

OSC SWE OPERATIONS SPECIALIST CHIEF E-7 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://oscsweopsspecialistchiefe7.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 act was enacted in 1899 to address illegal commerce on waterways?**
 - A. Refuse Act
 - B. Pure Food Act
 - C. Tariff Act
 - D. Merchant Marine Act

- 2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three SAR phases?**
 - A. Activation
 - B. Uncertainty
 - C. Distress
 - D. Alert

- 3. Which heading would cover the planning of the sequence of actions in SAR operations?**
 - A. Probability Particles
 - B. Search Algorithms
 - C. Assets Endurances
 - D. Optimal Planning

- 4. What term describes the action of moving COMSEC material from one EKMS account to another EKMS numbered account?**
 - A. Transferring COMSEC Material
 - B. Reallocating COMSEC Material
 - C. Reassigning COMSEC Material
 - D. Moving Security Material

- 5. What is the ONLY approved method for shipping of KP's?**
 - A. DCS
 - B. Air Freight
 - C. Courier
 - D. Registered Mail

- 6. One limitation of cellular calls is the time-consuming process of identifying the cellular 'cell' from which a call was placed. Which option captures this fact?**
- A. Time consuming process of identify the cellular 'cell' from which a call was placed
 - B. Instantaneous cell identification
 - C. No cell identification required
 - D. Cell identification is automated and quick
- 7. The AIS data transmission is designed to exchange information automatically over line-of-sight VHF-FM. Where does this occur?**
- A. Internet cloud only
 - B. Line-of-sight VHF-FM band
 - C. Through satellite
 - D. Via HF radio
- 8. The 1965-1970 period includes which of the following Coast Guard activities?**
- A. Shallow-draft warships used in Vietnam
 - B. Alaska purchase
 - C. Lighthouses federalization
 - D. Timber reserve creation
- 9. Which set of beacons are all monitored by COSPAS-SARSAT?**
- A. EPIRBs, ELTs, and PLBs
 - B. EPIRB and ELT only
 - C. ELT and PLB only
 - D. EPIRB and PLB only
- 10. What are CC's required to adhere to and provide the Commander's requirements for reporting information from all subordinate units?**
- A. Commander's Critical Incidents Requirements (CCIRs)
 - B. MARSEC Guidelines
 - C. Incident Command System
 - D. Operational Rhythm

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What act was enacted in 1899 to address illegal commerce on waterways?

- A. Refuse Act**
- B. Pure Food Act
- C. Tariff Act
- D. Merchant Marine Act

Keeping navigable waterways free of illegal dumping that could disrupt trade is the concept this question tests. The act enacted in 1899—the Refuse Act—prohibits discharging refuse into navigable waters of the United States or dumping waste that could flow into them. This directly protects vessels and commerce on rivers and harbors by preventing pollution that would impede navigation. That focus on illegal actions affecting waterways used for commerce is why this act fits best. The other options address different issues or were enacted at different times. The Pure Food Act deals with food safety, not waterways. The Tariff Act concerns duties on goods moving across borders. The Merchant Marine Act relates to shipping and maritime industry policy, not specifically a 1899 measure targeting illegal activity on waterways.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three SAR phases?

- A. Activation**
- B. Uncertainty
- C. Distress
- D. Alert

In SAR operations, the incident is described by status phases that reflect evolving information and danger. The three phases used here are Alert, Distress, and Uncertainty, which describe the progression of the event itself: detection and notification (alert), imminent danger requiring immediate action (distress), and a state where details are unclear and information gathering is ongoing (uncertainty). Activation, by contrast, is about starting or mobilizing the response—getting people and resources moving. It's a procedural step, not a status phase of the incident. So Activation isn't one of the three phases, making it the correct choice.

3. Which heading would cover the planning of the sequence of actions in SAR operations?

- A. Probability Particles
- B. Search Algorithms
- C. Assets Endurances
- D. Optimal Planning**

This question tests how to label the phase that organizes the sequence of actions in a SAR operation. The heading should capture the process of designing and ordering tasks to achieve mission goals while weighing time, safety, and resource constraints. Optimal Planning fits best because it denotes creating the most effective sequence of actions, deciding how to deploy teams and assets, and coordinating activities to maximize success and minimize risk. Other options don't fit as well: Probability Particles is unrelated to operations planning; Search Algorithms implies methods for locating targets rather than the overall sequencing of actions; Assets Endurances focuses on the capacity or endurance of resources, not on how the plan itself is arranged.

4. What term describes the action of moving COMSEC material from one EKMS account to another EKMS numbered account?

- A. Transferring COMSEC Material**
- B. Reallocating COMSEC Material
- C. Reassigning COMSEC Material
- D. Moving Security Material

The action described is transferring COMSEC material. In EKMS procedures, moving COMSEC material from one EKMS account to another EKMS numbered account is defined as a transfer, because it formalizes the movement with proper accountability and documentation, ensuring custody is traceable from the source to the destination account. The other terms don't match the standard EKMS language: reallocating suggests changing how items are allocated within a context that doesn't imply a cross-account transfer; reassigning implies shifting responsibility rather than the physical material's custody; moving security material is too generic and not specific to EKMS accounts. Therefore, transferring COMSEC material is the precise term.

