

PRACTICE EXAM 11: WATCH, GUARD AND PATROL LICENSE EXAM PREP 2026-2027 (150 QUESTIONS)

New York agency-license practice. Select one best answer (A-D) for each question. Suggested practice time: 150 minutes, matching the official 2 1/2-hour limit. This independently written practice exam uses the requested 150 questions and an editorial allocation across the five published subjects; DOS does not publish a question count, topic weights, or passing percentage in its current bulletin. Use the facts and any stated post orders. Record answers separately and review the answer key after finishing. Score one point per correct response; percentage = correct answers / 150 x 100. Sources checked September 15-16, 2026; 2027 requirements may change. This is not an official DOS examination.

Source: NY DOS: July-December 2026 examination bulletin

1. A new watch, guard or patrol agency principal is 24 years old on the filing date. Which statutory qualification is missing?
 - A. The principal must be at least 23 years old
 - B. The principal must be at least 21 years old
 - C. The principal must be at least 25 years old
 - D. The principal must be at least 30 years old

2. A warehouse manager proposes using a temporary rope across a loading bay as an exit route for the season. What principle applies under 29 CFR 1910.36?
 - A. A route can end at the loading dock without a discharge
 - B. An exit route must be permanent and continuous
 - C. A route may be temporary whenever the building is busy
 - D. A rope is acceptable if it is brightly colored

3. At the start of a new post, what should a patrol officer do before accepting routine assignments?
 - A. Begin rounds and review orders next week
 - B. Rely on memory from another property
 - C. Ask a visitor to summarize the post
 - D. Read the current post orders and confirm unusual instructions

4. A person deliberately takes another's property, knowing it belongs to someone else. Which mental state is most directly described?

- A. Intentional conduct or result
- B. An accidental state of mind
- C. Criminal negligence only
- D. A requirement that no conduct occurred

5. A supervisor delegates a sensitive access audit to a new lead. What control best supports the delegation?

- A. Assign the audit to an unbriefed visitor
- B. Define the scope, authority, deadline, and required review
- C. Tell the lead to use personal judgment without limits
- D. Delegate the task but keep the outcome secret

6. The licensing packet lists an individual applicant rather than a corporation. What initial agency-license fee applies under section 74?

- A. \$350
- B. \$250
- C. \$300
- D. \$400

7. A small room has one exit door, but a second door would be difficult to install. What general exit-route rule should the supervisor remember?

- A. One exit is always sufficient for a staffed workplace
- B. Exit routes are optional when alarms are installed
- C. Every room must have exactly four exits
- D. Two exit routes are generally required unless a specific exception applies

8. A dispatcher gives a radio instruction containing a gate number and a time. Which communication practice reduces misunderstanding?

- A. Use an unrecorded personal phone instead
- B. Read back the critical details and await confirmation
- C. Repeat only the gate number
- D. Acknowledge with silence so the channel stays clear

9. A worker consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that a visitor will be injured. Which mental state does that describe?

- A. Recklessness
- B. Mere involuntary conduct
- C. Strict liability
- D. A civil contract dispute

10. A client asks the agency to add a new loading-dock post that is not in the contract. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Refuse every change without reviewing risk
- B. Promise coverage and discuss price later
- C. Use the documented change-control process before promising service
- D. Assign an untrained guard immediately

11. A corporation is applying for a watch, guard or patrol agency license. Which statutory license fee should the filing use?

- A. \$500
- B. \$325
- C. \$400
- D. \$300

12. A proposed exit corridor measures 26 inches at its narrowest point. What minimum width does the OSHA exit-route rule generally specify?

- A. At least 24 inches wide
- B. At least 28 inches wide
- C. At least 36 inches wide
- D. At least 20 inches wide

13. A sealed package is found unattended beside a public entrance. What is the best first response?

- A. Place it in a trash receptacle
- B. Open it to look for an owner's name
- C. Move it inside the security office
- D. Keep people away, avoid touching it, and notify the designated response authority

14. A person fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that a reasonable person would perceive. Which mental state is implicated?

- A. Criminal negligence
- B. Knowledge
- C. Accomplice liability automatically
- D. Intent

15. During a review, a guard repeatedly misses a required observation detail. What coaching approach is strongest?

- A. Ignore the pattern until an incident occurs
- B. Describe the observed gap, demonstrate the standard, and set a follow-up check
- C. Criticize the guard publicly
- D. Change the standard without telling the guard

16. Before opening, a proposed agency asks what security must support its license application. What does section 74 require?

- A. A \$25,000 reserve account
- B. A \$1,000 cash deposit
- C. A \$10,000 surety bond
- D. A \$5,000 letter of credit

17. A security officer finds an exit door that can be opened only with a key from inside. What correction is required?

- A. The door must open from inside without keys or special knowledge
- B. Lock the door more firmly during each shift
- C. Allow the door to serve only managers
- D. Post a sign telling employees where the key is stored

18. A visitor's appointment is confirmed, but the host will not leave the controlled suite to meet the visitor. What should the officer do?

- A. Ask another visitor to escort the person
- B. Allow entry because the appointment exists
- C. Give the visitor a master badge
- D. Follow post orders; hold access pending host confirmation

19. A lookout knowingly signals when a partner can enter a restricted room to steal equipment. What principle may apply?

- A. Automatic liability for every bystander
- B. Only a property owner can be an accomplice
- C. Accomplice liability when the person intentionally aids conduct with required culpability
- D. No liability because the lookout did not enter

20. A shift requires 3 guards for each of 4 posts, plus 2 relief guards. How many guards are needed at the same time?

- A. 16
- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 14

21. An agency will employ registered security guards at client sites. Which insurance amounts are identified by the Department of State checklist?

- A. \$250,000 per occurrence and \$500,000 aggregate
- B. \$100,000 per occurrence and \$300,000 aggregate
- C. \$1 million per occurrence and \$2 million aggregate
- D. \$50,000 per occurrence and \$100,000 aggregate

22. A guard counts eight exit signs, but two are dark during the inspection. How many remain illuminated?

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 4
- D. 10

23. A patrol checks a checkpoint every 20 minutes from 22:00 through 23:40, including both endpoints. How many checks should the log contain?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 7
- D. 5

24. A person buys tools, travels to a target, and begins forcing a door but is stopped before entry. What attempt concept is relevant?

- A. Mere thoughts always establish attempt
- B. A completed crime is required
- C. Intent plus conduct tending to effect the intended crime
- D. Attempt requires a conviction of the intended victim

25. A tenant complains that a guard spoke rudely but gives no date or location. What should the supervisor do at intake?

- A. Dismiss it because details are missing
- B. Promise the tenant a termination
- C. Publish the guard's name to deter others
- D. Record the complaint neutrally and seek specific facts and witnesses

26. The proposed principal has worked full-time in private security for eighteen months. What additional qualifying period is generally needed for the agency application?

- A. One more year
- B. Six more months
- C. No additional experience
- D. Three more months

27. An exit arrow is visible only when a flashlight is pointed at it. Which condition is missing under 29 CFR 1910.37?

- A. The sign must use a blue background only
- B. The sign must be hidden from visitors
- C. Exit signs must be clearly visible and adequately illuminated
- D. The arrow must be removed after daylight hours

28. A key cabinet log shows a master key signed out to a guard who has already left. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Leave the cabinet open for the next shift
- B. Assume the key is at the client's desk
- C. Erase the entry and issue a replacement
- D. Secure the cabinet, contact the guard, and escalate the unreturned key

29. A person intentionally causes physical injury to another during a confrontation. Which offense definition should a guard recognize?

- A. Assault in the third degree
- B. Criminal impersonation
- C. Harassment in the second degree only
- D. Trespass

30. A guard has difficulty hearing radio traffic after a device change. What supervisory response is appropriate?

- A. Assume the guard is inattentive
- B. Provide accessible communication and verify critical messages
- C. Remove the guard without assessment
- D. Tell coworkers to speak faster

31. A candidate documents two years of security work but has never supervised other security-service personnel. Which additional experience does the application discuss?

- A. Two years supervising or reviewing at least three security-service people
- B. One year supervising a single receptionist
- C. No supervisory experience in any case
- D. Six months supervising one office employee

32. Snow blocks half of an exterior exit walkway. What is the appropriate safety response?

- A. Move the exit sign so the blocked area is less noticeable
- B. Wait until the next scheduled monthly inspection
- C. Tell employees to use the loading dock instead
- D. Have the walkway cleared and kept free of snow and ice

33. A camera operator is asked to export video of an incident. Which practice best preserves the original evidence?

- A. Compress the clip until timestamps disappear
- B. Edit the original to highlight the subject
- C. Export a working copy while preserving the native recording and metadata
- D. Record the monitor with a phone and delete the clip

34. A person intentionally places another in fear of imminent physical injury by physical menace. What offense is described?

- A. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree
- B. Menacing in the third degree
- C. Burglary in the third degree
- D. Larceny by false promise

35. At handover, the outgoing supervisor reports an unresolved alarm impairment, one absent guard, and a pending client call. What should the incoming supervisor receive?

- A. Only the absent guard's name
- B. A verbal summary with no record
- C. A clean report that hides unresolved items
- D. A prioritized written handover with owners, times, and next actions

36. An applicant passed the agency written examination three years before submitting the license application. What is the licensing concern?

- A. The applicant may skip fingerprints because the exam was passed
- B. The result automatically converts to a guard registration
- C. The exam result is outside the stated two-year window
- D. The result remains valid for the applicant's lifetime

37. A written emergency action plan identifies a reporting method, but no one is assigned to receive emergency reports. What element is missing?

