

Ontario Security Guard Practice Test - Prepare for the 2025 Exam & License Test Sample Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. 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**
- 2. What is the first action you should take when you note a breach of security while on routine patrol of a site?**
 - A. Disregard it because was someone probably on a previous shift**
 - B. Immediately notify your supervisor of your location and the nature of the breach**
 - C. Call the police and look down the site**
 - D. Search the building after calling for back up**
- 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. The Code of Conduct (Ontario Regulation 361/07) has a 100% intolerance for the following:**
 - A. Discrimination**
 - B. Racism**
 - C. Negligence and unlawful conduct**
 - D. All of the above**
- 5. What essential equipment should you have when it comes to writing a report?**
 - A. Two pens**
 - B. A notepad**
 - C. A watch**
 - D. All of the above**

- 6. What should you be aware of when using your sense of taste at work?**
- A. Unknown liquids**
 - B. Unknown gases**
 - C. Temperature and textures**
 - D. You should never be using your sense of taste**
- 7. Placing a choke hold on an individual you have arrested because you have a feeling he may escape could be excessive use of force**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
- 8. You are working at a manufacturing facility where employees have signed a workplace contract agreeing to a search of their person and parcels prior to exiting the building. An employee is leaving at the end of their shift. You ask to search them and they refuse to allow you to perform the search. What should you do?**
- A. Search them under the authority of the Trespass to Property Act.**
 - B. Do not search them, advise them it is the company policy to search all employees and request they await a facility manager.**
 - C. Arrest them on the reasonable and probable grounds of having stolen something.**
 - D. Insist that they submit to a search by reminding them that they have signed a contract to that effect.**

- 9. While on duty a Security Guard notices a youth skateboarding on the property under protection. Upon approaching the youth and requesting that he stop skateboarding and leave, the youth swears and yells at the Security Guard refusing to leave. Under the Trespass to Private Property Act RSO 1990 the Security Guard can do what?**
- A. Swear and yell back at the youth in response to the treatment received.**
 - B. Arrest the youth as he has just committed a verbal assault against the Security Guard.**
 - C. Immediately contact 911 and have the police arrest the skateboarder for committing a nuisance criminal offence**
 - D. Arrest the youth for failure to leave immediately when directed to do so.**
- 10. You are working as a Security Guard and approached by a female reporting a sexual assault committed by someone known to you, what do you do?**
- A. Locate the suspect and arrest him**
 - B. Advise the complainant that she can notify police and write a detailed report**
 - C. Advise the complainant she can arrest the subject and assist her with the arrest**
 - D. Immediately call the police and report the matter to them**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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 concept of "use of force" during an arrest typically refers to the application of physical power, whether it's in a minimal or excessive manner, to compel compliance from a suspect. Each of the scenarios described involves some form of physical interaction with the suspect that can be classified as use of force. Placing a suspect in a choke hold is a clear use of force, as it involves applying physical restraint that can restrict airflow, making it a significant and potentially dangerous action. Similarly, slapping a suspect—regardless of the intention to gain attention—constitutes an aggressive physical action designed to control or correct behavior, which falls under the use of force. Pushing a suspect to hasten their movement is another instance of applying physical pressure to achieve compliance, reinforcing the physical control exerted over the individual. Since all the examples provided involve an application of physical force to manage a suspect's behavior or comply with arrest procedures, the assertion that none of the actions mentioned are examples of use of force accurately reflects the intended meaning of the question. Thus, the chosen answer effectively indicates that each of the scenarios constitutes a use of force during an arrest.

2. What is the first action you should take when you note a breach of security while on routine patrol of a site?
- A. Disregard it because was someone probably on a previous shift
 - B. Immediately notify your supervisor of your location and the nature of the breach**
 - C. Call the police and look down the site
 - D. Search the building after calling for back up

When you observe a security breach while on routine patrol of a site, the first action you should take is to immediately notify your supervisor of your location and the nature of the breach. This is because security breaches maybe serious, potentially harm individuals or cause severe property damage. It's crucial to inform the supervisor who is equipped with the knowledge and authority to decide how to manage the situation, which may include informing law enforcement or engaging other emergency responses if necessary. In this way, a prompt and appropriate response to the security breach can be ensured. It is not recommended to take individual action such as searching the building or getting engaged in other activities without proper instructions.

