

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

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

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

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

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

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

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

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

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

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

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

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

4. Track Your Progress

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

5. Simulate the Real Exam

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

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

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

Questions

- 1. What is the maximum imprisonment for offenders with two or more prior convictions of division (A) of section 4749.13?**
 - A. Five years**
 - B. Two years**
 - C. One year**
 - D. Six months**
- 2. What is the significance of compliance with section 4776.20?**
 - A. It outlines the duties of security personnel**
 - B. Ensures adherence to specific guidelines**
 - C. Details financial penalties for violations**
 - D. Describes employee training requirements**
- 3. How many times per year must the commission meet at a minimum?**
 - A. Two times**
 - B. Four times**
 - C. Six times**
 - D. Eight times**
- 4. What must a licensee do if there is a change of address or business name?**
 - A. Notify the department only if requested**
 - B. Update their social media accounts**
 - C. Notify the department in writing within ten days**
 - D. Change the name on the business license only**
- 5. What is a requirement for obtaining a license in Ohio for those already licensed in another state as a private investigator?**
 - A. The person must be a U.S. citizen**
 - B. The person must already hold a license in another state**
 - C. The person must have worked for a licensed agency**
 - D. The person must submit to a background check**

- 6. For how long must a licensee keep records of business transactions relevant to enforcement?**
- A. One calendar year**
 - B. Current year plus one previous year**
 - C. Current year plus two previous years**
 - D. Five years**
- 7. What fee must a person pay to obtain a requalification certificate?**
- A. A fee not exceeding fifteen dollars**
 - B. A fee of twenty-five dollars**
 - C. A fee of thirty-five dollars**
 - D. A fee of fifty dollars**
- 8. What type of military service can qualify as equivalent experience?**
- A. Any military service**
 - B. Service in the military police or similar roles**
 - C. Only officer positions in the military**
 - D. Volunteer positions in the military**
- 9. What additional crimes are included under "disqualifying offense"?**
- A. Only felony convictions**
 - B. Crimes of moral turpitude**
 - C. Traffic violations**
 - D. Misdemeanor convictions**
- 10. What must a licensee carry whenever they are armed during their business activities?**
- A. Their state-issued license only**
 - B. Their firearm registration card**
 - C. Their identification card indicating they are a firearm-bearer**
 - D. A letter from their employer**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum imprisonment for offenders with two or more prior convictions of division (A) of section 4749.13?

- A. Five years
- B. Two years
- C. One year**
- D. Six months

The correct answer relates to the legal framework surrounding Ohio's criminal penalties for specific offenses defined under section 4749.13, particularly regarding repeat offenders. In this context, individuals with two or more prior convictions for violation of division (A) of this section face a maximum imprisonment that is more severe due to their status as repeat offenders. In Ohio, penalties for repeat offenses are often structured to reflect the seriousness of recidivism. The law typically seeks to deter repeat criminal activity by implementing stricter penalties. For this particular offense, the maximum imprisonment of one year reflects the state's approach to moderating punishment while acknowledging the pattern of behavior exhibited by the offender. Other possible penalties, such as five years, two years, or six months, would not adequately match the statutory response to the specified repeat offense outlined in division (A) of section 4749.13. It is important for individuals in the field of security and law enforcement to understand these legal definitions and maximum penalties, as they affect case handling, sentencing recommendations, and overall enforcement strategies.

2. What is the significance of compliance with section 4776.20?

- A. It outlines the duties of security personnel
- B. Ensures adherence to specific guidelines**
- C. Details financial penalties for violations
- D. Describes employee training requirements

Compliance with section 4776.20 is crucial because it lays the groundwork for ensuring adherence to specific guidelines that govern security services within Ohio. This section is part of the laws that shape how security operations are conducted, emphasizing the importance of following established protocols to maintain professional standards within the industry. By ensuring compliance, companies can demonstrate that they are operating within the legal framework, thus protecting themselves from potential liabilities and enhancing their credibility with clients and the public. Furthermore, meeting these guidelines helps foster a safer environment, as they often encompass best practices related to security operations, employee conduct, and client interactions. Each aspect of compliance contributes to the overall integrity and reliability of security services, which is essential for public trust and safety. While other options may cover important topics regarding security operations—such as employee training requirements or duties of personnel—they do not encapsulate the comprehensive significance and broad impact of adhering to the guidelines outlined in this section.

