

# 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. Laws which municipalities are permitted to pass are called**
  - A. Mis-laws**
  - B. Provincial-Laws**
  - C. Bylaws**
  - D. All of the above**
  
- 2. The purpose of tactical communication is**
  - A. To defuse a potential situation from escalating**
  - B. To have better radio communications**
  - C. So others can't monitor security's radio frequency**
  - D. None of the above**
  
- 3. What is the maximum penalty for an individual's violation of the Code of Conduct?**
  - A. \$1000.00 fine**
  - B. Community service**
  - C. \$25,000.00 fine and/or a year in jail**
  - D. Suspension or revocation of the Security Guard license**
  
- 4. You are on patrol in the mechanical penthouse of a building when you notice a puddle forming from liquid leaking out of a drum. What do you do?**
  - A. Call 911 and ask for the fire department to attend**
  - B. Place barricades down, contain the spill and use a squeegee to push it down a drain**
  - C. Make a note of the concern and submit an incident report at the end of your shift**
  - D. Keep people away from the area and check WHMIS and SDS information on site**
  
- 5. In most office towers and apartment buildings what would cause elevators to automatically go to the lobby?**
  - A. An intrusion alarm**
  - B. A fire alarm**
  - C. Smoke**
  - D. A terrorist attack**

- 6. While on the job, one of your co-workers continuously tells sexist jokes. He only does this when men are present. You know other co-workers have told him that the jokes are inappropriate on several occasions. What is the most appropriate course of action?**
- A. Quit your job immediately**
  - B. Inform a supervisor that the co-worker is telling sexist jokes**
  - C. Keep it to yourself to protect your co-worker**
  - D. None of the above**
- 7. Personal information may not be disclosed without consent unless**
- A. On reasonable grounds, it could be useful in an investigation of a crime against the Laws of Canada**
  - B. It is used in respect to an emergency that effects life, health, or security of an individual**
  - C. It is used for statistical, scholarly study or research**
  - D. All of the above**
- 8. While you are working at the security desk a woman tells you that she has just been sexually assaulted by someone known to you. What should you do to help her?**
- A. Listen to her patiently then suggest she call the police. Document the incident**
  - B. Call the police on her behalf and relay the story to them**
  - C. Do a search of the site until you find the person who assaulted her then assist her to make an arrest**
  - D. Find a private area where she can write her report, and keep her safe until the police arrive**
- 9. The 10 code for receiving signal poorly is**
- A. 10-2**
  - B. 10-1**
  - C. 10-10**
  - D. 10-3**

- 10. A security guard can exercise the right to refuse unsafe work based on which of the following belief?**
- A. Any machine, equipment or tool that the guard/worker is using or is told to use is likely to endanger himself or herself or another guard/worker**
  - B. The physical condition of the workplace or workstation is likely to endanger himself or herself or another guard/worker**
  - C. Any machine, equipment or tool that the worker is using, or the physical condition of the workplace, contravenes the Act or regulations and is likely to endanger himself or herself or another guard/worker**
  - D. All of the above**

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## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Laws which municipalities are permitted to pass are called**

- A. Mis-laws**
- B. Provincial-Laws**
- C. Bylaws**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer is the term commonly used in the context of municipal governance. Bylaws are specific regulations or rules that municipalities establish to govern various aspects of local life, such as zoning, public health, safety, and community standards. These laws are created to address issues that are specific to the community and to fill gaps that may not be sufficiently addressed by provincial or federal legislation. Bylaws empower municipalities to exercise local autonomy and make decisions that reflect the needs and values of their residents. They help regulate local affairs and maintain order within a community, ensuring that the governance is adaptable and suitable for local circumstances. The other terms mentioned do not accurately describe the laws created specifically by municipalities. For instance, mis-laws are not a recognized legal term in this context, and provincial laws refer to legislation enacted at the provincial level, which is separate from municipal bylaws. Thus, the focus on bylaws accurately reflects the premise of municipal legislative authority.

**2. The purpose of tactical communication is**

- A. To defuse a potential situation from escalating**
- B. To have better radio communications**
- C. So others can't monitor security's radio frequency**
- D. None of the above**

Tactical communication is primarily focused on mitigating potential conflicts and ensuring safety in situations that may escalate. The core objective is to use communication techniques effectively to de-escalate tension and prevent situations from getting out of control, which is why the first option is the correct choice. Having better radio communications is certainly important for operational efficiency, but it is not the fundamental purpose of tactical communication neither is ensuring that others cannot monitor security's radio frequency. While confidentiality in communication can play a role in operational security, the essence of tactical communication is to manage interpersonal interactions effectively to promote resolution and safety in potentially volatile environments.

