

Security Agents Institute of Western Australia (SAIWA) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 action is part of responding to a medical emergency on site?**
 - A. Assess safety**
 - B. Delay calling emergency services**
 - C. Ignore documenting details**
 - D. Leave the scene**

- 2. Which option lists the items on an Evacuation Plan?**
 - A. Position of Fire doors, position of Fire extinguishers, All entry/Exits, Emergency entry/exit ?**
 - B. Floor plan and room numbers**
 - C. Emergency contact numbers**
 - D. Employee roster**

- 3. Name two licenses that must be held by an officer conducting mobile security patrols in a sedan with a five-speed gearbox.**
 - A. Security officer licence and manual driver's licence**
 - B. Security officer licence**
 - C. Manual driver's licence**
 - D. Police clearance**

- 4. Which of the following is a common crowd management principle?**
 - A. Clear communication, defined roles, safe egress routes, observe, de-escalation, quick reporting, and coordination with authorities**
 - B. Blindfolding attendees**
 - C. Ignoring early signs of distress**
 - D. Withholding information from authorities**

- 5. Which of the following is an emergency situation you may come across?**
 - A. Fire**
 - B. Routine maintenance**
 - C. Parking violation**
 - D. Noise complaint**

- 6. Which item is a regulation rather than an act?**
- A. Security Related Activities Act 1996**
 - B. Security Related Regulation 1997**
 - C. Privacy Act**
 - D. Occupational Safety Regulation**
- 7. What kind of documentation should a security officer keep after a shift?**
- A. Nothing; you do not need to document anything.**
 - B. Shift log, incident reports, witness statements, evidence log, equipment checks, sign-off by supervisor.**
 - C. Only incident reports are necessary.**
 - D. Phone notes to themselves.**
- 8. Suspicious behaviour is best described as which of the following?**
- A. Being polite to security staff**
 - B. Wearing a badge**
 - C. Not normal (like person does not want to be seen on CCTV)**
 - D. Carrying a valid ticket**
- 9. Which of the following is a visual sign of a chemical attack?**
- A. Eye irritation**
 - B. Burning**
 - C. Vomiting and diarrhoea**
 - D. Breathing difficulties**
- 10. Which of the following is a sign of intoxication?**
- A. Vomiting**
 - B. Wearing a party hat**
 - C. Holding a glass steady**
 - D. Checking their watch**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which action is part of responding to a medical emergency on site?

- A. Assess safety**
- B. Delay calling emergency services**
- C. Ignore documenting details**
- D. Leave the scene**

Assessing safety is essential before providing any medical help. It involves a quick check for hazards around the person and yourself—things like traffic, fire, electrical risks, or unstable surroundings. If the scene isn't safe, you could become a second casualty or fail to reach the patient effectively. Establishing safety allows you to approach confidently, summon emergency services, and start appropriate care without adding new dangers. Delaying the call for help wastes critical time, while ignoring documentation or leaving the scene puts the patient at greater risk and can create legal and safety problems. Prioritizing safety sets up a timely, effective response.

2. Which option lists the items on an Evacuation Plan?

- A. Position of Fire doors, position of Fire extinguishers, All entry/Exits, Emergency entry/exit ?**
- B. Floor plan and room numbers**
- C. Emergency contact numbers**
- D. Employee roster**

Understanding what belongs on an Evacuation Plan is about showing the routes and the key safety controls that people rely on during an emergency. The most important elements to include are where to go and how to get there safely. That means marking the locations of fire doors and fire extinguishers, so occupants know how to control a small fire and where the barriers or doors are to guide their movement. It also means clearly indicating every entry/exit and any emergency entry/exit points, so people have clear, direct routes to leave the building, even if one path is blocked. Floor plans and room numbers help you locate spaces, but they don't by themselves provide the essential evacuation action guidance—where to go and what to use to get out. Emergency contact numbers and an employee roster serve different purposes, such as coordinating after evacuation or knowing who is on-site, rather than guiding the immediate escape process. So, the items listed as the evacuation plan's content—fire door locations, fire extinguisher locations, all entry/exit points, and emergency entry/exit points—are the core elements that directly support safe and orderly evacuation.

3. Name two licenses that must be held by an officer conducting mobile security patrols in a sedan with a five-speed gearbox.

A. Security officer licence and manual driver's licence

B. Security officer licence

C. Manual driver's licence

D. Police clearance

To perform mobile security patrols in a sedan with a manual transmission, you need two separate authorizations. First, a security officer licence is required to legally carry out security duties, such as patrolling and responding to incidents. Second, a manual driver's licence is needed to operate a vehicle with a manual gearbox, like a five-speed sedan. Together, these ensure you're legally allowed to both perform security work and drive the specific vehicle. A police clearance is a background check, not a license, so it doesn't replace either licence.

4. Which of the following is a common crowd management principle?

A. Clear communication, defined roles, safe egress routes, observe, de-escalation, quick reporting, and coordination with authorities

B. Blindfolding attendees

C. Ignoring early signs of distress

D. Withholding information from authorities

Effective crowd management relies on organized, proactive procedures that keep people safe during events. The best answer reflects a multi-faceted approach: clear communication so everyone knows what to do, defined roles so staff know who handles what, safe egress routes that allow orderly exits, observe to monitor crowd behavior and spot signs of stress or danger early, de-escalation to peacefully resolve conflicts, quick reporting so issues are raised promptly, and coordination with authorities to ensure a unified response. The other options don't fit because blindfolding attendees creates danger and confusion, ignoring early signs of distress allows problems to escalate, and withholding information from authorities delays help and coordination.