3. How many times per year must the commission meet at a minimum?

- A. Two times**
- B. Four times**
- C. Six times**
- D. Eight times**

The commission is required to meet a minimum of four times per year to ensure effective oversight and governance of the security industry in Ohio. This regular meeting schedule allows the commission to conduct necessary business, review current regulations, and address any issues affecting the industry. Meeting quarterly provides a structured framework for ongoing dialogue and decision-making, which is essential for adapting to changes in the security landscape and fulfilling its responsibilities. Regular meetings also promote transparency and accountability within the commission's operations, enabling stakeholders to stay informed about relevant developments.

4. What must a licensee do if there is a change of address or business name?

- A. Notify the department only if requested**
- B. Update their social media accounts**
- C. Notify the department in writing within ten days**
- D. Change the name on the business license only**

A licensee is required to notify the department in writing within ten days of a change of address or business name to ensure that all records are accurate and current. This prompt notification is vital for several reasons, including maintaining compliance with licensing laws, ensuring proper communication from the department, and upholding professional standards within the industry. Timely updates help to avoid potential legal issues and confusion that could arise from outdated information. Informing the department of these changes is a regulatory requirement and reflects the responsibility of the licensee to keep the governing body informed. This requirement supports transparency and accountability in the business operations of licensed individuals. It is important to follow the specified time frame, as failing to do so might result in penalties or issues with the status of the license. While updating social media accounts or changing the name on the business license may be good practices for communication and branding, they do not fulfill the legal obligation required by the department. Additionally, notifying the department only if requested is not sufficient, as proactive communication is emphasized in regulatory frameworks.

5. What is a requirement for obtaining a license in Ohio for those already licensed in another state as a private investigator?

A. The person must be a U.S. citizen

B. The person must already hold a license in another state

C. The person must have worked for a licensed agency

D. The person must submit to a background check

The requirement that someone must already hold a license in another state to obtain a private investigator license in Ohio reflects the principle of reciprocity in licensing. This principle allows individuals who have demonstrated their qualifications and competencies in one jurisdiction to apply those established qualifications when seeking licensure in another jurisdiction. Holding a license in another state indicates that the person has met that state's requirements for training, experience, and legal knowledge regarding private investigation. This not only establishes a baseline of competence but also typically includes necessary background checks and adherence to ethical standards expected in the profession. Other options do address important aspects of licensure, such as citizenship or the requirement for a background check; however, they do not specifically address the reciprocity aspect that allows a licensed investigator from another state to qualify for the Ohio license. While having worked for a licensed agency may enhance an applicant's experience, it is not a formal requirement for the reciprocal licensing process. Thus, the emphasis on holding an out-of-state license directly aligns with the standards set forth for licensure in Ohio.

6. For how long must a licensee keep records of business transactions relevant to enforcement?

A. One calendar year

B. Current year plus one previous year

C. Current year plus two previous years

D. Five years

The requirement for a licensee to maintain records of business transactions relevant to enforcement for the current year plus two previous years is based on the need for both transparency and accountability in operations. This time frame allows regulatory bodies adequate access to a comprehensive history of records, which can be crucial during audits, investigations, or compliance checks. Keeping records for this duration ensures that relevant information is preserved in case of any disputes or inquiries regarding past transactions or practices. This policy strikes a balance; it is long enough to cover most enforcement scenarios while not being overly burdensome for businesses that need to manage and archive their records efficiently. Having documentation readily available for three years fosters trust and professionalism in the industry. The other options do not align with this requirement as they either keep records for too brief a period or extend beyond what is necessary for effective enforcement.

