

# 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. What is not considered an asset?
  - A. Property
  - B. People
  - C. Ideals
  - D. None of the above
  
2. Minor criminal offences are heard in
  - A. Superior Court
  - B. Provincial Court
  - C. Court of Queen's Branch
  - D. None of the above
  
3. What is a tort?
  - A. Bad evidence in a criminal proceeding
  - B. Non-contractual civil wrong
  - C. Hair and fiber evidence
  - D. None of the above
  
4. What provincial Act deals with discrimination in the workplace?
  - A. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
  - B. Ontario Human Rights Code
  - C. Occupational Health and Safety
  - D. None of the above
  
5. If a member of the public wants to file a complaint against a security guard they have \_\_\_\_\_ days to file that complaint in writing to the Registrar
  - A. 5 days
  - B. 31 days
  - C. 90 days
  - D. 365 days

6. What year did the Code of Conduct come into effect?
- A. 2005
  - B. 2006
  - C. 2007
  - D. 2008
7. What are some methods used to observe suspicious behavior and the physical environment for changes?
- A. In person
  - B. Alarm sensors
  - C. Remote (CCTV)
  - D. A and C
8. The five stages of the Use of Force model are
- A. Officer Presence, Verbal Communication, Physical Control, Extreme weapons, Lethal force
  - B. Verbal Communication, Physical Control, Officer Presence, Extreme weapons, Lethal force
  - C. Officer Presence, Verbal Communication, Extreme physical control, Intermediate weapons, Cautioned force
  - D. Officer Presence, Verbal Communication, Physical Control, Intermediate Weapons, Lethal Force
9. Drug paraphernalia falls under which two categories?
- A. First time users and long-time users
  - B. User specific and dealer specific
  - C. Inhalation specific and injection specific
  - D. None of the above
10. How should your transmission be when communicating via radio?
- A. Long and descriptive
  - B. Passionate and sharp
  - C. Brief and professional
  - D. All of the above

## Answers

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

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## Explanations

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## 1. What is not considered an asset?

- A. Property
- B. People
- C. Ideals
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is "Ideals." In the context of asset identification, assets are typically defined as tangible or intangible items that have value and contribute to an organization's ability to achieve its objectives. Property includes physical assets like buildings and equipment, and people represent human resources, including skills and knowledge. Ideals, while important for guiding principles and values within an organization, do not hold tangible economic value and are not operational resources that can be quantified or utilized in the same way as property or human capital. Thus, ideals are not categorized as assets but rather as concepts that may influence culture and decision-making.

## 2. 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 addressed in Provincial Court, which is designed to handle less serious criminal matters. This court has jurisdiction over summary conviction offences, which are often punishable by shorter sentences and lower fines compared to more serious crimes. Provincial Court is more accessible for the public and provides a quicker resolution for these types of cases, ensuring that the judicial process is efficient for both the accused and the victims. The specific focus of this court on minor offences allows for streamlined proceedings, making it the appropriate venue for such matters. Superior Courts and the Court of Queen's Bench deal with more serious criminal cases, including indictable offences, and have broader jurisdiction, which is not suitable for minor crimes. Therefore, the correct choice emphasizes the role of Provincial Court in managing minor criminal offences.

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### 3. What is a tort?

- A. Bad evidence in a criminal proceeding
- B. Non-contractual civil wrong**
- C. Hair and fiber evidence
- D. None of the above

The correct identification of a tort as a non-contractual civil wrong reflects a fundamental principle in law. A tort occurs when an individual suffers harm or loss due to another person's actions, which are not based on a contractual agreement. This can include a wide range of situations, such as negligence, defamation, or trespass, where the injured party may seek compensation through civil litigation. Understanding a tort's definition is crucial because it distinguishes these civil wrongs from criminal activities, which are prosecuted by the state and can result in punishment like fines or imprisonment. Therefore, recognizing torts is essential for determining liability and the legal recourse available to injured parties. The other options do not accurately capture the definition or nature of a tort; for instance, the term "bad evidence in a criminal proceeding" refers to admissibility within a specific legal context, which is not related to tort law. Similarly, hair and fiber evidence are specific types of forensic evidence used primarily in criminal cases, and they do not pertain to civil wrongs or tort law.

### 4. What provincial Act deals with discrimination in the workplace?

- A. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- B. Ontario Human Rights Code**
- C. Occupational Health and Safety
- D. None of the above

The Ontario Human Rights Code is the correct answer because it explicitly addresses issues of discrimination in various areas, including the workplace. This legislation provides a framework for protecting individuals from discriminatory practices based on characteristics such as race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, and more. The Code establishes the legal obligations of employers to promote equality and prevent discrimination, thereby ensuring that all employees have the right to work in an inclusive and fair environment. Other options, while important in their own contexts, do not specifically focus on workplace discrimination. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms sets out fundamental rights and freedoms in Canada, but it operates at a broader national level. The Occupational Health and Safety Act primarily centers on workplace safety and the rights related to health and safety rather than discrimination issues. Consequently, these other acts do not serve the same purpose of protecting against workplace discrimination as the Ontario Human Rights Code does.