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**

Security guards play a crucial role in minimizing risk and safeguarding individuals, facilities, and assets. Their primary responsibilities include the prevention of damage, unwanted behaviors or activities, and potential threats. They do this by maintaining high visibility, observing and reporting unusual activities, responding to incidents, acting appropriately according to the situation, and cooperating with law enforcement when necessary. Security guards can work in various environments like retail stores, office buildings, manufacturing sites, and communities, among others, providing valuable services that go beyond just standing at the entrance or patrolling around the premises. Their presence alone can deter potential threats, and their trained eyes can detect risks or issues that may not be immediately noticeable to untrained people. This is why the statement "They provide protection of facilities, assets, and people to clients" is the correct answer.

4. The Code of Conduct (Ontario Regulation 361/07) has a 100% intolerance for the following:

- A. Discrimination**
- B. Racism**
- C. Negligence and unlawful conduct**
- D. All of the above**

The Code of Conduct under Ontario Regulation 361/07 emphasizes a zero tolerance policy, which is crucial for maintaining a safe and respectful environment in security operations. This policy includes a strict stance against discrimination, racism, negligence, and unlawful conduct. Discrimination involves treating people unfairly based on their background, identity, or personal characteristics, which can undermine trust and safety within the community served by security personnel. Racism, as a form of discrimination, is explicitly condemned to ensure that all individuals, regardless of their race or ethnicity, are treated with dignity and respect. Negligence and unlawful conduct refer to failing to meet the legal and professional standards expected of security guards, which can lead to serious consequences not only for individuals but also for the overall integrity of the security service. By enforcing a 100% intolerance policy towards these behaviors, the Code of Conduct promotes accountability and helps foster a professional environment that upholds individual rights and legal standards. In summary, the comprehensive nature of the zero tolerance policy is designed to protect all individuals and ensure that security guards conduct themselves with the highest ethical standards, contributing to the overall safety of the community.

5. What essential equipment should you have when it comes to writing a report?

- A. Two pens**
- B. A notepad**
- C. A watch**
- D. All of the above**

Answer D, "All of the above," is correct because all listed items in the choices are essential when it comes to writing a report as an Ontario security guard. Indeed, typically, a security guard should carry at least two pens in case one fails or runs out of ink during the report writing, ensuring no interruption occurs. The notepad is necessary to quickly note down any details, observations, and incidents that need to be included in the report. Finally, a watch is important for logging accurate times of incidents or observations to ensure the report provides a reliable timeline. Therefore, all these items, two pens, a notepad, and a watch, are required equipment for writing an effective, accurate, and reliable report.

6. What should you be aware of when using your sense of taste at work?

- A. Unknown liquids**
- B. Unknown gases**
- C. Temperature and textures**
- D. You should never be using your sense of taste**

As a security guard, you should never use your sense of taste at work. This is because trying to taste or consume unfamiliar substances can be dangerous, possibly harmful and can put you at risk. Your job as a security guard is to secure and protect, not to test substances. A security guard should rely on their other senses such as sight, hearing, and smell to gather information about their environment. Even then, those senses should be used taking into consideration the safety and security principles, not exposing yourself to danger. Taste involves direct contact with a possibly harmful substance, therefore it's not advised to be used in a professional security setting. This is due to potential exposure to harmful chemicals, toxins, or pathogens. Therefore, being aware of this principle is an important part of maintaining your safety and health as a security guard.

