

OSH Security Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT a WHMIS hazard class?**
 - A. Gases under pressure**
 - B. Oxidizing liquids**
 - C. Flammable liquids**
 - D. None of the above**

- 2. You are on bicycle patrol when you witness a person smash a car window. What do you do?**
 - A. Call 911 and ask for immediate assistance as there is a break and enter in progress**
 - B. Call for back up and wait but do not approach the person**
 - C. Immediately arrest the person for mischief to private property**
 - D. Observe and monitor the situation, take notes and submit an incident report at the end of your shift**

- 3. What vital services can a security guard provide?**
 - A. They provide protection of facilities, assets, and people to clients**
 - B. They provide services through means of intimidation with the physical environment**
 - C. They provide services like a police force can including having their powers**
 - D. They provide no service and are a waste of a client resources**

- 4. Which of the following is true in most criminal law?**
 - A. Assumed guilty until proven innocent**
 - B. The onus is on the accused to prove innocence**
 - C. The onus is on the complainant to prove guilt**
 - D. The burden of proof is on both parties to the offence**

- 5. Which of the following would NOT be an example of “use of force” during an arrest?**
 - A. Placing a suspect in a choke hold**
 - B. Slapping a non-compliant suspect in the head to get his attention**
 - C. Pushing a suspect because he is not moving fast enough**
 - D. None of the above**

- 6. Minor criminal offences are heard in**
- A. Superior court**
 - B. Provincial court**
 - C. Court Of Queen's Bench**
 - D. None of the above**
- 7. What should be a security guard's first step if a criminal offense happened to them while on site?**
- A. Arrest the person using only as much force as necessary**
 - B. Wait until the end of the shift and write a report about the incident**
 - C. Call your supervisor and have the supervisor arrest the subject**
 - D. Report the incident to the police immediately**
- 8. Upon an arrest of an individual a security guard or a citizen must**
- A. Take a cautioned statement**
 - B. Handcuff the individual**
 - C. Search the individual for weapons**
 - D. Turn the individual over to the police**
- 9. When you apply to the Registrar for a license or license renewal besides providing your Ontario mailing address and paying the required fee, you will also need to:**
- A. Provide an up-to-date declaration listing**
 - B. Provide consent for the Registrar to collect information on any matter mentioned in the list of the declaration**
 - C. Your consent for the Registrar to conduct or have local police conduct a background check, including information about convictions and findings of guilt**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. Positional asphyxia may occur when a person is being physically restrained. The condition can cause:**
- A. Injury**
 - B. Death**
 - C. Violent behavior**
 - D. All of the above**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a WHMIS hazard class?

- A. Gases under pressure**
- B. Oxidizing liquids**
- C. Flammable liquids**
- D. None of the above**

The correct selection indicates that all the options listed are indeed recognized WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) hazard classes. WHMIS is a comprehensive communication standard in Canada that outlines various classifications for hazardous materials in the workplace, and it is essential for ensuring worker safety. Gases under pressure is a WHMIS hazard class because it includes any gas that is stored in a cylinder under high pressure or in liquid form that will vaporize upon release. Oxidizing liquids also fall under WHMIS classifications as they can cause or enhance the combustion of other materials. Flammable liquids, another recognized hazard class, refer to liquids that can catch fire easily when exposed to ignition sources. Choosing "None of the above" as the answer implies that the respondent believes that at least one of the listed options is not a WHMIS hazard class, which is incorrect since all provided choices are, in fact, valid WHMIS hazard classes. Thus, the correct answer underscores that there are no options among the given that are outside the scope of WHMIS classifications.

