

# Oregon Esthetics Law Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. What must a practitioner wear if a client has skin conditions that are wet or weeping?**
  - A. Single use gloves**
  - B. Reusable gloves**
  - C. No gloves**
  - D. Gown only**
  
- 2. What is the most important procedure for prevention for all infections?**
  - A. Sterilizing tools after each client**
  - B. Good hand washing after glove removal and between clients**
  - C. Wearing gloves at all times**
  - D. Using hand sanitizer only**
  
- 3. What should be done with a used disposable tool that touched a client's skin?**
  - A. Reuse after cleaning and disinfection.**
  - B. Store in same bag for next client.**
  - C. Reuse on same client only.**
  - D. Dispose of it in accordance with single-use guidelines.**
  
- 4. How many days notice must you give the board when you change your name, address, phone #, employment status, relocation of a business, or closing of a business**
  - A. Within 60 days**
  - B. By Mail Or In Person Within 30 Days**
  - C. Within 7 Days**
  - D. Within 90 Days**
  
- 5. Which practice is considered essential for preventing infections across all clients?**
  - A. Good hand washing after glove removal and between clients**
  - B. Disinfecting surfaces between clients**
  - C. Wearing gloves at all times**
  - D. Use of barrier creams**

- 6. Which description best matches the term sanitizing container?**
- A. A container for submerging tools in a disinfectant**
  - B. A device for circulating steam to sterilize tools**
  - C. A cabinet for sterilized instruments**
  - D. A box for storing clean tools**
- 7. In addition to hot and cold running water, what must be available on facility premises?**
- A. wash basin or sink**
  - B. soap**
  - C. towels**
  - D. faucet**
- 8. Practitioners must be guided by which standard?**
- A. The highest standards of professional conduct**
  - B. State license requirements**
  - C. Company policy**
  - D. Personal beliefs**
- 9. Which term describes a container large enough to submerge tools in a disinfectant?**
- A. Sterilizing bath**
  - B. Sanitizing container**
  - C. Disinfectant cabinet**
  - D. Dry storage bin**
- 10. Which term describes a chemical agent that demonstrates bactericidal, germicidal, fungicidal, and limited virucidal activity and is registered with the EPA?**
- A. High Level Disinfectant**
  - B. Intermediate Level Disinfectant**
  - C. Low Level Disinfectant**
  - D. Sterilant**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What must a practitioner wear if a client has skin conditions that are wet or weeping?**

- A. Single use gloves**
- B. Reusable gloves**
- C. No gloves**
- D. Gown only**

When a client has skin conditions that are wet or weeping, you must protect both parties by using a barrier on the hands. Disposable, single-use gloves provide a reliable barrier and are designed to be discarded after each client, which helps prevent cross-contamination. Reusable gloves are not appropriate in this setting because they require cleaning between uses and can harbor pathogens or suffer unseen damage, compromising protection. Wearing a gown alone does not protect the hands, and going without gloves would expose you to bodily fluids and non-intact skin. So, single-use gloves are the correct choice.

**2. What is the most important procedure for prevention for all infections?**

- A. Sterilizing tools after each client**
- B. Good hand washing after glove removal and between clients**
- C. Wearing gloves at all times**
- D. Using hand sanitizer only**

Hand hygiene is the most important defense against spreading infections in esthetic practice. Washing hands with soap and water, especially after removing gloves and between clients, dramatically reduces the chance of transferring bacteria, viruses, or fungi from one person or surface to another. Gloves provide a protective barrier, but they're not foolproof—gloves can tear or become contaminated during removal, and pathogens can reach the hands if gloves are removed imperfectly or if hands touch contaminated surfaces between clients. Therefore, cleaning the hands after glove removal and between clients minimizes cross-contamination better than relying on gloves alone or on sanitizers alone. Sterilizing tools and wearing gloves are essential components of infection control, but they don't replace the need for proper hand hygiene. For hands, sanitizer can be useful when hands aren't visibly dirty, but it cannot substitute for washing when hands are soiled or after glove removal. In practice, thorough hand washing at these critical times provides the broadest and most reliable protection against infections for every client.

