; zone valves control individual zones.
 - B. A master valve controls individual zones; zone valves control the main supply.
 - C. Master valve is for filtration; zone valves regulate flow.
 - D. Master valve controls timing; zone valves operate automatically.
- 9. Which date marks when a licensed person must be on the job site at all times?**
- A. January 1, 2010
 - B. January 1, 2012
 - C. January 1, 2008
 - D. January 1, 2015
- 10. What is the function of a regulator in a drip irrigation system?**
- A. To filter water
 - B. To increase pressure
 - C. To shut off flow
 - D. To maintain a low, uniform pressure suitable for emitters

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the function of a filter in an irrigation system?

A. To Prevent Emitter Clogging

B. To Regulate Pressure

C. To Store Water

D. To Measure Flow

Filters protect emitters by removing debris from the water before it enters the irrigation lines. Tiny particles like sand, silt, and organic matter can clog the small openings in emitters, causing uneven watering or failure. By catching those particles, the filter keeps flow consistent and reduces maintenance. This isn't about regulating pressure, storing water, or measuring flow—those are handled by separate components. The key idea is that a filter's job is to prevent emitter clogging by removing debris.

2. Filter screens commonly range in which mesh sizes?

A. 50 to 70 mesh

B. 120 to 200 mesh

C. 300 to 500 mesh

D. 5 to 10 mesh

Filter screens work by blocking particles that are larger than the openings in the screen. The mesh number tells you how many openings there are per inch, so a higher mesh means smaller openings and finer filtration. In irrigation, you want enough filtration to protect emitters from sand and sediment, but not so fine that every drop in pressure and every cleaning becomes a problem. A mesh range of 120 to 200 is a common middle ground. It provides openings small enough to catch most sand and silt that can cause emitter clogging, while still allowing a reasonable flow rate through the system. If you use a coarser screen, larger particles can pass through and risk clogging later. If you use a much finer screen, the flow is more restricted and maintenance increases because debris builds up faster and pressure losses rise. So 120–200 mesh is widely used because it balances protection with practical flow and cleaning needs.

3. In irrigation hydraulics, which statement best describes how friction loss responds to increasing flow in a given pipe?

A. It increases with higher flow.

B. It decreases with higher flow.

C. It remains constant with flow changes.

D. It only changes when diameter changes.

Friction loss in a fixed pipe rises as you push more water through it. As flow increases, the water speed (velocity) through the pipe goes up, and the energy dissipated by friction grows roughly with the square of that velocity. In standard pipe flow equations, friction loss per length is proportional to v^2 , so doubling the flow roughly quadruples the friction loss. Because the diameter is held constant in this scenario, changing the flow changes velocity and therefore changes friction loss. The idea that friction loss only changes when diameter changes isn't accurate for a fixed pipe, since increasing flow alone already modifies the losses.

4. Back pressure is typically caused by which phenomenon?

- A. Water Hammer
- B. Air In The Pipes
- C. Leaks In The Mainline
- D. Overflow Of The Reservoir**

Back pressure comes from extra push on the line caused by higher pressure on the discharge side. When a reservoir overflows, the water surface is higher and adds hydrostatic head to the piping. That extra head raises the pressure in the line, which can push back toward the source and create back pressure. The other options describe transient or different pressure effects: water hammer is a sudden, temporary surge from rapid valve changes; air in the pipes can cause flow issues but not sustained back pressure; leaks typically reduce pressure rather than create it. So the overflow of the reservoir is the situation that increases the line pressure enough to produce back pressure.

5. How deep should the irrigation wiring be installed?

- A. 6 inches**
- B. 4 inches
- C. 12 inches
- D. 2 inches

Protecting irrigation wiring from damage and moisture is the main idea. Burying low-voltage conductors about six inches below grade provides a practical balance: it shields the wires from mowing, digging, and other landscaping activities while keeping them accessible for maintenance. Shallow burial like two or four inches leaves wires prone to being nicked or cut, increasing the risk of shorts or a failed circuit. Deeper burial, such as twelve inches, adds more protection but isn't usually required for standard residential systems and adds extra labor unless local codes or frost considerations require it. Therefore, six inches is the standard depth recommended.

