

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. Section 26 of the Criminal Code deals with**
 - A. Trespass**
 - B. Theft**
 - C. Excessive Force**
 - D. Breach of the Peace**
- 2. You are performing access control at the front desk and a contractor who had been working earlier in the day returns because he said he forgot some equipment upstairs. What should the security guard do?**
 - A. Let him go upstairs**
 - B. Escort him upstairs and wait until he retrieves his items then escort him back to the front desk and document the incident**
 - C. Ask him to leave return during the appropriate hours of operation**
 - D. Leave him alone at the front desk and go retrieve the items for him**
- 3. Which of the following would not be a level of court in Ontario?**
 - A. Ontario Court of Justice**
 - B. Provincial/Territorial Superior Courts**
 - C. Ontario Court of Appeal**
 - D. Court of Queen's Bench**
- 4. What are symptoms of Excited Delirium?**
 - A. Hallucinations, paranoia and difficulty breathing.**
 - B. Cold skin, bad body odour and very aggressive behaviour.**
 - C. Chest pains, nausea and shortness of breath.**
 - D. Unexpected physical strength, impaired thinking and abnormal tolerance of pain.**
- 5. PIPEDA Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act**
 - A. Protects personal information**
 - B. Protects sensitive information**
 - C. Is federal legislation**
 - D. All of the above**

6. What does the communication acronym TACTFUL stand for?

- A. Think before you speak, apologize quickly when you blunder, converse don't compete, time your comments, focus on behavior not personality, uncover hidden feelings, listen for feedback**
- B. Think before you speak, apologize except when you blunder, converse don't compete, time your comments, focus on behaviour, uncover hidden feelings, listen for feedback**
- C. Think before you speak, apologize quickly when you blunder, compete don't converse, time your comments, focus on behaviour not personality, uncover hidden feelings, listen for feedback**
- D. None of the above**

7. What could be a result of, after collecting and storing evidence, the "Chain Of Custody" being broken?

- A. Evidence may no longer be admissible in court**
- B. The accused could walk free**
- C. Professionalism would be in question**
- D. All of the above**

8. Some basic fundamentals that never change regardless of the type of patrols or surveillance you are required to conduct would include

- A. Safety**
- B. Observation**
- C. Recorded Notes**
- D. All of the above**

9. What is a good strategy when conducting a patrol?

- A. Having a time guideline and patrol during specific times**
- B. Having a time guideline and patrol in random intervals during those guidelines**
- C. Conduct patrols whenever you feel like it**
- D. All of the above**

10. The three primary effects of an explosion are

- A. Blast, fragmentation, incendiary/thermal**
- B. Blast, earthquake, incendiary/thermal**
- C. Fragmentation, pulse, blast**
- D. None of the above**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Section 26 of the Criminal Code deals with

- A. Trespass
- B. Theft
- C. Excessive Force**
- D. Breach of the Peace

Section 26 of the Criminal Code addresses the issue of excessive force. This provision is particularly significant as it outlines the legal parameters within which individuals may use force in various situations, such as self-defense or the defense of others. It emphasizes that the use of force must be reasonable and proportional to the threat faced. Understanding the context of excessive force is crucial, especially in legal scenarios involving law enforcement and citizens. This section helps establish guidelines to prevent abuse of power and ensures that any use of force in confrontation or arrest does not exceed what is necessary to handle the situation. The other options—trespass, theft, and breach of the peace—relate to different criminal offenses defined in various sections of the Criminal Code, but they do not correspond to the focus of Section 26. By recognizing the specific issue of excessive force, one can appreciate how legal standards aim to protect individuals' rights while also allowing for necessary safety measures.

2. You are performing access control at the front desk and a contractor who had been working earlier in the day returns because he said he forgot some equipment upstairs. What should the security guard do?

- A. Let him go upstairs
- B. Escort him upstairs and wait until he retrieves his items then escort him back to the front desk and document the incident**
- C. Ask him to leave return during the appropriate hours of operation
- D. Leave him alone at the front desk and go retrieve the items for him

The correct approach in this scenario is to escort the contractor upstairs and wait until he retrieves his items, then escort him back to the front desk and document the incident. This response adheres to critical security protocols and effectively balances customer service with safety and accountability. By escorting the contractor, the security guard ensures that the area remains secure and that the contractor is not unattended in a potentially sensitive environment. It helps prevent any unauthorized access or potential security breaches since the contractor would not be prowling around unmonitored. Additionally, documenting the incident provides a record of who accessed the premises and under what circumstances, which is vital for maintaining security logs and ensuring accountability. The other options do not sufficiently address the importance of security and policies surrounding access control. Allowing the contractor to go upstairs unaccompanied could lead to misunderstandings or potential security issues. Asking him to return during appropriate hours fails to accommodate immediate needs and may lead to frustration or conflict. Leaving him alone at the front desk while going to retrieve items undermines security protocols by leaving an unmonitored area. Thus, option B reflects the best practices for maintaining security and operational integrity.

