

# Oregon Construction Contractors (CCB) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What is an example of a potential consequence of non-compliance with construction regulations?**
  - A. Increased project delays**
  - B. Higher employee morale**
  - C. Greater efficiency**
  - D. Expanded business opportunities**
- 2. Can a material or equipment supplier file a complaint with the CCB for non-payment?**
  - A. Yes, they can file a complaint**
  - B. No, they cannot**
  - C. Only for large orders**
  - D. Only if they are licensed**
- 3. Which one of these is NOT a common form of corporation in the construction industry?**
  - A. Limited Liability Corporation**
  - B. 501 ©**
  - C. "S" Corporation**
  - D. "C" Corporation**
- 4. Who is exempt from needing a contractor's license?**
  - A. A school district using student projects**
  - B. City or county building code inspectors**
  - C. Individuals working on their own property**
  - D. Anyone bidding on construction work**
- 5. What is the primary purpose of a residential construction or improvement contract?**
  - A. To manage labor costs**
  - B. To agree on the construction or improvement of a residential property**
  - C. To sell the property**
  - D. To maintain appurtenant structures**

- 6. Can the CCB accept and determine damages against an unlicensed contractor?**
- A. Yes, they can determine damages.**
  - B. No, they cannot determine damages.**
  - C. Only if the contractor has a license.**
  - D. Only under specific conditions.**
- 7. What is the purpose of an emergency action plan?**
- A. To document safety training programs**
  - B. To respond to emergencies like fire and chemical spills**
  - C. To outline contractor responsibilities**
  - D. To detail the safety equipment available on-site**
- 8. Who must be licensed with the CCB for specialty trade practices?**
- A. Any person in construction**
  - B. Only those with a degree**
  - C. Only exempt contractors**
  - D. Only those involved in specific trades**
- 9. The CCB offers dispute resolution services primarily for which parties?**
- A. Property owners against contractors**
  - B. Suppliers against contractors**
  - C. General contractors against subcontractors**
  - D. All of the above**
- 10. What is a primary focus of safety policies on job sites?**
- A. Maximizing productivity**
  - B. Minimizing worker interactions**
  - C. Protecting worker health and safety**
  - D. Reducing construction costs**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**



**1. What is an example of a potential consequence of non-compliance with construction regulations?**

- A. Increased project delays**
- B. Higher employee morale**
- C. Greater efficiency**
- D. Expanded business opportunities**

In the context of construction regulations, non-compliance can lead to several negative outcomes, and increased project delays is a significant consequence. When a construction contractor fails to adhere to regulations, it can result in work stoppages due to inspections, the need for rework, or fines. These interruptions extend the timeline of the project, as additional time is needed to address the non-compliance issues and ensure that all standards are met. Compliance with regulations is essential not only for safety and legality but also for maintaining project schedules and delivering work on time. The other options don't align with the concept of non-compliance. Higher employee morale, greater efficiency, and expanded business opportunities are typically benefits associated with adhering to regulations and maintaining a good standing within the industry. Non-compliance would generally hinder these positive outcomes rather than promote them.

**2. Can a material or equipment supplier file a complaint with the CCB for non-payment?**

- A. Yes, they can file a complaint**
- B. No, they cannot**
- C. Only for large orders**
- D. Only if they are licensed**

A material or equipment supplier can indeed file a complaint with the Oregon Construction Contractors Board (CCB) for non-payment. This right ensures that suppliers have recourse if they do not receive the payment they are owed for the materials or equipment provided to contractors. It is important for the sustainability of businesses within the construction supply chain that all parties, including suppliers, can seek protection and remedies through the CCB. The ability to file such complaints helps maintain fairness in business practices within the construction industry and encourages contractors to fulfill their financial obligations. This mechanism is part of the broader regulatory framework that supports responsible business conduct in construction projects.

**3. Which one of these is NOT a common form of corporation in the construction industry?**

**A. Limited Liability Corporation**

**B. 501 ©**

**C. "S" Corporation**

**D. "C" Corporation**

The correct answer, which indicates a form of corporation not commonly associated with the construction industry, is 501(c). This designation refers specifically to tax-exempt organizations under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, typically non-profit entities that serve charitable, religious, educational, or similar purposes. These entities do not operate for profit and are not primarily structured for the construction business framework. In contrast, Limited Liability Corporations (LLCs), "S" Corporations, and "C" Corporations are all forms of business entity structures that are prevalent in various industries, including construction. LLCs provide liability protection while allowing for flexible taxation options. "S" Corporations are designed for small businesses with a limited number of shareholders, offering pass-through taxation to avoid double taxation. "C" Corporations represent traditional corporations that are taxed separately from their owners and can issue shares to raise capital, making them suitable for larger construction firms needing significant funding. Understanding these distinctions highlights the unique purpose and regulatory implications of each entity type, especially in the context of the construction industry's operational needs.

**4. Who is exempt from needing a contractor's license?**

**A. A school district using student projects**

**B. City or county building code inspectors**

**C. Individuals working on their own property**

**D. Anyone bidding on construction work**

The option that correctly identifies who is exempt from needing a contractor's license is that city or county building code inspectors are exempt. Building inspectors are government employees whose role is to enforce local building codes and regulations. They do not engage in construction work as contractors but rather perform inspections and ensure compliance with safety and zoning laws. In contrast, other choices involve activities or individuals who typically would require a contractor's license. For example, school districts using student projects generally require some level of oversight and licensing because these projects involve construction work. Individuals working on their own property are generally allowed certain exemptions under specific conditions; however, they must still follow regulations and may need permits for certain types of work. Lastly, anyone bidding on construction work typically needs a license to ensure they adhere to legal requirements and maintain industry standards.