- A. A procedure for reporting emergencies
- B. A list of employee birthdays
- C. A schedule for routine patrol breaks
- D. A rule requiring every alarm to be silent

38. An incident log describes a person as 'obviously planning a theft.' How should the supervisor improve the entry?

- A. Add stronger adjectives to make the concern clear
- B. Replace the conclusion with observable actions, times, and locations
- C. Identify the person as guilty in the report
- D. Delete the entry because intent cannot be proven

39. A driver recklessly creates a substantial risk that a pedestrian will suffer serious physical injury. Which offense definition may apply?

- A. Reckless endangerment in the second degree
- B. Harassment in the second degree
- C. Robbery in the third degree
- D. Unlawful imprisonment in the second degree

40. An audit samples 10 files from a population of 50. What percentage of the files was sampled?

- A. 50%
- B. 10%
- C. 25%
- D. 20%

41. Which packet component does the Department of State require for a new watch, guard or patrol agency application?

- A. A firearms permit for every employee
- B. Only a résumé signed by a client
- C. Fingerprints and the required photographs
- D. A county business certificate instead of identification

42. A facility's emergency action plan contains no evacuation procedure. What should the supervisor require?

- A. A rule that employees remain at their posts
- B. Routes and procedures for emergency evacuation
- C. Only a list of replacement uniforms
- D. A client waiver of all emergency duties

43. An employee presents a badge that expired yesterday and says the supervisor approved an extension verbally. What is the appropriate access response?

- A. Hold or deny access and obtain the authorized confirmation
- B. Issue a visitor badge without recording the reason
- C. Photograph the badge and let the employee proceed
- D. Allow unrestricted entry because the person is familiar

44. A guard blocks a person in a room by intimidation so the person cannot leave. What concept is relevant?

- A. A lawful search automatically
- B. A completed burglary
- C. A property transfer
- D. Restraint of movement

45. A quality score weights response time at 60% and documentation at 40%. Team A scores 90 and 80. What weighted score results?

- A. 88
- B. 86
- C. 85
- D. 84

46. A principal lives outside New York but wants to apply for a New York agency license. Which additional filing is identified in section 74?

- A. A waiver of all state inspections
- B. A New York residential lease
- C. Written consent to New York jurisdiction
- D. A county sheriff's employment letter

47. A chemical process cannot be shut down safely by every employee. What should an emergency action plan identify?

- A. A promise that every employee will improvise
- B. Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical functions
- C. Only the names of visiting contractors
- D. A rule to disable all alarms before shutdown

48. An alarm panel displays 'communication trouble' but no activation signal. What should the officer do?

- A. Announce a confirmed intrusion
- B. Ignore it because no siren sounds
- C. Reset the panel repeatedly
- D. Report the impairment to the responsible contact

49. A person knowingly confines another in a locked storage room without legal authority. Which offense should a guard recognize?

- A. Unlawful imprisonment in the second degree
- B. Trespass by the confined person
- C. Attempted larceny only
- D. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree

50. A monthly operating budget is \$8,000. Payroll uses \$5,250 and equipment uses \$1,475. What remains?

- A. \$2,275
- B. \$1,250
- C. \$1,275
- D. \$1,475

51. The principal changes residence during an active license term. What notice period does section 74 identify for the change?

- A. Written notice within 30 days
- B. Notice only at renewal
- C. Written notice within 5 business days
- D. Written notice within 24 hours

52. After an evacuation drill, management cannot determine whether two contractors left the building. Which plan element should address this gap?

- A. Procedures to account for employees and others after evacuation
- B. A plan to keep contractors at their workstations
- C. A policy that counts only supervisors
- D. A rule to erase the visitor log

53. A patrol begins at 18:35 and ends at 19:20. How many minutes did the round take?

- A. 35 minutes
- B. 65 minutes
- C. 45 minutes
- D. 55 minutes

54. Under Penal Law definitions, what makes a place a 'dwelling' for many burglary-related analyses?

- A. Any fenced outdoor parking lot
- B. A building usually occupied at night
- C. A room used solely for daytime storage
- D. Only a commercial vehicle

55. Two guards must each receive a 30-minute break during a 4-hour post, with one guard always present. What coverage plan is appropriate?

- A. Cancel both breaks
- B. Send both guards away together
- C. Let an unbriefed visitor cover the post
- D. Stagger the breaks so one qualified guard remains on post

56. The licensee files both a status change and an address change. What is the combined statutory change-fee amount?

- A. \$110
- B. \$60
- C. \$160
- D. \$150

57. When should employees receive training on a newly established emergency action plan?

- A. Only at five-year license renewal
- B. When the plan is established and when assigned responsibilities change
- C. Only after the first emergency
- D. Only if an employee requests training

58. A delivery truck arrives with a seal number different from the receiving manifest. What is the best control response?

- A. Hold the delivery and verify the discrepancy with the authorized receiver
- B. Send the truck away without a record
- C. Break the seal and unload quickly
- D. Change the manifest to match the truck

59. A person enters a fenced construction yard after being told to leave and has no license or privilege to remain. What offense concept is implicated?

- A. Trespass
- B. Robbery
- C. Assault
- D. Tampering with physical evidence

60. A risk matrix rates likelihood 4 and impact 5 on a five-point scale. What product should the supervisor record?

- A. 9
- B. 25
- C. 15
- D. 20

61. A licensee changes the agency's legal name but leaves the office address unchanged. Which fee category applies to the name change?

- A. \$10
- B. \$36
- C. \$150
- D. \$400

62. A guard is transferred from routine patrol to emergency accountability coordinator. What training action follows the emergency-plan rule?

- A. Assume prior patrol training covers the role
- B. Provide training for the new responsibility before relying on the guard
- C. Wait until the next annual evaluation
- D. Remove the guard from all drills permanently

63. A courier leaves a package for a tenant who is not present. What record best supports later handoff?

- A. Place it anywhere and rely on memory
- B. Record the courier, package identifier, time, recipient, and storage location
- C. Write only the tenant's name
- D. Give it to the first employee who asks

64. A person knowingly enters a building unlawfully with the intent to commit a crime inside. What offense definition should the guard recognize?

- A. Criminal impersonation in the second degree
- B. Harassment in the second degree
- C. Burglary in the third degree
- D. Larceny by lost property

65. A new guard can describe the post order but cannot demonstrate the required access challenge. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Ignore the gap because the written test was passed
- B. Assign the guard alone to learn under pressure
- C. Change the access rule to fit the guard
- D. Withhold independent assignment and provide supervised practice

66. A pocket card was destroyed in a flood, without fault by its holder, while the license has eight months remaining. What period does a duplicate cover?

- A. Only the remaining eight months
- B. A fresh two-year term
- C. A temporary thirty-day term
- D. A new twelve-month term

67. An alarm horn sounds a steady tone that is identical to the facility's lunch bell. What alarm-system requirement is implicated?

- A. The signal may be identical if supervisors know it
- B. The horn must be silent during breaks
- C. The alarm must use music instead of a tone
- D. The emergency signal must be distinctive and recognizable

68. A manager authorizes an emergency door override during a medical response. What follow-up is required?

- A. Record the authorization, time, door, reason, and restoration
- B. Delete the event because it was authorized
- C. Leave the door in override until the next shift
- D. Treat the override as a routine badge entry

69. A person intentionally scratches a tenant's vehicle, causing \$300 in damage. What offense definition may be relevant?

- A. Menacing in the third degree
- B. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree
- C. Criminal impersonation
- D. Unlawful imprisonment

70. Incident counts were 12 in April and 18 in May for comparable staffing. What was the increase?

- A. 6%
- B. 150%
- C. 50%
- D. 33%

71. A client asks to see the agency's license certificate at the reception desk. Where should the certificate ordinarily be kept?

- A. Inside the patrol vehicle used most often
- B. Conspicuously posted at the licensed premises
- C. In a locked drawer available only to the principal
- D. At the principal's home office

72. Before a machine is locked out, what communication step should the authorized employee take?

- A. Notify affected employees that the lockout will occur
- B. Ask only the client to approve the lock
- C. Notify employees after the machine restarts
- D. Tell no one so the shutdown is faster

73. A site offers voluntary bag inspection at an employee entrance, but an employee declines. What should the guard do?

- A. Announce that refusal proves misconduct
- B. Search the bag by force
- C. Confiscate the employee's property
- D. Follow the written refusal and access procedure without coercion

74. For larceny analysis, whose property is relevant when a person takes an item from lawful possession?

- A. Only property owned by the state
- B. Only property titled to the guard
- C. Property of another person
- D. Only abandoned property

75. A client asks a supervisor to omit an employee's name from a factual incident report. What is the best response?

- A. Rewrite the event to protect the client
- B. Delete the name without notation
- C. Refuse to record the incident at all
- D. Preserve the factual record and use authorized redaction or confidentiality controls

76. The agency moves its office on Monday morning. What immediate licensing step follows section 77?

- A. Wait until renewal and then update the address
- B. Notify clients orally within fifteen days
- C. Give written notice within 24 hours and send the certificate for endorsement
- D. Return the certificate only if the office changes counties

77. A conveyor is switched off, but a raised load still contains stored energy. What must happen before work begins?

- A. The stored energy must be relieved, restrained, or otherwise rendered safe
- B. A warning cone alone makes the condition safe
- C. The guard should restart the conveyor to test it
- D. The load may remain suspended if the power switch is off

78. A camera view covers a doorway but leaves the package staging table outside the frame. What is the best patrol recommendation?

