

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

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Under the Criminal Code of Canada, when a fire is deliberately set, what is the name of the offense called?**
 - A. Theft**
 - B. Mischief**
 - C. Arson**
 - D. None of the above**

- 2. Under the Canadian Human Rights Act, how many grounds of discrimination are prohibited?**
 - A. 10**
 - B. 11**
 - C. 15**
 - D. 8**

- 3. A security guard observes someone exhibiting the signs of being intoxicated as they are stumbling towards them slowly. How should they proceed?**
 - A. Arrest them for being intoxicated**
 - B. Contact the police and give them your location along with the details of the intoxicated individual**
 - C. Note not to assume they are intoxicated and ask them if they need any medical assistance**
 - D. All of the above**

- 4. You should report your use of force when?**
 - A. When I have to escort someone off property**
 - B. Only when I use hard physical control techniques**
 - C. The arrested person submits a complaint about being arrested**
 - D. The force used results in an injury to a subject that requires medical attention**

- 5. Section 494 (1) of the Criminal Code deals with**
 - A. Citizen arrest authority**
 - B. Trespass on private property**
 - C. Regulates conduct of a security guard**
 - D. None of the above**

- 6. 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**
- 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. What is a main objective of a security guard patrolling a property or premises?**
- A. To establish a presence to deter potential offenders**
 - B. To get out of the Security office and avoid dozing off**
 - C. To comply with notebook protocol making an entry every 20 minutes**
 - D. To let the client see they are getting their money's worth**
- 9. What is the minimum age to be licensed in Ontario as a Security guard**
- A. 16**
 - B. 18**
 - C. 19**
 - D. 21**
- 10. WHMIS Class "B" Includes**
- A. Compressible gas**
 - B. Flammable and combustible liquids**
 - C. Oxidizing material**
 - D. Poisonous and infectious material**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. Under the Criminal Code of Canada, when a fire is deliberately set, what is the name of the offense called?

A. Theft

B. Mischief

C. Arson

D. None of the above

In the Criminal Code of Canada, the act of intentionally setting fire to property, whether it be your own or another's, is referred to as Arson. This falls under Part XI of the Criminal Code, which pertains to wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property. Arson is therefore the correct term for the deliberate act of setting a fire. Other crimes like Theft or Mischief do not encompass the act of deliberately starting a fire. Theft primarily relates to the unlawful taking of another's property, and Mischief mainly pertains to willful damage or vandalism to someone else's property, but does not directly denote to act of setting fire.

2. Under the Canadian Human Rights Act, how many grounds of discrimination are prohibited?

A. 10

B. 11

C. 15

D. 8

The Canadian Human Rights Act recognizes and prohibits discrimination on 11 grounds. These include race, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, family status, physical or mental disability and conviction for an offense for which a pardon has been granted, or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered. These grounds are listed to ensure that individuals are protected from discrimination in areas such as employment or the provision of goods, services, and facilities. So, under this Act, discrimination based on these 11 grounds is considered unlawful.

3. A security guard observes someone exhibiting the signs of being intoxicated as they are stumbling towards them slowly. How should they proceed?

- A. Arrest them for being intoxicated**
- B. Contact the police and give them your location along with the details of the intoxicated individual**
- C. Note not to assume they are intoxicated and ask them if they need any medical assistance**
- D. All of the above**

The correct response is to not assume they are intoxicated and ask them if they need any medical assistance. This is the right approach because the role of a security guard should first be to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all individuals present. As a security guard, it's crucial not to jump to conclusions based solely on appearances. The person may be dealing with a medical condition, side effects from medication, or other non-alcohol related issues that can cause similar symptoms to intoxication. By asking if they need medical assistance first, the guard is prioritizing the health and safety of the individual, which is a standard protocol in security practices.

4. You should report your use of force when?

- A. When I have to escort someone off property**
- B. Only when I use hard physical control techniques**
- C. The arrested person submits a complaint about being arrested**
- D. The force used results in an injury to a subject that requires medical attention**

Reporting the use of force is crucial in ensuring accountability and transparency in security operations. When the force used results in an injury to a subject that requires medical attention, it is essential to document and report the incident. This not only protects the rights of the individual affected but also serves to provide a clear record of events for legal and procedural review. In incidents involving injuries, proper reporting allows for an assessment of the force applied and helps determine if appropriate protocols were followed. It also contributes to a culture of safety and responsibility within the security profession, ensuring that all actions taken are justified and that individuals in custody receive the necessary medical care. This practice emphasizes the importance of thorough documentation in any situation where physical force is involved, aligning with the principles of ethical conduct and professional integrity in security operations.

5. Section 494 (1) of the Criminal Code deals with

- A. Citizen arrest authority**
- B. Trespass on private property**
- C. Regulates conduct of a security guard**
- D. None of the above**

Section 494 (1) of the Canadian Criminal Code is indeed the section that pertains to a citizen's power to arrest. This law provides a citizen, including a security guard, the authority to arrest without a warrant under certain conditions. This is particularly applicable in situations where a criminal act is caught in the act, or immediately afterwards. Crucially, the person employing the citizen's arrest must then promptly hand over the person they've arrested to the police, as the authority to detain and charge rests with law enforcement.

6. 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.

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. What is a main objective of a security guard patrolling a property or premises?

A. To establish a presence to deter potential offenders

B. To get out of the Security office and avoid dozing off

C. To comply with notebook protocol making an entry every 20 minutes

D. To let the client see they are getting their money's worth

The main objective of a security guard patrolling a property or premises is to establish a presence to deter potential offenders. The presence of security personnel often acts as a deterrent to criminal activities such as theft, vandalism, or trespassing. A visible security presence can discourage people from engaging in unlawful acts as they are aware that they are being actively watched. This primary duty of maintaining security and order is fundamental to effective security guard operations. Patrolling may also serve as a means to check for irregularities and security breaches, and to inspect protection devices and fire control equipment. Therefore, a security guard is not merely patrolling to leave the office, for client visualization, or for notebook protocol, but primarily to establish a presence that can prevent unlawful incidents from happening in the first place.

9. What is the minimum age to be licensed in Ontario as a Security guard

- A. 16
- B. 18**
- C. 19
- D. 21

In Ontario, the law stipulates that one must be at least 18 years old to be licensed as a security guard. This is in line with many legal responsibilities and rights that come into effect when one turns 18 in Canada, such as the age of majority and legal adult status. The premise behind this law is that once you are 18, you are mature and responsible enough to carry out the duties and assume the responsibilities of a security guard, which can include enforcing laws and regulations, ensuring the safety of people and property, responding to emergency situations, and dealing with conflict or illegal activities. Hence, the minimum age to be licensed in Ontario as a Security guard is 18.

10. WHMIS Class "B" Includes

- A. Compressible gas
- B. Flammable and combustible liquids**
- C. Oxidizing material
- D. Poisonous and infectious material

The Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) is a comprehensive system for providing health and safety information about hazardous products involved in workplaces. WHMIS categorizes these hazardous materials into different classes based on the type of hazard they present. Class "B" in WHMIS stands for "Flammable and Combustible Material". These are materials that could ignite or explode if exposed to a heat source, flame, or even a spark. They are categorized into three different divisions: flammable gases, flammable liquids and combustibles. These materials are easily ignited and pose a serious risk in the workplace if not properly handled or stored. Therefore, "flammable and combustible liquids" defines the WHMIS Class "B". Examples of materials that fall under this class include gasoline, propane and alcohol. It's critical for security professionals to understand these classifications to ensure a safe work environment, and to adopt appropriate measures when dealing with these substances.