

Oregon Construction Contractors (CCB) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Under what circumstance is an employee NOT disqualified from unemployment benefits?**
 - A. The person was dismissed for more than one controlled substance issue**
 - B. The person voluntarily left without good cause**
 - C. The person was laid off**
 - D. The person was dismissed for misconduct**
- 2. The Building Code Division is supported by how many committees?**
 - A. 7**
 - B. 8**
 - C. 9**
 - D. 10**
- 3. What kind of permits are generally issued for modifications that do not require extensive review?**
 - A. Standard permits**
 - B. General permits**
 - C. Expedited permits**
 - D. Minor labels**
- 4. What is the effect of pressure-treated wood on aluminum and galvanized flashing?**
 - A. It enhances durability**
 - B. It should not be in direct contact**
 - C. It improves electrical conductivity**
 - D. It prevents corrosion**
- 5. What is a recommended guideline for increasing the credibility of daily reports in a legal dispute?**
 - A. Use pencil to make changes**
 - B. Complete the report weekly**
 - C. Document the reason for no work if applicable**
 - D. Keep entries scattered to maintain security**

- 6. What is true regarding the employment of minors aged 14 and 15 at construction sites?**
- A. They may work with supervision**
 - B. They can work at construction sites**
 - C. They cannot work where power-driven machinery is being used**
 - D. They must have a work permit to work on any site**
- 7. Is fast-track construction management characterized by a phased approach?**
- A. Yes, it involves multiple phases**
 - B. No, it is a linear approach**
 - C. Yes, but all phases must be completed together**
 - D. Only some fast-track projects may use phases**
- 8. Which is NOT a common scheduling consideration?**
- A. How much will the materials cost?**
 - B. What equipment will be needed?**
 - C. When can each task start?**
 - D. What type of crew will be needed?**
- 9. When does income recognition occur under the accrual method?**
- A. When services are completed**
 - B. When cash is collected**
 - C. When expenses are paid**
 - D. When contracts are signed**
- 10. What additional training is required for a residential contractor with less than 6 years licensed experience and whose responsible managing individual has less than 6 years' experience?**
- A. 8 hours**
 - B. 16 hours**
 - C. 24 hours**
 - D. No additional training needed**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. Under what circumstance is an employee NOT disqualified from unemployment benefits?

- A. The person was dismissed for more than one controlled substance issue**
- B. The person voluntarily left without good cause**
- C. The person was laid off**
- D. The person was dismissed for misconduct**

The correct answer highlights that an employee is generally not disqualified from unemployment benefits if they were laid off. A layoff typically occurs when an employer needs to reduce their workforce due to factors such as economic downturns, restructuring, or a decrease in business needs, and it is often considered a termination for reasons beyond the employee's control. In this case, the worker is not at fault and is thus eligible for assistance while they seek new employment. In contrast, the other situations indicate scenarios where the employee might be disqualified. Dismissals due to controlled substance issues or misconduct usually imply some form of wrongdoing or failure to meet workplace standards, leading to ineligibility for benefits. Similarly, voluntarily leaving a job without good cause reflects a choice by the employee that can result in disqualification from receiving unemployment assistance.

2. The Building Code Division is supported by how many committees?

- A. 7**
- B. 8**
- C. 9**
- D. 10**

The Building Code Division in Oregon is supported by nine committees, which play a crucial role in developing, revising, and implementing building codes and regulations. These committees typically consist of industry professionals, construction experts, and stakeholders who provide insights and expertise to ensure that the building codes reflect current practices, technologies, and safety standards. The specific number of committees is significant as it reflects the structure and scope of oversight required in different areas such as residential, commercial, accessibility, and energy efficiency codes. Each committee focuses on specific areas, allowing for specialized discussions and targeted improvements within the building code framework. This collaborative approach among multiple committees ensures comprehensive regulation and adaptability to industry changes.

