

# Ontario Security Guard Practice Test - Prepare for the 2025 Exam & License Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. Security guard daily incident reports may go to several departments but ultimately the information is collected for**
  - A. The Police**
  - B. The Courts**
  - C. The Client**
  - D. The Site Supervisor**
  
- 2. A worker returns to the worksite after hours and advises he has forgotten his tools in a secure area of the facility that he says he needs the next morning for work at another worksite. What should you do?**
  - A. Let the worker get his tools and submit a report**
  - B. Properly identify the worker, escort him to the area and note all property he removes in detail**
  - C. Refuse him access to the area and advise him to return during business hours the next day**
  - D. Call the property manager at home to get authorization before giving the worker his tools**
  
- 3. What is the purpose behind Smartserve?**
  - A. Assist the security guard to determine how much force to use on someone who appears to be intoxicated**
  - B. Train a security guard how to prevent incidences of intoxication on our property**
  - C. As a substitute for the Liquor License Act**
  - D. To determine which alcoholic beverage someone would prefer**
  
- 4. Condition Yellow refers to a state of mind in which you**
  - A. Have gone into survival mode**
  - B. Are alert and aware of your surroundings**
  - C. Detect possible troubles**
  - D. None of the above**

- 5. 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.**
- 6. Which of the following would a security guard NOT use when conducting traffic control?**
- A. White gloves**
  - B. Whistle**
  - C. Reflective vest**
  - D. Handcuffs and baton**
- 7. What is the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)?**
- A. Ontario's legislation for federal health and safety**
  - B. Ontario's legislation for workplace health and safety**
  - C. Canada's legislation for federal health and safety**
  - D. Canada's legislation for workplace health and safety**
- 8. Deportment is defined as**
- A. The review of daily reports**
  - B. The behavior or the bearing of a person**
  - C. Escorting a trespasser out of the venue**
  - D. None of the above**
- 9. One of the requirements during the licensing process is to submit a passport quality photograph. The photograph is good for:**
- A. 4 years**
  - B. 5 years**
  - C. 6 years**
  - D. 2 years**

**10. A noisy group forms a protest at the entrance to your store/mall, what do you do?**

- A. Direct them to leave and advise them if they fail to comply they will be arrested for trespassing**
- B. Monitor the group and call the authorities if necessary to protect people or property**
- C. Arrest the leader for engaging in prohibited activity**
- D. Call 911 and ask the police to attend and arrest trouble makers**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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- 1. Security guard daily incident reports may go to several departments but ultimately the information is collected for**
  - A. The Police**
  - B. The Courts**
  - C. The Client**
  - D. The Site Supervisor**

While a security guard's daily incident reports may indeed be shared with various departments such as the police or site supervisors, the primary recipient and benefactor of this information is the client. In the context of security work, the client is the individual, business, or organization that has contracted the security services. These reports assist the client in understanding the security events and incidents that occurred on their property within a specific timeframe. Incident reports play a crucial role in security management as they record everything a security guard observes during their shift. Everything from routine activities to emergencies or suspicious activities are documented and evaluated. The client utilises these reports to track the quality of security services, and to make decisions regarding future security needs and strategies. Therefore, while it may be shared with others, the ultimate receiver of such information are the clients, so they can make informed decisions about their security needs.

- 2. A worker returns to the worksite after hours and advises he has forgotten his tools in a secure area of the facility that he says he needs the next morning for work at another worksite. What should you do?**
  - A. Let the worker get his tools and submit a report**
  - B. Properly identify the worker, escort him to the area and note all property he removes in detail**
  - C. Refuse him access to the area and advise him to return during business hours the next day**
  - D. Call the property manager at home to get authorization before giving the worker his tools**

The correct answer is to properly identify the worker, escort him to the area, and note all property he removes in detail. This is because as a security guard, you are responsible for the security and integrity of the secured areas of the facility. To ensure the safety and prevent unauthorized access or theft, the worker needs to be properly identified and escorted to the secure area. Moreover, noting down all the property he removes will provide a clear record of the items that were taken from the secure area which reduces the potential risk of theft or malfeasance. It also allows for correct and speedy resolution if any disputes about missing property arise later. Furthermore, this approach ensures that while the worker's immediate needs are met, so are the longer-term needs of the facility in maintaining a safe and secure environment. Therefore, these procedures should be followed to ensure the balance between accessibility for employees and maintaining site security.

### **3. What is the purpose behind Smartserve?**

- A. Assist the security guard to determine how much force to use on someone who appears to be intoxicated**
- B. Train a security guard how to prevent incidences of intoxication on our property**
- C. As a substitute for the Liquor License Act**
- D. To determine which alcoholic beverage someone would prefer**

Smartserve is an official training and certification program in Ontario that provides comprehensive, responsible alcohol service training. This program aims to educate servers, sellers, and security staff in licensed establishments about their legal responsibilities. More specifically, it trains them on various aspects of alcohol service to prevent intoxication, underage drinking, and drink-driving behaviors on their property. In the context of a security guard, the primary goal of Smartserve training is to provide them the ability to identify signs of intoxication and the potential for unruly or unlawful conduct related to alcohol consumption, such as disruptive behavior or disturbances, and to respond or mitigate these situations safely and for everyone's wellbeing. This aligns with the given choice that the purpose behind Smartserve is to train a security guard on how to prevent incidences of intoxication on the property. Please note that Smartserve does not determine which alcoholic beverage someone would prefer, nor does it directly influence the guard's decision of force. It certainly does not act as a substitute for the Liquor License Act, but instead serves as an application of its fundamental concepts.