5. If a member of the public wants to file a complaint against a security guard they have \_\_\_\_\_ days to file that complaint in writing to the Registrar
- A. 5 days
  - B. 31 days
  - C. 90 days
  - D. 365 days

A member of the public has 90 days to file a written complaint against a security guard to the Registrar. This timeframe is established to ensure that complaints are made while the details are still fresh in the minds of those involved, which facilitates a fair investigation process. A 90-day window strikes a balance between giving individuals enough time to gather their thoughts and prepare their complaints while also ensuring that issues are addressed in a timely manner. Such regulations are crucial in maintaining professional standards in security services and allow for appropriate oversight of security personnel. The other options do not provide a sufficient timeframe for filing complaints, either being too short, which could discourage reporting or impede the gathering of necessary information, or excessively long, which might complicate investigations and the resolution of complaints.

6. What year did the Code of Conduct come into effect?
- A. 2005
  - B. 2006
  - C. 2007
  - D. 2008

The Code of Conduct came into effect in 2006. This is significant because it represents a formalization of standards and practices aimed at guiding behavior within organizations and sectors, especially in areas concerning safety, responsibility, and ethical considerations. The establishment of the Code marked a pivotal moment for promoting accountability and integrity in operations, influencing how organizations approach their responsibilities in various domains, including occupational safety and health. This implementation year is often referenced in training and compliance discussions, as it sets a benchmark for practices that many organizations are now required to follow.

7. What are some methods used to observe suspicious behavior and the physical environment for changes?

- A. In person
- B. Alarm sensors
- C. Remote (CCTV)
- D. A and C

Using both in-person observation and remote methods like CCTV are effective ways to monitor for suspicious behavior and changes in the environment. In-person observation allows individuals to engage directly with their surroundings, enabling them to notice subtle cues and dynamics that might indicate potential security issues. This can include observing unusual movement patterns, interactions among individuals, or any physical alterations in the environment. On the other hand, remote monitoring through CCTV provides a broader scope of surveillance, allowing for continuous observation without the limitations of physical presence. This technology can capture and record incidents that might otherwise go unnoticed, providing crucial evidence if needed. The combination of these approaches enhances the overall security strategy. While alarm sensors do serve a purpose in alerting personnel to specific breaches or events, they do not actively observe behavior or environmental changes in the same comprehensive manner that in-person or CCTV monitoring does. Therefore, the most effective methods for observing suspicious behavior involve using both in-person and remote surveillance techniques.

8. The five stages of the Use of Force model are

- A. Officer Presence, Verbal Communication, Physical Control, Extreme weapons, Lethal force
- B. Verbal Communication, Physical Control, Officer Presence, Extreme weapons, Lethal force
- C. Officer Presence, Verbal Communication, Extreme physical control, Intermediate weapons, Cautioned force
- D. Officer Presence, Verbal Communication, Physical Control, Intermediate Weapons, Lethal Force

The correct answer outlines the five stages of the Use of Force model accurately: Officer Presence, Verbal Communication, Physical Control, Intermediate Weapons, and Lethal Force. Starting with Officer Presence, this stage reflects the initial approach of law enforcement, wherein simply being present can deter unlawful behavior. It is followed by Verbal Communication, signaling the importance of dialogue and negotiation in resolving conflicts without escalating them to physical confrontations. Physical Control comes next, representing the physical intervention when verbal commands do not suffice. It's a critical stage where officers apply techniques to gain control of a situation. Intermediate Weapons encompass a range of tools that law enforcement can use when physical control is ineffective or dangerous (like batons or tasers), falling short of lethal options. Lastly, Lethal Force is the most extreme measure and is only justified in life-threatening scenarios where there is an imminent danger to the officer or others. This progression illustrates a prioritized use of force, starting from the least confrontational method and escalating only as necessary, which is vital for trained professionals in maintaining public safety while managing potentially volatile situations.

9. Drug paraphernalia falls under which two categories?

- A. First time users and long-time users
- B. User specific and dealer specific
- C. Inhalation specific and injection specific
- D. None of the above

Drug paraphernalia falls under the categories of user-specific and dealer-specific. This means that certain items used for drug-related activities are tailored to the needs of the user, while others are designed for the purpose of preparing or distributing drugs by dealers. This distinction helps in identifying and differentiating between different types of paraphernalia based on their intended usage. The provided answer is correct, as it accurately reflects the two main categories under which drug paraphernalia can be classified.

10. How should your transmission be when communicating via radio?

- A. Long and descriptive
- B. Passionate and sharp
- C. Brief and professional
- D. All of the above

When communicating via radio, the best practice is to keep transmissions brief and professional. This approach enhances clarity and ensures that the message is conveyed efficiently. Radio communication often takes place in environments where quick, clear decision-making is critical, such as during emergencies or high-stakes situations. A concise message minimizes misunderstandings and reduces the risk of important information being lost or misinterpreted. Professionalism in communication also fosters respect among team members and maintains a serious tone appropriate for the context. Long and descriptive messages can often complicate communication and lead to confusion or delays. Similarly, being passionate and sharp might convey urgency, but it can also detract from the professionalism and clarity needed in operational communications. Thus, brevity and a professional tone are paramount for effective radio communication in various settings.

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## 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](mailto: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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