

Ohio PISGS Qualifying Agent (QA) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. How will the identity of the applicant be verified upon appearing for the examination?**
 - A. A driver's license or other photographic identification acceptable to the department of public safety**
 - B. Social security card or birth certificate**
 - C. Utility bill with the applicant's name**
 - D. Any form of identification issued by the government**
- 2. What might be a consequence for repeated violations of section 4749.13?**
 - A. Increased fines**
 - B. Written warnings only**
 - C. No further action**
 - D. Reduced penalties**
- 3. Who are the voting and nonvoting members of the Ohio private investigation and security services commission?**
 - A. The governor and lieutenant governor**
 - B. Director of public safety and superintendent of highway patrol**
 - C. Four senators and three judges**
 - D. The director of public safety and twelve elected officials**
- 4. What should a licensee do if employees have not received their identification cards?**
 - A. Request expedited processing from the department**
 - B. Obtain a written waiver from each client**
 - C. Allow employees to work without IDs temporarily**
 - D. Notify employees of the delay verbally**
- 5. What role does the director have in the licensing process?**
 - A. To process financial records**
 - B. To oversee compliance and conduct investigations**
 - C. To approve all applicants without review**
 - D. To manage public relations for the department**

- 6. Who must be listed as the certificate holder on each insurance policy for licensure?**
- A. The applicant's business name**
 - B. The contractor's general insurance provider**
 - C. The Department of Public Safety Private Investigator Security Guard Services**
 - D. The Ohio Secretary of State**
- 7. How much is the issuance fee for each registration identification card?**
- A. Twenty dollars**
 - B. Thirty dollars**
 - C. Forty dollars**
 - D. Fifty dollars**
- 8. What is the fate of fines collected concerning the private investigator and security guard provider fund?**
- A. It is kept solely for state law enforcement use**
 - B. It is evenly distributed among local nonprofits**
 - C. One-third of the fines collected go to it**
 - D. It is not funded by any fines**
- 9. Under what condition can an employee engage in business without an identification card?**
- A. If they are in training**
 - B. If they have a waiver from the recipient of services**
 - C. If they are a part-time employee**
 - D. If they have been reassigned**
- 10. Who is responsible for submitting fingerprints for a criminal records check?**
- A. Only the qualifying agent**
 - B. All individuals specified by the corporation**
 - C. Each applicant and specified individuals**
 - D. Only the owner of the business**

Answers

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How will the identity of the applicant be verified upon appearing for the examination?

A. A driver's license or other photographic identification acceptable to the department of public safety

B. Social security card or birth certificate

C. Utility bill with the applicant's name

D. Any form of identification issued by the government

The verification of identity for examination applicants is crucial to ensure that the individual taking the exam is indeed who they claim to be. A driver's license or other photographic identification acceptable to the department of public safety is the most suitable option because it provides a clear visual representation of the individual along with their name and often, their signature. This form of ID is widely recognized for identity verification and is typically a standard requirement in various official contexts, including examinations. Other forms of identification, such as a social security card or birth certificate, while they do verify identity, lack a photo element that is often necessary to prevent impersonation during the examination process. Similarly, a utility bill may show the applicant's name and address but not necessarily confirm their identity in a legal context since it does not include a photo. Lastly, while any government-issued identification might seem acceptable, the specification of photographic ID ensures a higher level of security and integrity during the verification process, aligning with typical practices for examinations that require strict identity checks.

2. What might be a consequence for repeated violations of section 4749.13?

A. Increased fines

B. Written warnings only

C. No further action

D. Reduced penalties

Repeated violations of section 4749.13 can lead to increased fines as a consequence for non-compliance. This approach serves as a deterrent, emphasizing the importance of adhering to regulatory standards. When individuals or companies repeatedly violate regulations, it signals a disregard for compliance and public safety. Legal frameworks, including those governing private security services, often incorporate escalating penalties to ensure that the importance of compliance is communicated clearly. The other options suggest outcomes that would not effectively promote adherence to the law. Written warnings alone do not instill the necessary accountability for ongoing issues, and having no further action or reducing penalties would undermine the enforcement of the regulations intended to maintain standards in the industry. Thus, increasing fines serves to enforce consequences that ensure compliance and protect the integrity of the security sector.

