

OSH Security 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. 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**
- 2. The 10 Code for repeat message is**
 - A. 10-9**
 - B. 10-4**
 - C. 10-5**
 - D. 10-7**
- 3. You are working as a Security Guard in a factory when you come across a small, contained fire in an outside trash bin on the property. What do you do?**
 - A. Use a fire hose to douse the flames before it gets out of hand**
 - B. Call 911 and request the assistance of the Fire Department immediately**
 - C. Throw a floor mat over the fire to smother it**
 - D. Use a portable extinguisher of the correct type to put it out**
- 4. Your supervisor asks you to write a detailed summary report briefing the client regarding an occurrence. You have never written a report of this nature before. What do you do?**
 - A. Write the report and seek the assistance and advice of your supervisor**
 - B. Advise your supervisor this is not in your job description**
 - C. Ask your co-workers to assist you with the report and detail all concerns the team may have regarding the incident**
 - D. Do the best you can and submit the report as is**

5. Principles of procedural fairness in the Canadian legal system are referred to as?

- A. Due process**
- B. Legal rights**
- C. Men's Rea**
- D. High treason**

6. What is considered physical control?

- A. Any physical gesture used to control a subject that does not involve using a weapon**
- B. Any physical gesture used to control a subject that involves using an intermediate weapon**
- C. Procedure used when arresting someone**
- D. None of the above**

7. Section 10 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms covers

- A. Freedom of religion**
- B. The right to vote**
- C. A security guard's authority to search a person**
- D. A person's rights on arrest or detention**

8. While on patrol you come across a person who is disabled having problems with their wheelchair. What action should you take?

- A. Advise the person they ought to buy a new wheelchair**
- B. Push them off to the side to protect them from injury**
- C. Walk the other way so that you do not get sued**
- D. Offer assistance to the person**

9. A Security guard's duties can include the collection of unpaid accounts for clients

- A. True**
- B. False**

10. Class “C” Fires Involve

- A. Flammable liquids**
- B. Poisonous and infectious material**
- C. Ordinary combustibles**
- D. Electronic equipment**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. The 10 Code for repeat message is

- A. 10-9**
- B. 10-4**
- C. 10-5**
- D. 10-7**

The 10 Code for repeating a message is indeed represented by 10-9. This code is commonly used in communication protocols, especially in law enforcement and emergency services, to streamline and clarify exchanges. When someone utters 10-9, it indicates that the listener did not understand a previous message and would like it to be repeated for clarity. This ensures that critical information is communicated accurately, which is essential in high-stakes environments. The other options refer to different meanings within the 10 Code system. For instance, 10-4 is typically used to indicate acknowledgment or that a message was received and understood. 10-5 is used for relaying the messages to another station, and 10-7 means "out of service," indicating that a unit or person is unavailable for communication. Each code serves a specific purpose, but when it comes to requesting a repeat, 10-9 is the correct choice.

3. You are working as a Security Guard in a factory when you come across a small, contained fire in an outside trash bin on the property. What do you do?

- A. Use a fire hose to douse the flames before it gets out of hand**
- B. Call 911 and request the assistance of the Fire Department immediately**
- C. Throw a floor mat over the fire to smother it**
- D. Use a portable extinguisher of the correct type to put it out**

Using a portable extinguisher of the correct type to put out the fire in the trash bin is the most appropriate response in this scenario. Fire extinguishers are specifically designed to tackle small, localized fires and can be very effective if used correctly. This option allows you to address the threat quickly and help prevent the situation from escalating into a larger danger. Choosing the correct type of extinguisher is crucial; for example, a Class A extinguisher is suitable for ordinary combustibles like paper, wood, or cloth, which would typically be found in a trash bin. Using the appropriate extinguisher not only maximizes your chances of successfully extinguishing the fire, but it also ensures that you are using a method that is safe for both you and the environment. While other options, such as calling for the fire department or attempting to smother the fire with a mat, could be part of a broader response in different situations, they may not be immediate actions that efficiently deal with a small fire. The effectiveness of having fire extinguishing tools readily available on-site underscores the importance of proper safety training for personnel in emergency situations.

4. Your supervisor asks you to write a detailed summary report briefing the client regarding an occurrence. You have never written a report of this nature before. What do you do?

- A. Write the report and seek the assistance and advice of your supervisor**
- B. Advise your supervisor this is not in your job description**
- C. Ask your co-workers to assist you with the report and detail all concerns the team may have regarding the incident**
- D. Do the best you can and submit the report as is**

In this scenario, option A is the correct answer because it demonstrates a proactive and responsible approach to the situation. By writing the report and seeking the assistance and advice of your supervisor, you are showing a willingness to learn, improve, and collaborate effectively on the task assigned to you. Seeking guidance from your supervisor, who has more experience and expertise in writing such reports, can help you understand the client's expectations and provide valuable insights on how to effectively communicate the information. This option also ensures that the report meets the necessary standards and requirements, ultimately benefiting both you and the organization. Options B, C, and D are not the most appropriate courses of action in this situation. Option B - advising your supervisor that writing such a report is not in your job description - may come across as uncooperative and may lead to missed opportunities for growth and development. Option C - asking your co-workers to assist with the report - could be seen as passing on your responsibilities and may not result in a report that reflects your understanding of the incident. Option D - submitting the report as is without seeking guidance - may result in a report that does not meet the client's expectations or accurately communicate the necessary information.

