

Oregon Construction Contractors (CCB) Practice Test (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

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT an approved fall protection system?**
 - A. Guardrails**
 - B. Personal fall-arrest system**
 - C. Work positioning system**
 - D. Handrails**
- 2. What is the minimum number of employees an employer must have for the Oregon Family and Medical Act (OFLA) to apply?**
 - A. 10**
 - B. 20**
 - C. 25**
 - D. 50**
- 3. Which of the following is an example of unforeseeable damage in a construction context?**
 - A. Structural issues discovered after inspection**
 - B. Homeowner suffers a heart attack due to contractor's poor craftsmanship**
 - C. Delayed project completion**
 - D. Unexpected price increases in materials**
- 4. What does indemnification do for the indemnified party?**
 - A. Leaves them fully responsible for losses**
 - B. Absolves them from any payment for losses and damages incurred by a third party**
 - C. Requires them to pay a fee**
 - D. Offers no legal protection**
- 5. What types of corporation forms are considered for small businesses?**
 - A. Corporation and Partnership**
 - B. C and S Corporations**
 - C. LLC and Corporation**
 - D. Sole Proprietorship and Corporation**

6. Which of the following items is considered a "white good"?

- A. Water heater**
- B. Roof shingles**
- C. Concrete blocks**
- D. Wood beams**

7. What is one requirement for Oregon employers regarding work-related incidents?

- A. Report within 24 hours**
- B. Report only if there are multiple injuries**
- C. Report specific incidents causing serious injuries or fatalities**
- D. Report only injuries that require surgery**

8. What is the primary document that outlines construction costs for a project?

- A. Project Proposal**
- B. Change Order**
- C. Construction Schedule**
- D. Bid Estimate**

9. Is it required for Oregon employers to post the Job Safety and Health poster at temporary job sites?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only for large projects**
- D. Only for public works projects**

10. What is NOT a common requirement for a contract to be considered valid?

- A. Offer**
- B. Acceptance**
- C. Legacy of the parties involved**
- D. Consideration**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT an approved fall protection system?

- A. Guardrails**
- B. Personal fall-arrest system**
- C. Work positioning system**
- D. Handrails**

In the context of fall protection systems used in construction and other industrial settings, the correct choice identifies handrails as not being an approved fall protection system. Handrails are typically installed along stairways and elevated surfaces to provide support and stability to individuals, but they are not designed specifically to prevent falls. In contrast, guardrails, personal fall-arrest systems, and work positioning systems are all recognized as effective fall protection measures. Guardrails serve as a physical barrier to prevent workers from falling off edges or platforms. Personal fall-arrest systems consist of harnesses and connectors that are used to secure individuals, allowing them to work at height safely. Work positioning systems allow workers to be supported at height while maintaining a hands-free position, enhancing safety during tasks. Understanding the distinction between these systems is essential for ensuring a safe work environment and complying with safety regulations. Handrails may contribute to safety, but they do not offer the same level of fall protection that the other systems provide.

2. What is the minimum number of employees an employer must have for the Oregon Family and Medical Act (OFLA) to apply?

- A. 10**
- B. 20**
- C. 25**
- D. 50**

The correct answer is based on the requirement that the Oregon Family and Medical Leave Act (OFLA) applies to employers who have at least 25 employees. This legislation is aimed at providing employees with certain rights to take leave for family and medical reasons without the risk of losing their jobs. The threshold of 25 employees is significant because it targets businesses of a certain size that can afford to implement these provisions and have a larger workforce needing access to such benefits. Employers with fewer than 25 employees are not required to comply with OFLA, making it crucial for businesses to understand the size of their staff when evaluating whether they need to adhere to this law. This focus on employee count helps ensure that support is available in workplaces that are more likely to have multiple employees who may need to exercise their rights under the act.

3. Which of the following is an example of unforeseeable damage in a construction context?

- A. Structural issues discovered after inspection**
- B. Homeowner suffers a heart attack due to contractor's poor craftsmanship**
- C. Delayed project completion**
- D. Unexpected price increases in materials**

Unforeseeable damage in a construction context refers to incidents that are not anticipated or predictable during the planning or execution of a project. The scenario where a homeowner suffers a heart attack due to the contractor's poor craftsmanship exemplifies unforeseeable damage because it involves an unforeseen personal health crisis that arises directly from the work being done. This situation is not a typical risk considered in construction contracts, as it combines a complex array of human factors and health issues that are outside the normal scope of construction-related damages. In contrast, the other options relate to more predictable issues within the realm of construction projects. Structural issues discovered after inspection are typically expected risks that can be planned for. Delayed project completion is a common issue that can arise but is generally foreseeable within the timeline and management of a construction project. Unexpected price increases in materials, while potentially disruptive, can be anticipated based on market conditions and economic trends affecting supply chains. Thus, the choice involving the homeowner's health crisis stands out as an unforeseeable instance due to its unpredictable nature and the unique impact it has on the individuals involved.

4. What does indemnification do for the indemnified party?

- A. Leaves them fully responsible for losses**
- B. Absolves them from any payment for losses and damages incurred by a third party**
- C. Requires them to pay a fee**
- D. Offers no legal protection**

Indemnification serves as a protective measure for the indemnified party by transferring the financial responsibility for losses and damages incurred, particularly those arising from claims or lawsuits brought by third parties. In this context, if an indemnified party faces claims related to their actions or omissions, the indemnifying party agrees to cover those costs, effectively absolving the indemnified party from having to pay out of pocket for those losses. This arrangement is crucial in various agreements, as it helps the indemnified party manage risk and protects their financial interests. Understanding indemnification explores its significance in contracts, ensuring that parties involved can operate with a degree of security against potential legal and financial repercussions caused by external claims. The relationship formed through indemnification underscores the importance of defining responsibilities and liabilities in contracts to facilitate smoother business transactions while minimizing risk exposure.

