

BASIC OCCUPATION SAFETY AND HEALTH (BOSH) PRELIMINARY EXAM PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT listed as a way to ensure a safe environment?**
 - A. Eliminate Potential Hazards
 - B. Make Safety Fun
 - C. Provide Visual Safety Aids and Messages
 - D. Require Random Work Hours

- 2. It encompasses the responsibilities of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling activities necessary to achieve an organization's loss prevention and loss control goals. Also, it involves development of measures and strategies or programs designed to prevent, control, reduce or eliminate occupational hazards and risks.**
 - A. Accident Prevention
 - B. Safety Management
 - C. Health Promotion
 - D. Risk Assessment

- 3. Which term provides employees with the knowledge and skills necessary to recognize hazards and perform their jobs safely and effectively?**
 - A. Hazard Recognition
 - B. Training
 - C. Regulatory Compliance
 - D. Recordkeeping

- 4. What are the main categories of personal protective equipment (PPE)?**
 - A. Head/eye/face protection, hearing protection, respiratory protection, hand protection, body protection, and foot protection.
 - B. Only helmets and gloves.
 - C. Hearing protection only.
 - D. Body protection only.

- 5. Which statement best describes the purpose of the risk matrix?**
 - A. It assesses risk by combining likelihood and consequence to determine overall risk level
 - B. It lists all hazards in the workplace
 - C. It forecasts long-term safety budgets
 - D. It selects the most expensive control

6. What records are typically kept for OSH compliance?

- A. Incident reports, hazard assessments, training records, inspection logs, and equipment maintenance records.
- B. Payroll records
- C. Marketing materials
- D. Customer contact lists

7. It is the likelihood of a hazard causing harm.

- A. Severity
- B. Exposure
- C. Risk
- D. Probability

8. Which term describes a program designed to identify and correct potential accident problems before they result in financial loss or injury?

- A. Hazards Identification
- B. Safety Management
- C. Loss Prevention
- D. Incident Control

9. Which step involves monitoring and reviewing?

- A. Monitor and Review
- B. Identify Hazards
- C. Evaluate the Risks
- D. Control the Risks

10. Who is typically responsible for establishing and maintaining the safety organization and administering the safety program in an enterprise?

- A. Safety Officer
- B. Safety Manager
- C. Safety Engineer
- D. Safety Professional

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT listed as a way to ensure a safe environment?

- A. Eliminate Potential Hazards
- B. Make Safety Fun
- C. Provide Visual Safety Aids and Messages
- D. Require Random Work Hours**

Creating a safe environment relies on proactive safety measures that reduce hazards and improve awareness. Eliminating potential hazards is foundational because removing or controlling hazards before an incident occurs directly lowers the chance of harm. Making safety fun helps build a positive safety culture, boosting engagement and encouraging people to practice safe behaviors consistently. Providing visual safety aids and messages—signs, labels, and clear reminders—keeps safety information visible and easy to follow, especially in busy or complex settings. Requiring random work hours, on the other hand, isn't a recognized safety practice for ensuring a safe environment; unpredictable schedules can increase fatigue, disrupt planning, and create confusion, which can raise risks rather than reduce them. Therefore, the first three approaches align with building safety, while the fourth does not.

2. It encompasses the responsibilities of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling activities necessary to achieve an organization's loss prevention and loss control goals. Also, it involves development of measures and strategies or programs designed to prevent, control, reduce or eliminate occupational hazards and risks.

- A. Accident Prevention
- B. Safety Management**
- C. Health Promotion
- D. Risk Assessment

Safety management is a systematic, planned approach to oversee activities aimed at preventing losses and controlling hazards in the workplace. It integrates planning, organizing, leading, and controlling to set goals, allocate resources, assign responsibilities, guide behavior, and measure performance. It also involves developing and implementing measures, strategies, and programs designed to prevent, control, reduce, or eliminate occupational hazards and risks. This holistic framework matches the description because it covers the full cycle of risk reduction—from policy and planning through execution and evaluation. Accident prevention is a part of safety efforts but is narrower, focusing mainly on reducing incidents rather than managing the overall program. Health promotion pertains to improving workers' overall well-being rather than specifically managing safety hazards and risk programs. Risk assessment is a key component within safety management, not the entire management system itself.

3. Which term provides employees with the knowledge and skills necessary to recognize hazards and perform their jobs safely and effectively?

- A. Hazard Recognition
- B. Training
- C. Regulatory Compliance**
- D. Recordkeeping

The main idea here is providing workers with the knowledge and skills to work safely through instruction and practice. Training is what builds both what to know (hazards, safe procedures, PPE use, emergency actions) and how to apply it on the job, so employees can recognize hazards and perform tasks safely and effectively. Hazard recognition alone is about spotting hazards, not teaching the full set of skills and safe practices. Regulatory compliance focuses on meeting laws and standards, not on developing practical competency. Recordkeeping is about documenting activities or events, not about teaching or training. So training best fits the goal of giving employees the knowledge and hands-on ability to work safely.

4. What are the main categories of personal protective equipment (PPE)?

- A. Head/eye/face protection, hearing protection, respiratory protection, hand protection, body protection, and foot protection.**
- B. Only helmets and gloves.
- C. Hearing protection only.
- D. Body protection only.

