

Ontario Security Guard Practice Test - Prepare for the 2026 Exam & License Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What has the Shand Inquest entailed for the security industry?**
 - A. It entailed the making of the Private Security and Investigate Act, 2005 (Bill 159)**
 - B. It entailed the making of the Private Security and Investigate Act, 2004 (Bill 159)**
 - C. It entailed the Private Investigators & Security Guards Act did not need any changes**
 - D. It entailed strict reversions of the Private Investigators & Security Guards Act**
- 2. Which of the following items best describes paraverbal communication?**
 - A. Tone, pitch, cadence and pacing**
 - B. Volume of the voice**
 - C. Body language**
 - D. Firmness in direct proportion to the level of resistance received**
- 3. What should you be aware of when using your sense of hearing during security work?**
 - A. Loud voices which could indicate fighting, yelling etc.**
 - B. Alarms such as a farm alarm or a car alarm**
 - C. Sounds of machine and tools not consistent with the physical environment**
 - D. All of the above**
- 4. WHMIS Class "B" Includes**
 - A. Compressible gas**
 - B. Flammable and combustible liquids**
 - C. Oxidizing material**
 - D. Poisonous and infectious material**
- 5. When a security guard is issued a notebook, who owns it?**
 - A. The security guard**
 - B. The company who issued it**
 - C. The provincial court**
 - D. No one can own a security notebook**

- 6. 10 code for requesting an ambulance**
- A. 10-67**
 - B. 10-4**
 - C. 10-10**
 - D. 10-52**
- 7. What should you familiarize yourself with in order to be an effective security guard for your client?**
- A. Understanding the visions and goals of the client**
 - B. Understand the clients products, service and history**
 - C. Be fully versed with policies, procedures, rules and regulations along with client personnel**
 - D. All of the above**
- 8. 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**
- 9. What could be a result of, after collecting and storing evidence, the “Chain Of Custody” being broken?**
- A. Evidence may no longer be admissible in court**
 - B. The accused could walk free**
 - C. Professionalism would be in question**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. What is the best definition of the word ‘prejudice’?**
- A. A preconceived belief, opinion, or judgment made without ascertaining the facts of a case**
 - B. Calling someone names**
 - C. Making up lies about a person not knowing what they are really like**
 - D. None of the above**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What has the Shand Inquest entailed for the security industry?

- A. It entailed the making of the Private Security and Investigate Act, 2005 (Bill 159)**
- B. It entailed the making of the Private Security and Investigate Act, 2004 (Bill 159)**
- C. It entailed the Private Investigators & Security Guards Act did not need any changes**
- D. It entailed strict reversions of the Private Investigators & Security Guards Act**

The Shand Inquest was a significant event that led to significant shifts in the security industry in Ontario, Canada. The inquest was named after Patrick Shand, who died in an altercation with a security guard. The inquest led to many recommendations to enhance the security guard industry, one of which was the creation of a new law: the Private Security and Investigative Services Act, 2005 (also known as Bill 159). This Act was designed to tighten the regulation of private security and investigative services in Ontario. Notably, it created a licensing requirement for security guards and private investigators, thereby increasing the professionalism and accountability of these roles. Therefore, the statement that the Shand Inquest entailed the making of the Private Security and Investigate Act, 2005 (Bill 159) is correct.

2. Which of the following items best describes paraverbal communication?

- A. Tone, pitch, cadence and pacing**
- B. Volume of the voice**
- C. Body language**
- D. Firmness in direct proportion to the level of resistance received**

Paraverbal communication refers to the non-verbal elements of communication that are used to modify meaning and convey emotion. These include the tone of voice, pitch (how high or low the voice is), cadence (rhythm and inflection of speech), and pacing (the speed at which we speak). By carefully managing these aspects in communication, a person can greatly influence how their message is received and interpreted. For example, the same message expressed with a friendly tone of voice and relaxed pacing will be received differently from one expressed with a harsh tone and rapid pacing. Therefore, the best description of paraverbal communication is tone, pitch, cadence and pacing.

3. What should you be aware of when using your sense of hearing during security work?

- A. Loud voices which could indicate fighting, yelling etc.**
- B. Alarms such as a farm alarm or a car alarm**
- C. Sounds of machine and tools not consistent with the physical environment**
- D. All of the above**

Being aware of various sounds while performing security work is crucial for maintaining a safe environment and responding effectively to potential threats. Each of the listed sounds provides critical information: Recognizing loud voices can alert a security guard to potential altercations or disturbances, enabling them to intervene or investigate situations that may escalate into violence. This situational awareness is essential in preventing conflicts and ensuring the safety of individuals on the premises. Alarms, whether from a farm or a car, serve as audible warnings of potential security breaches or emergencies. Being attuned to these sounds allows a security guard to respond promptly to incidents such as theft, vandalism, or other unauthorized activities. Identifying sounds from machines or tools that are inconsistent with the environment can indicate unusual activity that may warrant further investigation. For example, hearing construction noises in a building that is supposed to be closed can signal unauthorized access or illicit activity. By combining awareness of all these auditory cues, a security guard enhances their observational skills and can take appropriate actions to maintain safety and security. Thus, understanding that all these elements contribute to a comprehensive security strategy underscores the importance of being alert and receptive to all sounds in the environment.

4. 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.

5. When a security guard is issued a notebook, who owns it?

- A. The security guard**
- B. The company who issued it**
- C. The provincial court**
- D. No one can own a security notebook**

A notebook issued to a security guard by their employer is considered company property. This is because it is typically used for business purposes such as recording daily activities, events, incidents, and other important observations while on duty. The information written down in these notebooks often serve as important records for the company's operations, legal, and compliance purposes. Therefore, despite the security guard being the user, the ownership lies with the company that issued it. It will remain the company's property even after the security guard is no longer in the service of the company.

6. 10 code for requesting an ambulance

- A. 10-67**
- B. 10-4**
- C. 10-10**
- D. 10-52**

The code used for requesting an ambulance is 10-52. This specific code is part of the ten-codes often utilized in law enforcement and emergency communication. Each code has a designated meaning that is agreed upon in the context of radio communications, helping to streamline and clarify messages between responders. Understanding the significance of 10-52 is essential for security personnel and emergency responders, as it allows them to communicate effectively during critical situations when time is of the essence. Using the correct code ensures that the message is understood quickly and accurately, facilitating rapid assistance for those in need of medical support. The other codes mentioned have different meanings: 10-4 typically signifies acknowledgment (like "message received"), 10-10 often refers to "negative" or "received your message," and while 10-67 has specific contexts that may not relate directly to medical emergencies, it can vary between jurisdictions. Therefore, for ambulance requests, 10-52 is the designated code that clearly communicates the need for medical assistance.

7. What should you familiarize yourself with in order to be an effective security guard for your client?

- A. Understanding the visions and goals of the client**
- B. Understand the clients products, service and history**
- C. Be fully versed with policies, procedures, rules and regulations along with client personnel**

D. All of the above

Being an effective security guard isn't solely about physical protection. It includes having a comprehensive understanding of the client's needs, environment, and expectations. This entails knowing the client's visions and goals (Option A). Security guards often serve as visible representations of their businesses. By understanding the company's mission, security guards can uphold its standards and help achieve its objectives. Additionally, understanding the client's products, services, and history (Option B) is vital. This enables the security guard to respect the importance of particular assets, understand the nature of potential threats, and appreciate the concerns that might have led to the engagement of security services. Finally, being fully versed with policies, procedures, rules, and regulations along with client personnel (Option C) is essential. Security guards are required to enforce client policies, respond to incidents according to protocols, and interact with personnel on a daily basis. Familiarity with these items will ensure effective security execution and better coordination with the client's team. In summary, effective security service requires a holistic understanding of all aspects relating to the client. Hence, Option D - 'All of the above' is the most accurate response.

8. 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 encompasses the premise that personal information can be disclosed without consent under several specific circumstances. Each scenario outlined provides strong justification for breaching the general rule of confidentiality regarding personal information. Disclosure on reasonable grounds that the information could assist in a crime investigation is essential in law enforcement. This provision allows authorities to use necessary information to prevent or address criminal activity, thereby serving the greater good of society. In emergency situations affecting life, health, or security, the urgency of the matter might necessitate the immediate sharing of personal information to safeguard individuals. This allows for a rapid response that could potentially save lives or prevent harm. Lastly, using personal information for statistical, scholarly study, or research serves a different purpose. It permits the analysis and understanding of patterns or trends which can ultimately benefit society at large. In these contexts, the focus is typically on aggregated data rather than individual identities, but the ability to access personal information for legitimate research purposes holds significant value. Together, these situations justify exceptions to the general rule protecting personal information, illustrating the balance between privacy rights and the need to protect individuals and society.

9. What could be a result of, after collecting and storing evidence, the “Chain Of Custody” being broken?

- A. Evidence may no longer be admissible in court**
- B. The accused could walk free**
- C. Professionalism would be in question**
- D. All of the above**

The option "All of the above" is correct because it encompasses all potential consequences of breaking the "Chain of Custody". To explain each point: The "Chain of Custody" refers to the traceable, documented process that a piece of evidence goes through from the moment it is collected to the moment it is presented in court. This process is important for maintaining the integrity of the evidence and ensuring that it has not been tampered with or altered. So, if this chain is broken, it means there's a failed continuity of possession and tracking which can lead to irregularities and suspicions, potentially causing the evidence to no longer be admissible in court. This broken chain can cast doubt on the evidence's integrity and relevance, which could lead to the evidence being thrown out. When evidence becomes inadmissible or thrown out, it may result in a lack of evidence against an accused individual. This could potentially lead to the accused walking free if the collected evidence was pivotal to the case. Lastly, breaking the "Chain of Custody" could put the professionalism of the individuals involved in evidence collection, storage, and presentation into question. They are expected to uphold the chain to preserve the integrity of the investigation and to ensure fair trial outcomes

10. What is the best definition of the word ‘prejudice’?

- A. A preconceived belief, opinion, or judgment made without ascertaining the facts of a case**
- B. Calling someone names**
- C. Making up lies about a person not knowing what they are really like**
- D. None of the above**

The term 'prejudice' refers to a prior, preconceived belief, opinion, or judgment made without adequate knowledge, thought, or reason. It specifically describes attitudes or opinions about a person or group that are formed without reviewing the relevant facts or data. Rather than based on personal experience or actual knowledge, these preconceived notions often result from stereotypes or generalizations about certain groups of people. Therefore, the best definition for 'prejudice' is indeed "a preconceived belief, opinion, or judgment made without ascertaining the facts of a case". It's important to note that prejudice can negatively impact how individuals perceive and interact with others, creating biases and discrimination.

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.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ontariosecurityguardpractice.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!