- A. Assume the doorway view covers the table
- B. Report the coverage gap and request a documented camera or patrol adjustment
- C. Delete the camera from the patrol map
- D. Move the table without client approval

79. A person finds a valuable watch, learns who lost it, and keeps it intending to deprive the owner. What larceny theory may apply?

- A. Robbery because no force was used
- B. Burglary because the watch was valuable
- C. Larceny involving lost property
- D. Harassment because the owner complained

80. A client requests a guard to perform a technical alarm repair outside the contract and training. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Hide the task in the patrol log
- B. Assign the most experienced guard anyway
- C. Have the client sign a waiver and proceed
- D. Decline the out-of-scope task and refer it to qualified service personnel

81. An agency wants to renew without a late fee. What filing target does section 78 establish?

- A. File about six weeks before expiration
- B. File only after DOS sends a reminder
- C. File on the expiration date
- D. File within six months after expiration

82. An employee leaves a personal lock on equipment at shift change. Who normally removes it under the OSHA lockout rule?

- A. The next employee who wants the machine
- B. The person who applied it
- C. Any available guard
- D. The client receptionist

83. A guard finds a wallet in a lobby. What is the appropriate handling?

- A. Search it for cash and discard the contents
- B. Post the owner's identification publicly
- C. Secure it, record its condition, and transfer it under the lost-property procedure
- D. Keep it until the owner returns

84. A seller accepts payment while secretly intending never to provide the promised service. Which larceny concept may be implicated?

- A. A lawful gift
- B. Obtaining property by false promise
- C. A seizure first-aid event
- D. Trespass by the customer

85. A supervisor reviews a personnel complaint involving a close friend. What safeguard is appropriate?

- A. Disclose the conflict and assign an impartial reviewer
- B. Keep the relationship secret
- C. Decide quickly to prove neutrality
- D. Ask the friend to approve the report

86. A renewal application was mailed on time, but the license expired before renewal was granted. May the agency continue licensed business during that interval?

- A. Yes, but only for existing contracts
- B. Yes, if every client signs a waiver
- C. Yes, because mailing automatically extends the license
- D. No, it must stop activity subject to the license

87. During a night shift, where must a current safety data sheet be available?

- A. Only in the manager's locked office
- B. Readily accessible to employees during each work shift
- C. Only at the chemical supplier's website
- D. Only after an exposure occurs

88. Two evidence items are collected from separate locations during one incident. How should they be packaged?

- A. Leave both loose in the patrol bag
- B. Combine them to reduce paperwork
- C. Wash them before sealing the bag
- D. Package and label them separately with location and collector details

89. A person threatens to reveal damaging information unless a victim pays money. Which conduct is described in the larceny statute?

- A. Criminal negligence
- B. A lawful demand for wages
- C. Extortion
- D. Ordinary trespass

90. A corrective action is due in 14 days, but the responsible manager is on leave. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Reassign ownership, preserve the deadline, and document the handoff
- B. Delete the reminder to avoid an overdue item
- C. Wait until the manager returns
- D. Close the action as completed

91. A license expired seven months ago and was never renewed. Which section 78 limit controls the former licensee's request?

- A. Renewal is available indefinitely with a late fee
- B. Renewal cannot be granted more than six months after expiration
- C. Renewal is automatic after another examination
- D. Renewal remains open for one full year

92. A worker pours a small amount of solvent into a cup for immediate use. Which labeling principle may apply?

- A. Every temporary cup must display a full shipping label
- B. No container ever needs identification
- C. Only the guard may decide whether the solvent is hazardous
- D. The portable container may qualify for the immediate-use exception

93. Heavy rain makes an exterior patrol route slippery and obscures a camera view. What should the officer do?

- A. Notify the supervisor and use an approved safer route or compensating check
- B. Skip the route without telling anyone
- C. Continue at normal speed to preserve the schedule
- D. Disable the camera permanently

94. After taking a phone, an offender uses physical force while escaping from the store. What robbery principle applies?

- A. Robbery requires a written contract with the store
- B. Force matters only before the item is touched
- C. Force used during immediate flight can make the taking robbery
- D. Any later argument is automatically burglary

95. A supervisor and a guard travel 35 minutes to a remote post, then spend 25 minutes on handover. What total transition time should be logged?

- A. 60 minutes
- B. 70 minutes
- C. 50 minutes
- D. 55 minutes

96. Before a revocation hearing, the Department sends notice five days before the scheduled date. What procedural concern is presented?

- A. The hearing must wait exactly six months
- B. No notice is required for a licensed agency
- C. Only the client may object to the notice
- D. The ordinary hearing notice period is generally at least 15 days

97. A guard finds blood on a stair rail after an injury. What approach is consistent with the bloodborne-pathogens standard?

- A. Assume the blood is harmless until tested
- B. Treat potentially infectious material with universal precautions
- C. Clean it bare-handed to save time
- D. Move the material to a public trash can

98. A patrol vehicle's brake warning light stays on during the pre-shift check. What is the safest decision?

- A. Cover the light with tape
- B. Use it only for emergency transports
- C. Remove the vehicle from service and report the defect
- D. Drive slowly and mention it at month end

99. A person knowingly possesses a stolen laptop intending to keep its value and prevent recovery. What offense concept is implicated?

- A. A lawful lost-property hold
- B. Attempted assault only
- C. Criminal possession of stolen property
- D. Menacing

100. A quarterly review shows repeated report errors from employees who never received refresher training. What improvement is most defensible?

- A. Stop reviewing reports
- B. Provide refresher training and measure results
- C. Remove the reporting requirement
- D. Punish the entire team immediately

101. After a covered criminal conviction, DOS considers an immediate temporary suspension while a hearing is arranged. What maximum period does section 79 identify?

- A. Up to 30 days pending the hearing
- B. Up to 7 days
- C. Up to 60 days
- D. Until the next license renewal

102. Which item best protects a trained responder from contact with potentially infectious material?

- A. A radio battery
- B. A paper visitor badge
- C. A cloth uniform sleeve alone
- D. Appropriate personal protective equipment

103. A dispatcher announces an emergency, while another guard is giving a routine status update. Which radio priority is appropriate?

- A. Switch everyone to an unapproved frequency
- B. Stop routine traffic and keep the channel clear for emergency information
- C. Ask the emergency caller to wait
- D. Continue both transmissions at full volume

104. A person falsely represents that he is a police officer to obtain cooperation. What offense may be implicated?

- A. Unlawful imprisonment
- B. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree
- C. Trespass only
- D. Criminal impersonation in the second degree

105. Two supervisors give conflicting directions about a controlled door. What should the guard do?

- A. Pause the nonurgent action and seek the designated chain-of-command decision
- B. Ask a visitor to decide
- C. Choose the instruction that seems easier
- D. Follow the older message without checking

106. What maximum civil fine may the Secretary impose for a violation under section 79?

- A. \$5,000
- B. \$10,000
- C. \$1,000
- D. \$100

107. After an occupational exposure, what medical follow-up does the bloodborne-pathogens rule require the employer to arrange?

- A. A routine fitness test at the next renewal
- B. No evaluation unless symptoms appear
- C. A confidential post-exposure medical evaluation
- D. A public announcement naming the exposed worker

108. A guard misses a scheduled radio check-in and cannot be reached on the assigned channel. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Post the guard's personal number publicly
- B. Wait until the next shift begins
- C. Mark the check-in complete to avoid an exception
- D. Follow the escalation ladder and verify the guard's safety

109. A witness hides a security video drive after learning police are investigating an incident. What evidence offense concern arises?

- A. Tampering with physical evidence
- B. Routine record retention
- C. Harassment by communication only
- D. A lawful lost-property transfer

110. A quality reviewer is also the person who approved the work being sampled. What review design is stronger?

- A. Skip sampling for that period
- B. Use an independent reviewer or disclose and manage the conflict
- C. Let the reviewer score personal work without disclosure
- D. Ask the client to change the records

111. A principal offers to lend a licensed pocket card to a newly hired manager until the manager's application is processed. What does section 80 prohibit?

- A. Lending a card if both people work the same shift
- B. Lending a card after a client signs consent
- C. Lending only a certificate displayed at the office
- D. Lending a license or pocket card

112. A person begins having a seizure near a patrol desk. What is the first-aid priority?

- A. Offer water immediately
- B. Put an object in the person's mouth
- C. Protect the person from nearby hazards and do not restrain
- D. Hold the person's arms still

113. An access system reports the same badge entering two distant doors within one minute. What should the officer do?

- A. Treat it as a possible credential-sharing or system anomaly and verify locally
- B. Delete the second event
- C. Disable every badge at the property
- D. Assume the badge holder is in both places

114. A person destroys an item known to be material to an official proceeding. What should a guard recognize?

- A. It is automatically a traffic infraction
- B. The conduct may affect physical evidence in an official proceeding
- C. It cannot matter unless a verdict exists
- D. It is only a contract issue

115. A records schedule requires a monthly access-log review. The supervisor finds the last review was 45 days ago. What is the best response?

- A. Record the overdue review, complete it promptly, and address the cause
- B. Delete the schedule
- C. Ignore the delay because no incident occurred
- D. Backdate a review to the scheduled date

116. A license is revoked on Wednesday, and the written notice is received Thursday morning. When must the covered credentials be returned?

- A. At the next annual training date
- B. Within 72 hours after receipt of the notice
- C. Within 15 business days
- D. Within 72 hours after the original application

117. A witnessed seizure continues for more than five minutes. What response is recommended?

- A. Move the person by force to a chair
- B. Wait another thirty minutes before reporting
- C. Call 911 or activate emergency medical response
- D. Give food and drink during the seizure

118. A contractor's credential is valid, but the work order lists a different building. What should happen at the gate?

- A. Allow access because the credential is valid
- B. Rewrite the work order at the gate
- C. Give the contractor a master badge
- D. Hold entry until the building assignment is confirmed

119. A person repeatedly follows a tenant, makes unwanted physical contact, and intends to alarm or annoy. What offense definition is relevant?

- A. Harassment in the second degree
- B. Attempted larceny
- C. Criminal negligence
- D. Burglary in the third degree

120. A service-level target promises a response within 10 minutes. A log shows 8, 12, and 9 minutes. What is the average response time?

- A. 10 minutes
- B. 9 minutes and 40 seconds
- C. 11 minutes
- D. 8 minutes and 40 seconds

121. A proposed agency insignia is 3.5 inches high and 3 inches wide. What is the licensing problem?

- A. It must be exactly four inches high
- B. Only the color makes it unlawful
- C. It exceeds the three-inch height limit
- D. It is too narrow to identify the employer

122. How many emergency contacts remain on a posted list after a supervisor removes three outdated names from nine?

- A. 12
- B. 9
- C. 6
- D. 3

123. An incident report is requested by a client who is not part of the investigation. What principle should guide the release?

- A. Refuse every request regardless of authority
- B. Delete sensitive details without noting the change
- C. Send the entire unredacted file automatically
- D. Provide only information authorized and necessary for the request

124. A guard uses reasonable nondeadly force to stop an active trespass on premises. Which principle supports the action?

- A. Reasonably necessary nondeadly force to prevent or terminate the premises offense
- B. Automatic authority to use deadly force
- C. A rule that trespass can never be interrupted
- D. Force only after a conviction

125. A supervisor sees a guard working a double shift and making repeated radio errors. What fatigue-control response is appropriate?

- A. Praise the guard for never leaving the post
- B. Hide the errors from the client
- C. Increase radio traffic to build speed
- D. Rebalance duties, provide relief, and reassess fitness for the assignment

126. An applicant asks whether being 17 is enough to obtain a New York security guard registration. What threshold does section 89-H state?

- A. The applicant must be at least 16
- B. The applicant must be at least 18
- C. The applicant must be at least 21
- D. The applicant must be at least 17

127. A guard finds a person recovering from a seizure but breathing normally. Which position is generally appropriate after the convulsions stop?

- A. Keep the person face-down and unattended
- B. Place the person on the side while monitoring breathing
- C. Give medication without authorization
- D. Force the person to stand immediately

128. Four checkpoints are 0.8, 1.3, 2.1, and 2.7 miles from the start. What is the route distance from the first to the last checkpoint?

- A. 2.7 miles
- B. 3.5 miles
- C. 1.9 miles
- D. 1.4 miles

129. A guard sees a person commit arson inside an occupied building. What does the premises-force statute say about deadly force?

- A. Deadly force is allowed for every property offense
- B. Deadly force is never mentioned in premises rules
- C. Deadly force is required whenever a person runs
- D. Deadly force is limited to the statutory arson or special burglary conditions

130. A subcontractor starts at a site without receiving the current emergency and access briefing. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Pause the assignment until the subcontractor is briefed and documented
- B. Assume the subcontractor knows the site
- C. Give the subcontractor a master key
- D. Wait for an incident before briefing

131. A registered guard's name and address change after a qualifying event. What notice period does section 89-H identify for changed circumstances?

- A. Only at biennial renewal
- B. Within 24 hours
- C. Within 14 days
- D. Within 30 days

132. A facility's emergency drill plan is revised to add a new assembly area. What should the supervisor do before the next drill?

- A. Brief affected staff on the revised routes and assembly process
- B. Cancel all accountability procedures
- C. Tell only the building owner
- D. Keep the old map until the annual audit

133. A log entry was entered at 14:10, but the officer's contemporaneous note shows the event occurred at 13:55. What is the proper correction?

- A. Change every entry in the shift to 13:55
- B. Erase the old time and replace it silently
- C. Leave the error because reports cannot be corrected
- D. Make a traceable correction that preserves the original entry and explains the change

134. A person who initially provoked a confrontation clearly withdraws and communicates that withdrawal. What issue may change under section 35.15?

- A. The person gains authority to use any force
- B. The initial aggressor exception may no longer bar defensive force
- C. No legal fact changes after withdrawal
- D. Withdrawal automatically proves the other person's guilt

135. A queue at a visitor desk has 24 people, and one trained officer can process 6 people every 15 minutes. How long will the queue take at that rate?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 90 minutes
- C. 45 minutes
- D. 60 minutes

136. What initial biennial fee does section 89-H identify for a standard security guard registration?

- A. \$36
- B. \$25
- C. \$50
- D. \$15

137. A smoke detector zone is placed out of service for maintenance. What is the safest patrol response?

- A. Ignore the outage because patrols continue
- B. Notify facilities and use the approved interim procedure
- C. Silence every remaining alarm
- D. Reset the panel without authorization

138. At an assembly area, the roster lists 42 people but only 39 are counted. What should the officer do?

- A. Close the assembly record as complete
- B. Assume the missing people went home
- C. Report the discrepancy and follow approved search procedures
- D. Send untrained guards into restricted areas alone

139. A private person makes an arrest for a felony actually committed in New York. Where may the felony arrest generally be made?

- A. Anywhere within New York State
- B. Only inside the business that employs the guard
- C. Only after a judge signs a warrant
- D. Only in the county where the person lives

140. A guard's equipment qualification expires before the next scheduled assignment. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Let the guard work if a coworker supervises
- B. Change the expiration date in the roster
- C. Remove the guard from that assignment until qualification is current
- D. Ignore it because the guard qualified last year

141. A guard applicant has not yet received a registration card. Which employer practice follows section 89-G's alternate filing route?

- A. Treat the agency license as the guard's registration
- B. Let the guard work indefinitely on an oral promise
- C. Copy another guard's registration card
- D. Use the certified-mail application route only as the statute permits and keep proof

142. A guard smells an unknown powder near a ventilation intake. What is the best initial action?

- A. Sweep it into a bag for identification
- B. Avoid contact, isolate the area, and notify emergency specialists
- C. Taste a sample to identify the substance
- D. Turn on fans to disperse it

143. A handover officer reports that a door was found propped open but gives no location. What follow-up is needed?

- A. Accept the report as complete
- B. Obtain the exact door, time, action taken, and current status
- C. Assume the main entrance was involved
- D. Delete it because the next shift can look around

144. After a private person makes a lawful arrest, what handoff duty does CPL 140.40 impose?

- A. Transport the person to a different state
- B. Release the person only after a private confession
- C. Hold the person until the next scheduled shift
- D. Deliver or attempt to deliver the arrested person to police without unnecessary delay

145. At the end of a month, what review best supports continuous improvement?

- A. Compare results, investigate gaps, and assign follow-up
- B. Discard low-scoring data
- C. Celebrate only the highest score
- D. Change goals whenever results are poor

146. When may an employer destroy a former guard's employment records under section 89-G?

- A. Only after ten years
- B. After thirty days
- C. After one year beyond termination
- D. Immediately after the last shift

147. A portable extinguisher has a missing pin and a low-pressure gauge. What should a patrol officer do?

- A. Report it and remove it from service
- B. Hide it behind a cabinet
- C. Mark it ready because the wall bracket is present
- D. Test it by discharging the agent

148. A visitor follows an employee through a secured turnstile without presenting a credential. What should the officer do?

- A. Disable the turnstile for the rest of the day
- B. Allow entry if the visitor smiles and waves
- C. Stop the tailgating access, verify the visitor, and document the event
- D. Assume the visitor is with the employee

149. A private person makes an arrest at 2 a.m. for an offense the person actually committed. Which timing rule applies?

- A. Only police may arrest at night
- B. A qualifying private-person arrest may be made by day or night
- C. Private arrests are lawful only during daylight
- D. Night arrests require a client's written waiver

150. A monthly review identifies one recurring control failure, but no owner or due date is assigned. What should the supervisor add?

- A. A promise to discuss it someday
- B. A lower performance target
- C. A note that everyone is responsible
- D. A named risk owner, corrective action, and measurable due date

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — General Business Law requires an individual watch, guard or patrol agency licensee to be at least twenty-five. A principal who is twenty-four has not met that threshold, even if other qualifications are strong. The application should wait until the statutory age requirement is satisfied and the remaining prerequisites are documented.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

2. B — OSHA requires exit routes to be permanent, continuous, and lead to a safe place. A seasonal rope does not provide the construction or reliability expected of an exit route. The manager should design an approved path, keep it available, and ensure its final discharge remains accessible during normal and emergency operations.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

3. D — Current post orders define the assignment, limits, contacts, and reporting expectations for that location. Reading them before work prevents a guard from importing assumptions from another site. The officer should ask the supervisor about unclear provisions and record any briefing or revision that affects the shift. Keep the record clear.

4. A — Penal Law section 15.05 distinguishes intent from lesser mental states. Acting deliberately to take property reflects a conscious objective to engage in the conduct or cause the result. A guard should describe evidence of the person's actions and statements rather than announce a final legal conclusion. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY Penal Law 15.05

5. B — Delegation works when the assignee knows what must be checked, what authority is available, when the work is due, and how results will be reviewed. Clear boundaries support accountability without micromanaging every step. The supervisor should confirm understanding and retain the completed audit for later quality review. This supports review.

6. C — Section 74 sets the individual watch, guard or patrol license fee at three hundred dollars. The business or corporation fee is a separate amount, so staff should first identify the applicant's legal form. Quoting the corporate fee for an individual would create an avoidable filing error and delay processing. Recorded.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

7. D — Under 29 CFR 1910.36, workplaces generally need at least two exit routes so employees can leave when one path is blocked. OSHA recognizes limited exceptions based on factors such as occupant load and arrangement. The supervisor should document the applicable evaluation instead of assuming a single door is acceptable. Recorded.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

8. B — A concise readback confirms that the receiver heard the location and timing correctly. It is especially useful when radio traffic is noisy or several gates are active. The officer should use the assigned call sign, repeat only material details, and ask for correction rather than silently guessing. This supports review.

9. A — Under section 15.05, recklessness involves awareness of and conscious disregard for a substantial and unjustifiable risk. It is more than ordinary carelessness but does not require a purpose to cause the result. The report should identify the known risk, the conduct, and surrounding facts for authorized investigators. This supports review.

Source: NY Penal Law 15.05

10. C — A new post changes staffing, scope, risk, and possibly price. The supervisor should document the request, assess operational impact, and obtain the authorized change approval before making a commitment. Immediate life-safety needs can be escalated separately, but routine scope expansion should not be created through an informal promise. Log it.

11. C — For a business or corporation, General Business Law section 74 specifies a four-hundred-dollar license fee. The individual amount is lower, but it does not apply to a corporate applicant. The person preparing the filing should confirm the entity name and fee category before submitting the application to the Department of State.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

12. B — The exit-route design rule generally requires a minimum width of twenty-eight inches for an exit access. A twenty-six-inch corridor is too narrow even if employees can squeeze through it. The facility should correct the obstruction or redesign the route and verify the clear dimension after work is complete. Log it.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

13. D — An unattended package may be harmless, but touching or moving it can create danger and destroy evidence. The officer should establish a safe perimeter, notify the supervisor and emergency contacts under the post order, and document observations. The response should remain behavior-based rather than declaring a threat without evidence. Recorded.

14. A — Criminal negligence under section 15.05 concerns a failure to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk when the failure represents a gross deviation from reasonable care. It is not the same as purposeful conduct or mere everyday error. Guards should preserve observations and avoid choosing a charge without investigative authority. Recorded.

Source: NY Penal Law 15.05

15. B — Effective coaching is specific, private, and connected to the written standard. The supervisor should describe what was observed, demonstrate the expected report, invite questions, and schedule a follow-up check. Documentation should note the coaching and outcome without humiliating the employee or turning a correctable skill gap into a disciplinary surprise.

16. C — Section 74 requires a ten-thousand-dollar bond conditioned on compliance with the licensing article. A cash reserve or letter of credit is not the statutory substitute described in that provision. The applicant should arrange the required surety bond and retain its documentation with the licensing file for inspection. This supports review.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

17. A — OSHA requires exit doors to be openable from the inside without keys, tools, or special knowledge. A posted key location does not meet that condition. The officer should report the defect immediately, protect the route from use until corrected, and document the time and responsible facility contact. This supports review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

18. D — An appointment alone does not replace the site's access-control procedure. The officer should use the authorized escort or host-verification process and deny or hold access if required confirmation is unavailable. Issuing a master badge or relying on another visitor expands access beyond the officer's authority. Document the step for review.

19. C — Penal Law section 20.00 can impose accomplice liability when a person, with the required mental culpability, solicits, commands, or intentionally aids another's offense. Physical presence at the final act is not necessary. A guard should document the signal, communications, and conduct without overstating what the evidence proves. This supports review.

Source: NY Penal Law 20.00

20. D — Four posts at three guards each require twelve guards, and two relief positions raise the simultaneous requirement to fourteen. The supervisor should compare that need with qualified availability and account for breaks, training, and absences. A headcount calculation is only the starting point for a safe staffing plan. Log it.

21. B — The Department of State identifies liability coverage of at least one hundred thousand dollars per occurrence and three hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate when the agency employs guards. These limits are distinct from the surety bond. The agency should keep current proof of coverage and monitor renewals rather than relying on an old certificate.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

22. A — Subtracting the two dark signs from the eight installed signs leaves six illuminated signs. The calculation identifies a maintenance deficiency, not a license to ignore it. OSHA requires exit routes and signs to remain adequately lighted and marked, so the officer should report the outage and verify correction before closing the work order.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.37: Exit routes

23. A — The elapsed period is one hundred minutes, which contains five twenty-minute intervals; counting both the opening and closing checks produces six entries. The officer should still follow the site's tolerance window and record actual times. A mathematically correct count does not excuse skipping a checkpoint or backfilling a missed round.

24. C — Section 110.00 defines attempt through intent to commit a crime and conduct that tends to effect its commission. Mere preparation or thought may be insufficient, while conduct close enough to the planned offense can matter. The officer should preserve tools, statements, video, and timing for investigators to evaluate. Log it.

Source: NY Penal Law 110.00

25. D — Complaint intake should preserve the concern without deciding its truth prematurely. The supervisor should record the complainant's words, request dates, locations, witnesses, and available records, then explain the review process. Public accusations or promises of discipline can compromise fairness, confidentiality, and the eventual investigation. Retain the record for later review.

26. B — The application materials describe two years of qualifying full-time experience in security, government, or an accepted equivalent. Eighteen months leaves a six-month shortfall. The applicant should document the remaining qualifying period or identify another accepted basis before relying on that experience to satisfy the principal requirement. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency application

27. C — OSHA requires exit routes to be adequately lighted and signs to be visible and recognizable. A sign that appears only under a flashlight cannot reliably guide employees during an emergency. The patrol report should identify the failed lighting, location, and time, then request prompt correction and a follow-up check. Recorded.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.37: Exit routes

28. D — A missing master key presents a control and security risk. The supervisor should secure the cabinet, confirm the last authorized holder and location, and notify the designated client contact under the post order. Altering the log would destroy accountability. The final report should include times, notifications, and disposition. Log it.

29. A — Penal Law section 120.00 describes assault in the third degree, including intentionally causing physical injury. The guard should obtain medical help, separate involved persons when safe, and document observable force and injury. The officer should not promise a particular charge because investigators and prosecutors determine the final classification. Log it.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.00

30. B — A communication barrier should be addressed through an effective accommodation or equipment adjustment while preserving essential safety standards. The supervisor should ask what assistance works, test the solution, and document critical-message verification. Treating the issue as misconduct without assessment can create avoidable risk and an unfair personnel decision. Log it.

31. A — The agency application recognizes supervisory or reviewing experience involving at least three people who performed security services, generally over a two-year period. Merely supervising clerical staff does not demonstrate that qualification. The candidate should provide dates, duties, and the number of security personnel reviewed or supervised. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency application

32. D — Exit routes must remain free and unobstructed, including outdoor paths affected by snow or ice. The officer should notify facilities, protect the blocked area, and confirm that an alternate route is genuinely available. Merely relocating a sign or waiting for routine inspection leaves employees exposed to a preventable egress hazard.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.37: Exit routes

33. C — The original recording and its metadata may be important to later review. The operator should preserve the native source, make a controlled working copy, and record the export time, system, and person handling it. Editing or deleting the original weakens authenticity and can complicate a later investigation. This supports review.

34. B — Section 120.15 describes menacing in the third degree when intentional physical menace places or attempts to place another in fear of death or imminent serious or physical injury. A report should quote or describe the threatening conduct, identify witnesses, and preserve video rather than rely on a label alone. Recorded.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.15

35. D — A useful handover makes open risks visible and assigns the next action. The incoming supervisor should receive the impairment status, staffing gap, pending contact, deadlines, and responsible people in priority order. Hiding unresolved items or relying on memory makes continuity failures more likely during the next shift. This supports review.

36. C — The Department of State requires the agency examination to be passed within the applicable two-year period before application. A three-year-old result is outside that window and should not be treated as current. The applicant should confirm present DOS instructions and complete any examination step required for a new filing. Recorded.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

37. A — 29 CFR 1910.38 calls for procedures to report fires and other emergencies. Naming a device without assigning a usable reporting process leaves employees uncertain about whom to notify and how. The plan should identify the reporting method, responsible contacts, and any escalation needed when the first contact cannot respond. Recorded.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

38. B — Incident reports should distinguish what the officer saw from what the officer inferred. Describing movements, statements, objects, and timestamps lets reviewers assess the facts without adopting an unsupported conclusion. The supervisor should preserve the original observation, clarify uncertainty, and avoid labeling a person guilty before an authorized investigation. Log it.

39. A — Penal Law section 120.20 addresses reckless conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury. The key facts are the risk, the manner of driving, and the person's awareness or disregard. Guards should secure witnesses and video and call police when appropriate instead of attempting an independent charge determination.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.20

40. D — Ten divided by fifty equals one-fifth, or twenty percent. The percentage describes the sample size, not the error rate or a guarantee that the remaining files comply. The supervisor should document the selection method, review criteria, and findings so another reviewer can understand what the sample does and does not support.

41. C — The application process includes fingerprinting and photographs for the licensing review. A résumé or local business certificate cannot replace those identity and background materials, and an employee firearms permit is not a universal agency-application substitute. Staff should use the current DOS checklist and submit each required identity item in its specified form.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

42. B — An emergency action plan must explain evacuation procedures and designate routes or exits. Keeping employees at posts is not a substitute for a safe evacuation plan. The supervisor should coordinate with the facility, map primary and alternate routes, and ensure the plan is communicated to the people who may need to use it.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

43. A — An expired credential is not validated by familiarity or an unrecorded assertion. The officer should follow the documented exception process, contact the authorized approver, and record the decision. Until confirmation arrives, holding or denying access protects the site and avoids silently creating a precedent for bypassing credential controls. Log it.

44. D — Section 135.00 defines restraint broadly, including restriction of a person's movement by physical force, intimidation, or other means. A guard should recognize that threats can restrain even without handcuffs. The safe response is to end unnecessary confinement, summon supervisors or police, and document words, positions, duration, and escape options. Recorded.

Source: NY Penal Law 135.00

45. B — The weighted score is 90 times 0.60, or 54, plus 80 times 0.40, or 32, for a total of 86. The supervisor should preserve the component scores and formula so the result can be checked. A single composite should not hide a serious weakness in either component. This supports review.

46. C — A nonresident applicant must provide written consent to New York jurisdiction as section 74 specifies. That consent gives the state a clear forum for licensing matters; it does not require the applicant to pretend to be a New York resident. The filing should include the consent in the manner required by the Department of State.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

47. B — 29 CFR 1910.38 includes procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before evacuation. The plan should identify authorized roles and safe shutdown steps, not rely on improvisation. Supervisors must coordinate with facility experts so guards do not attempt technical actions outside their training. Keep the record clear.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

48. D — A communication-trouble indication means the system may not report an event reliably; it is not proof of an intrusion. The officer should notify the designated contact, follow the impairment procedure, and record the panel message. Repeated unauthorized resets can erase diagnostic information and leave the site unknowingly unprotected. Log it.

49. A — Section 135.05 makes knowingly restricting another person's movement without legal authority an unlawful-imprisonment offense in the second degree. A guard should prioritize the person's safety, obtain lawful assistance, and avoid extending the confinement. Documentation should identify the means of restraint, duration, authority claimed, and steps taken to release the person.

Source: NY Penal Law 135.05

50. C — Subtracting five thousand two hundred fifty and one thousand four hundred seventy-five from eight thousand leaves one thousand two hundred seventy-five dollars. The supervisor should confirm that all committed costs are included before treating the balance as available. A remaining-budget figure is useful only when pending invoices and obligations are recognized.

51. D — Section 74 requires written notice of a change in residence or address within twenty-four hours. Waiting for renewal or using an informal telephone call does not meet that stated timing. The licensee should send the written notice promptly, preserve proof of delivery, and update internal compliance records at the same time.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

52. A — The emergency plan must describe how the facility accounts for employees and others after evacuation. A guard can support that process with visitor and contractor records, but should not invent a new headcount rule alone. The supervisor should reconcile the roster at the assembly area and report any unresolved person immediately.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

53. C — From 18:35 to 19:00 is twenty-five minutes, and from 19:00 to 19:20 is twenty minutes, for a total of forty-five minutes. The officer should compare the duration with the post order and record actual start and end times rather than rounding the entry to fit an expected interval. Log it.

54. B — Section 140.00 defines a dwelling as a building usually occupied by a person lodging there at night. That definition can affect how conduct is analyzed, but a guard should report the actual use and occupancy facts rather than assume every structure is a dwelling. Investigators apply the statutory definition to the complete evidence.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.00

55. D — Staggering the breaks preserves continuous qualified coverage while meeting the planned rest periods. The supervisor should record the schedule, identify the relief authority, and adjust if an emergency interrupts a break. Canceling breaks or using an unbriefed visitor creates fatigue and control risks rather than solving the staffing problem. Recorded.

56. C — Section 74 lists a one-hundred-fifty-dollar fee for a change of status or name and a ten-dollar fee for an address change. Together those fees total one hundred sixty dollars. Separating the two charges helps staff reconcile the filing and prevents treating an address update as included in the larger status fee.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

57. B — OSHA requires employees to be informed about the plan when it is established and when duties under it change. Waiting for an actual emergency is unsafe. The supervisor should provide role-specific instruction, document attendance, and repeat the briefing whenever revisions or new assignments materially alter responsibilities. Keep the record clear.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

58. A — A seal mismatch is a discrepancy requiring verification, not an invitation to alter records or open the load casually. The officer should secure the delivery area, notify the authorized receiver, document the seal and manifest numbers, and release or reject the load only under the site's receiving procedure. Log it.

59. A — Trespass under section 140.05 involves knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on premises. A prior instruction to leave and the absence of authorization are important facts. The guard should avoid unnecessary force, give lawful directions when safe, and document the boundary, notice, entry, and any departure. Document the step for review.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.05

60. D — Multiplying likelihood four by impact five produces a risk score of twenty. The number is a prioritization aid, not a substitute for judgment or a guarantee of harm. The supervisor should record assumptions, controls, owner, and review date so a later change in conditions can be evaluated. This supports review.

61. C — The statute assigns a one-hundred-fifty-dollar fee to a change of status or name. The ten-dollar amount is associated with an address change, not a name change. The agency should submit the name-change paperwork and fee together, then retain the endorsed license evidence for future inspections. Document the step for review.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

62. B — A change in assigned responsibilities requires the employer to communicate and train affected employees on the emergency action plan. Routine patrol experience does not automatically teach accountability procedures. The supervisor should explain the roster, assembly process, escalation path, and documentation expectations before assigning the new role. Keep the record clear.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

63. B — A receiving record should allow another person to trace the package from delivery to authorized handoff. Recording the courier, identifier, time, intended recipient, and storage location creates that chain. The guard should protect the package, follow the tenant's procedure, and obtain a signature or electronic acknowledgment at release. Log it.

64. C — Section 140.20 describes burglary in the third degree as knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully in a building with intent to commit a crime there. Broken locks are not required by the definition. The guard should preserve entry evidence, statements, video, and property conditions for police. Document the step for review.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.20

65. D — Competence requires demonstrated performance, not just recall of written words. The supervisor should provide supervised practice, observe the challenge, and document a satisfactory demonstration before independent assignment. Sending an unready guard alone exposes the site and the employee to predictable errors. Keep the decision clear for the next shift. Recorded.

66. A — Section 76 treats a duplicate as replacement evidence for an unexpired license, not as a new license grant. It therefore covers only the unexpired portion, here eight months. The licensee should request the duplicate with the statutory fee and continue using the original expiration date for renewal planning. Log it.

Source: NY General Business Law 76

67. D — OSHA requires employee alarms to be distinctive and recognizable as a signal to evacuate or take required action. A lunch bell can cause dangerous confusion. The officer should report the condition, follow interim notification procedures, and ask the facility to test a recognizable signal with affected employees. This supports review.

Source: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.165: Employee alarm systems

68. A — An authorized override can still create a security gap. The officer should document who approved it, why and when it occurred, which door was affected, and when normal control returned. A complete record lets the next shift verify that the emergency exception ended and no access remained open. Log it.

69. B — Section 145.00 includes intentional damage to another person's property and reckless damage exceeding the statutory amount. The guard should photograph the condition, identify the owner, preserve video, and avoid touching the vehicle unnecessarily. The monetary amount alone does not replace proof of intentional or qualifying reckless conduct. This supports review.

Source: NY Penal Law 145.00

70. C — The increase is six incidents over the April baseline of twelve; six divided by twelve equals fifty percent. The supervisor should verify that definitions, exposure, and reporting practices remained comparable before inferring a trend. A percentage is a signal for inquiry, not proof of poor performance by itself. Log it.

71. B — Section 75 requires the certificate to be conspicuously posted at the licensed premises for which it was issued. A private drawer or vehicle does not give visitors and inspectors the required visibility. Reception staff can protect the document from damage while maintaining a clear, public-facing display in the authorized office.

Source: NY General Business Law 75

72. A — The hazardous-energy procedure requires affected employees to be notified before controls are applied. Notification lets people stop using the equipment and understand the shutdown. A guard should not apply a lock unless trained and authorized, but should recognize missing notification and escalate it to the responsible facility supervisor. Log it.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

73. D — A voluntary inspection depends on the site's stated consent and refusal process. The guard should not use force or declare guilt. The officer should explain the available options, contact the authorized supervisor if access is affected, and document the refusal neutrally. Any further action must come from the written policy, not personal pressure.

74. C — Section 155.00 treats property as belonging to another when someone other than the actor has a possessory or proprietary interest. A guard should identify the person or entity with possession and preserve records. The fact that an item is on a client's premises does not by itself resolve ownership or lawful possession.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.00

75. D — A supervisor should not falsify or silently remove material facts. If privacy or distribution is a concern, the report can use authorized redaction, restricted access, or a separate summary while preserving the original. Documenting the reason and approver protects integrity and lets investigators retrieve the complete record. This supports review.

76. C — Section 77 requires written notice of the removal within twenty-four hours and directs that the certificate be sent to the Department of State for endorsement. Client notices are useful operationally but do not replace the statutory filing. The agency should preserve the notice, mailing proof, and endorsed certificate together. Recorded.

Source: NY General Business Law 77

77. A — Lockout procedures address hazardous energy that can remain after a source is isolated. Stored or residual energy must be relieved, restrained, or otherwise rendered safe, and isolation verified. A guard should keep clear, notify authorized personnel, and avoid manipulating equipment beyond training. Keep the decision clear for the next shift.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

78. B — A camera's field of view should be compared with the actual risk area, not its label. The officer should identify the uncovered table, report the limitation, and request an approved camera repositioning or compensating patrol. Moving equipment or claiming coverage without verification can create false confidence. Keep the record clear.

79. C — Section 155.05 includes conduct involving lost property when the finder has the required intent to deprive the owner. The guard should preserve the find report, ownership information, communications, and transfer history. Returning property through a documented process is safer than allowing a finder to keep or conceal it. Log it.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.05

80. D — Technical repair can create safety, licensing, warranty, and liability risks when it exceeds the guard's training or contract. The supervisor should explain the limit, notify the client, and arrange qualified service or an approved scope change. A waiver does not create competence or authorize unsafe work. Keep the record clear.

81. A — Section 78 points licensees to filing six weeks before expiration unless the specified late fee accompanies a later filing. The target is a compliance-calendar date, not merely a suggestion to wait for a reminder. Early filing gives the Department time to process the renewal and reduces the risk of an unauthorized gap.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

82. B — The employee who applied a lock normally removes it. OSHA permits an employer-directed exception only under a documented, specific procedure that protects the absent employee. A guard should never casually remove another person's lock; the issue must be escalated to authorized facility personnel and recorded. Document the step for review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

83. C — Lost property should be protected from theft and handled through a documented process. The guard should note where and when it was found, avoid unnecessary searching, secure it, and obtain a witnessed transfer or receipt. Publicly exposing identification creates a privacy problem and may prevent the rightful owner from safely reclaiming it.

84. B — Section 155.05 recognizes larceny through a false promise when property is obtained after a representation made with intent not to perform. The guard should document the transaction, statements, payment records, and any surveillance. A contract dispute may require investigation, so the officer should preserve facts without announcing guilt. Log it.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.05

85. A — A perceived conflict can undermine trust even when the supervisor intends to be fair. Disclosing it and assigning an impartial reviewer protects the process, the employee, and the agency. The supervisor may preserve records and support logistics, but should not control credibility findings or the final decision. This supports review.

86. D — Section 78 prohibits carrying on the regulated business between expiration and renewal. Mailing an application does not itself grant renewed authority, and a client waiver cannot override the statute. Management should plan a lawful interruption or other authorized arrangement rather than allowing staff to represent an expired license as current.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

87. B — 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires safety data sheets to be readily accessible to employees during each work shift. Restricting them to a locked office delays hazard information. The guard should direct employees to the designated access point and report missing or inaccessible sheets to the responsible supervisor. Keep the record clear.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1200: Hazard communication

88. D — Separate packaging helps preserve each item's condition and provenance. Labels should identify the item, location, date, time, and collector under the site's evidence procedure. Combining or washing items risks cross-contamination and weakens later review. The guard should transfer them through the designated chain-of-custody process. Retain the record for later review.

89. C — Extortion is one of the larceny methods identified in section 155.05, involving property obtained through a threat or other coercive demand. The guard should protect the victim, preserve messages and recordings, and notify police. Do not negotiate privately or promise secrecy beyond the agency's reporting policy. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.05

90. A — Corrective actions need an accountable owner and a visible due date. Reassigning the work and documenting the handoff preserves continuity without pretending the action is complete. The supervisor should brief the new owner, record dependencies, and escalate if the deadline cannot be met safely. Retain the record for later review.

91. B — Section 78 limits renewal under that procedure to a period no more than six months after expiration. Seven months exceeds the stated window. The former licensee should seek current Department of State instructions for a new or different application rather than assuming a late fee can revive the old authorization.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

92. D — The hazard-communication rule has a limited exception for a portable container intended only for the immediate use of the employee who transfers it. The exception is not a blanket waiver for storage or shared use. Supervisors should ensure the container meets the conditions and is discarded or emptied promptly. Recorded.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1200: Hazard communication

93. A — Weather can change the risk and the reliability of controls. The officer should slow or stop unsafe travel, report the camera limitation, and follow an approved alternate or compensating patrol. Documenting the change lets the supervisor evaluate whether staffing, equipment, or route instructions need adjustment. Document the step for review.

94. C — Robbery includes forcible taking or force used immediately in flight from the taking. The guard should document when the property was taken, when force occurred, injuries, and the route of escape. Those details help investigators distinguish robbery from a larceny where no qualifying force was used. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY Penal Law 160.00

95. A — Travel of thirty-five minutes plus a twenty-five-minute handover equals sixty minutes. Recording the components helps management distinguish transit from operational briefing and assess whether the schedule is realistic. If the transition repeatedly consumes more time, the supervisor should review route, staffing, and handover design rather than simply compressing records. Recorded.

96. D — Section 79 generally provides for notice of hearing at least fifteen days before the hearing. A five-day notice raises a procedural issue unless a specific statutory exception applies. The licensee should preserve the notice and use the Department's review or hearing process rather than ignore the proceeding. This supports review.

Source: NY General Business Law 79

97. B — Universal precautions require treating human blood and certain body fluids as potentially infectious. The guard should keep others away, use appropriate barriers if trained, and notify the responsible response team. Guessing that the material is harmless or handling it bare-handed creates exposure risk and defeats the required precautions. Log it.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1030: Bloodborne pathogens

98. C — A persistent brake warning can indicate a life-safety defect. The vehicle should be removed from service under the fleet procedure, and the supervisor should arrange a safe substitute. Hiding the light or using the vehicle selectively does not make the underlying braking risk acceptable. Retain the record for later review.

99. C — Section 165.40 addresses knowingly possessing stolen property with intent to benefit oneself or another who is not entitled to it, or to impede recovery. The guard should not seize beyond authority; instead, preserve the item, identify possession facts, and contact police or the authorized investigator. Document the step for review.

Source: NY Penal Law 165.40

100. B — A pattern linked to a training gap calls for targeted instruction followed by measurement. The supervisor should define the expected format, coach affected employees, and compare later error rates with the baseline. Discipline may be appropriate for intentional misconduct, but it is not a substitute for correcting an identified capability problem.

101. A — Section 79 permits a temporary suspension for up to thirty days pending a hearing after a covered conviction. That temporary measure is not the same as a final revocation. The agency should comply with the notice, secure credentials, and use the hearing or judicial review avenues available under the statute.

Source: NY General Business Law 79

102. D — The bloodborne-pathogens standard requires appropriate personal protective equipment when occupational exposure is reasonably anticipated. PPE selection depends on the task and exposure route. A uniform sleeve is not a substitute for gloves or other specified barriers. Guards should follow the employer's exposure-control plan and avoid untrained cleanup. This supports review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1030: Bloodborne pathogens

103. B — Emergency traffic requires priority so responders receive accurate information without interference. The supervisor should stop routine transmissions, acknowledge the emergency, and reopen normal traffic only when directed. Using a clear, assigned channel and concise messages reduces the chance that a critical location or hazard is missed. Keep the record clear.

104. D — Section 190.25 covers specified false representations of official status, including impersonating a police officer. The guard should verify credentials through an approved channel, protect people from coercion, preserve statements and video, and contact police. Do not physically confront a suspected impersonator unless necessary for immediate safety. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY Penal Law 190.25

105. A — Conflicting instructions can create an access or safety failure. The guard should keep the nonurgent condition stable, identify the designated decision-maker, and request clarification through the chain of command. The supervisor should reconcile the order in writing so later shifts do not receive the same contradiction. Keep the record clear.

106. C — Section 79 authorizes a fine of up to one thousand dollars, along with remedies such as reprimand, suspension, or revocation depending on the violation. The amount is a statutory ceiling, not an automatic penalty. A supervisor should preserve relevant records and respond to the Department's process rather than speculate about the final sanction.

Source: NY General Business Law 79

107. C — The standard requires a confidential medical evaluation and follow-up after a reportable exposure. Delaying care until symptoms appear is not the required response. The supervisor should secure the scene, report promptly through the exposure-control process, protect privacy, and document that the referral was made. Retain the record for later review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1030: Bloodborne pathogens

108. D — A missed check-in is a welfare and coverage issue, not a clerical inconvenience. The supervisor should use the written escalation ladder, attempt approved contact methods, and send assistance or notify the client when required. The log should show each attempt and the final disposition rather than silently closing the gap.

109. A — Section 215.40 addresses altering, suppressing, or concealing physical evidence with the required intent to impede a proceeding. The guard should preserve the drive and access logs, notify the investigator, and avoid further handling. The report should state who had custody, what changed, and when the concealment was discovered. Log it.

Source: NY Penal Law 215.40

110. B — Independence improves the credibility of a quality review. If the original approver must participate, the conflict should be disclosed and a second reviewer or compensating control used. Skipping the sample or hiding the relationship leaves management without reliable information about whether the work met the standard. Keep the record clear.

111. D — Section 80 prohibits lending or permitting another person to use the license or pocket card. A shared employer, common shift, or client consent does not convert another person's credential into lawful authorization. The manager must complete the proper application and registration process before performing duties that require it. Log it.

Source: NY General Business Law 80

112. C — Red Cross guidance emphasizes scene safety, clearing nearby hazards, and allowing the seizure to run its course. Restraining the person or putting an object in the mouth can cause injury. The guard should protect the head if possible, monitor the event, and call for medical help when indicated. Log it.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

113. A — Impossible timing can indicate badge sharing, cloning, a reader fault, or delayed system data. The officer should verify the physical locations, preserve the access records, and notify the system administrator or supervisor. A focused check avoids both complacency and an unnecessarily broad shutdown of unrelated credentials. Keep the record clear.

114. B — Penal Law provisions concerning official proceedings and physical evidence focus on materiality and intent to affect the proceeding. A guard should preserve remaining evidence, identify the item's relevance, and notify investigators. The officer should not decide that no proceeding exists merely because a case has not yet reached trial. Recorded.