**3. What is the maximum penalty for an individual's violation of the Code of Conduct?**

- A. \$1000.00 fine
- B. Community service
- C. \$25,000.00 fine and/or a year in jail**
- D. Suspension or revocation of the Security Guard license

The maximum penalty for an individual's violation of the Code of Conduct typically includes severe consequences to underscore the importance of adhering to ethical and legal standards in security practices. A fine of \$25,000.00 and/or a year in jail reflects the seriousness of such violations, emphasizing the potential impact on public trust and safety. This penalty serves as a deterrent, highlighting that breaches of ethical conduct are not to be taken lightly. The significant monetary fine and the possibility of incarceration illustrate the legal framework in place to enforce compliance and accountability within the profession. While fines or sanctions may also be applied through community service or the suspension or revocation of a Security Guard license can indicate repercussions aligned with professional standards, the specified combination of a substantial fine and potential imprisonment is indicative of the legal repercussions directly tied to violations of the Code of Conduct. This ensures individuals understand the gravity of their responsibilities as security personnel.

**4. You are on patrol in the mechanical penthouse of a building when you notice a puddle forming from liquid leaking out of a drum. What do you do?**

- A. Call 911 and ask for the fire department to attend
- B. Place barricades down, contain the spill and use a squeegee to push it down a drain
- C. Make a note of the concern and submit an incident report at the end of your shift
- D. Keep people away from the area and check WHMIS and SDS information on site**

The most appropriate action in the given scenario involves ensuring safety before addressing the spill. Keeping people away from the area is crucial because the liquid could be hazardous, posing a risk to anyone nearby. By checking WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) and SDS (Safety Data Sheet) information, you can understand the nature of the substance involved, evaluate its potential dangers, and find the correct procedures for handling spills. This step not only prioritizes personal safety but also lays the groundwork for an informed response, should the situation require further action. The other options, while they may seem reasonable, do not fully prioritize safety and proper procedures. For instance, calling emergency services might escalate the situation unnecessarily without first understanding the chemical being managed. Placing barricades and trying to contain the spill without knowing the substance could lead to exposure or an adverse reaction. Simply making a note and reporting later fails to address an immediate hazard that could harm individuals in the vicinity.

**5. In most office towers and apartment buildings what would cause elevators to automatically go to the lobby?**

- A. An intrusion alarm**
- B. A fire alarm**
- C. Smoke**
- D. A terrorist attack**

Elevators are programmed to respond to specific emergencies to enhance safety and facilitate evacuation. When a fire alarm is activated, the elevator system is designed to send all elevators to the lobby. This is a precautionary measure to prevent people from using the elevators during a fire, as they may become inoperable or dangerous due to smoke or fire conditions. By returning to the lobby, the elevators provide a safe area for evacuees to exit the building and ensure they are not trapped on higher floors where hazards may be present. Other scenarios, such as intrusion alarms or terrorist attacks, might also trigger security protocols, but they often don't affect elevator operation in the same automated way. Smoke alone does not always trigger a full building evacuation protocol or impact elevators directly, as it can have various sources that do not necessarily indicate life-threatening situations. Therefore, the fire alarm is the most direct and appropriate reason for elevators to automatically return to the lobby in these contexts.

**6. While on the job, one of your co-workers continuously tells sexist jokes. He only does this when men are present. You know other co-workers have told him that the jokes are inappropriate on several occasions. What is the most appropriate course of action?**

- A. Quit your job immediately**
- B. Inform a supervisor that the co-worker is telling sexist jokes**
- C. Keep it to yourself to protect your co-worker**
- D. None of the above**

The most appropriate course of action is to inform a supervisor that the co-worker is telling sexist jokes. Reporting the behavior is essential because it addresses an issue that affects the workplace environment and the well-being of all employees. Sexist jokes contribute to a hostile work environment and can lead to discomfort or even create an atmosphere of discrimination. By bringing the issue to a supervisor's attention, you are taking a responsible step to uphold company policies regarding conduct, promote a respectful workplace, and potentially protect other employees from similar experiences. The act of reporting also encourages management to address inappropriate behavior proactively, ensuring that the workplace adheres to standards of respect and professionalism. It's important to take such actions rather than remaining silent, which can perpetuate harmful behaviors. Protecting a co-worker in this context by keeping the issue to yourself would likely allow the negative behavior to continue, ultimately affecting others negatively and potentially violating company policies or legal standards. Quitting one's job immediately would likely not contribute to resolving the issue at hand and might leave the environment unchanged. Moreover, choosing not to take action can inadvertently endorse the inappropriate behavior, which can have broader implications for workplace culture.