3. Which of the following would not be a level of court in Ontario?

- A. Ontario Court of Justice**
- B. Provincial/Territorial Superior Courts**
- C. Ontario Court of Appeal**
- D. Court of Queen's Bench**

The Court of Queen's Bench is indeed not a court in Ontario. In Ontario, the structure of the court system includes the Ontario Court of Justice, which deals primarily with criminal and family law matters, and the Superior Court of Justice, which is the trial court of general jurisdiction. The Ontario Court of Appeal is the highest court in the province that hears appeals from the Superior Court and other lower courts. The term "Court of Queen's Bench" is historically used in some other provinces in Canada, such as Alberta and Manitoba, but it is not the correct nomenclature for the trial court in Ontario. Therefore, this option stands out as the one that does not fit within the levels of court recognized in Ontario's legal framework.

4. What are symptoms of Excited Delirium?

- A. Hallucinations, paranoia and difficulty breathing.**
- B. Cold skin, bad body odour and very aggressive behaviour.**
- C. Chest pains, nausea and shortness of breath.**
- D. Unexpected physical strength, impaired thinking and abnormal tolerance of pain.**

The symptoms associated with Excited Delirium include unexpected physical strength, impaired thinking, and an abnormal tolerance of pain. This condition often presents in individuals who are undergoing severe agitation and altered mental states, frequently related to substance use or other acute medical conditions. The unexpected physical strength can be particularly alarming and is not typical of someone in a normal mental state. Impaired thinking reflects a level of confusion and disorientation that can impact decision-making and behavior. Additionally, the abnormal tolerance of pain indicates a heightened state of agitation where an individual may not respond to pain in a typical manner, often leading to dangerous situations for both the individual and those attempting to assist them. Other options reference symptoms that might align with various medical or psychological conditions but do not encapsulate the classic triad associated specifically with Excited Delirium, which revolves around altered mental state, unusual physical capabilities, and changes in pain perception.

5. PIPEDA Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act

- A. Protects personal information**
- B. Protects sensitive information**
- C. Is federal legislation**
- D. All of the above**

The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) is designed to protect personal information held by private sector organizations in Canada. It establishes guidelines for how these organizations should collect, use, and disclose personal information in a manner that is respectful of individuals' privacy rights. This means that the act encompasses not only the protection of personal information but also sensitive information, which is a subset of personal data that requires additional safeguards due to its nature. Furthermore, PIPEDA is indeed federal legislation, meaning it applies across Canada and is enforced by federal authorities, providing a consistent framework for protecting personal information regardless of the province or territory. Therefore, recognizing that PIPEDA protects both personal and sensitive information and is established as federal legislation, it is accurate to conclude that the correct answer encompasses all these aspects.

6. What does the communication acronym TACTFUL stand for?

- A. Think before you speak, apologize quickly when you blunder, converse don't compete, time your comments, focus on behavior not personality, uncover hidden feelings, listen for feedback**
- B. Think before you speak, apologize except when you blunder, converse don't compete, time your comments, focus on behaviour, uncover hidden feelings, listen for feedback**
- C. Think before you speak, apologize quickly when you blunder, compete don't converse, time your comments, focus on behaviour not personality, uncover hidden feelings, listen for feedback**
- D. None of the above**

The correct answer, which emphasizes the meaning behind the acronym TACTFUL, highlights key principles of effective communication that are crucial for fostering understanding and collaboration in conversations. Starting with "Think before you speak," it encourages individuals to consider their words carefully to avoid misunderstandings. The phrase "apologize quickly when you blunder" promotes taking responsibility for mistakes, which can help to mend relationships. "Converse don't compete" suggests that communication should be a cooperative exchange rather than a contest, fostering a more open dialogue. "Time your comments" acknowledges the importance of knowing when to speak, ensuring that input is relevant and timely. The focus on "behavior not personality" directs attention to actions rather than attacking someone's character, which can help to maintain a constructive atmosphere. The phrase "uncover hidden feelings" underlines the necessity to explore underlying emotions that may influence the conversation. Lastly, "listen for feedback" stresses the importance of active listening, showing that communication is a two-way street. By encompassing these elements, the correct answer outlines a comprehensive approach to effective communication that promotes clarity and understanding while minimizing conflict.