**5. What is the primary purpose of a residential construction or improvement contract?**

**A. To manage labor costs**

**B. To agree on the construction or improvement of a residential property**

**C. To sell the property**

**D. To maintain appurtenant structures**

The primary purpose of a residential construction or improvement contract is to agree on the construction or improvement of a residential property. This type of contract outlines the scope of work to be performed, the materials to be used, timelines for completion, payment terms, and other essential details that both parties must adhere to during the project. Such agreements ensure that all parties involved have a clear understanding of their responsibilities and expectations, which helps in reducing misunderstandings and disputes. While managing labor costs is important in a construction project, it is typically a specific objective rather than the primary purpose of the contract. Selling the property and maintaining appurtenant structures are also relevant considerations in real estate and construction, but they do not encompass the broader intent of a construction contract, which is fundamentally about defining and agreeing upon the work to be undertaken on a residential property.

**6. Can the CCB accept and determine damages against an unlicensed contractor?**

**A. Yes, they can determine damages.**

**B. No, they cannot determine damages.**

**C. Only if the contractor has a license.**

**D. Only under specific conditions.**

The correct answer indicates that the Construction Contractors Board (CCB) cannot accept and determine damages against an unlicensed contractor. This is rooted in the regulatory framework governing contractor licenses in Oregon. The CCB is designed to oversee licensed contractors and ensure they adhere to state laws and regulations. When a contractor is unlicensed, they are not recognized as legitimate within the construction industry framework established by the CCB. Therefore, any claims for damages or other disputes involving unlicensed contractors fall outside the jurisdiction of the CCB. Essentially, since unlicensed contractors are operating outside the scope of the law, the CCB's authority is limited when it comes to adjudicating disputes or determining damages in these cases. This understanding reinforces the necessity for contractors to maintain valid licenses and comply with state regulations to ensure protection and recourse in case of disputes.

**7. What is the purpose of an emergency action plan?**

- A. To document safety training programs**
- B. To respond to emergencies like fire and chemical spills**
- C. To outline contractor responsibilities**
- D. To detail the safety equipment available on-site**

The purpose of an emergency action plan is fundamentally to provide a well-structured approach for responding to various types of emergencies, such as fires, chemical spills, natural disasters, and other critical incidents. This plan is designed to ensure the safety of all personnel on-site and to facilitate an organized response to emergencies, which may involve evacuation procedures, communication guidelines, and roles and responsibilities for workers during an emergency situation. It serves as a proactive measure to minimize risks and enhance the safety of everyone involved, thereby reducing potential harm and ensuring compliance with safety regulations. In contrast, documenting safety training programs, outlining contractor responsibilities, and detailing available safety equipment are important elements of workplace safety but do not focus specifically on the immediate response actions required during an emergency. These aspects can enhance overall safety management but do not replace the need for an effective emergency action plan that is specifically tailored to address urgent situations.

**8. Who must be licensed with the CCB for specialty trade practices?**

- A. Any person in construction**
- B. Only those with a degree**
- C. Only exempt contractors**
- D. Only those involved in specific trades**

The requirement for individuals involved in specialty trade practices to be licensed with the Construction Contractors Board (CCB) is primarily to ensure that these professionals are qualified to perform specialized tasks that may require particular skills, knowledge, and adherence to safety regulations. Specialty trades can include areas such as electrical work, plumbing, HVAC, and others. Licensing helps regulate the industry and provides assurance to consumers about the competency of licensed contractors. Licensing ensures that contractors are up-to-date with the code requirements, industry standards, and safety practices necessary in their specific field. This is essential for maintaining quality and safety in construction, protecting consumers from potential issues that could arise from unqualified individuals performing specialized work. Therefore, individuals involved in specific trades must obtain the appropriate license from the CCB to legally operate and provide services to clients in the state of Oregon.

**9. The CCB offers dispute resolution services primarily for which parties?**

- A. Property owners against contractors**
- B. Suppliers against contractors**
- C. General contractors against subcontractors**
- D. All of the above**

The Construction Contractors Board (CCB) in Oregon offers dispute resolution services to a variety of parties involved in the construction process. This includes property owners who may have disputes with contractors regarding the quality of work, project delays, or contract breaches. Additionally, suppliers can utilize these services when they face issues with contractors regarding payments or contract fulfillment. General contractors can also seek resolution against subcontractors, especially in scenarios involving performance issues or disagreements over contract terms. By providing services to all these stakeholders—property owners, suppliers, and general contractors—the CCB aims to facilitate fair and efficient resolution to disputes in the construction industry, making it crucial for all parties engaged in construction activities to be aware of these resources.

**10. What is a primary focus of safety policies on job sites?**

- A. Maximizing productivity**
- B. Minimizing worker interactions**
- C. Protecting worker health and safety**
- D. Reducing construction costs**

The primary focus of safety policies on job sites is protecting worker health and safety. Safety policies are designed to create an environment where workers can perform their tasks without facing unnecessary risks to their physical well-being. This involves implementing practices such as providing personal protective equipment, conducting regular safety training, ensuring proper equipment maintenance, and establishing protocols for identifying and mitigating hazards. While maximizing productivity, reducing construction costs, and managing worker interactions are important considerations in the construction industry, they are secondary to the priority of ensuring that workers are safe. If the health and safety of workers are compromised, it can lead to accidents, injuries, and even fatalities, which would ultimately disrupt project timelines and lead to increased costs. Therefore, the foundational aim of safety policies is to protect those on the job, making it essential to prioritize safety above all other considerations.