**7. Personal information may not be disclosed without consent unless**

- A. On reasonable grounds, it could be useful in an investigation of a crime against the Laws of Canada**
- B. It is used in respect to an emergency that effects life, health, or security of an individual**
- C. It is used for statistical, scholarly study or research**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer is that personal information may not be disclosed without consent in situations where it is used in relation to an emergency that affects the life, health, or security of an individual. This is because there are specific scenarios where the urgency and importance of protecting an individual's well-being outweigh the necessity of obtaining consent. In emergency situations, such as medical crises or safety threats, immediate access to personal information can be crucial for providing timely assistance or intervention. The principle behind this allowance is to prioritize the safety and security of individuals when they are at risk, potentially saving lives or preventing harm. While other reasons provided in the options may legitimately allow for the use or disclosure of personal information, the urgency of emergencies focused on health and safety stands out as a pressing rationale for bypassing consent requirements.

**8. While you are working at the security desk a woman tells you that she has just been sexually assaulted by someone known to you. What should you do to help her?**

- A. Listen to her patiently then suggest she call the police. Document the incident**
- B. Call the police on her behalf and relay the story to them**
- C. Do a search of the site until you find the person who assaulted her then assist her to make an arrest**
- D. Find a private area where she can write her report, and keep her safe until the police arrive**

The correct approach in this situation is to find a private area where the woman can safely write her report and support her until the police arrive. This choice prioritizes her emotional well-being and privacy. By providing her with a secure environment, you help to ensure she feels safe and supported during a very traumatic and vulnerable time. Keeping her safe until the authorities arrive is crucial, as it can prevent further harm and allows her to remain calm while considering the next steps she might want to take. Additionally, offering a private space can create an atmosphere conducive to communication, where she may feel more comfortable sharing details about the incident. The other options, while they may seem supportive, lack the focus on ensuring her immediate safety and support in a discreet manner. Simply suggesting she call the police or relaying information for her might not address her emotional needs at that moment. Actively searching for the assailant could put both you and the victim in danger and may not be appropriate response protocol.

**9. The 10 code for receiving signal poorly is**

- A. 10-2
- B. 10-1**
- C. 10-10
- D. 10-3

The correct code for receiving a signal poorly is represented by "10-1". This code is part of the ten-codes used in radio communication, particularly among law enforcement and emergency services, to convey information quickly and effectively. "10-1" specifically denotes that the transmission is weak and difficult to receive, indicating a problem with the communication signal. This kind of shorthand is useful in high-pressure scenarios where clarity and brevity are important for effective communication. The other codes have different meanings: "10-2" indicates that the signal is strong and clear, "10-10" refers to the transmission being turned over to another person or party, and "10-3" means to stop transmitting. Each code serves a distinct purpose within the communication system, highlighting the importance of understanding the specific meanings assigned to each code for effective operational communication.

**10. A security guard can exercise the right to refuse unsafe work based on which of the following belief?**

- A. Any machine, equipment or tool that the guard/worker is using or is told to use is likely to endanger himself or herself or another guard/worker
- B. The physical condition of the workplace or workstation is likely to endanger himself or herself or another guard/worker
- C. Any machine, equipment or tool that the worker is using, or the physical condition of the workplace, contravenes the Act or regulations and is likely to endanger himself or herself or another guard/worker
- D. All of the above**

The correct choice is that the security guard can exercise the right to refuse unsafe work based on the belief that any machine, equipment, or tool being used, as well as the physical condition of the workplace or workstation, is likely to endanger himself or herself or another guard or worker. This encompasses a broad spectrum of scenarios that could pose a risk, making it essential for workers to feel empowered to halt work if they perceive a legitimate danger. Specifically, the right to refuse unsafe work is rooted in the overarching principle of workplace safety regulations, which are designed to protect workers from potential hazards. When a worker identifies any situation—be it faulty machinery or hazardous conditions—that they reasonably believe could cause harm, they are justified in refusing to perform those tasks to ensure their safety and that of their colleagues. This comprehensive understanding of safety can be found in various workplace health and safety laws and regulations that address the rights and responsibilities of employees when it comes to recognizing and addressing unsafe conditions. Recognizing that different aspects of the workplace environment can contribute to risk allows for a more thorough approach to maintaining safety standards and ensuring a secure working environment.

## 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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