2. You are on bicycle patrol when you witness a person smash a car window. What do you do?

- A. Call 911 and ask for immediate assistance as there is a break and enter in progress**
- B. Call for back up and wait but do not approach the person**
- C. Immediately arrest the person for mischief to private property**
- D. Observe and monitor the situation, take notes and submit an incident report at the end of your shift**

The best approach in this scenario is to call for backup and wait without approaching the person. This choice prioritizes your safety as well as the safety of the public and the suspect. Approaching someone who is committing a crime, such as smashing a car window, can escalate the situation and potentially lead to physical confrontation or further criminal acts. By calling for backup, you ensure that there is support available to handle the situation, which is crucial in law enforcement practices. This allows you to monitor the person's actions from a safe distance, gathering information about the incident without putting yourself in harm's way. It also ensures that you have assistance available as soon as it is needed, which can be critical in situations that may escalate quickly. The other options involve either a more aggressive action without sufficient support or simply documenting the event without taking immediate action, which may allow the suspect to escape before authorities can respond. Therefore, waiting for backup while remaining observant aligns best with safe and effective law enforcement practices.

3. What vital services can a security guard provide?

- A. They provide protection of facilities, assets, and people to clients**
- B. They provide services through means of intimidation with the physical environment**
- C. They provide services like a police force can including having their powers**
- D. They provide no service and are a waste of a client resources**

The choice highlighting the provision of protection for facilities, assets, and people is correct as it encapsulates the primary role of security guards. They are essential in safeguarding an establishment's physical location, ensuring that both tangible assets and individuals are protected from potential threats such as theft, vandalism, or violence. This duty not only helps in maintaining a safe environment but also fosters a sense of security and peace for employees, visitors, and clients. In contrast, the notion of using intimidation through the physical environment does not reflect the ethical and professional standards expected of security personnel. While they may perform a presence that discourages wrongdoing, true security is built on trust and safety rather than fear. Additionally, the portrayal of security guards as equipped with police-like powers is misleading. While they may enforce certain rules or policies, they do not possess the same legal authority as law enforcement officers. Their role is more aligned with maintaining order, observing, reporting, and deterring crime. Lastly, suggesting that security guards provide no service undermines their value in various sectors where their presence is essential to operational continuity and safety. Their role is critical in risk management, crime prevention, and overall security strategy for many organizations.

4. Which of the following is true in most criminal law?

- A. Assumed guilty until proven innocent**
- B. The onus is on the accused to prove innocence**
- C. The onus is on the complainant to prove guilt**
- D. The burden of proof is on both parties to the offence**

In most criminal law systems, the principle that is commonly upheld is that the burden of proof lies with the complainant or prosecutor, meaning it is their responsibility to provide sufficient evidence to establish the guilt of the accused. This reflects the foundational legal principle that one is considered innocent until proven guilty. It safeguards individuals against wrongful convictions by ensuring that the state must demonstrate the accused's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. While other options may suggest varying interpretations of the legal process, they do not accurately represent the established norms of criminal law. The focus on the complainant's obligation to prove guilt is crucial for maintaining a fair and just legal system.

5. Which of the following would NOT be an example of “use of force” during an arrest?

- A. Placing a suspect in a choke hold**
- B. Slapping a non-compliant suspect in the head to get his attention**
- C. Pushing a suspect because he is not moving fast enough**
- D. None of the above**

The correct answer is that all the options listed are indeed examples of "use of force" during an arrest. "Use of force" is a concept in law enforcement that refers to the amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject. Each of the actions described involves some level of physical intervention that either restrains or controls the suspect's behavior. Placing a suspect in a choke hold represents a significant level of force, as it physically incapacitates the individual. Similarly, slapping a non-compliant suspect is a physical action intended to gain compliance, which again falls under the use of force. Pushing a suspect is a physical maneuver aimed at moving them along, which also constitutes the use of force. Therefore, the option indicating "none of the above" correctly highlights that all presented behaviors are forms of physical force applied in the context of an arrest situation. Each action demonstrates the officer's attempts to control or direct a suspect, reinforcing that these are indeed examples of forceful interactions with a subject.