7. Placing a choke hold on an individual you have arrested because you have a feeling he may escape could be excessive use of force

A. True

B. False

Indeed, under Ontario law and as established in security principles, using a chokehold on an individual merely based on the assumption that they may try to escape is considered an excessive use of force. The use of physical force by a security guard should always be the last resort, and when it is necessary, the force applied must be reasonable and proportional to the situation. Just a mere speculation or fear that a person might escape or cause harm does not justify using potentially lethal force like a chokehold. In Ontario, any force used must align with the principles of the National Use of Force Framework, which emphasizes the necessity of using the least amount of force possible under a given situation. A chokehold could lead to serious, potentially lethal, harm and would only be justified in life-threatening situations. The concept of "Reasonable Force" is grounded in Canadian Criminal Law, where Section 25 of the Criminal Code of Canada allows security personnel to use force in order to carry out their duties, but only to the extent of what is 'reasonable in the circumstances'. Therefore, in this case, implementing a chokehold based on a feeling is deemed excessive and can result in liability for the guard and their employer. Hence, the statement is True.

8. You are working at a manufacturing facility where employees have signed a workplace contract agreeing to a search of their person and parcels prior to exiting the building. An employee is leaving at the end of their shift. You ask to search them and they refuse to allow you to perform the search. What should you do?

A. Search them under the authority of the Trespass to Property Act.

B. Do not search them, advise them it is the company policy to search all employees and request they await a facility manager.

C. Arrest them on the reasonable and probable grounds of having stolen something.

D. Insist that they submit to a search by reminding them that they have signed a contract to that effect.

The correct response is "Do not search them, advise them it is the company policy to search all employees and request they await a facility manager". Even though an individual may have agreed to allow searches of their person or property, a security guard does not have the authority to conduct a search if the person refuses. The correct action in this case is for the guard to advise the person of the policy and ask them to wait for a facility manager or other authorized individual. This respects the person's rights while still upholding the requirements of the company policy. It is also less likely to result in a conflict or escalate any confrontation, making it a more 'security-conscious' approach. Additionally, waiting for further instructions from a supervisor or responsible authority also ensures a proper procedure is followed to resolve the situation.

9. While on duty a Security Guard notices a youth skateboarding on the property under protection. Upon approaching the youth and requesting that he stop skateboarding and leave, the youth swears and yells at the Security Guard refusing to leave. Under the Trespass to Private Property Act RSO 1990 the Security Guard can do what?

- A. Swear and yell back at the youth in response to the treatment received.**
- B. Arrest the youth as he has just committed a verbal assault against the Security Guard.**
- C. Immediately contact 911 and have the police arrest the skateboarder for committing a nuisance criminal offence**
- D. Arrest the youth for failure to leave immediately when directed to do so.**

Under Ontario's Trespass to Private Property Act RSO 1990, security guards have the authority to arrest someone who refuses to leave a premise when ordered to do so. In this situation, the youth refused the security guard's order to stop skateboarding and leave the property. This refusal gives the security guard the right to arrest the individual for failure to comply with the direction to immediately leave the property. Therefore, the correct response is to arrest the youth for this refusal, not as a response to the verbal altercation, the creation of a nuisance, or as an immediate justification to involve the police.

10. You are working as a Security Guard and approached by a female reporting a sexual assault committed by someone known to you, what do you do?

- A. Locate the suspect and arrest him
- B. Advise the complainant that she can notify police and write a detailed report**
- C. Advise the complainant she can arrest the subject and assist her with the arrest
- D. Immediately call the police and report the matter to them

The correct response is to advise the complainant that she can notify the police and write a detailed report. This is the most appropriate course of action for a security guard in this situation for several reasons. Firstly, a security guard's role is to observe, document, and report incidents. In the event of a serious crime such as sexual assault, it is especially important that the police are notified as they are the ones with the authority and resources to effectively investigate and prosecute such offenses. Secondly, by advising the complainant to notify the police, the security guard is empowering her by letting her decide if and when she wants to report the incident. Lastly, writing a detailed report is crucial as it provides a documented record of the incident, which could be used as evidence if the case goes to court. As a security guard, it's crucial to document all pertinent details, such as date, time, location, persons involved, and nature of the incident.