3. Who are the voting and nonvoting members of the Ohio private investigation and security services commission?

- A. The governor and lieutenant governor**
- B. Director of public safety and superintendent of highway patrol**
- C. Four senators and three judges**
- D. The director of public safety and twelve elected officials**

The correct answer is that the voting and nonvoting members of the Ohio private investigation and security services commission include the director of public safety and the superintendent of the highway patrol. This is significant because the Ohio private investigation and security services commission is responsible for regulation and oversight within the private security and investigation industry. The director of public safety is an important figure in establishing and implementing policies related to safety and security in the state, while the superintendent of the highway patrol brings law enforcement expertise to the commission's decisions and discussions. Their roles ensure that the commission operates with appropriate governmental oversight and law enforcement input, critical for maintaining industry standards and public safety. In contrast, other options do not align with the structure of the commission as defined by Ohio law. For example, the involvement of legislators or judges would not typically appear in a regulatory commission designed primarily for public safety oversight, while the mention of multiple elected officials doesn't reflect the specific appointed positions required for the commission's functioning. These structures are specifically designed to provide the necessary expertise and oversight relevant to private investigations and security services in Ohio.

4. What should a licensee do if employees have not received their identification cards?

- A. Request expedited processing from the department**
- B. Obtain a written waiver from each client**
- C. Allow employees to work without IDs temporarily**
- D. Notify employees of the delay verbally**

A licensee must take appropriate measures to ensure that all employees are properly identified when they are working, especially in the security industry, where identification can play a critical role in establishing legitimacy and enhancing safety. Obtaining a written waiver from each client is essential because it directly addresses the concerns about employees not having their identification cards. This document serves as formal acknowledgment that the client is aware of the situation and agrees to allow the employees to perform their duties without the standard identification, thereby protecting both the employees and the licensee from potential legal and operational risks. While it may seem reasonable to notify employees of the delay verbally, this does not ensure that clients are aware or that legal protections are in place. Furthermore, requesting expedited processing from the department may not be feasible within the required timeframe, and allowing employees to work without IDs could violate legal requirements and undermine the professionalism and trust essential in the security sector. Therefore, obtaining a waiver is the most suitable course of action when identification cards have not been issued.

5. What role does the director have in the licensing process?

- A. To process financial records
- B. To oversee compliance and conduct investigations**
- C. To approve all applicants without review
- D. To manage public relations for the department

The director plays a critical role in ensuring that the licensing process adheres to state laws and regulations. This includes overseeing compliance with the standards set forth in the regulatory framework, which is essential for maintaining the integrity and trust within the security industry. The director is responsible for conducting investigations into any violations or issues that may arise, ensuring that all licensed entities operate within legal and ethical guidelines. This oversight is vital for the protection of the public and the industry, as it helps to ensure that only qualified individuals and companies are granted licenses. The role involves not merely a checklist approach but a comprehensive duty to assess and ensure the competence and compliance of applicants and existing licensees according to the established criteria. This proactive involvement helps maintain the standards necessary for ensuring safety and proper conduct in security practices throughout Ohio.

6. Who must be listed as the certificate holder on each insurance policy for licensure?

- A. The applicant's business name
- B. The contractor's general insurance provider
- C. The Department of Public Safety Private Investigator Security Guard Services**
- D. The Ohio Secretary of State

The certificate holder must be the Department of Public Safety Private Investigator Security Guard Services, as it is a regulatory body that oversees the licensing of security services in Ohio. Listing the Department as the certificate holder ensures that they are notified of any changes to the insurance policy, such as cancellations or modifications, which is critical for maintaining compliance with state regulations governing the provision of security services. This requirement serves to protect the interests of both the state and the licensed entity by ensuring that there is continuous coverage that meets the legal and operational standards necessary for the security industry. Having the appropriate governing body listed holds the insurance provider accountable to the state, fostering transparency and security within the industry. In contrast, the applicant's business name or the contractor's general insurance provider may not provide the necessary oversight or regulatory compliance as required by the licensing authority. The Ohio Secretary of State is involved in business registrations but does not directly manage the licensing of security services in this context.