### **4. Condition Yellow refers to a state of mind in which you**

- A. Have gone into survival mode**
- B. Are alert and aware of your surroundings**
- C. Detect possible troubles**
- D. None of the above**

Condition Yellow refers to a state of mental preparedness used in Jeff Cooper's Color Code system, a tool to help security personnel and other individuals assess and respond to threats in their environment. When in Condition Yellow, you are alert and focused on your surrounding environment, paying close attention to people, places, and things that could pose a security risk. It's not a state of fear or anxiety, but a relaxed state of general awareness. This is to ensure that you can recognize any threats early, giving you more time to put preventive measures in place or respond effectively if the situation escalates. Thus, the statement "Condition Yellow refers to a state of mind in which you are alert and aware of your surroundings" is accurate.

## 5. 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.**

Excited delirium, often associated with drug use or serious mental illness, describes a state where individuals display extreme agitation, aggression, unexpected physical strength, and often a decreased sensitivity to pain. All of these characteristics are found in option D - "Unexpected physical strength, impaired thinking, and abnormal tolerance of pain". The robust physical strength of someone experiencing excited delirium can be unusual, especially if the individual is not athletically built. Impaired thinking can manifest as irrational or dangerous behavior, often with a disregard for personal safety and laws. Abnormal tolerance to pain is another sign of excited delirium; despite experiencing situations that would typically cause pain (such as tackling obstacles or resisting physical restraints), individuals in this state might not react as one would expect. In scenarios where public safety could be at risk, security personnel should be aware of these symptoms to identify potential cases of excited delirium promptly, ideally before an individual becomes a danger to themselves or others.

## 6. Which of the following would a security guard NOT use when conducting traffic control?

- A. White gloves
- B. Whistle
- C. Reflective vest
- D. Handcuffs and baton**

Handcuffs and a baton are not typically used when conducting traffic control. Traffic control usually involves directing vehicular or pedestrian traffic at a site where traffic signals are out of commission or at a site managing a steady stream of traffic such as an event venue. For this, security guards mostly use their hands, sometimes clad in white gloves for visibility, a whistle to capture attention, and reflective vests for visibility especially in low light conditions. Handcuffs and a baton are more related to controlling and managing physical altercations, restraining individuals or handling threats to security, not directing traffic. Therefore, they wouldn't be needed in a traffic control situation.

**7. What is the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)?**

- A. Ontario's legislation for federal health and safety**
- B. Ontario's legislation for workplace health and safety**
- C. Canada's legislation for federal health and safety**
- D. Canada's legislation for workplace health and safety**

The Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) is indeed Ontario's legislation that governs workplace health and safety. It is designed to protect workers by outlining their rights and responsibilities, creating a framework for workplace safety standards, and detailing the roles of employers and employees in maintaining a safe work environment. OHSA lays down essential regulations and procedures aimed at minimizing workplace hazards and ensuring a proactive approach to risk management. This legislation specifically targets the unique needs and conditions of workplaces within Ontario, which is crucial as different provinces may have varying regulations based on local labor laws and practices. By focusing on workplace health and safety, the OHSA provides guidelines and legal requirements that align with the province's particular economic and industrial context.

**8. Deportment is defined as**

- A. The review of daily reports**
- B. The behavior or the bearing of a person**
- C. Escorting a trespasser out of the venue**
- D. None of the above**

Deportment refers to a person's demeanor or behavior, specifically regarding their conduct or manners in a social situation. It includes all aspects of one's behavior, from physical actions to expressions and verbal interactions. It's how a person carries themselves and interacts in the public domain. Therefore, the definition aligns with option 'The behavior or the bearing of a person' in the given choices. It does not pertain to reviewing reports or escorting trespassers, which are specific tasks rather than the broad concept of general conduct that 'deportment' describes.

**9. One of the requirements during the licensing process is to submit a passport quality photograph. The photograph is good for:**

- A. 4 years**
- B. 5 years**
- C. 6 years**
- D. 2 years**

The requirement to submit a passport-quality photograph during the licensing process for security guards is designed to ensure that the identification remains current and reliable. The photograph is typically valid for five years, aligning with many government and professional credential practices, which also use a five-year cycle for related documentation. Maintaining a consistent timeframe helps in keeping the identification accurate as it represents the individual's current appearance, which is especially important in the security industry where proper identification can be crucial for safety and verification purposes. This timeframe also reflects the expectation that an individual's appearance may change over time, warranting an updated photograph for security licensing. By adhering to this five-year standard, regulatory bodies ensure that the identification remains effective and up-to-date, thereby enhancing the integrity of the security profession.

**10. A noisy group forms a protest at the entrance to your store/mall, what do you do?**

- A. Direct them to leave and advise them if they fail to comply they will be arrested for trespassing**
- B. Monitor the group and call the authorities if necessary to protect people or property**
- C. Arrest the leader for engaging in prohibited activity**
- D. Call 911 and ask the police to attend and arrest trouble makers**

The correct response in this situation is to monitor the group and call the authorities if necessary to protect people or property. This approach prioritizes safety and allows for an appropriate, measured response to a potentially volatile situation. By monitoring the group, you can assess their behavior and determine if it escalates to a point where intervention is necessary. This involves paying attention to how they are interacting with each other and the surrounding environment. If the protest leads to a disruption or poses a risk to the safety of individuals or assets, involving law enforcement ensures that the situation is handled appropriately by those trained to manage public disturbances. This choice aligns with the principle of de-escalation, where maintaining a calm presence can help prevent the situation from worsening. Engaging law enforcement at the right moment allows professional officers to address any legal violations while ensuring that your role as a security professional remains focused on monitoring and protecting property and individuals rather than escalating tensions. The other responses suggest a more confrontational approach that may exacerbate the situation, neglect the importance of assessing risk carefully, or assume responsibilities (like making arrests) that are outside of the security guard's jurisdiction. Prioritizing safety and seeking professional assistance is key in such scenarios.