3. What kind of permits are generally issued for modifications that do not require extensive review?

- A. Standard permits**
- B. General permits**
- C. Expedited permits**
- D. Minor labels**

The answer focuses on the concept of minor labels, which are typically issued for modifications that are relatively straightforward and do not necessitate an in-depth review process. These modifications are usually minor in nature, such as small changes to existing structures that comply with existing regulations or standards. The use of minor labels allows project owners to quickly and efficiently make necessary adjustments or updates without facing the longer timelines and requirements associated with more complex permits. In construction and permitting terminology, the distinction among the various types of permits helps streamline the approval process for minor alterations, thereby reducing the administrative burden on both contractors and regulatory bodies. This efficiency is crucial in maintaining a productive construction schedule while ensuring compliance with safety and zoning regulations. Other permit categories, such as general and standard permits, usually imply a broader or more complex set of requirements and reviews. Expedited permits, while they do offer faster processing, are designated for projects that still need a level of review, even if it is quicker than standard procedures. Hence, they do not fit the definition for modifications that are simple enough to require only minor labels.

4. What is the effect of pressure-treated wood on aluminum and galvanized flashing?

- A. It enhances durability**
- B. It should not be in direct contact**
- C. It improves electrical conductivity**
- D. It prevents corrosion**

Pressure-treated wood contains chemicals designed to protect it from rot and insect damage. However, these chemicals can be corrosive to metals, including both aluminum and galvanized flashing. When pressure-treated wood is in direct contact with these metals, it can lead to accelerated corrosion and degradation of the metal flashing over time. To prevent this damaging interaction, it is crucial to ensure that there is a barrier between pressure-treated wood and metal flashing. This principle helps maintain the structural integrity of the flashing and extends its lifespan, preventing costly repairs or replacements due to corrosion. Other options like enhancing durability or improving electrical conductivity do not accurately reflect the relationship between pressure-treated wood and the metals in question and do not address the potential corrosion issue. Preventing corrosion is the primary objective when considering the relationship between pressure-treated wood and aluminum or galvanized materials.

5. What is a recommended guideline for increasing the credibility of daily reports in a legal dispute?

- A. Use pencil to make changes**
- B. Complete the report weekly**
- C. Document the reason for no work if applicable**
- D. Keep entries scattered to maintain security**

Documenting the reason for no work if applicable is a recommended guideline for increasing the credibility of daily reports in a legal dispute because it provides a transparent account of the project's progress and any delays or interruptions that may occur. By clearly stating the reasons for periods of inactivity, such as weather-related delays, material shortages, or labor issues, you create a comprehensive and factual record that can effectively support your position in a legal context. This approach enhances the reliability of the documentation, as it demonstrates thoroughness and accountability, essential factors in legal disputes where precision and clarity in reporting can significantly impact the outcome. In contrast, making changes with a pencil could lead to questions about the integrity of the report since it opens the possibility for alterations to be disputed. Completing reports weekly could hinder the granularity and immediacy of reporting, especially when daily nuances are significant in legal scenarios. Keeping entries scattered goes against clarity and organization, which are vital in legal documentation; a clear, chronological account is typically much more persuasive and easier to follow during legal scrutiny.

6. What is true regarding the employment of minors aged 14 and 15 at construction sites?

- A. They may work with supervision**
- B. They can work at construction sites**
- C. They cannot work where power-driven machinery is being used**
- D. They must have a work permit to work on any site**

The correct assertion regarding the employment of minors aged 14 and 15 at construction sites is that they cannot work where power-driven machinery is being used. The reason for this regulation is primarily centered around safety concerns. At such a young age, minors lack the necessary physical strength, training, and experience to operate or be around potentially dangerous machinery that could cause serious injuries. Labor laws are established to protect young workers from hazardous conditions, and the restrictions on their involvement with power-driven equipment reflect this commitment to workplace safety. While there are allowances for minors to work in some capacities at construction sites under specific conditions—such as having supervision or obtaining work permits—these elements do not change the fundamental restriction on their exposure to power-driven machinery, which poses a significant risk. Consequently, the prohibition against workers under 16 operating or being near such equipment is a vital measure to ensure their health and safety in the workplace.

7. Is fast-track construction management characterized by a phased approach?

- A. Yes, it involves multiple phases**
- B. No, it is a linear approach**
- C. Yes, but all phases must be completed together**
- D. Only some fast-track projects may use phases**

Fast-track construction management indeed employs a phased approach, where project stages overlap rather than follow a strictly sequential timeline. This methodology allows for certain phases of a construction project to commence before others are fully completed, which significantly accelerates the overall project schedule. For instance, design and construction activities can occur simultaneously. This approach is particularly beneficial in complex or time-sensitive projects, enabling construction teams to address different facets of the project at the same time, thereby improving efficiency and reducing delays. The primary goal of fast-track construction is to deliver projects in a shorter time frame while maintaining quality and safety standards. In contrast, the other options imply either a linear and more traditional sequence of operations or a misunderstanding of how phases can interact in a fast-track environment. These misconceptions fail to recognize the inherent flexibility and efficiency that the phased approach facilitates in fast-track construction management.

8. Which is NOT a common scheduling consideration?

- A. How much will the materials cost?**
- B. What equipment will be needed?**
- C. When can each task start?**
- D. What type of crew will be needed?**

The correct response is associated with the scheduling considerations that are typically focused on the timing and sequencing of tasks within a construction project. Scheduling primarily involves determining when specific activities will begin and end, how resources such as equipment and crews will be allocated to those tasks, and the interdependencies between different activities in order to create an efficient timeline. While understanding material costs is definitely important for the overall budgeting and financial aspects of a construction project, it is not directly related to the scheduling of tasks. Scheduling considerations concentrate on aspects that impact the order and timing of construction activities, whereas material costs pertain to the financial planning and procurement side of the project. Therefore, evaluating how much the materials will cost doesn't fit into the common considerations that influence the project schedule itself. In contrast, the other options relate directly to scheduling: understanding what equipment is needed ensures that resources are available when tasks are to be executed; knowing when each task can start is essential for timing coordination; and identifying what type of crew will be required helps in planning labor availability around the project timeline. Each of these elements directly influences the effective scheduling of a construction project.

9. When does income recognition occur under the accrual method?

- A. When services are completed**
- B. When cash is collected**
- C. When expenses are paid**
- D. When contracts are signed**

Income recognition under the accrual method occurs when services are completed because this accounting method focuses on recognizing income when it is earned, not necessarily when cash is received. In the accrual basis of accounting, revenue is recognized at the point when the performance obligation is satisfied, meaning the work has been completed, and the service has been provided to the customer. This approach aligns with the principles of matching revenues with the expenses incurred to generate those revenues, providing a more accurate financial picture of a company's performance during a specific period. In contrast, recognizing income upon the collection of cash or the signing of contracts does not adhere to the principles of accrual accounting, as these events do not necessarily reflect the completion of services rendered. Similarly, recognizing income when expenses are paid also does not align with the accrual method, as expense recognition is tied to the expenses incurred within the same period that revenues are earned.

10. What additional training is required for a residential contractor with less than 6 years licensed experience and whose responsible managing individual has less than 6 years' experience?

- A. 8 hours**
- B. 16 hours**
- C. 24 hours**
- D. No additional training needed**

A residential contractor with less than 6 years of licensed experience and a responsible managing individual who also has less than 6 years of experience is required to complete a specific amount of additional training to ensure they are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills for their role. The requirement is set at 8 hours of additional training, which focuses on crucial aspects of the construction industry, including applicable codes, safety regulations, business practices, and project management. This training is vital for contractors who are still early in their careers, as it helps solidify their understanding of industry standards and legal obligations, thus promoting professionalism and safeguarding consumer interests. Having this foundation enables both the contractor and the managing individual to navigate more effectively through challenges they may face on job sites, enhancing overall project outcomes and compliance with Oregon's construction laws. The other answer choices represent varying hours of training that exceed the actual requirement, as the regulatory framework specifically mandates 8 hours for individuals in this experience bracket.