6. Minor criminal offences are heard in

- A. Superior court**
- B. Provincial court**
- C. Court Of Queen’s Bench**
- D. None of the above**

Minor criminal offences are typically heard in Provincial Court. This court deals with less serious criminal matters and traffic violations, making it the appropriate choice for minor criminal offences. Superior Court and Court of Queen's Bench generally handle more serious criminal cases and civil matters. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

7. What should be a security guard's first step if a criminal offense happened to them while on site?

- A. Arrest the person using only as much force as necessary**
- B. Wait until the end of the shift and write a report about the incident**
- C. Call your supervisor and have the supervisor arrest the subject**

D. Report the incident to the police immediately

The correct answer is to report the incident to the police immediately. When a security guard experiences or witnesses a criminal offense, the priority should be to ensure that law enforcement is informed as soon as possible. This is crucial for several reasons. First, involving the police allows for a professional response to the crime, as they are trained to handle such situations and will be able to collect evidence, interview witnesses, and take any necessary actions against the perpetrator. Prompt reporting also helps to create an official record of the event, which can be vital for later investigations or legal proceedings. Secondly, notifying the police immediately can help protect the safety of others on the premises. Immediate police involvement can lead to a faster resolution of the situation, potentially deterring further criminal activity. While options like attempting to make an arrest or waiting until the shift is over may seem like a way to address the situation, they can lead to complications such as escalating the situation or missing critical evidence that could aid law enforcement. Engaging in a physical confrontation could also increase the risk to the guard and others nearby. Thus, the most responsible and effective action is to report the incident to the police right away.

8. Upon an arrest of an individual a security guard or a citizen must

- A. Take a cautioned statement**
- B. Handcuff the individual**
- C. Search the individual for weapons**

D. Turn the individual over to the police

Turning the individual over to the police is the correct course of action upon an arrest. This process is crucial because law enforcement is specifically trained and authorized to handle arrests, ensuring that all legal procedures are followed appropriately. Security personnel or citizens do not have the same legal authority and training as police officers, which makes transferring custody to law enforcement the safest and most responsible action. Taking a cautioned statement may be relevant in certain contexts, but it is not typically the responsibility of a security guard or citizen. Handcuffing the individual is generally reserved for law enforcement personnel, who are trained to do this safely and within legal boundaries. Searching an individual for weapons is also primarily a function of the police, who have the proper authority and training to do so lawfully.

9. When you apply to the Registrar for a license or license renewal besides providing your Ontario mailing address and paying the required fee, you will also need to:

- A. Provide an up-to-date declaration listing**
- B. Provide consent for the Registrar to collect information on any matter mentioned in the list of the declaration**
- C. Your consent for the Registrar to conduct or have local police conduct a background check, including information about convictions and findings of guilt**

D. All of the above

The correct answer encompasses all the necessary steps involved in applying for a license or renewing it with the Registrar, indicating that multiple components are required for a complete application process. Providing an up-to-date declaration listing is important as it ensures that the Registrar has the latest, most relevant information about the applicant. This helps maintain transparency and assists in the evaluation of the application. Consent for the Registrar to collect information related to the declaration is crucial as it allows for a thorough review and vetting process, ensuring that the information provided is accurate and up to date. This consent is a standard procedure that supports the integrity of the licensing process. Additionally, giving consent for a background check is a critical measure to ensure the safety and reliability of individuals seeking a license. Background checks help verify the applicant's history regarding convictions or findings of guilt, contributing to informed decision-making by the Registrar. All these components work together to establish a comprehensive framework for the licensing process, making option 'all of the above' the correct choice as it reflects the holistic approach required in this application procedure.

10. Positional asphyxia may occur when a person is being physically restrained. The condition can cause:

- A. Injury**
- B. Death**
- C. Violent behavior**

D. All of the above

Positional asphyxia is a serious risk that can arise when an individual is physically restrained in a way that restricts their ability to breathe. This condition occurs when the body position compromises the respiratory system, leading to insufficient oxygen intake. When considering the consequences of positional asphyxia, injury and death are notably significant. The lack of oxygen can quickly lead to irreversible damage to vital organs and ultimately result in death if not promptly addressed. Even less severe cases can lead to injuries, particularly if the position is maintained for an extended period or if emergency intervention is not timely. While violent behavior can be observed in individuals who are being restrained, it is not a direct result of positional asphyxia; instead, it may be a response to the distress of being restrained. Therefore, while violent behavior is a possibility when someone is physically restrained, it does not directly stem from the asphyxia itself. Thus, recognizing that positional asphyxia can lead to severe outcomes such as injury and death is crucial, and it encompasses the most critical concerns associated with this dangerous condition.