

Batons

2. Conditions for Using a Baton

- (1) An individual licensee may use a baton in the provision of Private Investigator or Security Guard services only if the following conditions are met:
 - 1. **Issuance by Employer:** The baton must be issued to the individual licensee by the licensed or registered business entity that employs the individual.
 - 2. **Defensive Purposes Only:** The baton may be used by the licensee for defensive purposes only. (O. Reg. 366/07, s. 2 (1))
- (2) A licensed business entity shall carry insurance to cover the risks associated with its employees carrying batons. (O. Reg. 366/07, s. 2 (2))

Key Points for Security Guards

- **Employer Responsibility**
 - The employer must issue the baton and ensure it is used strictly for defensive purposes.
 - The employer must maintain insurance to cover any risks associated with employees carrying and using batons.
- **Training and Usage**
 - Security Guards must be properly trained in the use of batons and understand that they are to be used only for defensive purposes.
 - Proper training should include scenarios and guidelines on when and how to use the baton to ensure compliance with the regulations.
- **Legal Compliance**
 - Guards must adhere to the conditions set forth by the regulation and use the baton responsibly and within the scope of their duties.

By following these regulations, Security Guards ensure they use batons legally and safely, maintaining the professional standards required in their roles.

Handcuffs

3. Conditions for Using Handcuffs

- An individual licensee may use handcuffs in the provision of Private Investigator or Security Guard services only if the handcuffs are issued to the individual licensee by the licensed or registered business entity that employs the individual licensee. (O. Reg. 366/07, s. 3)

Key Points for Security Guards

- **Employer Responsibility**

- The employer must issue the handcuffs to the Security Guard. Guards are not permitted to use personal handcuffs while on duty.
- **Proper Training**
 - Security Guards must receive proper training in the use of handcuffs. This includes knowing when and how to use them in a manner that is safe, legal, and appropriate to the situation.
- **Defensive and Legal Use**
 - Handcuffs should be used only when necessary and appropriate, such as in detaining a suspect or restraining someone who poses a threat. The use of handcuffs must comply with legal standards and guidelines to ensure the safety of all parties involved.
- **Documentation and Accountability**
 - The issuance and use of handcuffs should be properly documented. Security Guards must be accountable for the equipment issued to them and ensure it is used responsibly and returned to the employer when no longer needed.

By adhering to these regulations, Security Guards ensure the legal and responsible use of handcuffs, maintaining safety and professionalism in their roles.

Restraints

4. **Prohibition on Cable Ties and Strip Ties**
 - An individual licensee may not use cable ties or strip ties as restraints in the provision of Private Investigator or Security Guard services. (O. Reg. 366/07, s. 4)

Key Points for Security Guards

- **Prohibited Devices**
 - Cable ties and strip ties are not allowed as restraints. Security Guards must not use these devices under any circumstances while performing their duties.
- **Authorized Restraints**
 - Only authorized restraints, such as handcuffs issued by the licensed or registered business entity, are permitted. This ensures safety and compliance with the regulations.
- **Safety and Compliance**
 - The prohibition of cable ties and strip ties is due to the potential safety risks and the lack of specific safety features compared to standard handcuffs. Using only approved restraints helps prevent injuries and ensures compliance with legal and safety standards.

By adhering to these restrictions, Security Guards maintain a high standard of safety and professionalism, ensuring their actions are within the legal framework established by the regulations.

Oversight by Employers

5. Employer Responsibility for Compliance

- A licensed business entity shall ensure that the individual licensees employed by it comply with this Regulation. (O. Reg. 366/07, s. 5)

Key Points for Employers

- **Ensuring Compliance**
 - Licensed business entities must actively ensure that their employed Security Guards comply with all aspects of the regulations, including the use of equipment, conduct, and adherence to legal standards.
- **Training and Education**
 - Employers must provide adequate training and education to their Security Guards regarding the regulations and proper use of equipment, ensuring that all employees understand and follow the rules.
- **Monitoring and Accountability**
 - Regular monitoring and accountability measures should be in place to verify compliance with the regulations. This can include routine inspections, performance reviews, and audits.
- **Record Keeping**
 - Employers must maintain accurate records of all equipment issued to Security Guards, as well as any training and certifications completed by their employees. This helps ensure that the business entity can demonstrate compliance with the regulations.
- **Addressing Non-Compliance**
 - Employers must have procedures in place to address instances of non-compliance, including retraining, disciplinary actions, or other corrective measures as necessary.