5. What is the ONLY approved method for shipping of KP's?

- A. DCS**
- B. Air Freight
- C. Courier
- D. Registered Mail

Shipping KP's must be handled through a single, approved method to maintain security, proper custody, and official handling. The DCS is the designated government courier system that enforces standardized packaging, authorized handoffs to the correct recipient, and traceable delivery records. This creates documented accountability for every shipment and helps prevent loss, tampering, or misdelivery, ensuring the items reach the intended office reliably and on time. Other options don't provide the same level of official endorsement and tracking. Air freight can involve multiple handlers and indirect routes, reducing traceability. A private courier may lack the required official oversight and custody documentation. Registered mail, while trackable, often lacks the direct, controlled delivery and specific record-keeping needed for KP's.

6. One limitation of cellular calls is the time-consuming process of identifying the cellular 'cell' from which a call was placed. Which option captures this fact?

- A. Time consuming process of identify the cellular 'cell' from which a call was placed**
- B. Instantaneous cell identification
- C. No cell identification required
- D. Cell identification is automated and quick

The situation hinges on a real limitation in cellular networks: pinpointing the exact cell where a call originated can take noticeable time during call setup. When a call starts, the network must determine which base station and cell handled the mobile device, map that to routing paths, and gather the necessary signaling information. This lookup can involve multiple network elements and registries, and delays can occur as the system confirms the cell ID, especially when the user is moving, roaming, or transitioning between cells. Describing this as a time-consuming process aligns with how call setup can be slowed by the need to identify the originating cell before routing the call. The other statements—saying cell identification is instantaneous, unnecessary, or quick—do not reflect the operational reality of how cellular signaling and routing depend on locating the correct cell.

7. The AIS data transmission is designed to exchange information automatically over line-of-sight VHF-FM. Where does this occur?

- A. Internet cloud only
- B. Line-of-sight VHF-FM band**
- C. Through satellite
- D. Via HF radio

The main idea is that AIS uses a short-range marine radio link to automatically share vessel data. It transmits digital information over the VHF-FM marine band, specifically designed for line-of-sight propagation between ships and shore stations. Because the signal travels only as far as the radio horizon allows, the practical range is tens of nautical miles, limited by antenna height and power, which is why AIS is described as line-of-sight VHF-FM communication. This is different from internet-based exchange, which would require network access, or long-range options like satellite or HF radio. While satellite AIS exists as an augmentation, the standard system relies on the VHF line-of-sight band for automatic data exchange.

8. The 1965-1970 period includes which of the following Coast Guard activities?

- A. Shallow-draft warships used in Vietnam**
- B. Alaska purchase
- C. Lighthouses federalization
- D. Timber reserve creation

During 1965–1970, the Coast Guard contributed to Vietnam War efforts by operating shallow-draft riverine craft to patrol inland waterways and support coastal surveillance. In the Mekong Delta and nearby rivers, these small, shallow-water vessels were essential for navigating tight channels, interdicting arms and supplies, and supporting combined operations along the coast and rivers. This reflects how the Coast Guard extended its reach beyond traditional coastal duties into combat-adjacent missions in a Southeast Asian combat environment. The other choices point to events outside that timeframe or unrelated missions: the Alaska purchase happened in the 19th century; federalization of lighthouses occurred well before the 1960s; timber reserve creation dates to earlier conservation efforts.

9. Which set of beacons are all monitored by COSPAS-SARSAT?

- A. EPIRBs, ELTs, and PLBs**
- B. EPIRB and ELT only
- C. ELT and PLB only
- D. EPIRB and PLB only

COSPAS-SARSAT is an international satellite-based search and rescue network designed to detect distress signals from three families of beacons: EPIRBs for maritime use, ELTs for aviation, and PLBs for individuals. When any of these beacons is activated, it transmits a 406 MHz distress signal with a unique identifier. The satellites pick up that signal and relay it to mission control centers, which then provide rescuers with the beacon's location and identity to coordinate a response. Because all three beacon types are supported by the system, the set that includes EPIRBs, ELTs, and PLBs is the correct one. If any category were left out, it wouldn't reflect the complete scope of beacons monitored by COSPAS-SARSAT.

10. What are CC's required to adhere to and provide the Commander's requirements for reporting information from all subordinate units?

A. Commander's Critical Incidents Requirements (CCIRs)

B. MARSEC Guidelines

C. Incident Command System

D. Operational Rhythm

Commander's Critical Information Requirements are the set of information the Commander must have to make timely, informed decisions. They define what events or conditions are critical, the thresholds that trigger reporting, and the required timeframes, formats, and channels for subordinates to report. This focuses reporting on what truly matters for decision-making, filtering out nonessential data and creating a clear, actionable picture for the Commander. MARSEC Guidelines deal with maritime security measures, not the specific reporting content to the Commander. The Incident Command System provides the organizational framework for incident response but does not prescribe the exact information items that must be reported from all units. Operational Rhythm concerns the cadence and flow of operations and reporting, not the content of the critical information itself.

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://oscsweopsspecialistchief7.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE