

PRACTICE EXAM 12: 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 corporation names a principal who is 25 years old on the date its agency application is filed. Which age requirement is satisfied?
 - A. The principal must be at least 18
 - B. The principal must be at least 30
 - C. The principal meets the 25-year minimum
 - D. The principal must be at least 21

2. A marked exit route leads employees to a fenced courtyard with no way to reach a public street or safe area. What defect should be reported?
 - A. The route is acceptable because it is outdoors
 - B. The route lacks a safe final discharge
 - C. The courtyard must be carpeted
 - D. The route has too many signs

3. A patrol officer reports to a newly assigned campus post. What is the best first step before beginning the round?
 - A. Review the current post orders and ask about unusual limits
 - B. Use the routine from the last campus
 - C. Let a passing employee explain the assignment
 - D. Start walking and read the orders later

4. A person deliberately chooses to take a phone, aware that the phone belongs to someone else. Which culpable mental state is shown?

- A. Recklessness only
- B. Criminal negligence
- C. No culpable mental state
- D. Intent

5. A supervisor assigns a new lead to audit badge records. Which delegation makes the assignment accountable?

- A. Give the task without a deadline
- B. Set the scope, authority, due date, and review method
- C. Tell the lead to decide everything independently
- D. Ask a visitor to conduct the audit

6. An applicant passed the Watch, Guard or Patrol examination 20 months before filing. What does the current Department of State requirement indicate?

- A. The exam must be retaken every month
- B. The exam is too old after one year
- C. The exam is within the two-year window
- D. The exam is valid only for six months

7. A pallet is stored across a designated exit access aisle. What immediate condition is required by 29 CFR 1910.37?

- A. Obstructions are allowed during deliveries
- B. Exit routes must remain free and unobstructed
- C. Pallets may remain until the monthly audit
- D. Only the exit door must be visible

8. A dispatcher gives a radio message with a room number, badge description, and time. Which reply is most reliable?

- A. Repeat only the person's name
- B. Switch to a private channel without notice
- C. Repeat the material details and obtain confirmation
- D. Say 'copy' and act from memory

9. A supervisor knows a damaged railing presents a serious fall risk but consciously ignores it during a crowded event. Which mental state may be implicated?

- A. Recklessness
- B. Strict liability
- C. A completed theft
- D. Accident without culpability

10. A client asks for weekend coverage at a new entrance that is outside the service agreement. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Send the least-trained guard immediately
- B. Refuse without checking the risk
- C. Promise coverage and settle the price later
- D. Document the request, assess impact, and obtain authorized change approval

11. Which security instrument should accompany an agency application under the New York licensing requirements?

- A. A \$2,000 cash deposit
- B. A \$10,000 surety bond
- C. A \$15,000 reserve account
- D. A \$50,000 letter of credit

12. An exit sign is mounted behind a decorative banner and cannot be seen from the corridor. What correction is needed?

- A. Make the sign clearly visible and adequately illuminated
- B. Add a second decorative banner
- C. Move the sign into a locked office
- D. Turn off the sign during daylight

13. A taped cardboard box is found beside a crowded lobby entrance with no owner nearby. What should the officer do first?

- A. Carry it to the security desk
- B. Place it in the nearest waste bin
- C. Open it to search for identification
- D. Establish distance, avoid handling it, and notify the response contacts

14. An employee fails to notice a substantial, unjustifiable risk that a reasonable person would have recognized, and the failure is a gross deviation from care. What concept applies?

- A. Accomplice liability automatically
- B. Intent to injure
- C. Criminal negligence
- D. A civil disagreement only

15. A guard's reports omit the required witness field on three consecutive shifts. What coaching response is strongest?

- A. Correct the guard publicly at lineup
- B. Remove the witness field from the form
- C. Ignore it until a claim is filed
- D. Show the gap, demonstrate the required entry, and set a follow-up review

16. An agency's insurance certificate lists \$100,000 per occurrence and \$300,000 aggregate, including false arrest and privacy claims. What does that evidence address?

- A. The separate surety-bond requirement only
- B. The agency examination fee
- C. The minimum liability coverage identified for agencies employing guards
- D. A guard's personal health insurance

17. A facility has 30 inches of clear exit width at one point and 26 inches at another. What is the shortfall from the 28-inch minimum?

- A. 1 inch
- B. 2 inches
- C. 4 inches
- D. 6 inches

18. A vendor's name appears on today's visitor list, but the listed host cannot be reached. What access response follows normal control practice?

- A. Hold entry until an authorized host or escort confirms it
- B. Admit the vendor because the list is printed
- C. Issue a master credential for convenience
- D. Ask another visitor to sponsor the entry

19. A lookout sends a text telling a partner that the restricted loading door is unobserved, intending to help a planned theft. What principle may apply?

- A. Automatic liability for every witness
- B. No liability because the lookout stayed outside
- C. Only the property owner can be an accomplice
- D. Accomplice liability for intentionally aiding with the required culpability

20. A site has 5 posts requiring 2 guards each, plus 3 relief positions. How many guards must be present simultaneously?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 15
- D. 10

21. An individual (non-corporate) licensee applies for a branch office. Which initial branch-office fee appears on the Department of State schedule?

- A. \$300
- B. \$150
- C. \$400
- D. \$100

22. A small employer has eight employees and uses an oral emergency action plan. What does 29 CFR 1910.38 permit?

- A. Only a handwritten plan is allowed
- B. No emergency plan is required
- C. Oral plan permitted for 10 or fewer employees
- D. An oral plan is allowed only for visitors

23. A checkpoint route starts at 21:15 and repeats every 21 minutes through 23:00, including both endpoint checks. How many checks belong in the log?

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

24. A person brings a pry bar to a locked office, starts forcing the latch, and is stopped before entry. What attempt rule is relevant?

- A. A completed offense must occur
- B. Intent plus conduct tending to carry out the intended crime
- C. A thought alone is enough
- D. The intended victim must be convicted first

25. A resident reports discourteous treatment by a guard but provides no date, location, or witness. What should the supervisor do at intake?

- A. Dismiss the concern as unverifiable
- B. Post the allegation for staff discussion
- C. Record the concern and seek specific facts
- D. Promise immediate termination

26. A corporation submits its agency renewal application. Which fee category does the current DOS schedule show for a corporate renewal?

- A. \$36
- B. \$150
- C. \$300
- D. \$400

27. Which item belongs in an emergency action plan's reporting provisions?

- A. The guard's personal travel plans
- B. A list of client invoices
- C. How employees report a fire or other emergency
- D. The monthly uniform-cleaning schedule

28. A key-control audit shows a restricted key signed out, but the employee listed has transferred to another site. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Assume the receiving site has the key
- B. Delete the old sign-out line
- C. Leave the cabinet open for inspection
- D. Secure the key system, verify custody, and escalate the discrepancy

29. During a fight, a person intentionally causes a visible physical injury to another. Which offense definition should the guard recognize?

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

30. A guard cannot hear a new radio earpiece clearly and is missing critical calls. What supervisory response is appropriate?

- A. Adjust equipment, then verify critical messages
- B. Leave the problem for the next shift
- C. Tell coworkers to speak more quickly
- D. Assume poor attention and issue discipline

31. What fee is listed for the written Watch, Guard or Patrol agency examination?

- A. \$10
- B. \$25
- C. \$15
- D. \$36

32. A new plan shows two evacuation routes, but the map omits the alternate route when the main stairwell is blocked. What should be added?

- A. A rule to keep everyone at the main stairwell
- B. A procedure and route for emergency evacuation
- C. A waiver signed by visitors
- D. A list of routine patrol checkpoints

33. A manager requests a video clip from a camera system after an alleged theft. What export method protects evidence best?

- A. Make a controlled copy while retaining the native file and metadata
- B. Film the monitor and overwrite the recording
- C. Convert it until the time stamp is lost
- D. Trim the original to the relevant seconds

34. A person raises a fist and advances while intentionally placing a victim in fear of imminent physical injury. What offense is described?

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

35. The outgoing supervisor reports an unresolved door alarm, a staffing vacancy, and a client callback due before noon. What handover is most useful?

- A. A verbal summary from memory
- B. A clean report that omits open issues
- C. A prioritized written handover with owners, times, and next actions
- D. Only the vacancy count

36. An applicant plans to mail cash with the agency application because the filing fee is exact. What payment instruction applies?

- A. Cash is accepted only with a bond
- B. Cash is preferred for exact amounts
- C. Cash is required for branch offices
- D. Do not send cash; use an accepted payment method

37. A facility's emergency plan assigns one employee to shut down a critical process before evacuation. What should the plan make clear?

- A. The employee's critical-operation responsibility and safe procedure
- B. That alarms should be disabled first
- C. That shutdown can be improvised under pressure
- D. That every guard must operate the machinery

38. A guard writes that a customer was 'obviously casing the store.' What revision makes the report more useful?

- A. Remove the observation because intent is uncertain
- B. Describe the person's observable movements, words, and times
- C. Add more forceful words about suspected intent
- D. State that the customer committed a crime

39. A driver consciously disregards safety while racing through a pedestrian plaza, creating a substantial risk of serious physical injury. Which offense definition may apply?

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

40. A supervisor reviews 12 files from a population of 60. What percentage was sampled?

- A. 12%
- B. 50%
- C. 25%
- D. 20%

41. A support-staff fingerprint submission includes a separate fee on the DOS schedule. What amount is identified for that fingerprinting fee?

- A. \$36
- B. \$88.50
- C. \$150
- D. \$15

42. An assembly roster has 57 names, and 6 people are confirmed off-site before the drill. How many should be expected at the assembly point?

- A. 57
- B. 6
- C. 51
- D. 63

43. An employee's access card expired yesterday, although the employee says a manager promised an extension by text. What should happen at the door?

- A. Issue a visitor badge without noting the reason
- B. Photograph the card and ignore the date
- C. Allow entry because the employee is recognized
- D. Pause access and obtain confirmation through the authorized exception process

44. A guard stands in front of a doorway and threatens to hurt a tenant if the tenant tries to leave. What concept should the report address?

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

45. A score assigns 70% to response performance and 30% to documentation. A team earns 80 and 90 respectively. What weighted score results?

- A. 87
- B. 81
- C. 83
- D. 84

46. A principal asks whether agency licensure requires completion of a specific private-investigator course. What does the application materials emphasize?

- A. Qualifying experience or an accepted equivalent position
- B. A private-investigator course in every case
- C. A mandatory four-year college degree
- D. A firearms instructor certificate

47. When should employees be informed about an emergency action plan after it is first established?

- A. When the plan is established and when responsibilities change
- B. Only when a client requests training
- C. Only after an emergency occurs
- D. Only at five-year intervals

48. A security panel shows 'telephone line fault' while no alarm has activated. What is the appropriate patrol response?

- A. Ignore the display because the siren is silent
- B. Report the communication impairment and follow the site's contingency procedure
- C. Reset the panel repeatedly
- D. Announce that an intrusion is confirmed

49. A person knowingly locks another inside a utility room without legal authority. Which offense definition is implicated?

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

50. A monthly budget is \$9,500. Payroll uses \$6,125 and supplies use \$1,875. What balance remains before other commitments?

- A. \$1,625
- B. \$2,500
- C. \$1,250
- D. \$1,500

51. A proposed corporation has a person who owns 12 percent of its stock. What should the application team recognize?

- A. Stock ownership is irrelevant to the filing
- B. The stockholder automatically becomes a guard
- C. Only owners with 51 percent must ever be listed
- D. The stockholder may need to be disclosed as a significant owner

52. A new evacuation coordinator is assigned but receives no briefing on accountability procedures. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Give the coordinator a master key only
- B. Train the coordinator on the assigned emergency responsibilities
- C. Assume the coordinator can learn during a fire
- D. Remove accountability from the plan

53. A round begins at 22:40 and the officer returns at 23:25. What duration should be entered?

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

54. For burglary analysis, what makes a structure a 'dwelling' under the Penal Law definition?

- A. It is only a commercial truck
- B. It is a room used only for daytime storage
- C. It is usually occupied by a person lodging there at night
- D. It is any fenced outdoor lot

55. Two officers share a post for an eight-hour shift, and each must take a 30-minute break while one qualified officer remains present. What plan is appropriate?

- A. Send both officers away together
- B. Have an unbriefed visitor cover the post
- C. Cancel both breaks
- D. Stagger the breaks and record the relief coverage

56. A corporation changes one of its officers while its agency application is pending. What is the sound licensing practice?

- A. Wait until the next renewal without notice
- B. Treat the change as a guard registration
- C. Update the application with the new officer information
- D. Replace the officer's name with a client contact

57. A warning horn sounds the same tone as the routine shift-change bell. Which issue should be corrected?

- A. The emergency alarm must be distinctive and recognizable
- B. The horn should be hidden from employees
- C. The shift bell must be louder than the alarm
- D. All alarms should use the same tone

58. A trailer arrives with a numbered seal that differs from the receiving paperwork. What should the gate officer do?

- A. Rewrite the paperwork to match the trailer
- B. Hold the load and obtain authorized verification of the mismatch
- C. Release it and omit the discrepancy
- D. Break the seal to inspect it personally

59. A person steps over a posted fence into a closed service yard after being told the yard is off limits. What offense concept is relevant?

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

60. A risk matrix uses a five-point likelihood scale and a five-point impact scale. A hazard is rated likelihood 4 and impact 3. What product should be recorded?

- A. 7
- B. 20
- C. 15
- D. 12

61. Which item provides the identity proof the Department of State requests with a new agency application?

- A. Proof that required fingerprints were completed
- B. A client reference with no identification
- C. An unsigned post order
- D. A patrol vehicle registration

62. A fire alarm panel is offline for repair and the facility has an approved fire-watch procedure. What should the guard do?

- A. Silence every other alarm
- B. Notify the contact and follow the interim procedure
- C. Ignore the outage because patrols continue
- D. Reset the panel without authorization

63. A courier leaves a sealed parcel for a tenant who will return later. Which record best supports a controlled handoff?

- A. Log the courier, identifier, time, recipient, and secured storage location
- B. Give it to any employee who recognizes the tenant
- C. Write the tenant's name on a scrap of paper
- D. Place the parcel anywhere out of sight

64. A person enters a closed office without permission intending to steal equipment inside. What offense definition should be recognized?

- 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 recite the access rule but cannot demonstrate the challenge sequence during practice. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Change the rule to match the guard's preference
- B. Assign the guard alone to learn during a live event
- C. Ignore the gap because a quiz was passed
- D. Keep the guard supervised and withhold independent assignment until demonstrated

66. A licensed agency has lost its original certificate but the license term has not expired. What replacement is available?

- A. A temporary card valid for one day
- B. A duplicate for the unexpired term
- C. No replacement under any circumstance
- D. A new license with a fresh two-year term

67. Before an authorized lockout begins, which employees must be notified?

- A. No one until the lock is removed
- B. Only visitors at the front desk
- C. Only the equipment manufacturer
- D. Affected employees who use or work near the equipment

68. During a medical emergency, an authorized manager directs the guard to unlock a controlled door. What should be documented afterward?

- A. The approver, door, reason, times, and restoration of normal control
- B. Nothing, because the override was authorized
- C. A routine badge entry with no exception note
- D. Only the patient's name

69. A tenant intentionally breaks a neighbor's display case, causing qualifying damage. Which offense definition may apply?

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

70. Comparable incident counts rose from 15 in June to 21 in July. What percentage increase occurred?

- A. 140%
- B. 29%
- C. 40%
- D. 6%

71. What fee does the DOS schedule identify for a duplicate license or registration request?

- A. \$150
- B. \$36
- C. \$10
- D. \$15

72. After a machine is isolated, a flywheel continues turning from stored energy. What must occur before servicing?

- A. The stored energy must be dissipated or restrained and isolation verified
- B. A warning sign alone is sufficient
- C. The guard should touch the wheel to test it
- D. The machine may be serviced while it coasts

73. An employee declines a voluntary bag check at the staff entrance. What is the correct patrol response?

- A. Search the bag despite the refusal
- B. Declare that refusal proves theft
- C. Take the employee's property for safekeeping
- D. Apply the written refusal and access procedure without force

74. For larceny analysis, what does 'property of another' generally mean?

- A. Only property owned by New York
- B. Another person has a possessory or proprietary interest
- C. Only property titled to the guard
- D. Only property that was abandoned

75. A client asks that an employee's name be removed from a factual incident record before release. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Delete the name without documenting the change
- B. Keep the original and use authorized redaction or restricted distribution
- C. Refuse to create any report
- D. Rewrite the event to favor the client

76. An agency changes its business name but keeps the same office and principal. Which change fee category applies?

- A. \$10 for a personal address change
- B. \$36 for a guard registration
- C. \$400 for a corporate renewal
- D. \$150 for a business-name or status change

77. A departing employee leaves a lock on a locked-out disconnect. What is the normal removal rule?

- A. Any coworker may cut it off
- B. The client removes it without a procedure
- C. The person who applied the lock removes it
- D. The nearest guard removes it immediately

78. A camera clearly covers the main door but not the adjacent parcel shelf where deliveries wait. What recommendation is most defensible?

- A. Report the blind spot and request an approved camera or patrol adjustment
- B. Move the shelf without client approval
- C. Assume the door image covers the shelf
- D. Remove the camera from the security plan

79. A visitor finds a lost tablet, learns the owner's identity, and decides to keep it permanently. What larceny theory may apply?

- A. Larceny involving lost property
- B. Harassment because the owner complained
- C. Burglary because the tablet was expensive
- D. Robbery because force was used

80. A client asks a guard to repair a malfunctioning alarm panel, although the guard lacks training and the contract excludes repairs. What is the proper response?

- A. Hide the repair attempt in the patrol log
- B. Proceed after obtaining a client waiver
- C. Assign the most senior guard to try it
- D. Decline the technical task and refer it to qualified service personnel

81. A principal changes a personal address and not the agency's business name. Which fee is listed for the personal name or address category?

- A. \$400
- B. \$150
- C. \$10
- D. \$15

82. During a chemical shift, where should employees be able to find safety data sheets?

- A. Only after an exposure
- B. In a readily accessible location during each work shift
- C. Only at the vendor's warehouse
- D. Only in a locked manager's office

83. A wallet is found beneath a lobby chair. How should it be handled?

- A. Secure it, record its condition, and transfer it through lost-property controls
- B. Post the owner's identification on the lobby board
- C. Keep it in the patrol locker until someone asks
- D. Search it for cash and discard unwanted items

84. A contractor accepts a deposit while secretly deciding not to perform the promised work. Which larceny method may be implicated?

- A. A lawful gift
- B. Obtaining property by false promise
- C. Criminal negligence
- D. Trespass by the customer

85. A supervisor is asked to investigate a complaint involving the supervisor's sibling. What safeguard protects the process?

- A. Keep the relationship private
- B. Ask the sibling to approve the report
- C. Decide quickly to demonstrate neutrality
- D. Disclose the conflict and assign an impartial reviewer

86. A renewal is filed after the six-week target but before expiration. What additional charge does section 78 identify?

- A. \$300 branch fee
- B. \$15 exam fee
- C. \$100 late filing fee
- D. \$10 duplicate fee

87. A supervisor transfers a cleaner into a labeled secondary chemical container for immediate use. Which statement is accurate?

- A. The immediate-use portable-container exception may apply
- B. Only the guard may decide the exception
- C. Every immediate-use cup needs a full shipping label
- D. No chemical container ever needs identification

88. Two objects are collected from different rooms during one incident. What packaging practice best preserves their provenance?

- A. Carry them loose in the patrol vehicle
- B. Clean them before labeling
- C. Seal and label each item separately with its location and collector
- D. Place both items in one bag to save time

89. A person demands money while threatening to publish a victim's private messages. What larceny conduct is described?

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

90. A corrective action is due in 10 days, and its assigned owner is unexpectedly absent. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Delete the reminder to avoid an overdue item
- B. Close the action as complete
- C. Wait until the owner returns
- D. Reassign ownership, preserve the due date, and document the handoff

91. A license expired five months ago and the holder has not yet renewed. Which statutory limit remains relevant?

- A. Renewal is available forever with a late fee
- B. Renewal may not be granted more than six months after expiration
- C. Renewal ends after thirty days
- D. Renewal is automatic after a client request

92. A guard discovers blood on a door handle after an injury. What precaution is appropriate?

- A. Treat it as potentially infectious and use the exposure-control process
- B. Assume it is safe because it is dry
- C. Wipe it bare-handed
- D. Move it to an ordinary public waste bin

93. Ice makes a normally used exterior route unsafe, and the nearest camera is fogged. What should the officer do?

- A. Turn off the camera permanently
- B. Skip the area without notifying anyone
- C. Report the conditions and use an approved alternate or compensating check
- D. Walk faster to keep the round on schedule

94. A thief takes merchandise and uses force against a clerk moments later while escaping. What robbery principle matters?

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

95. A supervisor travels 42 minutes to a remote post and spends 18 minutes receiving the outgoing briefing. What total transition time should be logged?

- A. 72 minutes
- B. 60 minutes
- C. 54 minutes
- D. 64 minutes

96. A client offers a written waiver so an agency can keep working while its license renewal is pending. What does section 78 require?

- A. The waiver makes the renewal automatic
- B. The agency may continue only night patrols
- C. The agency must not conduct regulated business during the gap
- D. The waiver extends the license for thirty days

97. A worker reports a possible blood exposure during cleanup. What employer response is required?

- A. Replace the worker's training record
- B. Wait for symptoms before referring the worker
- C. Announce the worker's name to the entire shift
- D. Arrange a confidential post-exposure medical evaluation

98. The brake warning indicator remains lit during the patrol vehicle inspection. What is the safest disposition?

- A. Remove the vehicle from service and report the defect
- B. Cover the indicator with tape
- C. Use it only for short emergency trips
- D. Drive it slowly and mention it next month

99. A person knowingly keeps a stolen camera to profit from it and prevent its return. What offense concept is relevant?

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

100. A monthly quality review finds report-format errors concentrated among guards who never received refresher instruction. What improvement is most defensible?

- A. Discipline every guard immediately
- B. Stop reviewing reports
- C. Give targeted refresher training and measure results
- D. Remove the reporting requirement

101. Where should a Watch, Guard or Patrol license certificate ordinarily be displayed?

- A. Only on the agency website
- B. Conspicuously at the licensed premises
- C. Inside the principal's personal vehicle
- D. In a locked off-site archive

102. A person has a seizure beside a glass display. What should the guard do first?

- A. Move the person by force during convulsions
- B. Hold the person's arms down
- C. Put a wallet in the person's mouth
- D. Clear nearby hazards and avoid restraining the person

103. An emergency call begins while a guard is transmitting a routine gate update. What radio discipline is appropriate?

- A. Continue both messages at once
- B. Move everyone to an unapproved frequency
- C. Stop routine traffic and keep the channel available for the emergency
- D. Tell the emergency caller to use a personal phone

104. A person tells a tenant that he is a police detective in order to obtain entry. What offense may be implicated?

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

105. Two managers issue incompatible instructions about whether a delivery gate should open. What should the guard do?

- A. Choose whichever instruction is easier
- B. Keep the nonurgent condition stable and seek the designated decision-maker
- C. Ask the delivery driver to decide
- D. Follow the older instruction without checking

106. An agency removes its office on Friday afternoon. What notice timing applies under section 77?

- A. Notice only if the county changes
- B. Oral notice within 15 days
- C. Written notice at the next renewal
- D. Written notice to DOS within 24 hours

107. A seizure stops, then starts again before the person fully recovers. What response is recommended?

- A. Offer food between episodes
- B. Leave the person alone to rest
- C. Call 911 or activate emergency medical response
- D. Restrain the person for the second episode

108. A lone-post guard misses two scheduled welfare check-ins and does not answer the assigned radio. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Publish the guard's private number to the client
- B. Mark both check-ins complete
- C. Wait for the scheduled shift change
- D. Use the escalation ladder to verify the guard's safety and coverage

109. After learning that police requested a video drive, a worker hides it in a ceiling panel. What evidence concern arises?

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

110. The person who approved a patrol plan is assigned to grade compliance with that same plan. What review design is stronger?

- A. Use an independent reviewer or disclose and manage the conflict
- B. Skip the review entirely
- C. Ask the client to alter the source records
- D. Let the person score it without disclosure

111. A revoked licensee receives written notice on Tuesday. What should happen to the covered license evidence?

- A. Return it within six months
- B. Keep it until the next renewal
- C. Lend it to a successor manager
- D. Return it within 72 hours after receiving the notice

112. A seizure ends and the person has a significant head injury. What should the guard do?

- A. Give an unapproved pain medicine
- B. Call 911 and monitor the person while awaiting help
- C. Force the person to walk immediately
- D. Treat the injury privately and dismiss the person

113. An access report shows one badge used at two buildings twelve miles apart within two minutes. What should the officer do?

- A. Assume the badge holder can be in both locations
- B. Disable every credential at once
- C. Preserve records and verify the anomaly
- D. Delete the second event as impossible

114. A person destroys a sign-in sheet known to be material to an official investigation. What should the guard recognize?

- A. The conduct may affect physical evidence in an official proceeding
- B. It cannot matter until a verdict
- C. It is automatically a traffic offense
- D. It is only a contract dispute

115. A monthly access-log review was scheduled for the first day, but the supervisor discovers it is 38 days overdue. What response is best?

- A. Delete the recurring control
- B. Record the exception, complete the review promptly, and address the cause
- C. Backdate the review to the scheduled date
- D. Ignore it because no incident was reported

116. A proposed agency insignia is four inches wide and three inches high. Which statement is accurate?

- A. It is at the maximum listed dimensions
- B. It exceeds the maximum width
- C. It exceeds the maximum height
- D. No dimensions are regulated

117. A person is breathing normally after a seizure but remains drowsy. Which position is generally appropriate?

- A. Leave the person face-down and unattended
- B. Make the person stand to test balance
- C. Place the person on the side and monitor breathing
- D. Give water while the person is drowsy

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

- A. Allow access because any valid credential works property-wide
- B. Edit the work order at the desk
- C. Issue a master badge for the visit
- D. Hold entry until the sponsor confirms the building assignment

119. A person repeatedly blocks a tenant's path and makes unwanted contact intending to alarm the tenant. Which offense definition is relevant?

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

120. A service target is 9 minutes. Three logged responses took 7, 10, and 8 minutes. What is the average response time?

- A. 9 minutes
- B. 7 minutes and 40 seconds
- C. 8 minutes and 20 seconds
- D. 10 minutes

121. A section 79 enforcement order imposes a \$750 fine. How does that amount compare with the statutory maximum?

- A. It is below the \$1,000 maximum fine
- B. Fines are prohibited under section 79
- C. It exceeds the maximum by \$250
- D. It equals a \$10,000 maximum

122. A hot-work crew wants to grind beside stored cardboard without moving combustibles or confirming a permit. What should the officer do?

- A. Turn off all building alarms
- B. Move the cardboard into the exit route
- C. Allow it because grinding is not welding
- D. Pause the work and require the approved hot-work control

123. A tenant asks for a complete incident file even though the tenant is not part of the investigation. What disclosure principle applies?

- A. Delete sensitive pages without a record
- B. Send the unredacted file automatically
- C. Refuse all requests without checking authority
- D. Release only information the requester is authorized and needs

124. A guard uses proportionate, nondeadly force to end an active trespass after the person refuses lawful directions. Which principle supports that limited action?

- A. Reasonably necessary nondeadly force to prevent or terminate the premises offense
- B. A rule that trespass cannot be interrupted
- C. Automatic authority to use deadly force
- D. Force only after conviction

125. A guard is scheduled for a double shift and begins missing radio acknowledgments. What fatigue-control action is appropriate?

- A. Increase traffic to build speed
- B. Provide relief and reassess safe fitness
- C. Praise the guard for remaining at the post
- D. Hide the missed acknowledgments

126. A licensee believes a final Department of State determination was unlawful. Which review avenue is identified in section 79?

- A. A private criminal trial by the client
- B. A renewal application as the only remedy
- C. Judicial review under CPLR Article 78
- D. An automatic federal appeal

127. A guard smells a strong solvent odor in a poorly ventilated room but has no reading or response training. What is safest?

- A. Turn on an unknown electrical fan
- B. Leave the area, keep others out, and notify trained responders
- C. Mix another chemical to neutralize it
- D. Enter repeatedly to locate the source

128. A route map lists checkpoints at 0.6, 1.4, 2.0, and 2.8 miles from the starting gate. What distance lies between the first and last checkpoints?

- A. 1.4 miles
- B. 2.8 miles
- C. 2.2 miles
- D. 3.4 miles

129. A guard sees an arsonist ignite material inside an occupied building. What limit should guide any deadly-force analysis?

- A. Premises rules never address deadly force
- B. Deadly force is allowed for every property offense
- C. Deadly force is required whenever someone runs
- D. Deadly force is confined to the statute's listed arson or special burglary conditions

130. A subcontractor arrives with a valid ID but has not received the current emergency or access briefing. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Pause nonurgent work until the briefing is completed and documented
- B. Assume the subcontractor knows the site
- C. Wait for an incident before providing instructions
- D. Issue a master key while the briefing is pending

131. An employer discovers that a guard left employment on March 4. By what deadline must the employer generally report the status change under section 89-G?

- A. Within 30 calendar days
- B. Within 15 calendar days
- C. Within 15 business days
- D. Only at annual renewal

132. A delivery cart blocks an exit door during a busy receiving period. What should the patrol officer do?

- A. Have the obstruction removed immediately and document the correction
- B. Cover the exit sign
- C. Leave it until receiving closes
- D. Lock the door to keep people away

133. A report entered at 16:25 conflicts with the officer's signed note showing the event at 16:05. How should the error be corrected?

- A. Erase the earlier time with no notation
- B. Change every entry on the shift to 16:05
- C. Leave the known error permanently
- D. Use a traceable correction that keeps the original and states the reason

134. A person who started a confrontation withdraws in good faith and clearly tells the other person the confrontation is over. What issue may change?

- A. Withdrawal automatically proves the other person's guilt
- B. The person may use any force without limit
- C. The initial-aggressor limitation may no longer bar defensive force
- D. No legal fact changes after withdrawal

135. A visitor queue has 30 people, and one trained officer can process 5 people every 10 minutes. How long would the queue take at that rate?

- A. 90 minutes
- B. 60 minutes
- C. 30 minutes
- D. 50 minutes

136. Before assigning a guard whose card appears valid, what employer duty does section 89-G emphasize?

- A. Ask the client to approve the registration
- B. Accept the card without checking status
- C. Verify the registration and exercise due diligence
- D. Use the agency license as the guard's card

137. A facility chains an exit door during business hours so customers cannot leave through it. What correction should be reported?

- A. Lock every exit to control the crowd
- B. Add a larger chain and keep the door signed
- C. Permit the chain until the next fire drill
- D. Keep the exit available and openable from inside without special knowledge

138. An evacuation count lists 48 people, but 44 are present and no exemption is documented. What should the officer do?

- A. Report the four-person discrepancy and start the approved accountability process
- B. Assume the four people left early
- C. Close the roster as complete
- D. Send an unbriefed guard to search alone

139. A private person witnesses a felony that was actually committed in New York and makes an arrest at a nearby train station. Where may that qualifying arrest generally occur?

- A. Only after a judge signs a warrant
- B. Anywhere within New York State
- C. Only at the employer's premises
- D. Only in the arresting person's county

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

- A. Ignore the expiration because last year's qualification exists
- B. Change the roster date
- C. Remove the guard from duties requiring it until qualification is current
- D. Let the guard work if a coworker is nearby

141. A new guard shows a special armed security registration card and says it replaces a firearm license. What is correct?

- A. The card permits any weapon in every state
- B. The card removes all training requirements
- C. The card is a universal firearm permit
- D. The special card does not replace required firearm licensing

142. Before a locked-out conveyor is re-energized, what control should the supervisor verify?

- A. The nearest guard has touched the start button
- B. Every warning sign has been removed first
- C. Affected employees are notified and the area is checked for people and tools
- D. The machine is restarted without speaking to anyone

143. A handover note says 'door issue resolved' but names neither the door nor the corrective action. What details should the incoming supervisor obtain?

- A. The exact door, discovery time, action taken, and current status
- B. Only the name of the outgoing officer
- C. A guess about the main entrance
- D. No details because the note says resolved

144. After making a private-person arrest for a qualifying felony, what must the guard do next?

- A. Hold the person until the next shift
- B. Deliver or try to deliver the person to police without unnecessary delay
- C. Release the person only after a confession
- D. Transport the person across state lines

145. A month-end review shows one recurring control failure and several successful interventions. What review practice supports improvement?

- A. Compare results with objectives, investigate gaps, and assign measurable follow-up
- B. Celebrate only the successful interventions
- C. Change the objectives to match the outcome
- D. Discard the low results

146. A principal who lives outside New York asks what additional item section 74 requires with the agency filing. What is correct?

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

147. A cleaner pours a chemical into a secondary bottle that will remain in the supply closet for several days. What labeling practice applies?

- A. Leave it unlabeled because the original drum was labeled
- B. Label the container with the chemical identity and hazard information
- C. Label it after an exposure occurs
- D. Use only the cleaner's initials

148. A visitor walks directly behind an employee through a controlled turnstile without presenting credentials. What response is appropriate?

- A. Assume the employee has sponsored the visitor
- B. Allow entry if the visitor waves politely
- C. Stop or hold the visitor, verify authorization, and document the tailgating
- D. Disable the entire turnstile bank

149. A private person makes a qualifying felony arrest at 3 a.m. Which timing rule applies?

- A. The arrest may be made by day or night
- B. A private arrest is lawful only in daylight
- C. Night arrest requires a client's written waiver
- D. Only police may arrest after dark

150. An audit finding identifies a recurring missed key check but names no owner or due date. What should the supervisor add?

- A. A lower performance target
- B. A promise to discuss it later
- C. A note saying the whole team is responsible
- D. A named owner, corrective action, and measurable due date

Practice Exam 12: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — New York's agency-license requirements set the principal's minimum age at twenty-five. A principal who has reached that birthday satisfies the age element, although the application still needs experience, examination, fingerprints, bond, and other materials. Meeting one requirement does not by itself authorize the corporation to begin regulated operations. Keep records.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

2. B — An exit route must be continuous and lead to a safe place. Simply reaching an outdoor courtyard does not satisfy that requirement if employees remain trapped behind a fence. The officer should report the blocked discharge, direct people to an approved alternate route, and verify correction with facilities. Keep records.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

3. A — Post orders identify the location-specific duties, boundaries, contacts, and reporting rules. Reviewing them before the first round prevents assumptions carried from another property. The officer should clarify unusual restrictions with the supervisor, note any briefing, and use the current revision rather than an outdated copy. Keep the record current. Tracked.

4. D — Penal Law section 15.05 describes intent as a conscious objective to engage in conduct or cause a result. Deliberately taking property known to belong to another reflects that objective. A guard should document statements, movements, and ownership information and leave the formal charge decision to investigators and prosecutors. Note this.

Source: NY Penal Law 15.05

5. B — A delegated audit needs a defined question, authorized access, completion date, and review path. Those boundaries let the lead work independently while keeping responsibility visible. The supervisor should confirm understanding, provide the applicable standard, and retain the completed audit and follow-up decisions for quality review. Preserve all the source facts.

6. C — The Department of State requires the agency examination to be passed within the two years immediately before the application date. Twenty months falls inside that period. The applicant must still satisfy every other licensing condition, and staff should retain the examination evidence rather than treating the result as a substitute for fingerprints or experience.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

7. B — OSHA requires exit routes to be free and unobstructed. A delivery pallet can create a serious egress problem even when the door itself opens. The guard should notify the responsible facility contact, keep people away from the blocked path if needed, and document removal rather than simply noting the condition for a later audit.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.37: Exit routes

8. C — A readback tests whether the receiver and dispatcher share the same room, description, and timing. It is valuable when several calls overlap or reception is noisy. The officer should use the assigned call sign, repeat critical facts accurately, and request correction before taking an access or response action. Note this.

9. A — Under section 15.05, recklessness requires awareness of a substantial and unjustifiable risk and conscious disregard of it. Knowing about a dangerous railing and choosing to ignore the risk can fit that description, subject to the complete facts. The report should identify the warning, decision, crowd conditions, and resulting conduct. Logged.

Source: NY Penal Law 15.05

10. D — A new entrance changes staffing, equipment, risk, and contract scope. The supervisor should document the request, evaluate operational consequences, and secure authorized approval before committing routine service. A genuine emergency can be escalated separately, but an informal promise should not create an unplanned post. Keep the record available for review.

11. B — The Department of State identifies a ten-thousand-dollar surety bond for a Watch, Guard or Patrol agency application. A reserve account or letter of credit may be useful business planning, but neither is the specified licensing instrument. The applicant should use the current bond form and keep proof with the filing so the requirement can be confirmed.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

12. A — Exit signs must be visible and adequately illuminated so employees can identify the route. A decorative banner that hides the sign defeats that purpose. The officer should report the obstruction, protect the route, and verify that the sign can be seen from the approach used by employees. Review the record.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.37: Exit routes

13. D — An unattended package may be benign, but moving or opening it can expose people and disturb evidence. The officer should keep others away, notify the supervisor and designated emergency contacts, and record its appearance and location. The report should describe observable facts without declaring a threat that has not been verified.

14. C — Section 15.05 uses criminal negligence for a failure to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk when that failure is a gross deviation from reasonable care. It is different from ordinary carelessness and from purposeful conduct. Guards should preserve observations and avoid selecting a charge without the authority and full evidence to do so.

Source: NY Penal Law 15.05

15. D — Specific, private coaching tied to the written standard gives the employee a fair chance to improve. The supervisor should review an example, explain why the field matters, invite questions, and set a date to sample later reports. The record should note coaching and outcome without humiliating the employee or changing the standard silently.

16. C — For an agency that employs security guards, DOS identifies liability insurance of at least one hundred thousand dollars per occurrence and three hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, with specified coverages. That insurance is separate from the bond and license fee. Management should monitor policy dates and retain the certificate for inspection.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

17. B — The narrowest point is twenty-six inches, while the general OSHA minimum is twenty-eight inches. The route is therefore two inches short. The supervisor should correct the obstruction or redesign the route and measure the clear width again; the wider thirty-inch point does not cure a narrow section elsewhere. Keep records.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

18. A — A list entry alone does not replace the site's host-verification or escort requirement. The officer should hold the visitor, use approved contacts, and record the outcome. A master credential or informal sponsorship would expand access without authorization and make later review of the decision difficult. Preserve all the source facts.

19. D — Penal Law section 20.00 reaches a person who intentionally solicits or aids another's offense with the required mental culpability. Physical presence at the final act is not necessary. The officer should preserve the message, timing, surveillance, and observed conduct without treating an inference as a proven legal conclusion. Track it.

Source: NY Penal Law 20.00

20. B — Five posts at two guards each require ten guards, and three relief positions bring the simultaneous total to thirteen. The supervisor should compare the result with qualified availability and account for breaks, absences, and training. A headcount formula starts the staffing analysis; it does not by itself prove the plan is workable.

21. A — The Department of State fee schedule lists three hundred dollars for an individual agency branch-office application. A corporate or business branch office uses a separate four-hundred-dollar category, so staff should identify the filing type before preparing payment. Fees can change, making the current DOS schedule more reliable than an old checklist or informal estimate.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

22. C — The emergency-action-plan rule permits an employer with ten or fewer employees to communicate the plan orally rather than maintain a written plan. The employer must still cover required emergency information and train affected people. Small size does not eliminate evacuation, reporting, or accountability responsibilities. Keep the record available for review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

23. A — The elapsed time from 21:15 to 23:00 is one hundred five minutes, which contains five twenty-one-minute intervals. Including the opening check gives six entries. The officer must still record actual times and explain a missed checkpoint; a calculated total never justifies inventing a visit. Preserve continuity across shifts. Keep records.

24. B — Section 110.00 defines attempt through intent to commit a crime and conduct that tends to effect its commission. Mere planning may be insufficient, while beginning to force the targeted door can be significant. The guard should preserve the tool, video, statements, and sequence for authorized investigators to evaluate. Keep records.

Source: NY Penal Law 110.00

25. C — Complaint intake should preserve the concern while avoiding a premature finding. The supervisor should record the resident's words, ask for dates, locations, witnesses, and records, and explain the review path. Public accusations or a promised discipline can compromise fairness, confidentiality, and the reliability of any later investigation. Keep it logged.

26. D — The DOS schedule lists four hundred dollars for a corporate or business renewal. Individual and branch-office categories use different amounts, so the entity's legal form must be checked first. A correct fee does not extend an expired license by itself; the renewal must be filed and granted under the governing requirements.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

27. C — 29 CFR 1910.38 calls for procedures to report a fire or other emergency. A plan that names evacuation routes but gives no reporting method leaves the first warning uncertain. The supervisor should confirm the contact method, alarm process, and backup communication path with the facility. Document the next action. Tracked.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

28. D — A custody mismatch can expose a site to unauthorized access. The supervisor should preserve the log, secure the cabinet, contact the last authorized holder, and notify the designated client contact. Erasing an entry destroys accountability. The final record should show discovery, contacts, verification, and how custody was resolved. Track it.

29. B — Penal Law section 120.00 includes intentionally causing physical injury as assault in the third degree. The guard should separate people when safe, summon medical assistance, and record observable force and injury. The officer should not promise that a specific charge will be filed because the final classification depends on the evidence and prosecutor.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.00

30. A — A communication barrier should be addressed while preserving the essential safety standard. The supervisor should ask what adjustment works, test it, and verify that critical messages are understood. Treating a technical or accessibility issue as misconduct without assessment can leave the post unsafe and produce an unfair personnel decision. Noted.

31. C — The Department of State schedule identifies a fifteen-dollar written examination fee. It is distinct from the agency license, fingerprinting, and guard-registration charges. The applicant should follow the current payment instructions and retain the receipt. Treating a registration fee or license fee as the examination fee can cause the test appointment or application to be rejected.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

32. B — An emergency action plan must explain evacuation procedures and routes or exits. Identifying only a potentially blocked stairwell is incomplete. The supervisor should add the alternate path, assembly instructions, and any accountability step, then brief affected guards and employees before relying on the revised map. Document the next action. Confirmed.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

33. A — The native recording, metadata, and access history may be needed to authenticate the event. The operator should preserve the original, create a controlled working copy, and record who exported it, when, and from which system. Editing or overwriting the source can weaken later investigative and legal review. Keep it logged.

34. D — Section 120.15 addresses intentional physical menace that places or attempts to place another in fear of death or imminent serious or physical injury. The report should describe the gesture, distance, words, and victim reaction and identify witnesses. A legal label should follow the facts, not replace them. Review the record.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.15

35. C — An effective handover makes unresolved risks visible and assigns the next action. The incoming supervisor should receive the alarm status, staffing gap, callback deadline, responsible people, and escalation points in priority order. Hiding open items or relying on memory makes continuity failures more likely during the next shift. Record it.

36. D — The Department of State instructs applicants not to send cash and identifies checks, money orders, or approved credit-card authorization as payment methods. Using an accepted method creates a traceable filing record. The applicant should verify the current form and payee rather than improvising a cash submission. Track the outcome. Logged.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

37. A — The plan should identify employees who remain briefly to operate critical functions and give them safe, role-specific procedures. Guards should not assume technical shutdown duties outside their training. Clear assignment and communication help the facility balance life safety with a controlled shutdown. The record remains available for the next review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

38. B — A sound report separates observations from interpretations. Times, locations, movements, statements, and objects let an authorized reviewer assess whether the conduct was concerning. The supervisor should retain the factual basis, identify uncertainty, and avoid declaring guilt or intent that the officer did not actually establish. Document the next action. Noted.

39. A — Penal Law section 120.20 concerns conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury. The officer should secure witness accounts, preserve video, and describe speed, location, people exposed, and control of the vehicle. Police or prosecutors determine the charge; a guard's role is accurate observation and immediate safety action.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.20

40. D — Twelve divided by sixty equals one-fifth, or twenty percent. The percentage describes the sample size, not the error rate or proof that unreviewed files comply. The supervisor should document the selection method, criteria, and findings so another reviewer understands the limits of the conclusion and can reproduce the calculation. Logged.

41. B — The current DOS agency page identifies an eighty-eight-dollar-fifty-cent fingerprinting fee for support staff or an employee statement, payable to the designated fingerprint vendor. It is not the written examination or license fee. Filing staff should check the current form, payee, and receipt requirements before sending the fingerprint packet. Record it.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

42. C — Subtracting the six confirmed off-site people from fifty-seven names leaves fifty-one expected at the assembly point. The supervisor should identify the source and time of the exemption, then compare the expected count with the actual count. The arithmetic supports accountability but does not replace immediate reporting of an unexplained difference.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

43. D — Familiarity and an unverified message do not make an expired credential current. The officer should hold access, contact the designated approver, and document the decision. A controlled exception process protects the facility while allowing legitimate urgent access to be authorized and reviewed. The record remains available for the next review.

44. B — Section 135.00 defines restraint to include restricting movement through physical force, intimidation, or other means. A threat can restrict a person even without handcuffs. The guard should end unnecessary confinement, summon a supervisor or police as appropriate, and document the words, positions, duration, and available exits. Track the outcome. Noted.

Source: NY Penal Law 135.00

45. C — The response component contributes 80 times 0.70, or 56, and documentation contributes 90 times 0.30, or 27. The total is 83. The supervisor should retain the component scores and formula because a composite can conceal a serious weakness in one area even when the overall number looks acceptable. Keep records.

46. A — The agency application describes two years of qualifying full-time security, government, licensed private-investigator, Watch, Guard or Patrol, or equivalent experience. It does not impose a universal private-investigator course in place of that evidence. The applicant should document the accepted experience and follow DOS instructions rather than inventing an unsupported education requirement.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency application

47. A — OSHA requires employees to be informed about the plan when it is established and when assigned responsibilities change. A first briefing followed by silence is inadequate when roles or routes are revised. The supervisor should document the briefing, verify understanding, and repeat it after material plan changes. Document this step.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

48. B — A communication fault may prevent a valid alarm from reaching the monitoring point; it does not prove an intrusion. The officer should notify the responsible contact, use the approved impairment or fire-watch procedure, and log the display, time, notifications, and restoration instead of repeatedly resetting it. Record the action. Noted.

49. C — Section 135.05 covers knowingly restricting another person's movement without legal authority. The guard should prioritize release and safety, obtain lawful assistance, and avoid extending the confinement. The report should identify the lock or other means, duration, claimed authority, witnesses, and steps taken to restore freedom. Keep the record current. Noted.

Source: NY Penal Law 135.05

50. D — Subtracting six thousand one hundred twenty-five and one thousand eight hundred seventy-five from nine thousand five hundred leaves one thousand five hundred dollars. The supervisor should check pending invoices and commitments before treating the balance as available. A calculated remainder is useful only when the underlying entries are complete and current.

51. D — The agency application materials call for information about significant corporate owners, including stockholders at the stated threshold, and about officers or principals. A twelve-percent owner should not be hidden merely because another person owns more. The team should disclose the ownership and complete the background materials required for the entity filing.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency application

52. B — A change in assigned emergency responsibilities triggers a need for information and training. The coordinator should understand the roster, assembly process, communications, and escalation steps before being relied on. A master key or prior patrol experience does not demonstrate competence in emergency accountability. The next reviewer can verify the reasoning.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

53. A — From 22:40 to 23:00 is twenty minutes, and another twenty-five minutes reaches 23:25, totaling forty-five minutes. The log should show the actual start and finish, then compare the duration with the post order. Rounding to a preferred interval can hide a delay or a missed condition. Record the action. Logged.

54. C — Section 140.00 defines a dwelling as a building usually occupied by a person lodging there at night. That fact can affect legal analysis, but a guard should report actual occupancy and use rather than assume a label. Investigators apply the definition to the complete circumstances and evidence. Review the record.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.00

55. D — Staggered breaks preserve continuous qualified coverage while allowing each officer a planned rest period. The supervisor should publish the sequence, identify the relief authority, and adjust it if an emergency interrupts a break. Canceling breaks increases fatigue, while unbriefed coverage undermines the post's access and response controls. Document this step.

56. C — Officers and principals are part of the Department of State's review of a business entity. A pending change should be reported and documented so the application reflects the actual responsible people. Waiting until renewal can leave the Department reviewing stale information and may create a material-misstatement concern. Review the record.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency application

57. A — OSHA requires an employee alarm signal to be distinctive and recognizable as an emergency warning. Confusing it with a routine bell can delay evacuation or other action. The supervisor should report the conflict, test an appropriate signal, and confirm that affected employees recognize it. Preserve continuity across shifts. Note this.

Source: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.165: Employee alarm systems

58. B — A seal mismatch is a receiving-control exception. The officer should protect the trailer, record both numbers, notify the authorized receiver, and wait for a documented disposition. Altering paperwork or opening the load without authority can compromise inventory controls and evidence. Release should occur only under the site's written procedure. Confirmed.

59. C — Trespass under section 140.05 involves knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on premises. The posted fence and prior warning are important facts, although the guard should still verify authorization and avoid unnecessary force. Document the boundary, warning, entry path, time, and whether the person left when directed. Record the action. Noted.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.05

60. D — Multiplying likelihood four by impact three produces a risk score of twelve. The product helps prioritize controls but does not predict an exact outcome. The supervisor should record the assumptions, existing controls, owner, and review date so the score can be reevaluated if the hazard or exposure changes. Track it.

61. A — The agency requirements identify proof of fingerprint completion as part of the licensing package. A client reference or vehicle record cannot replace that identity and background check. Staff should use the current fingerprint instructions, confirm the submission was accepted, and keep the proof with the application file. Document this step.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

62. B — An impaired detection or alarm zone requires prompt notification and an approved interim control, such as a fire watch or alternate notification. Unauthorized resets can conceal the impairment. The guard should log the affected zone, start time, notifications, watch coverage, and restoration confirmation. The next reviewer can verify the reasoning.

Source: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.165: Employee alarm systems

63. A — A complete receiving entry lets another officer trace the parcel from delivery to release. The guard should record the courier, package identifier, time, intended recipient, and storage location, then obtain an acknowledgment at handoff. Informal placement or memory creates a custody gap and makes a later dispute harder to resolve.

64. C — Section 140.20 describes knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully in a building with intent to commit a crime there. The definition does not require a broken lock. The guard should preserve entry evidence, video, statements, and property conditions and transfer the matter to police or authorized investigators. Record the action. Noted.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.20

65. D — Competence requires demonstrated performance as well as recall. The supervisor should provide coached practice, observe the sequence, and document a satisfactory demonstration before independent assignment. Sending an unready guard into a live access decision exposes the site and employee to predictable errors and weakens accountability. Document the next action. Tracked.

66. B — General Business Law section 76 permits a duplicate license or pocket card when the original is lost or destroyed without the holder's fault. The duplicate evidences the remaining term; it does not restart the licensing period. The licensee should submit the required request and continue tracking the original expiration date.

Source: NY General Business Law 76

67. D — The lockout standard requires affected employees to be notified before controls are applied so they understand the shutdown and do not attempt to use the equipment. A guard may identify a missing notification and escalate it, but should not apply energy controls without the required training and authorization. Note this.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

68. A — Emergency overrides can leave a security opening after the immediate need ends. The officer should record who authorized the action, the affected door, reason, start and end times, and restoration. A complete exception record lets the next shift confirm that the emergency access ended and no unsecured condition remained. Logged.

69. B — Section 145.00 includes intentional damage to another person's property, as well as specified reckless damage above the statutory amount. The guard should photograph the condition, identify the owner, preserve video, and avoid unnecessary handling. The dollar amount does not replace proof of the required intent or qualifying reckless conduct. Tracked.

Source: NY Penal Law 145.00

70. C — The increase is six incidents over the June baseline of fifteen; six divided by fifteen equals forty percent. Before drawing a performance conclusion, the supervisor should confirm comparable staffing, exposure, definitions, and reporting practices. The percentage signals a need for inquiry, not proof that a particular employee caused the change.

71. C — The current Department of State schedule lists ten dollars for a duplicate license or registration request. That charge is separate from the fifteen-dollar examination fee, thirty-six-dollar guard registration fee, and one-hundred-fifty-dollar business-name or status change. Staff should attach the correct request and preserve the payment record. Track the outcome. Noted.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

72. A — Lockout protects against hazardous energy that can remain after a source is isolated. Stored energy must be relieved, restrained, or otherwise rendered safe, and the isolation verified. The guard should keep clear and contact authorized facility personnel rather than attempting an untrained mechanical test. Keep the record available for review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

73. D — A voluntary inspection depends on consent and the site's stated refusal process. The guard should explain the available options, contact the authorized supervisor if access is affected, and document the refusal neutrally. Force, confiscation, or a guilt declaration exceeds the officer's role and can create a separate incident. Track it.

74. B — Section 155.00 treats property as belonging to another when a person other than the actor has a possessory or proprietary interest. The guard should identify the person or entity in possession and preserve records. Location on a client's premises alone does not answer ownership or lawful possession. Review the record.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.00

75. B — A supervisor should not falsify or silently remove material facts. Privacy concerns can be addressed with approved redaction, restricted access, or a separate summary while preserving the original. Record the reason and approver so investigators can retrieve the complete account and reviewers can understand what was disclosed. Document this step.

76. D — The DOS schedule identifies one hundred fifty dollars for a change of business name or status. The ten-dollar category concerns a personal name or address change, while renewal and guard-registration fees are separate. The agency should submit the name-change paperwork and wait for the Department's updated authorization before using the new name as licensed.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

77. C — The authorized employee who applied a lock normally removes it. An employer-directed exception requires a documented procedure and safeguards for the absent employee. A guard should not cut or remove the lock casually; the issue belongs with authorized facility management and should be documented. Keep the record available for review.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

78. A — Coverage should be tested against the actual risk area, not inferred from a camera label. The officer should identify the uncovered shelf, report the limitation, and request an authorized repositioning or compensating check. Claiming coverage without verification creates false assurance and may leave evidence unavailable when a parcel is disputed.

79. A — Section 155.05 includes obtaining lost property with the required intent to deprive the owner. The guard should preserve the find report, messages, ownership information, and custody history. A documented return protects the owner and finder; allowing concealment or private sale can destroy evidence relevant to the larceny inquiry. Track it.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.05

80. D — Technical repair outside training and contract scope can create electrical, licensing, warranty, and liability risks. The supervisor should explain the boundary, notify the client, and arrange qualified service or an approved scope change. A waiver does not create competence or authorize unsafe work, so the request and referral should be documented.

81. C — The DOS schedule lists ten dollars for a change of personal name and/or address, with the stated marital-status exception for a name change. That category is distinct from a business-name or status change. The principal should provide the required notice promptly and keep confirmation of the update with the licensing records.

Source: NY DOS: WGP agency licensing requirements

82. B — 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires safety data sheets to be readily accessible to employees during each work shift. The guard should know the site's access point and report any missing or blocked sheets. Restricting the information to a locked office delays hazard decisions and defeats the purpose of hazard communication. Logged.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1200: Hazard communication

83. A — Lost property should remain protected and traceable until returned. The guard should note the location, time, visible condition, and transfer, while avoiding unnecessary searching. Publicly displaying identification creates a privacy risk. A receipt or witness at release supports accountability and protects both the finder and the owner. Keep it logged.

84. B — Section 155.05 recognizes a false-promise method when property is obtained after a representation made with intent not to perform. The guard should preserve contracts, payment records, communications, and surveillance and refer the matter to investigators. A disputed service agreement may need further proof, so the officer should report facts rather than announce guilt.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.05

85. D — A close relationship creates at least a perceived conflict that can undermine trust. Disclosure and an impartial reviewer protect the employee, complainant, and agency. The supervisor may preserve records and support logistics, but should not control credibility findings or the final decision involving the family member. Track the outcome. Noted.

86. C — General Business Law section 78 requires filing six weeks before expiration unless the application includes a one-hundred-dollar late filing fee. The late fee does not authorize operation after expiration and does not eliminate the six-month outer limit. The agency should file promptly, track the pending renewal, and avoid representing an expired license as active.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

87. A — The hazard-communication rule provides a limited exception for a portable container intended only for immediate use by the employee who made the transfer. It is not a storage exemption or a license to leave shared containers unidentified. The supervisor should verify the conditions and remove or empty the container promptly.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1200: Hazard communication

88. C — Separate packaging preserves condition and helps investigators connect each item to its source. Labels should include the item, location, date, time, and collector under the site's procedure. Combining, washing, or leaving objects loose can cause cross-contamination and weaken the chain of custody. Transfer them through the designated process. Note this.

89. B — Extortion is one method described in section 155.05 for obtaining property through a threat or coercive demand. The guard should protect the victim, preserve messages and recordings, and notify police under the post order. Do not negotiate privately, delete communications, or promise a level of secrecy the agency cannot provide.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.05

90. D — A corrective action needs a visible deadline and an accountable owner. Reassigning it and documenting the handoff preserves continuity without pretending the work is done. The supervisor should brief the new owner, record dependencies, and escalate early if the deadline cannot be met without creating a safety or compliance problem.

91. B — Section 78 sets a six-month outside limit for granting a renewal after expiration. At five months, the holder is still within that window, but should act immediately and follow current DOS instructions. The statute's timing rule does not excuse operation during the period in which the license remains expired. Tracked.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

92. A — Universal precautions require treating human blood as potentially infectious. The guard should keep others away, avoid bare-handed contact, and notify trained responders under the exposure-control plan. The officer should document the location and report, not improvise cleanup or infer that drying has eliminated the exposure risk. Track the outcome. Noted.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1030: Bloodborne pathogens

93. C — Weather can change both travel safety and the reliability of electronic controls. The officer should avoid an unsafe route, report the fogged camera, and follow an approved alternate or compensating patrol. Recording the deviation lets the supervisor decide whether staffing, equipment, or route instructions need a lasting correction. Track it.

94. D — Robbery under section 160.00 includes force used during immediate flight from a forcible taking. The guard should document when the property moved, when force occurred, injuries, witnesses, and the escape route. Those details allow investigators to distinguish a robbery from larceny where no qualifying force occurred. Track the outcome. Noted.

Source: NY Penal Law 160.00

95. B — Forty-two minutes of travel plus eighteen minutes of handover equals sixty minutes. Recording the components helps management distinguish transit from briefing and evaluate whether the schedule is realistic. If the total repeatedly exceeds the plan, the supervisor should review routing, staffing, and handover design rather than compressing the record. Noted.

96. C — Section 78 bars a person or entity from carrying on business subject to the article between license expiration and renewal. A client's waiver cannot create state authorization, and mailing a renewal does not equal a granted renewal. Management should plan lawful continuity and avoid scheduling regulated work until authorization is restored.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

97. D — The bloodborne-pathogens standard requires confidential medical evaluation and follow-up after a reportable occupational exposure. The supervisor should make the referral promptly, protect the worker's privacy, and document the report through the exposure-control process. Waiting for symptoms can delay care and does not satisfy the required response. Keep facts clear. Logged.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1030: Bloodborne pathogens

98. A — A persistent brake warning may signal a life-safety defect. The vehicle should be taken out of service under the fleet procedure and replaced through an approved plan. Hiding the indicator or using the vehicle selectively does not reduce the underlying risk. The log should identify the defect and disposition. Tracked.

99. A — Section 165.40 addresses knowingly possessing stolen property with intent to benefit an unauthorized person or impede recovery. The guard should preserve the item and possession facts, avoid handling beyond authority, and contact police or the designated investigator. Document where the item was found, who controlled it, and any statements. Noted.

Source: NY Penal Law 165.40

100. C — A pattern associated with a training gap calls for targeted instruction followed by measurement. The supervisor should define the expected format, coach affected employees, and compare later samples with the baseline. Discipline may address intentional misconduct, but it does not substitute for correcting an identified capability problem. Review the record.

101. B — Section 75 requires the certificate to be conspicuously posted at the licensed premises for which it was issued. Posting it in a vehicle or private archive does not provide the required visibility and does not authorize another location. The agency should protect the certificate while keeping the display readily observable to inspectors and visitors.

Source: NY General Business Law 75

102. D — Red Cross guidance emphasizes scene safety, clearing hazards, and allowing the seizure to run its course. Restraint and objects in the mouth can cause injury. The guard should protect the person's head if possible, monitor breathing and duration, and call emergency help when a warning sign appears. Document this step.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

103. C — Emergency traffic needs a clear channel for location, hazard, and response information. The supervisor should halt routine transmissions, acknowledge the emergency, and resume normal traffic only when directed. Concise call signs and confirmed details reduce interference and make it less likely that a critical instruction is missed. Keep it logged.

104. A — Section 190.25 covers specified false representations of official status, including impersonating a police officer. The guard should verify credentials through an approved channel, keep people safe, preserve the statement and video, and notify police. Avoid physical confrontation unless necessary to address an immediate safety threat. Document the next action. Confirmed.

Source: NY Penal Law 190.25

105. B — Conflicting orders can produce an access or safety failure. The guard should hold the nonurgent condition, identify the designated authority, and request a clear decision through the chain of command. The supervisor should reconcile the instruction in writing so later shifts do not face the same contradiction. Keep it logged.

106. D — Section 77 requires written notice within twenty-four hours after removal and calls for the certificate to be sent for endorsement. Customer notices and postal forwarding may help operations, but they do not replace the statutory filing. The agency should preserve the notice, mailing evidence, and endorsed certificate with the location records.

Source: NY General Business Law 77

107. C — Repeated seizures without full recovery are a Red Cross reason to call 911. The guard should protect the scene, note the timing, avoid restraint or oral objects, and relay observations to responders. Food, drink, and unattended recovery can create additional danger while the person remains medically vulnerable. Keep it logged.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

108. D — Repeated missed check-ins raise a welfare and coverage concern. The supervisor should use approved contact methods, send assistance or notify the client as the escalation plan requires, and record every attempt and disposition. Falsifying a check-in or broadcasting personal information would hide the risk rather than control it. Note this.

109. B — Section 215.40 addresses concealing or suppressing physical evidence with intent to impede a proceeding. The guard should preserve the drive, access logs, and custody facts and notify the investigator. The report should state who controlled the evidence, what was moved or hidden, when it was discovered, and how it was recovered.

Source: NY Penal Law 215.40

110. A — Independence improves confidence in a quality review. If the original approver must participate, the conflict should be disclosed and a second reviewer or compensating control used. Skipping the review or hiding the relationship leaves management without dependable evidence about whether the plan was followed. Preserve continuity across shifts. Keep records.

111. D — Section 80 requires certificates and pocket cards to be returned within seventy-two hours after written notice of expiration or revocation. The clock is tied to receipt, not to the next meeting or a later contract date. Management should collect every credential, document the transfer, and use a trackable return method.

Source: NY General Business Law 80

112. B — The Red Cross lists injury as a reason to activate emergency medical help after a seizure. The guard should keep the person safe, monitor breathing and responsiveness, avoid unnecessary movement, and provide responders with the injury and seizure timing. Untrained treatment or forced walking can worsen harm. Document this step.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

113. C — Impossible timing can result from sharing, cloning, reader faults, or delayed data. The officer should preserve the access records, check the physical locations, and notify the system administrator or supervisor. A focused investigation protects evidence and avoids the unnecessary disruption of disabling unrelated users. Keep the record available for review.

114. A — Penal Law provisions concerning official proceedings and physical evidence focus on materiality and intent to affect the proceeding. A guard should preserve remaining copies, identify the sheet's relevance, and notify investigators. The absence of a filed trial does not make potentially material evidence irrelevant; the officer should report the destruction and surrounding facts.

Source: NY Penal Law 215.35

115. B — An overdue control should be completed using the actual date and documented as an exception. Backdating undermines the audit trail. The supervisor should examine the logs, determine why the control failed, assign an owner, and monitor the next cycle to confirm that the corrective action restored reliable performance. Track it.

116. A — Section 80 identifies a maximum insignia size of three inches high by four inches wide. A design at exactly those dimensions is within the stated size limits, though it must also carry an authorized identifying description. The agency should confirm the wording and approval before ordering uniforms or vehicle markings.

Source: NY General Business Law 80

117. C — When appropriate after convulsions stop, Red Cross first aid supports a side-lying recovery position and continued breathing observation. The guard should stay with the person, protect privacy, and summon medical help for warning signs. Forcing standing or giving fluids before alertness returns can cause falls or choking. Review the record.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

118. D — Credential validity and location authorization are separate controls. The officer should compare the work order, contact the authorized sponsor, and document confirmation before entry. Altering a work order or issuing a master badge bypasses the client's assignment limits and complicates accountability for the contractor's movements. Keep the record current. Noted.

119. B — Section 240.26 includes specified intentional physical contact or threatening conduct undertaken with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm. The guard should protect the tenant, record dates, words, and contact, preserve video or messages, and call police when appropriate. Repeated conduct should not be dismissed as a routine disagreement without documenting the pattern.

Source: NY Penal Law 240.26

120. C — The three responses total twenty-five minutes; dividing by three gives eight minutes and twenty seconds. The ten-minute response still exceeds the nine-minute target, so the average should not hide an individual miss. The supervisor should review each exception and report both aggregate performance and outliers to the client or manager.

121. A — Section 79 authorizes a fine of up to one thousand dollars. A seven-hundred-fifty-dollar fine is therefore below the ceiling, although the final amount depends on the enforcement process and facts. The agency should respond to the order, preserve records, and avoid assuming that the maximum is automatically imposed. Keep records.

Source: NY General Business Law 79

122. D — Grinding can create sparks and heat just as other hot-work tasks do. The officer should stop the unsafe setup, notify the facility contact, and verify the approved permit, fire watch, and combustible-control measures. Guards should not disable alarms or improvise technical approvals outside the post order. Record the action. Tracked.

123. D — Incident files can contain personal data, access details, and investigative material. The officer should verify the requester's authority, provide only authorized and necessary information, and document any redaction or withholding. Automatic full release can create privacy and security risks, while a blanket refusal may obstruct a legitimate disclosure process. Tracked.

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 remain necessary and proportionate. The guard should stop when the threat ends, arrange medical care if needed, notify police, and document the facts and alternatives considered. Note this.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.20

125. B — Fatigue can impair attention, communication, and judgment. The supervisor should arrange relief, rebalance the schedule, and assess whether the guard can safely continue. Concealing missed acknowledgments rewards an unsafe condition. The record should identify the staffing cause, immediate control, and any follow-up needed to prevent recurrence. Track the outcome. Logged.

126. C — Section 79 identifies review under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules for a Department determination. That is different from simply filing a renewal or asking a client to intervene. The licensee should preserve the determination and deadlines and use qualified legal advice to evaluate the available review procedure.

Source: NY General Business Law 79

127. B — An unknown vapor can create inhalation, fire, or chemical-reaction hazards. The guard should avoid entry or ignition sources, isolate the area, and notify the facility emergency contact or public responders under the plan. Guessing at a remedy or using unapproved equipment can worsen the condition. Document the next action. Noted.

128. C — The distance from the first listed checkpoint to the last is 2.8 minus 0.6, or 2.2 miles. The figure helps compare the route with the post order, but the officer should still record actual conditions and deviations. A distance calculation cannot establish that each intervening checkpoint was visited. Note this.

129. D — Section 35.20 sharply limits deadly force in defense of premises, including specified arson and special burglary circumstances. It is not a general property-protection license. Guards should prioritize evacuation, fire notification, and life safety and use force only within lawful limits, training, and the immediate facts. Preserve all the source facts.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.20

130. A — A subcontractor can affect the same emergency, access, and accountability controls as agency staff. The supervisor should pause nonurgent work, provide the current briefing, verify understanding, and record attendance. Assuming knowledge or issuing broad access first creates a predictable control gap and complicates responsibility if something goes wrong. Record it.

131. B — Section 89-G requires written notice to the Department within fifteen calendar days following a guard's employment, retirement, resignation, or termination. The rule uses calendar days, so weekends are not silently removed. The employer should record the separation date, send the prescribed notice, and retain proof with the guard's employment file.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-G

132. A — An exit route must remain available even during routine deliveries. The officer should notify receiving, protect the route, and verify that the cart is moved. Locking the door or covering the sign makes egress less reliable. The log should identify the location, notification, removal time, and any repeat-control needed. Confirmed.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.37: Exit routes

133. D — Record integrity requires preserving the original entry while identifying the correction, date, author, and reason. Silent deletion can look like tampering, while leaving a known error misleads reviewers. The supervisor should follow the site's audit-trail method and ensure the corrected record remains attributable and reviewable. Keep the record current. Tracked.

134. C — Section 35.15 recognizes an initial-aggressor limitation but allows a person to regain a defensive position after withdrawing in good faith and communicating that withdrawal. Exact timing and conduct matter. The guard should create distance, summon assistance, and record the words, withdrawal, force, and sequence for review. Record the action. Confirmed.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.15

135. B — Thirty people at five per ten-minute period require six periods, or sixty minutes. The supervisor should account for exceptions, accessibility needs, breaks, and any additional screening before promising a precise wait. The calculation supports staffing and communication decisions, but actual service should be monitored and delays reported honestly. Note this.

136. C — Section 89-G requires the security guard company to verify that a registration card is valid and to exercise due diligence with application information. A photocopy or client approval is not a substitute for the Department's status check. The employer should document the verification and stop assignment if the authorization is expired or revoked.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-G

137. D — OSHA exit-route rules require exit doors to be unlocked from the inside and usable without keys or special knowledge. Chaining a designated exit can trap occupants during an emergency. The officer should report the condition, protect the route, and verify removal or an approved correction with facility management. Record it.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.37: Exit routes

138. A — A four-person difference is unresolved until verified. The officer should preserve the roster, notify the incident lead, and follow the approved contact or search process. Guards should not conduct dangerous improvised searches, but they also must not mark accountability complete while people remain unexplained. Document each reconciliation step. Keep records.

139. B — 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 use lawful procedures, identify the reason when practicable, protect everyone, and promptly arrange transfer to police. Review the record.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.30

140. C — An expired qualification cannot be treated as current through supervision or familiarity. The supervisor should arrange renewal or reassignment, remove the guard from duties requiring the qualification, and update the roster accurately. Altering the date would hide a compliance gap and make later staffing and audit decisions unreliable. Keep records.

141. D — General Business Law section 89-F distinguishes a security guard registration, including a special armed card, from firearm licensing. The card does not independently authorize possession or use of a firearm. The employer must verify the separate legal requirements, training, and assignment authority before scheduling armed duties. Track the outcome. Logged.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-F

142. C — The hazardous-energy procedure requires inspection, removal of tools, and notification before energy is restored. The supervisor should verify that employees are clear, guards and devices are in place, and affected people know the restart is imminent. Unauthorized testing or silent re-energization can expose workers to unexpected movement. Document this step.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

143. A — Handover information must allow the next shift to verify the condition rather than trust a vague conclusion. The supervisor should obtain the door identifier, time, notifications, corrective action, and present status, then update the record. This prevents duplicate work and helps reveal whether a vulnerability remains. Keep facts clear. Logged.

144. B — CPL 140.40 requires delivery or an attempt to deliver the arrested person to a police officer without unnecessary delay. The guard should arrange a safe, authorized handoff, preserve evidence, and record the times. A prolonged private detention creates additional safety and legal risk even when the initial arrest was lawful.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.40

145. A — Continuous improvement uses both successful and unsuccessful evidence. The supervisor should compare results with objectives, investigate causes, assign owners, and set measurable follow-up dates. Discarding poor results or changing goals to avoid them prevents learning and leaves the recurring control failure unresolved. This supports consistent review by the next shift.

146. D — Section 74 requires a nonresident applicant to provide written consent to New York jurisdiction. That consent gives the state a forum for licensing matters; it does not require the applicant to claim New York residence. The filing team should include the consent in the form and manner required by the Department of State.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

147. B — The immediate-use portable-container exception is limited and does not cover a bottle stored for later use. Hazard communication requires employees to be able to identify the chemical and its hazards. The supervisor should label the secondary container correctly, keep the SDS accessible, and report any mismatch or missing information. Confirmed.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1200: Hazard communication

148. C — Tailgating bypasses the site's credential check even when the employee is authorized. The officer should safely stop or hold the visitor, verify the host and purpose, and record the event. The employee's familiarity does not replace visitor processing, while a property-wide shutdown would be disproportionate without direction. Document this step.

149. A — 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 delay in contacting police. Logged.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.35

150. D — A finding without ownership and timing rarely changes behavior. The supervisor should assign a responsible person, define the corrective action, set a measurable deadline, and schedule verification. This preserves the evidence that led to the finding while creating a clear path to determine whether the control actually improved. Record it.