By ensuring compliance with these regulations, licensed business entities contribute to the overall safety, legality, and professionalism of their Security Guards, thereby maintaining the integrity and reputation of the security industry.

Use of Animals (Ontario Regulation 365/07)

Guard dogs are permitted under a regulation of the PSISA. The Ministry has imposed strict guidelines on the use of animals in providing security services to ensure they are not used for illicit purposes.

Key Guidelines for Using Guard Dogs:

- **Permitted Uses**

- Guard dogs may only be used to detect people or objects on sites.
- They are not to be used to control the actions of individuals or for the pursuit or restraint of persons.
- **Accompaniment and Training**
 - An animal may only be used if it is accompanied by an individual licensee who is properly trained in the use of a Guard Dog.
 - The dog must be on a lead and wear a fluorescent collar and identification tag that includes the name of the licensed or registered business entity.
- **Specific Training Requirements**
 - The Guard Dog must be specifically trained to obey the commands of the handler.
 - The dog must be trained to respond only to aggression against the handler and to do so in a non-lethal manner to protect the safety of others.

Key Points for Security Guards and Employers

- **Training and Certification**
 - Security Guards who use Guard Dogs must receive proper training and certification to handle the dogs safely and effectively.
 - Employers must ensure that both the handlers and the Guard Dogs have completed the necessary training programs.
- **Identification and Equipment**
 - Guard Dogs must wear a fluorescent collar and an identification tag that clearly displays the name of the licensed or registered business entity.
 - The use of Guard Dogs without the proper identification and equipment is prohibited.
- **Legal and Ethical Use**
 - The use of Guard Dogs must comply with all legal and ethical standards. Dogs should never be used to intimidate, control, or harm individuals.
 - The primary role of Guard Dogs is to assist in detecting people or objects on the premises, enhancing security without resorting to force.

By adhering to these strict guidelines, Security Guards and their employers can ensure the responsible and legal use of Guard Dogs, maintaining high standards of safety and professionalism in their security operations.

Prohibitions Regarding the Use of Animals (Ontario Regulation 365/07)

2. **Prohibited Uses of Animals**
 - (1) **Control and Restraint**
 - An animal may not be used to control individuals or crowds or for the pursuit or restraint of individuals. (O. Reg. 365/07, s. 2 (1))
 - (2) **Guarding and Patrolling**

- An animal may not be used to guard or patrol a place unless it is accompanied by an individual licensee. (O. Reg. 365/07, s. 2 (2))

Key Points for Security Guards and Employers

- **Control and Restraint**
 - Guard dogs or any other animals must not be used to control the actions of individuals or crowds.
 - Animals are also prohibited from being used to pursue or restrain individuals. This ensures the safety and ethical treatment of people encountered in security operations.
- **Accompaniment by Licensed Individual**
 - Animals can only be used for guarding or patrolling if they are accompanied by a properly trained and licensed Security Guard.
 - The presence of a trained handler ensures that the animal is used appropriately and safely within the bounds of the law.

Dogs for Tracking or Detection (Ontario Regulation 365/07)

3. **Permitted Uses for Dogs**
 - A licensee may use a dog to track or detect people or things. (O. Reg. 365/07, s. 3)

Key Points for Security Guards and Employers

- **Authorized Use**
 - Security Guards are permitted to use dogs specifically for the purpose of tracking or detecting individuals or objects. This can include searching for lost persons, detecting intruders, or finding specific items.
- **Training and Certification**
 - Both the dogs and their handlers must be properly trained and certified to perform tracking or detection tasks safely and effectively. Training ensures the dog's ability to perform its duties accurately and respond to commands appropriately.
- **Compliance with Regulations**
 - The use of dogs for tracking or detection must comply with all other relevant regulations, including the requirement that the dog is accompanied by a licensed individual and is properly identified with a fluorescent collar and identification tag.