5. Which of the following is an emergency situation you may come across?

- A. Fire**
- B. Routine maintenance**
- C. Parking violation**
- D. Noise complaint**

Emergencies are situations posing immediate danger to people or property and demand rapid, decisive action. A fire is a classic emergency because flames, smoke, and heat create an urgent threat that can spread quickly, so the priority is to raise the alarm, evacuate others to safety, and contact emergency services. The other scenarios aren't emergencies in the same urgent sense: routine maintenance is planned work that can be scheduled; a parking violation is a legal issue that doesn't endanger lives; a noise complaint is a nuisance matter that can be handled through proper channels but isn't an immediate threat.

6. Which item is a regulation rather than an act?

- A. Security Related Activities Act 1996**
- B. Security Related Regulation 1997**
- C. Privacy Act**
- D. Occupational Safety Regulation**

The concept being tested is the difference between an act and a regulation. An act is the main law passed by Parliament that creates broad rights, duties, and powers. A regulation is subordinate legislation created under the authority of an act; it provides the detailed rules, procedures, and penalties needed to implement that act. In this list, the item labeled as Regulation signals that it is the regulatory detail governing how the overarching framework is applied. That makes it the regulation rather than an act. The other items are acts (for example, a title ending in Act) or otherwise refer to primary legislation, which is not the regulation. A handy way to spot it is to look for the word Regulation in the title—it's the clue that this is the regulation, not an act.

7. What kind of documentation should a security officer keep after a shift?

- A. Nothing; you do not need to document anything.**
- B. Shift log, incident reports, witness statements, evidence log, equipment checks, sign-off by supervisor.**
- C. Only incident reports are necessary.**
- D. Phone notes to themselves.**

After a shift, keeping a complete set of records builds accountability, traceability, and continuity for the security operation. A shift log records who was on duty, the times, and any notable events or conditions, creating an auditable timeline. Incident reports capture what occurred, what actions were taken, and the outcomes, which are essential for any follow-up investigations or reviews. Witness statements gather accounts from others who saw or heard relevant details, adding perspectives that can corroborate or clarify events. An evidence log tracks any items involved, ensuring proper handling and a clear chain of custody for potential use in investigations or court. Equipment checks verify that security tools and systems were functioning correctly, noting faults and the maintenance actions taken so they can be addressed and planned for. Supervisor sign-off confirms that the records have been reviewed, are complete, and are accurate. Together, these documents support regulatory compliance, enable smooth handovers between shifts, provide a solid basis for investigations, and protect both the organization and the officer. Relying on nothing or only informal notes would leave a gap in accountability and make it harder to verify what happened or demonstrate that proper procedures were followed.

8. Suspicious behaviour is best described as which of the following?

- A. Being polite to security staff**
- B. Wearing a badge**
- C. Not normal (like person does not want to be seen on CCTV)**
- D. Carrying a valid ticket**

Suspicious behavior is behavior that stands out as unusual or out of place and may signal someone intends to do harm or avoid being observed. The description “not normal, like a person does not want to be seen on CCTV” fits this idea best because it shows an attempt to conceal or evade surveillance, which security professionals interpret as a potential warning sign. By contrast, being polite to security staff, wearing a badge, and carrying a valid ticket are all normal, legitimate actions in such environments and do not raise concern.

9. Which of the following is a visual sign of a chemical attack?

- A. Eye irritation**
- B. Burning**
- C. Vomiting and diarrhoea**
- D. Breathing difficulties**

Recognizing visual signs of chemical exposure. Eye irritation is something you can see happening to someone—the eyes may tear up, redden, water, or the person may squint and rub their eyes right after exposure to irritants like certain chemical vapors. That visible cue stands out as a natural first signal to responders that a chemical agent might be involved. The other options describe sensations or bodily symptoms that aren't as easily visible to others: burning is something the person feels, not something you reliably observe from a distance; vomiting and diarrhoea are internal reactions that aren't immediately outwardly visible; breathing difficulties can be observed, but they're not specific to chemical exposure and can result from many other causes. So the clear, observable visual sign among the choices is eye irritation.

10. Which of the following is a sign of intoxication?

- A. Vomiting**
- B. Wearing a party hat**
- C. Holding a glass steady**
- D. Checking their watch**

Vomiting is a sign of intoxication because consuming alcohol or other substances can irritate the stomach and disrupt normal reflexes, often triggering the body's urge to expel the toxin. This reaction is a common, observable indicator of intoxication, especially when the person has ingested a significant amount of a potent substance. Wearing a party hat is simply a decorative choice and doesn't reflect any physiological effect of intoxication. Holding a glass steady indicates good motor control, which is typically reduced, not improved, by intoxication. Checking their watch is a neutral behavior that doesn't signal the body's response to substances.

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://saiwa.examzify.com>

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

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