

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. A security guard can refuse the right to work based on what 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**
- 2. Every licensee under the PSISA must provide which of the following information to the Registrar within five business days following a change?**
 - A. Licensee's mailing address for service**
 - B. The mailing address of every branch office of the licensee**
 - C. The street address of the licensee's office and branch offices, if different from the mailing address**
 - D. All of the above**
- 3. While working as a security guard, what authority must be given priority?**
 - A. Federal and Provincial Law**
 - B. Trespass to Property Act**
 - C. The security company policy and guidelines**
 - D. The client's demands**
- 4. What can security personnel be exposed to in terms of workplace violence?**
 - A. Angry customers and clients**
 - B. Harassment and threats**
 - C. Suspicious packages**
 - D. All of the above**

- 5. 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**
- 6. What ways can someone get a security license application forms and instructions?**
- A. Pick up a copy of the information located at Service Ontario**
 - B. Pick up a copy of the information located at the Private Security and Investigate Branch at 777 Bay Street 3rd floor, Toronto, Ontario**
 - C. You can download a copy online from the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services website**
 - D. B and C**
- 7. Working as a security guard without a valid security license is a penalty of**
- A. A fine of no more than \$25,000**
 - B. A fine of no more than \$250,000**
 - C. Imprisonment of not more than one year**
 - D. A and C**
- 8. A manual fire alarm can be activated by**
- A. Using a “pull station”**
 - B. Calling 911**
 - C. A large amount of smoke**
 - D. Breaking the glass of a fire extinguisher casing**
- 9. 10 Code for location is**
- A. 10-18**
 - B. 10-2**
 - C. 10-21**
 - D. 10-20**

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

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Explanations

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- 1. A security guard can refuse the right to work based on what 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 option "All of the above" is correct because it includes all situations where a security guard can lawfully refuse work. Here's why: Option A contemplates a situation where the equipment or tools being used by the guard could potentially pose a threat to their safety or the safety of others. This matches the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) which governs workplace safety in Ontario. Option B talks about hazards related to the physical condition of the workplace itself, another standard covered by the OHSA. This could include anything from poor lighting or unsecured area to dangerous environmental conditions. Option C describes a combined scenario where both the tool or machine and the physical conditions of the workplace contravene the Act or the regulations and pose likely danger to the guard or others. Thus, a security guard can indeed refuse to work based on each of the beliefs outlined in option A, B and C. Therefore the correct answer is "All of the above". This ensures the security guard's right to a safe working environment, as established by the OHSA.

- 2. Every licensee under the PSISA must provide which of the following information to the Registrar within five business days following a change?**
- A. Licensee's mailing address for service**
 - B. The mailing address of every branch office of the licensee**
 - C. The street address of the licensee's office and branch offices, if different from the mailing address**
 - D. All of the above**

The correct answer is "All of the above." This is because, under the Private Security and Investigative Services Act (PSISA), all licensees are required by law to report changes to specific core details about themselves or their business within five business days following the change. These core details include the licensee's mailing address for service, the mailing address of every branch office of the licensee, and the street address of the licensee's office and branch offices if different from the mailing address. This is to ensure that the Registrar has the most current and accurate information about all licensed individuals and businesses, enabling them to exercise proper oversight and enforce compliance with the Act effectively.

3. While working as a security guard, what authority must be given priority?

- A. Federal and Provincial Law**
- B. Trespass to Property Act**
- C. The security company policy and guidelines**
- D. The client's demands**

The correct answer highlights the paramount importance of adhering to Federal and Provincial Law while performing the duties of a security guard. Security personnel are expected to operate within the legal framework established by the legislation of their respective jurisdictions. This includes laws that govern public safety, personal rights, and criminal behavior. When a security guard prioritizes these laws, they ensure that their actions are lawful and justified, which is essential for maintaining order and protecting the rights of individuals. Following legal statutes also protects the security guard and the security company from potential legal repercussions, such as civil liability or criminal charges. In contrast, while the Trespass to Property Act does provide guidelines for managing situations related to property rights, it operates within the larger context of federal and provincial law. Similarly, company policies and client demands are important, but they must always align with legal requirements to be considered valid. Therefore, prioritizing the law ensures integrity and legality in all actions taken by the security guard.

4. What can security personnel be exposed to in terms of workplace violence?

- A. Angry customers and clients**
- B. Harassment and threats**
- C. Suspicious packages**
- D. All of the above**

Security personnel work in an environment where they could potentially be exposed to several forms of workplace violence. This could occur in their interactions with irritated or dissatisfied customers and clients, where they can become victims of verbal or physical abuse. They could also face harassment and threats, either from individuals they deal with during their work or sometimes from co-workers. Additionally, as part of their job, security personnel often deal with objects and packages, and these might contain hazardous materials or could be suspicious in nature - for instance, if it's a bomb or a biological threat. Therefore, all the options listed contribute to the forms of workplace violence that security personnel can be exposed to, making 'all of the above' the correct answer.