7. What could be a result of, after collecting and storing evidence, the “Chain Of Custody” being broken?

- A. Evidence may no longer be admissible in court**
- B. The accused could walk free**
- C. Professionalism would be in question**
- D. All of the above**

When the “Chain of Custody” is broken, it can lead to significant legal ramifications, particularly regarding the admissibility of evidence in court. If evidence is not handled correctly, there can be questions raised about its authenticity and integrity. This means that if a piece of evidence is compromised, altered, or its handling is not properly documented, it could potentially be deemed inadmissible in court. This is critical in legal proceedings, as the admissibility of evidence can heavily influence the outcome of a case. Moreover, when the integrity of the evidence is called into question, this can directly impact the defendant's situation, possibly allowing the accused to be acquitted or walk free if the evidence against them cannot be reliably used in the judicial process. Additionally, a broken chain of custody raises concerns about the professionalism and credibility of those handling the evidence. It reflects a lack of adherence to protocol, which can cast doubt on their expertise and the overall investigation process. Therefore, all of these consequences—evidence becoming inadmissible, the potential for the accused to walk free, and questions about professional conduct—are valid implications of a broken Chain of Custody.

8. Some basic fundamentals that never change regardless of the type of patrols or surveillance you are required to conduct would include

- A. Safety**
- B. Observation**
- C. Recorded Notes**
- D. All of the above**

The correct response is founded on the understanding that safety, observation, and recorded notes are critical components that underpin effective patrols and surveillance, regardless of the specific approach taken. Safety is paramount in any security operation, as it ensures the well-being of the personnel involved and the protection of assets being observed or patrolled. Observation forms the core of any patrol or surveillance activity. The effectiveness of these efforts relies heavily on the ability to accurately identify and assess situations that may pose risks or require attention. Recorded notes provide a valuable reference for operations, enabling security personnel to document findings, incidents, and patterns over time. This documentation aids in developing strategies, responding to incidents, and conducting investigations when necessary. Combined, these fundamental elements—safety, observation, and recorded notes—create a comprehensive framework that enhances the efficacy of security practices across various types of patrols and surveillance activities.

9. What is a good strategy when conducting a patrol?

- A. Having a time guideline and patrol during specific times**
- B. Having a time guideline and patrol in random intervals during those guidelines**
- C. Conduct patrols whenever you feel like it**
- D. All of the above**

The recommended strategy for conducting a patrol involves having a time guideline and patrolling at random intervals within those guidelines. This approach is effective because it prevents predictability, which can deter potential security threats. By varying the timing, it makes it difficult for individuals with malicious intent to anticipate when a patrol will occur. Patrolling at scheduled intervals can create a routine that may be easily observed, allowing potential intruders to plan their activities around those specific times. Randomizing patrols enhances security by keeping individuals on their toes, as they cannot be sure when a patrol may be in their vicinity. While conducting patrols whenever one feels like it lacks structure and accountability, relying solely on this method can lead to inadequate coverage and inefficiency. Therefore, having structured guidelines combined with the element of randomness provides a more robust security strategy.

10. The three primary effects of an explosion are

- A. Blast, fragmentation, incendiary/thermal**
- B. Blast, earthquake, incendiary/thermal**
- C. Fragmentation, pulse, blast**
- D. None of the above**

The primary effects of an explosion are commonly identified as blast, fragmentation, and incendiary/thermal effects. The blast effect refers to the pressure wave created by the rapid expansion of gases during an explosion. This wave can cause significant destruction to buildings and can also result in injury or death to individuals in proximity to the explosion. Fragmentation is the result of the explosion causing materials that are nearby to become projectiles. These fragments can travel at high velocities, posing additional harm to people and property in the vicinity. Incendiary or thermal effects relate to the intense heat generated by an explosion. This can ignite fires and cause burns to individuals who are exposed to this heat, contributing to the overall danger of an explosive incident. The other choices do not accurately represent the fundamental effects of an explosion, as they either include unrelated terms or omit the critical elements in understanding how explosive forces impact the environment. Thus, the combination of blast, fragmentation, and incendiary/thermal effects highlights the significant risks and damage associated with explosions.

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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