Personal protective equipment is grouped by the body parts it protects. The main categories cover the head/eye/face, hearing, respiratory, hands, body, and feet. This comprehensive range ensures protection against a wide set of hazards—from falling objects and sharp tools to noise, chemicals, and heat. The correct option lists all six categories, which is why it's the best choice. The other options are incomplete because they only reference a subset of PPE, such as just helmets and gloves, or only hearing protection, or only body protection, leaving other hazards unaddressed.

5. Which statement best describes the purpose of the risk matrix?

- A. It assesses risk by combining likelihood and consequence to determine overall risk level**
- B. It lists all hazards in the workplace
- C. It forecasts long-term safety budgets
- D. It selects the most expensive control

The risk matrix works by combining how likely something is to happen with how severe the consequences would be if it did occur, to determine an overall risk level. By mapping each hazard or scenario onto a likelihood versus consequence grid, you get a clear, comparable sense of which risks are most urgent. This enables you to prioritize actions and choose appropriate controls based on the level of risk, rather than treating all hazards the same or making decisions based solely on cost. This isn't just a list of hazards in the workplace, which would be a hazards register. It isn't a tool for forecasting budgets, which is a financial planning task. And it isn't about selecting the most expensive control—the aim is to pick controls that effectively reduce risk relative to its level, not to spend more money.

6. What records are typically kept for OSH compliance?

- A. Incident reports, hazard assessments, training records, inspection logs, and equipment maintenance records.
- B. Payroll records
- C. Marketing materials
- D. Customer contact lists

The records kept for OSH compliance focus on tracking safety performance and controlling workplace hazards. Incident reports document what happened, how it was handled, and the lessons learned, which guides root-cause analysis and prevention. Hazard assessments (risk assessments) identify potential dangers before they cause harm and outline the controls put in place to reduce risk. Training records show who has completed required safety instruction and when, ensuring workers are competent to perform their tasks safely. Inspection logs capture regular checks of the workplace and equipment, helping to uncover and address unsafe conditions. Equipment maintenance records verify that safety-critical gear is serviced on schedule and remains reliable, preventing equipment-related incidents. These kinds of records collectively demonstrate that a workplace is actively managing safety, complying with regulations, and continually improving. In contrast, payroll, marketing materials, or customer contact lists pertain to HR, business development, or operations outside safety and health management, so they aren't the records used to prove OSH compliance.

7. It is the likelihood of a hazard causing harm.

- A. Severity
- B. Exposure
- C. Risk
- D. Probability

Risk is the likelihood that a hazard will cause harm. In safety thinking, this combines how probable it is that harm will occur with how serious that harm could be, taking into account how people are exposed to the hazard. This means a hazard that is very likely to cause serious injury carries a higher risk than one that is unlikely or would cause only minor harm. The other terms describe parts of the idea but don't capture the overall concept on their own: severity is how bad the harm could be, exposure is how often people come into contact with the hazard, and probability is the chance of an event occurring but doesn't by itself reflect the potential consequences.

8. Which term describes a program designed to identify and correct potential accident problems before they result in financial loss or injury?

- A. Hazards Identification
- B. Safety Management
- C. Loss Prevention
- D. Incident Control

This question is about proactive safety planning that stops accidents before they happen by spotting and fixing potential problems. Loss prevention is the program that identifies potential accident problems and corrects them before they can cause injury or financial loss. It focuses on preventing losses through steps like hazard analysis, implementing corrective actions, preventive maintenance, safety training, and regular inspections. Hazards identification is about finding hazards, but it doesn't, by itself, describe a full program to prevent losses. Safety management refers to the broader system of policies, practices, and leadership that guide safety, not specifically the preventive program. Incident control deals with managing and responding after an incident has occurred, not preventing it. So, the best fit is loss prevention.

9. Which step involves monitoring and reviewing?

A. Monitor and Review

B. Identify Hazards

C. Evaluate the Risks

D. Control the Risks

Monitoring and reviewing is the part of the risk management process that checks how well safety measures work over time. It involves gathering data on performance, inspecting controls, tracking incidents and near-misses, and comparing actual outcomes to targets or standards. This ongoing feedback lets you adjust controls, update risk assessments, and keep the system effective as conditions change, ensuring continual improvement. The other steps focus on finding hazards, judging risk levels, or implementing controls, but they don't by themselves provide the sustained check and update cycle that monitoring and reviewing offers.

10. Who is typically responsible for establishing and maintaining the safety organization and administering the safety program in an enterprise?

A. Safety Officer

B. Safety Manager

C. Safety Engineer

D. Safety Professional

The person who establishes and maintains the safety organization and administers the program is typically the Safety Manager. This role has the authority to define the safety structure, assign responsibilities, set policies, allocate resources, and oversee the whole program across the enterprise. They coordinate training, safety audits, incident investigations, regulatory compliance, and continuous improvement, and often supervise Safety Officers, Safety Engineers, and other safety staff. A Safety Officer is more focused on implementing and enforcing the program day-to-day, while a Safety Engineer deals with technical safety analysis and design. A Safety Professional is a general credentialed practitioner, not necessarily the position responsible for running the entire program.

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://boshpreliminary.examzify.com>

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

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