7. What fee must a person pay to obtain a requalification certificate?

- A. A fee not exceeding fifteen dollars**
- B. A fee of twenty-five dollars**
- C. A fee of thirty-five dollars**
- D. A fee of fifty dollars**

To obtain a requalification certificate, the correct fee is a maximum of fifteen dollars. This fee structure is set by the relevant regulations to ensure accessibility for individuals seeking to maintain or renew their qualifications in the security industry. The fee amount reflects a reasonable cost for the administrative processes involved in requalifying individuals, making it less burdensome financially while still allowing the governing body to cover its necessary expenses related to certification processing. Understanding the context of fee structures is crucial for those operating in the security field, as it speaks to the regulatory framework in which they operate. Other fee amounts mentioned in the options, such as twenty-five, thirty-five, or fifty dollars, exceed the stipulated maximum and do not align with the established regulations governing requalification certificate acquisition. This ensures that individuals are informed of the correct fee amount and can plan accordingly when seeking certification renewal.

8. What type of military service can qualify as equivalent experience?

- A. Any military service**
- B. Service in the military police or similar roles**
- C. Only officer positions in the military**
- D. Volunteer positions in the military**

Service in the military police or similar roles can qualify as equivalent experience because these positions typically involve skills and responsibilities that are closely aligned with those needed in the security and law enforcement fields. Roles such as military police often include maintaining order, conflict resolution, and security operations, which are directly applicable to the roles and responsibilities required in the private security industry. This experience allows individuals to demonstrate their capacity to handle critical situations, enforce laws, and ensure safety, making them well-suited for positions that require a high level of accountability and oversight. By contrast, options such as any military service may not provide the specific skills required, while officer positions might limit eligibility to a subset of applicants. Volunteer positions, while potentially valuable, may lack the comprehensive training and experience necessary to meet equivalency standards.

9. What additional crimes are included under "disqualifying offense"?

- A. Only felony convictions**
- B. Crimes of moral turpitude**
- C. Traffic violations**
- D. Misdemeanor convictions**

The term "disqualifying offense" encompasses various crimes that can affect an individual's eligibility for certain positions, particularly in fields like security and law enforcement. Crimes of moral turpitude are specifically significant in this context because they reflect on a person's honesty, integrity, or ethical conduct. Such offenses can include acts like fraud, theft, and violent crimes, which are directly related to an individual's character. In many regulatory frameworks, including those pertaining to licensing in the security industry, offenses categorized under moral turpitude are viewed more seriously than other types of crimes, such as minor traffic violations or lesser misdemeanors. This is because these crimes can undermine public trust and the responsibilities associated with positions that require high ethical standards. Other options, such as felony convictions or misdemeanor convictions, can also be relevant in certain contexts but do not capture the specific ethical implications that moral turpitude offenses do. Traffic violations generally do not carry the same weight concerning integrity and ethical conduct, and therefore are less likely to be included as disqualifying offenses in professional licensing. Therefore, recognizing moral turpitude as a criterion for disqualifying offenses highlights the importance of ethical behavior in professions that require a high level of trust.

10. What must a licensee carry whenever they are armed during their business activities?

- A. Their state-issued license only**
- B. Their firearm registration card**
- C. Their identification card indicating they are a firearm-bearer**
- D. A letter from their employer**

A licensee must carry their identification card indicating they are a firearm-bearer at all times while they are armed during their business activities. This requirement ensures that the licensee can demonstrate their legal authorization to carry a firearm, aligning with regulatory protocols in Ohio. The identification card serves as proof of the individual's qualifications and compliance with the necessary laws governing firearm possession. This is vital not only for legal reasons but also for safety and accountability within the business environment. While other documents may be beneficial in various contexts, such as demonstrating employment or specific firearm ownership, the identification card is the primary document mandated to verify an individual's status as a legally armed firearm-bearer during business operations.

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!