5. What types of corporation forms are considered for small businesses?

- A. Corporation and Partnership**
- B. C and S Corporations**
- C. LLC and Corporation**
- D. Sole Proprietorship and Corporation**

The consideration of C and S Corporations is particularly relevant for small businesses due to the distinct tax treatments and structural advantages they offer. C Corporations are subject to corporate income tax, but they allow for unlimited growth potential through the issuance of multiple classes of stock. This can be advantageous for businesses aiming for significant expansion and investment. S Corporations, on the other hand, are designed to avoid double taxation by allowing income, losses, deductions, and credits to pass through to shareholders, who report these on their personal tax returns. This structure is particularly appealing for small business owners who want to limit their overall tax liability while retaining the benefits of a corporation, such as limited liability protection. In contrast, while partnerships and LLCs have their advantages, they do not offer the same level of flexibility with regards to stock issuance and taxation as C and S Corporations do. Therefore, focusing on the characteristics and benefits of C and S Corporations makes them ideal for small business considerations.

6. Which of the following items is considered a "white good"?

- A. Water heater**
- B. Roof shingles**
- C. Concrete blocks**
- D. Wood beams**

A "white good" typically refers to large household appliances, primarily those that are finished in white enamel, such as refrigerators, washing machines, and water heaters. These items are categorized as white goods due to their common finish and household usage, focusing on their functionality in a home environment. In this context, the water heater stands out as the appropriate choice because it is indeed a significant appliance associated with residential fixtures, providing necessary services such as heating water for domestic use. The other items listed, such as roof shingles, concrete blocks, and wood beams, are considered building materials rather than appliances. They do not fit the definition of a white good, which emphasizes appliances that function in domestic settings.

7. What is one requirement for Oregon employers regarding work-related incidents?

- A. Report within 24 hours**
- B. Report only if there are multiple injuries**
- C. Report specific incidents causing serious injuries or fatalities**
- D. Report only injuries that require surgery**

Employers in Oregon are required to report specific incidents that result in serious injuries or fatalities. This requirement is crucial for maintaining workplace safety and ensuring that appropriate investigations and corrective actions can take place to prevent future incidents. Reporting serious injuries or fatalities helps agencies monitor safety practices across industries and enforce regulations that protect workers. The focus on serious injuries and fatalities rather than other types of incidents ensures that the most significant risks to worker safety are prioritized. Not all injuries or accidents must be reported, allowing employers to concentrate on those with a substantial impact on worker health and safety.

8. What is the primary document that outlines construction costs for a project?

- A. Project Proposal**
- B. Change Order**
- C. Construction Schedule**
- D. Bid Estimate**

The primary document that outlines construction costs for a project is the bid estimate. A bid estimate provides a detailed breakdown of the anticipated costs associated with labor, materials, equipment, and other expenses necessary to complete a construction project. It is prepared by contractors in response to a request for proposals (RFP) or a request for quotes (RFQ) issued by the client or project owner. The bid estimate serves as a critical tool for both the contractor and the client; it allows the contractor to assess the feasibility of a project and offers the client a clear understanding of the potential financial obligations involved. A comprehensive bid estimate not only reflects the estimated total costs but may also include contingencies, overhead, and profit margins, giving a holistic view of project budgeting. In terms of the other options, a project proposal typically outlines the contractor's approach and methodology for completing a project rather than focusing solely on costs. A change order involves adjustments to the original contract due to modifications requested during the project's execution, which can affect costs but is not the primary document for outlining initial construction costs. The construction schedule primarily details timelines and sequencing of tasks, but it does not explicitly provide financial estimates or cost breakdowns related to the project.

9. Is it required for Oregon employers to post the Job Safety and Health poster at temporary job sites?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only for large projects**
- D. Only for public works projects**

In Oregon, employers are not required to post the Job Safety and Health poster at temporary job sites. The regulation primarily applies to permanent workplaces where employees regularly work. This requirement focuses on ensuring that all employees are aware of their rights and responsibilities regarding workplace safety in a consistent environment. While maintaining safety awareness is crucial on temporary job sites, the formal posting of the Job Safety and Health poster is not enforced in these settings. This is rooted in the understanding that temporary jobs may not have the same extended safety protocols or consistent workforce presence as permanent sites, thereby influencing the formal requirements. Understanding this distinction helps clarify the responsibilities employers have in providing necessary safety information to their staff, especially as it pertains to varied job site environments. Consequently, options suggesting that there is a requirement at temporary job sites or limited to specific project types like large or public works projects do not align with the overall regulatory framework governing workplace safety communication in Oregon.

10. What is NOT a common requirement for a contract to be considered valid?

- A. Offer**
- B. Acceptance**
- C. Legacy of the parties involved**
- D. Consideration**

A valid contract is typically founded on several essential elements. Among these, offer, acceptance, and consideration are critical components that establish mutual agreement and the terms of the contract. An offer represents a clear proposal made by one party to another, indicating a willingness to enter into a contract. Acceptance occurs when the party to whom the offer was made agrees to the terms set forth, establishing mutual consent. Consideration refers to something of value that is exchanged between the parties, which can be money, services, or benefits. This element is crucial as it legitimizes the agreement by demonstrating that both parties are committed to fulfilling their parts of the deal. The legacy, or the background and historical context of the parties involved, while potentially valuable in assessing the intentions and reliability of contracting parties, is not a necessary element for the formation of a valid contract. Therefore, it is not a common requirement that needs to be satisfied for a contract to be considered valid.

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://oregonconstructioncontractor.examzify.com>

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

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