5. Principles of procedural fairness in the Canadian legal system are referred to as?

- A. Due process**
- B. Legal rights**
- C. Men's Rea**
- D. High treason**

The principles of procedural fairness in the Canadian legal system are commonly referred to as due process. This term embodies the idea that legal proceedings must be conducted fairly and impartially, ensuring that individuals have the opportunity to present their case and respond to accusations against them. Due process protects the rights of the individual and ensures that laws are applied consistently and without bias, thereby maintaining public confidence in the justice system. The other terms listed do not pertain to procedural fairness in the same way. Legal rights generally refer to the broader rights that individuals possess under the law, rather than the specific processes through which those rights are upheld. Men's Rea, which pertains to the mental state of a person when committing a crime, is a concept related to criminal liability rather than procedural fairness. High treason is a specific and serious crime against the state that does not encompass the principles of fairness in legal proceedings.

6. What is considered physical control?

- A. Any physical gesture used to control a subject that does not involve using a weapon**
- B. Any physical gesture used to control a subject that involves using an intermediate weapon**
- C. Procedure used when arresting someone**
- D. None of the above**

The concept of physical control refers to methods that do not rely on weapons but instead use physical techniques or gestures to manage or restrain an individual. This could include holds, grabs, or positioning techniques that aim to safely control a subject's movements and behaviors without inflicting harm. Choosing the first option aligns precisely with this definition, as it emphasizes the use of unarmed physical gestures in the act of controlling someone. This method is often preferred in various security and law enforcement settings because it seeks to minimize injury and escalation while still allowing for the control of potentially dangerous situations. The second option suggests the use of an intermediate weapon, which introduces a greater risk of harm and is not classified strictly as physical control without the use of weapons. The reference to procedures for arresting someone in the third option implies a broader context that may include unarmed control, but it does not define what physical control is by itself. Thus, it lacks the specificity that the first option provides. The last choice, being none of the above, ignores the valid representation of physical control given in the first option.

7. Section 10 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms covers

- A. Freedom of religion**
- B. The right to vote**
- C. A security guard's authority to search a person**
- D. A person's rights on arrest or detention**

Section 10 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms specifically addresses the rights of individuals who are arrested or detained. It outlines two key rights: the right to be informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention, and the right to consult with legal counsel without delay. This section ensures that individuals are aware of their circumstances and have access to legal representation, which is foundational to protecting personal freedoms and rights within the legal system. The other options, while important rights and freedoms, are covered under different sections of the Charter. For instance, freedom of religion is addressed in Section 2, the right to vote is found in Section 3, and matters related to search authority are governed by different legal statutes rather than being explicitly outlined in the Charter itself.

8. While on patrol you come across a person who is disabled having problems with their wheelchair. What action should you take?

- A. Advise the person they ought to buy a new wheelchair**
- B. Push them off to the side to protect them from injury**
- C. Walk the other way so that you do not get sued**
- D. Offer assistance to the person**

Offering assistance to the person in need is the most appropriate action to take in this scenario. This choice reflects a commitment to helping others, particularly those facing challenges, and aligns with principles of compassion and support. When encountering someone who is disabled and experiencing difficulties, it is crucial to prioritize their safety and well-being. By offering assistance, you demonstrate empathy and ensure that the individual receives the help they require. This could involve helping to fix their wheelchair, providing support to get to a safer location, or calling for professional assistance if needed. The other options do not promote the values of safety, respect, and care. Suggesting that they buy a new wheelchair ignores their immediate needs and could come off as insensitive. Pushing someone to the side could further endanger their safety and dignity. Lastly, walking away neglects the responsibility and ethical obligation to assist someone in distress, which could also lead to negative consequences for both parties involved.

9. A Security guard's duties can include the collection of unpaid accounts for clients

A. True

B. False

The correct response is that a security guard's duties typically do not encompass the collection of unpaid accounts for clients. The primary role of a security guard is to ensure the safety and security of property, assets, and individuals. Their responsibilities generally include monitoring premises, conducting patrols, enforcing rules, and responding to emergencies. Collecting unpaid accounts falls under the responsibilities of finance or collections departments, which require specific skills and legal permissions. Therefore, it is outside the scope of what is normally expected from a security guard. This distinction maintains the focus of security personnel on their essential role in safety and security, rather than involving them in financial activities.

10. Class "C" Fires Involve

A. Flammable liquids

B. Poisonous and infectious material

C. Ordinary combustibles

D. Electronic equipment

Fires classified as "Class C" specifically involve energized electrical equipment. When an electrical device or appliance catches fire, it falls into this category, which requires special handling and extinguishing techniques to avoid the risk of electrical shock or further damage. Using an appropriate fire extinguisher designated for Class C fires, such as a carbon dioxide (CO2) extinguisher or a dry chemical extinguisher, is essential to ensure both safety and effectiveness in extinguishing the flame without conducting electricity. The other classifications pertain to different types of fire hazards: flammable liquids are labeled as Class B fires, while ordinary combustibles like wood and paper would be classified as Class A. Poisonous and infectious materials, although hazardous, are not categorized under typical fire classifications relevant to fire extinguishing strategies.

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://oshexam.examzify.com>

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

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