Source: NY Penal Law 215.35

115. A — An overdue review should be completed with the actual date and documented as an exception. Backdating would undermine the audit trail. The supervisor should review the logs promptly, identify why the control failed, assign an owner, and monitor the next cycle to confirm the corrective action worked. This supports review.

116. B — Section 80 ties the return period to receipt of written notice of expiration or revocation. The agency therefore counts seventy-two hours from Thursday morning, not from the earlier decision or the next business day. Management should collect all cards, document the handoff, and send them through a trackable method. Recorded.

Source: NY General Business Law 80

117. C — A seizure lasting longer than five minutes is a Red Cross indicator for calling 911. The guard should keep the area safe, note the start time, avoid restraint or objects in the mouth, and relay observations to responders. Timing helps medical personnel assess the event and decide treatment. Log it.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

118. D — A valid credential does not prove that the person is authorized for every building. The officer should compare the work order, contact the authorized sponsor, and record the confirmation before granting access. Rewriting documents or issuing a master badge would bypass the client's assignment and audit controls. This supports review.

119. A — Section 240.26 includes specified intentional conduct such as physical contact or threats made with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm. The guard should protect the tenant, record dates and conduct, preserve messages or video, and contact police when appropriate. Avoid minimizing repeated behavior as a simple disagreement. This supports review.

Source: NY Penal Law 240.26

120. B — The three response times total twenty-nine minutes; divided by three, the average is nine minutes and forty seconds. One twelve-minute response still misses the ten-minute target, so the average should not hide individual exceptions. The supervisor should review each miss and report both aggregate performance and outliers. This supports review.

121. C — Section 80 limits an approved insignia to three inches high and four inches wide, and it must use an authorized identifying description. The proposed design is three and one-half inches high, so it exceeds the height limit even though its width is within the maximum. Design review should correct the dimensions before production.

Source: NY General Business Law 80

122. C — Nine listed contacts minus three outdated names leaves six current contacts. The arithmetic supports a safety-maintenance check, but the supervisor must also verify that each remaining number works and reaches an appropriate responder. A correct count does not excuse leaving inaccurate or unreachable emergency information posted. Keep the record clear.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

123. D — Reports may contain personal, security-sensitive, or investigative information. The officer should verify the requester's authority, provide only the authorized and necessary material, and document any redaction or withholding. Automatic full release can create privacy and operational risks, while blanket refusal may conflict with a legitimate disclosure process. This supports review.

124. A — Section 35.20 permits reasonable nondeadly force in circumstances involving prevention or termination of a crime or trespass on premises. The force must be necessary and proportionate to the situation. The guard should disengage when the threat ends, obtain medical help, and document the facts for review. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.20

125. D — Fatigue can impair attention, communication, and judgment. The supervisor should provide relief, rebalance the schedule, and determine whether the guard can safely continue the assignment. Concealing errors or rewarding unsafe endurance increases risk. The report should distinguish a staffing problem from intentional misconduct and identify corrective steps. This supports review.

126. B — Section 89-H sets eighteen as the minimum age for security guard registration. The agency-license principal age is higher, but that distinction does not lower the guard-registration threshold. A seventeen-year-old should not be scheduled as a registered guard until the person meets the age and other registration requirements. This supports review.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-H

127. B — After a seizure, Red Cross first-aid guidance supports a side-lying recovery position when appropriate and continued monitoring of breathing. The guard should not force standing or give unauthorized medication. Stay with the person, note changes, and summon emergency care for the listed warning signs. Retain the record for later review.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

128. C — The distance between the first and last listed checkpoints is 2.7 minus 0.8, or 1.9 miles. The calculation helps compare the route with the post order, but the officer should still record actual conditions and deviations. A distance estimate is not proof that every checkpoint was visited. This supports review.

129. D — Section 35.20 sharply limits deadly force in defense of premises, including specified arson and special burglary circumstances. It does not create a general property-protection license. Guards should prioritize evacuation, emergency notification, and life safety, using force only within lawful limits and training. Keep the decision clear for the next shift.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.20

130. A — Subcontractors can affect the same security and emergency controls as agency employees. The supervisor should pause nonurgent work, provide the required briefing, verify understanding, and record attendance. Assuming knowledge or issuing broad access before briefing creates a predictable control gap and complicates accountability if something goes wrong. This supports review.

131. C — Section 89-H requires notice of a changed circumstance within fourteen days. That period is different from the twenty-four-hour agency address rule, so managers should not substitute one deadline for the other. The guard and employer should document the event date, notice date, and any updated registration evidence. This supports review.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-H

132. A — A material plan change requires employees to understand the revised procedures. The supervisor should update maps, brief guards and affected contractors, and verify that the new assembly area supports accountability. Using an obsolete map during a drill can create confusion exactly when people need clear, practiced directions. This supports review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

133. D — A corrected log should preserve the original information, identify the correction, and state why it was made. Silent deletion weakens record integrity, while leaving a known error can mislead reviewers. The supervisor should follow the site's audit trail method and ensure the correction is dated and attributable. This supports review.

134. B — Section 35.15 recognizes an initial-aggressor limitation but allows the person to regain a defensive position after withdrawing in good faith and communicating that withdrawal. The exact facts matter. A guard should create distance, summon help, and document the communication, timing, and force used by each person. Keep the record clear.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.15

135. D — At six people per fifteen minutes, twenty-four people require four fifteen-minute periods, or sixty minutes. The supervisor should also account for exceptions, accessibility needs, and breaks before promising a precise wait time. The calculation supports staffing decisions, but actual service should be monitored and communicated honestly. Keep the record clear.

136. A — Section 89-H identifies a thirty-six-dollar initial biennial registration fee. The agency examination fee and agency-license fees are separate charges and should not be substituted. Payroll or compliance staff should verify the current DOS payment instructions, submit the correct amount, and retain the receipt with the guard's registration record. Log it.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-H

137. B — When a protective system is impaired, the guard should notify the responsible facility contact and follow the approved interim procedure, such as a fire watch or alternate notification. Unauthorized resets can hide the impairment. The log should identify the zone, start time, notifications, and restoration confirmation. Keep the record clear.

Source: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.165: Employee alarm systems

138. C — A three-person difference is an unresolved accountability issue. The officer should report it immediately, preserve the roster, and follow the approved search, contact, and emergency-response process. Guards should not improvise dangerous searches, but neither should they mark the evacuation complete while people remain unaccounted for. Document the step for review.

139. A — CPL 140.30 permits a private person to arrest for a felony when the felony was in fact committed, and the arrest may be made anywhere in New York. The guard must still use lawful procedures, identify the reason when practicable, and promptly transfer the person to police. This supports review.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.30

140. C — A qualification that has expired cannot be treated as current because a coworker is nearby. The supervisor should remove the guard from duties requiring it, arrange renewal or reassignment, and update the roster. Altering records would hide a compliance gap and make later auditing less reliable. Keep the record clear.

141. D — Section 89-G allows a limited alternate route involving a properly submitted application and certified-mail proof when the statutory conditions are met. It does not authorize indefinite work without documentation or borrowing another credential. The employer should follow the current DOS procedure, retain proof, and verify status promptly. This supports review.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-G

142. B — An unknown powder can create inhalation or contamination hazards. The guard should avoid touching or dispersing it, keep people away, and notify the facility emergency contact and public responders under the plan. The report should describe observations without guessing the substance or attempting an untrained cleanup. Keep the record clear.

143. B — A handover must give the next shift enough information to act. The supervisor should obtain the door identifier, discovery time, notifications, corrective action, and present status. Without those details, the next officer may repeat the inspection or overlook a continuing vulnerability. The finalized handover should be concise but operationally complete.

144. D — CPL 140.40 requires delivery or an attempt to deliver the arrested person to a police officer without unnecessary delay. A guard should use a safe, authorized handoff, preserve relevant evidence, and document times. Prolonged private detention creates additional legal and safety risks even when the initial arrest was lawful. Recorded.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.40

145. A — Continuous improvement uses evidence to compare performance with objectives, understand causes, and test corrective actions. The supervisor should retain both successes and gaps, assign owners, and set measurable follow-up dates. Discarding poor results or changing goals to avoid them prevents the agency from learning and weakens accountability. This supports review.

146. C — Section 89-G requires employment records to be maintained during employment and for one year after termination, after which the statute permits destruction subject to applicable obligations. Immediate disposal would defeat inspection and compliance needs. The employer should use a retention schedule, protect confidential material, and document authorized destruction. Log it.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-G

147. A — A missing pin and low pressure indicate that the extinguisher may not function when needed. The officer should report the defect, prevent reliance on the unit, and request service or replacement through facilities. Discharging or hiding the extinguisher creates a second hazard and destroys useful emergency equipment. This supports review.

148. C — Following another person through a controlled point bypasses the site's credential check. The officer should safely stop or hold the visitor, verify the host and authorization, and record the time and response. The employee's familiarity does not replace the visitor process, and a broad system shutdown may create unnecessary disruption.

149. B — CPL 140.35 permits a private person to make a qualifying arrest at any time of day or night. The guard must still have the required factual basis, use reasonable procedures, and state the reason when practicable. Darkness does not expand the arrest power or excuse an unnecessary delay in contacting police.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.35

150. D — A finding without ownership or a due date is unlikely to change operations. The supervisor should assign a responsible person, define the corrective action, set a measurable deadline, and schedule verification. This creates accountability while preserving the evidence that led to the improvement decision. Retain the record for later review.