6. To convert feet to PSI, what is the conversion factor?

- A. .433**
- B. 2.31
- C. 1.0
- D. 0.5

In irrigation head pressure, you convert feet of water to pounds per square inch by using how much pressure a column of water exerts over an area. Water weighs about 62.4 pounds-force per cubic foot. A column 1 foot high on 1 square foot of area carries 62.4 pounds-force per square foot, which is $62.4/144 \text{ psi} \approx 0.433 \text{ psi}$. So each additional foot of head adds about 0.433 psi. This makes the conversion factor from feet to psi approximately 0.433. The inverse, 2.31, is the feet of head per psi, not psi per foot. Therefore the correct factor is 0.433.

7. If a backflow device is leaking, what is the recommended course of action for a technician?

- A. Tighten the fittings
- B. Replace the device
- C. Call an authorized backflow tester**
- D. Ignore and monitor

When a backflow device leaks, the important concept is that these valves must be evaluated and serviced by a qualified professional because leakage points to a potential device failure that could compromise the public water supply. Only an authorized backflow tester has the proper tools, credentials, and testing procedure to accurately diagnose the problem and determine whether the device needs repair, re-calibration, or replacement to meet code and safety standards. Calling an authorized backflow tester is the best course because they perform the required tests with a test kit, identify which internal component is failing (such as a check valve or relief valve), and arrange the appropriate corrective action. They can also provide the required documentation and ensure the system passes any jurisdictional requirements. Tightening fittings might seem like a quick fix, but it does not address internal device failure and can cause further damage or give a false sense of security. Replacing the device without proper testing could be unnecessary or inappropriate if a repair is possible and code-compliant. Ignoring the leak is dangerous, as it risks contaminating the water supply and violating safety regulations.

8. How does a master valve differ from zone valves in terms of control?

- A. A master valve controls the main supply to all zones; zone valves control individual zones.
- B. A master valve controls individual zones; zone valves control the main supply.**
- C. Master valve is for filtration; zone valves regulate flow.
- D. Master valve controls timing; zone valves operate automatically.

The main idea is how control is distributed between the main line and the branch lines. A master valve sits on the main supply and acts as the overall shutoff for the entire irrigation system, so you can stop water to all zones at once. Zone valves are placed at the start of each individual zone's branch line and control water to that specific zone, allowing you to water only where needed. This setup makes maintenance and leaks safer and more efficient, since you can shut off the whole system or just one zone without affecting others. The other descriptions don't fit because the master valve's role isn't to govern an individual zone, zone valves don't control the main supply, and filtration or timing functions aren't what these valves do.

9. Which date marks when a licensed person must be on the job site at all times?

- A. January 1, 2010**
- B. January 1, 2012
- C. January 1, 2008
- D. January 1, 2015

Having a licensed professional on the job site at all times is about when the supervision rule takes effect and must be enforced. In this scenario, that rule was activated on January 1, 2010. From that date forward, any work that requires licensure must have a licensed person supervising on site during all work hours. This date marks when the regulatory requirement becomes mandatory, ensuring proper oversight, safety, and compliance with licensing rules. Dates preceding that point wouldn't reflect the active rule, while dates after would imply a different or additional change in regulations.

10. What is the function of a regulator in a drip irrigation system?

- A. To filter water
- B. To increase pressure
- C. To shut off flow
- D. To maintain a low, uniform pressure suitable for emitters**

The function of a regulator in a drip irrigation system is to lower and hold water pressure at a level that emitters can operate reliably. Emitters are designed for a relatively low, steady pressure, so the regulator steps down any higher incoming pressure and keeps it consistent as water moves through the mainline and branches. This makes flow from all emitters more uniform, reduces wear and leaks from over-pressurized components, and helps prevent issues like misting or erratic irrigation, especially on long runs or with elevation changes. Some regulators are adjustable, letting you fine-tune to the emitter's rated pressure. Filtering water is done by a filter, not a regulator; a regulator does not increase pressure, it reduces it; and a regulator does not shut off flow—that function belongs to a valve or solenoid.

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://wetsirrigationtech.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE