

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. It is an employee's responsibility to report violations of workplace safety**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**

- 2. What is a common physical access control method employed on a building?**
 - A. Doors and mechanical locks.**
 - B. A gate, barricade or a fence.**
 - C. A guard dog.**
 - D. An alarm system.**

- 3. Which of the following are examples of questions that WOULD NOT need to be answered in an incident report/notebook?**
 - A. Was there any damage to people/property?**
 - B. Where did the incident occur?**
 - C. Who was involved?**
 - D. What the appropriate ban length should be for the trespassing infraction committed?**

- 4. What two licenses does a security guard need in order to work at a casino?**
 - A. They need a Private Investigators & Security Guards Act and a Casino license**
 - B. They need a Private Security and Investigate Act and a Casino license**
 - C. They need a Private Security and Investigate Act and a Gaming Control Act license**
 - D. They need only need a Gaming Control Act, 1992 license as they only work in a Casino**

- 5. The Criminal Code is**
 - A. Municipal Law**
 - B. Provincial Law**
 - C. Federal Law**
 - D. All of the above**

- 6. Section 8 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms deals with**
- A. Detention**
 - B. Search or Seizure**
 - C. Arrest**
 - D. Freedom of the press**
- 7. What is an impact factor?**
- A. An excuse that is used to justify excessive use of force in the course of duties**
 - B. A condition unique to a person and situation which will affect what decision is made while responding with force**
 - C. A justification for any use of force under any condition**
 - D. All of the above**
- 8. 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**
- 9. Which of the following is not a guiding principal of the National Use of Force Framework?**
- A. Preserve and protect life**
 - B. Hold people down on the ground**
 - C. Ensure public safety**
 - D. Ensure guard safety**
- 10. The four levels of court are:**
- A. Supreme Court of Canada, Provincial/Territorial Superior Courts, Provincial/Territorial Courts, Queen's Branch Court**
 - B. Superior Court of Canada, Provincial/Territorial Superior Courts, Provincial/Territorial Courts, Queen's Branch Court**
 - C. Supreme Court of Canada, Province/Territorial Superior Courts, Provincial/Territorial Courts, and Courts of Appeal**
 - D. None of the above**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. It is an employee's responsibility to report violations of workplace safety

A. True

B. False

The correct answer is True. It's part of an employee's responsibility to report any violations of workplace safety. In Ontario, this is not only part of a general duty to maintain a safe working environment, but it's also a requirement under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA). The OHSA states that workers must report any hazards or contraventions of the Act to their supervisor or employer. Therefore, reporting safety violations is not optional, but a vital part of ensuring all employees' health and well-being in the workplace.

2. What is a common physical access control method employed on a building?

A. Doors and mechanical locks.

B. A gate, barricade or a fence.

C. A guard dog.

D. An alarm system.

Doors and mechanical locks are a common physical access control method employed on a building. This is because they are simple, cost-effective, and provide a straightforward way to prevent unauthorized access. Physical access control involves measures taken to ensure that only authorized individuals can enter a specific area or building. It comprises of locks, security doors and other barriers to entry. Among these methods, doors and mechanical locks are the most basic and commonly used. They manage access by requiring a physical object (a key) or information (a code) to unlock, thereby creating a clear boundary between public and secured areas. The simplicity and ease of this system are why it is the dominant method for physical access control.

3. Which of the following are examples of questions that WOULD NOT need to be answered in an incident report/notebook?

A. Was there any damage to people/property?

B. Where did the incident occur?

C. Who was involved?

D. What the appropriate ban length should be for the trespassing infraction committed?

An incident report or notebook for a security guard in Ontario is designed to document the specifics of an occurrence or disturbance. This includes information like who was involved, where it happened, and if any people or property were harmed. Option D, "What the appropriate ban length should be for the trespassing infraction committed?", does not belong in an incident report because it is not the security guard's role to decide or even suggest the punishment for an offense. This is typically a decision made by management, or possibly law enforcement, based upon the details provided in the report and the circumstances surrounding the incident. The role of a security guard is to document the facts and details of the event, not to determine the appropriate actions or punishment to be taken. Therefore, this type of judgment or recommendation would not be necessary in an incident report.

4. What two licenses does a security guard need in order to work at a casino?
- A. They need a Private Investigators & Security Guards Act and a Casino license
 - B. They need a Private Security and Investigate Act and a Casino license
 - C. They need a Private Security and Investigate Act and a Gaming Control Act license**
 - D. They need only need a Gaming Control Act, 1992 license as they only work in a Casino

In Ontario, a security guard working at a casino would require two licenses. The first is a license under the Private Security and Investigative Services Act (PSISA). It is the provincial legislation that governs security guards, private investigators and similar roles in Ontario. This legislation ensures that anyone carrying out the responsibilities of a security guard or private investigator is properly trained and qualified. The second required license falls under the Gaming Control Act. This is necessary because security guards at casinos are often handling sensitive information related to gambling, and they may also be responsible for ensuring that all gambling activities occur in accordance with provincial regulations. The Gaming Control Act license enables the security guard to carry out their profession in a setting where gaming is the main activity, such as a casino. Thus, the correct answer for the licenses a security guard needs to work at a casino in Ontario are under the Private Security and Investigate Act and the Gaming Control Act.

5. The Criminal Code is
- A. Municipal Law
 - B. Provincial Law
 - C. Federal Law**
 - D. All of the above

The Criminal Code is classified as Federal Law. In Canada, the division of legal responsibilities is based on the Constitution Act, 1867, where certain areas of law were assigned to the federal government and others to the provincial governments. Among the areas assigned to the federal government is the responsibility for criminal law. Therefore, the Criminal Code, which contains most of the criminal laws of Canada, is federal legislation that is applied consistently across all provinces and territories. This means that it's a law that is applicable throughout the whole federation of Canada, not limited to any province (like a Provincial Law) or city (like a Municipal Law).

6. Section 8 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms deals with

- A. Detention
- B. Search or Seizure**
- C. Arrest
- D. Freedom of the press

Section 8 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms provides everyone in Canada with protection against unreasonable search and seizure. This right provides Canadians with their primary source of constitutionally enforced privacy rights against unreasonable intrusion from the state. Typically, this protects personal information that can be obtained through searching someone in pat-down, entering someone's property or surveillance. Therefore, the correct answer is "Search or Seizure". The other options are related to different sections of the Charter.

7. What is an impact factor?

- A. An excuse that is used to justify excessive use of force in the course of duties
- B. A condition unique to a person and situation which will affect what decision is made while responding with force**
- C. A justification for any use of force under any condition
- D. All of the above

The term "impact factor" in a security guard context refers to specific elements or circumstances unique to a particular individual or situation that could influence the decision-making process when considering the application of force. It could include an individual's physical size, state of intoxication or mental health status, and also certain situational circumstances like the presence of weapons or the individual's established intent to cause harm. This means that a security guard has to make an assessment of the situation and the individual before deciding what level of force is suitable and justified. The necessity and proportionality of the force used should then be evaluated with these impact factors in mind. Hence, the correct answer is that an impact factor is a condition unique to a person and situation which will affect the security guard's decision when responding with force.

8. 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.

9. Which of the following is not a guiding principal of the National Use of Force Framework?

- A. Preserve and protect life
- B. Hold people down on the ground**
- C. Ensure public safety
- D. Ensure guard safety

The guiding principles of the National Use of Force Framework emphasize the importance of safety, preservation of life, and the necessity of using force appropriately in varying situations. The principle of "Preserve and protect life" reflects the primary objective of law enforcement and security practices, which is to minimize harm and prioritize the safety of individuals involved. Similarly, "Ensure public safety" acknowledges that actions taken must consider the well-being of the community at large. "Ensure guard safety" also aligns with the principles, recognizing that security personnel must take actions that protect their own safety while executing their duties. However, "Hold people down on the ground" does not fit within these guiding principles. This action, while sometimes a part of a response in specific situations, is not a fundamental principle or objective of the framework. The focus is instead on using the minimum amount of force necessary to achieve a safe resolution and not on applying physical restraint unless absolutely warranted. Therefore, the emphasis on preserving life and ensuring safety underscores the rationale behind why this specific action is not considered a guiding principle.

10. The four levels of court are:

- A. Supreme Court of Canada, Provincial/Territorial Superior Courts, Provincial/Territorial Courts, Queen's Branch Court
- B. Superior Court of Canada, Provincial/Territorial Superior Courts, Provincial/Territorial Courts, Queen's Branch Court
- C. Supreme Court of Canada, Province/Territorial Superior Courts, Provincial/Territorial Courts, and Courts of Appeal**
- D. None of the above

The correct answer refers to the established hierarchy within the Canadian judicial system. The four levels of court include the Supreme Court of Canada, which serves as the highest court in the country, hearing cases of significant legal importance and providing final appeals on matters from lower courts. The next level consists of Provincial/Territorial Courts, which deal with most criminal cases, family law matters, and other jurisdictions as determined by provincial legislation. These courts are accessible to the public and handle a high volume of cases. The Provincial/Territorial Superior Courts serve as the appellate courts for decisions made by the lower provincial/territorial courts, in addition to handling more serious criminal and civil cases. They have jurisdiction over serious matters and often hear appeals from the lower courts. Lastly, the Courts of Appeal are specific to each province or territory and focus on reviewing decisions made by the Superior and other courts, ensuring that legal principles are uniformly interpreted. The other options contain inaccuracies regarding the court names or their functions, making them incorrect. They either mislabel the types of courts or do not reflect the established hierarchy within the Canadian legal system.

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!

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