5. 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 use of force model, as represented by option D, is a structured guideline for law enforcement officials and security personnel, outlining the appropriate levels of force necessary to control a situation. This model progresses in intensity depending on the behavior of the suspect and the risk they pose. The model begins with 'Officer Presence,' which entails the mere visibility of a uniformed officer. Sometimes, this alone can deter anti-social or criminal behavior. The second stage is 'Verbal Communication.' Here, the security officer uses dialogue to gain compliance. This could be simply advising, questioning, or issuing a directive to the suspect. The third stage is 'Physical Control.' If a suspect does not comply with the verbal communication, the security officer might have to use physical measures to gain control. This could be in the form of simple restraint methods or bodily force. The fourth level is 'Intermediate Weapons.' These are non-lethal weapons used to restrain a suspect, such as batons and pepper spray, which do not typically cause permanent harm. The final stage is 'Lethal Force.' This is the highest level of force and is only used when all other options have been exhausted or when the threat of death or serious bodily harm exists. It could involve using firearms or

6. What ways can someone get a security license application forms and instructions?

- A. Pick up a copy of the information located at Service Ontario**
- B. Pick up a copy of the information located at the Private Security and Investigate Branch at 777 Bay Street 3rd floor, Toronto, Ontario**
- C. You can download a copy online from the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services website**
- D. B and C**

The correct answer is that someone can get a security license application forms and instructions both by picking up a copy at the Private Security and Investigative Branch at 777 Bay Street 3rd floor, Toronto, Ontario, and by downloading a copy online from the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services website. The Private Security and Investigative Branch is the regulatory body overseeing private security in Ontario, so they provide application forms and instructions from their head office situated at the mentioned address in Toronto, Ontario. On the other hand, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services also has digital resources available through their website which makes it available to a wider audience. This makes it more accessible for those who are not able to physically visit the Private Security and Investigative Branch in Toronto. As such, the security licensing information can be accessed and downloaded directly from the ministry's website. This includes the necessary forms and instructions on how to obtain a security license. So, both of these options are valid ways to obtain the required information.

7. Working as a security guard without a valid security license is a penalty of

- A. A fine of no more than \$25,000**
- B. A fine of no more than \$250,000**
- C. Imprisonment of not more than one year**
- D. A and C**

Working as a security guard without a valid security license carries significant penalties to ensure compliance with the law and protection of the public. The option that combines penalties illustrates the serious nature of operating without the required license. Fines can be substantial, with amounts reaching up to \$25,000, reflecting the gravity of engaging in security work unauthorized. In addition, there is the possibility of imprisonment for up to one year. This serves both as a deterrent against unauthorized practice and upholds the standards of the security profession. The combination of these penalties reinforces the necessity for individuals in the security field to obtain and maintain proper licensing, in order to ensure they are adequately trained and adhere to legal and safety standards. This not only protects the public but also enhances the integrity of the security industry as a whole.

8. A manual fire alarm can be activated by

- A. Using a "pull station"**
- B. Calling 911**
- C. A large amount of smoke**
- D. Breaking the glass of a fire extinguisher casing**

A manual fire alarm is activated by using a "pull station". This is a device placed at strategic points in a building which can be manually operated by individuals to signal a fire emergency. "Pull stations" are a critical component of fire alarm systems and are usually located near exits and escape routes for easy accessibility. When a person sees a fire, they are expected to pull the lever or break the glass cover (in some designs) at the station to sound the fire alarm throughout the building. This is different from automatic fire alarms which can be triggered by smoke or other signs of fire without human intervention. Therefore, calling 911, a large amount of smoke or breaking the glass of a fire extinguisher casing would not manually activate the fire alarm. These actions might bring help or put out a fire, but they would not activate the building's fire alarm system.

9. 10 Code for location is

- A. 10-18**
- B. 10-2**
- C. 10-21**
- D. 10-20**

In the 10 Code system, which is a standardized set of short phrases commonly used in radio communication by law enforcement and other emergency response agencies, the code "10-20" is typically used to identify one's location. This system was devised to ensure clear and concise communication despite potential radio static or background noise. So, when a person communicates "10-20," they are essentially requesting or providing the current location, depending on the context. Therefore, the correct answer is "10-20."

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

In the context of an explosion and its impacts, the three primary effects are indeed: Blast, Fragmentation, and Incendiary/Thermal. The "Blast" refers to the shock wave created by the explosion. This wave moves outward from the explosion's epicenter, rapidly compressing the air and creating a wave of high pressure that can cause significant damage to structures and people. "Fragmentation" refers to the debris that is launched by the explosion. Depending on the nature of the explosive and the surroundings, this might include shrapnel from the explosive device itself, or nearby objects that are shattered by the blast. "Thermal/Incendiary" effects refer to the heat and fire caused by the explosion. The initial detonation causes a rapid, intense increase in temperature, which can cause burns and start fires. So, in an explosion, these three effects - the blast, the fragmentation, and the thermal/incendiary effects - represent the main dangers. This is why in the context of security training, it's important to understand these effects as they can all potentially lead to significant harm or damage during a security incident involving an explosion.