7. How much is the issuance fee for each registration identification card?

- A. Twenty dollars**
- B. Thirty dollars**
- C. Forty dollars**
- D. Fifty dollars**

The issuance fee for each registration identification card is set at forty dollars. This fee is established by the Ohio law regulating the private security industry and is necessary for the administration and maintenance of licensing processes. The fee helps cover the costs associated with background checks, administrative processing, and the issuance of the physical ID cards. Understanding this fee structure is important for anyone looking to work in the private security sector in Ohio, as it is a part of the initial requirements for obtaining a registration identification card. This knowledge is crucial for preparing a budget and understanding the financial obligations involved in entering the field. While other amounts might seem reasonable, they do not align with the established fee set forth by the regulatory bodies governing private security in Ohio. Knowing the correct fee not only ensures compliance but also helps in smooth processing of applications without unexpected costs.

8. What is the fate of fines collected concerning the private investigator and security guard provider fund?

- A. It is kept solely for state law enforcement use**
- B. It is evenly distributed among local nonprofits**
- C. One-third of the fines collected go to it**
- D. It is not funded by any fines**

The correct answer highlights that one-third of the fines collected specifically support the private investigator and security guard provider fund. This fund is crucial as it provides financial support for the regulatory aspects surrounding the private security industry, ensuring that practitioners adhere to standards and practices that safeguard public safety. The allocation of one-third of the fines collected ensures a dedicated stream of funding that can be used to enhance training, enforcement, and other essential functions of the regulatory body overseeing private investigators and security personnel. This dedicated funding model reflects a system where penalties imposed for violations directly contribute to the improvement and maintenance of industry standards. Other choices reflect misunderstandings about the fund's purpose and funding sources. Indicating that fines are solely for state law enforcement use, for example, would suggest a broader allocation that does not specifically benefit the private investigation and security guard sectors. Similarly, stating that fines are evenly distributed among local nonprofits does not accurately reflect the intent of the fund, which is to support regulatory activities rather than charity. Finally, claiming that the fund is not funded by any fines discounts the critical role that fine revenues play in sustaining the program designed to enhance safety and professionalism within the private security industry.

9. Under what condition can an employee engage in business without an identification card?

- A. If they are in training**
- B. If they have a waiver from the recipient of services**
- C. If they are a part-time employee**
- D. If they have been reassigned**

An employee can engage in business without an identification card when they have a waiver from the recipient of services. This condition allows for specific exceptions where the usual requirement for identification is relaxed, typically for circumstances where it might not be feasible or necessary for the employee to hold a card while providing services. A waiver indicates that the recipient of services has given explicit permission, recognizing that the employee's lack of an identification card will not compromise the safety or integrity of the service being provided. The other conditions listed do not satisfy the regulatory requirements for operating without an identification card. Training typically mandates that individuals carry identification to ensure compliance with security and regulatory standards. Being a part-time employee does not grant any special exceptions; all employees are subject to the same identification requirements regardless of their employment status. Reassignment also does not affect the requirement to have an identification card, as it serves to identify employees consistently across their roles.

10. Who is responsible for submitting fingerprints for a criminal records check?

- A. Only the qualifying agent**
- B. All individuals specified by the corporation**
- C. Each applicant and specified individuals**
- D. Only the owner of the business**

The correct response indicates that each applicant and specified individuals are responsible for submitting fingerprints for a criminal records check. This requirement is in place to ensure that the appropriate background checks are conducted as part of the licensing process for security personnel. It allows for a comprehensive evaluation of criminal histories for key individuals involved in a security business, which may include the qualifying agent, owners, and other specified personnel. This collective responsibility helps maintain the integrity and safety standards of the security industry by ensuring that all individuals who play a significant role in the business undergo scrutiny regarding their background. Other options do not capture the full scope of responsibility. For instance, stating that only the qualifying agent or only the owner of the business is responsible overlooks the fact that there could be multiple applicants or individuals specified by the corporation who also require background checks. Responsibilities for ensuring compliance and safety in security services extend beyond just one person; they encompass everyone who has a key function in the organization.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

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

<https://ohiopisgsqa.examzify.com>

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