**3. What should be done with a used disposable tool that touched a client's skin?**

- A. Reuse after cleaning and disinfection.**
- B. Store in same bag for next client.**
- C. Reuse on same client only.**
- D. Dispose of it in accordance with single-use guidelines.**

The key idea is infection control: tools that are designed for single use must not be reused or reprocessed after they've touched skin. A disposable tool is intended to be discarded after one client, because cleaning and disinfection cannot reliably restore it to a safe, sterile state. Reusing it—whether after cleaning, keeping it with the next client, or using it again only on the same client—poses a real risk of transferring bacteria, fungi, or other pathogens. Proper disposal, following single-use guidelines, minimizes cross-contamination and protects both clients and staff. This means placing the used item into the appropriate waste stream or container per your facility's policy and applicable regulations, rather than attempting to clean or reuse it.

**4. How many days notice must you give the board when you change your name, address, phone #, employment status, relocation of a business, or closing of a business**

- A. Within 60 days**
- B. By Mail Or In Person Within 30 Days**
- C. Within 7 Days**
- D. Within 90 Days**

Keep records current with the board by reporting changes promptly. If you change your name, address, phone number, employment status, relocate a business, or close a business, you must notify the board within 30 days, and you can do this by mail or in person. This 30-day deadline helps ensure the board has accurate contact and licensing information for notices, renewals, and regulatory actions. Other timeframes like 60, 7, or 90 days aren't the required standard.

**5. Which practice is considered essential for preventing infections across all clients?**

- A. Good hand washing after glove removal and between clients**
- B. Disinfecting surfaces between clients**
- C. Wearing gloves at all times**
- D. Use of barrier creams**

Hand hygiene is the foundation of infection prevention in esthetics. Thoroughly washing hands after removing gloves and between clients directly removes microbes that could be transferred from one person to the next, making it the most effective way to prevent cross-contamination. While gloves are important, they aren't a substitute for clean hands—removing gloves can still leave hands contaminated, and micro-tears or improper removal can spread organisms. Disinfecting surfaces between clients helps reduce environmental contamination, but it doesn't protect the client from what touches their skin, which almost always comes from the hands. Barrier creams protect skin but don't prevent transmission of organisms and aren't a substitute for proper hand hygiene. So, maintaining clean hands before and between every client contact is the essential practice.

**6. Which description best matches the term sanitizing container?**

- A. A container for submerging tools in a disinfectant**
- B. A device for circulating steam to sterilize tools**
- C. A cabinet for sterilized instruments**
- D. A box for storing clean tools**

The main idea is that a sanitizing container is used to submerge implements in a disinfectant solution to reduce microbes to safe levels. In practice, sanitizing means lowering the microbial load, not achieving full sterilization. A container of this type is specifically for immersion in a disinfectant so tools contact the solution for the required time. The other descriptions describe different processes or purposes. A device that circulates steam to sterilize tools is an autoclave or sterilizer, aimed at achieving sterilization, not just sanitizing. A cabinet for sterilized instruments is for storing tools after they've been sterilized, not for the sanitizing step. A box for storing clean tools involves no disinfection step at all. So the description that fits a sanitizing container best is a container for submerging tools in a disinfectant.

**7. In addition to hot and cold running water, what must be available on facility premises?**

- A. wash basin or sink**
- B. soap**
- C. towels**
- D. faucet**

The key idea here is that effective hand hygiene requires soap in addition to running water. Water alone can rinse away some dirt, but soap is needed to break down oils and lift microbes from the skin so they can be washed away. In an esthetics facility, having soap ensures hands can be properly cleaned before touching clients or performing services, which helps prevent transmission of germs. The other items are not described as the required addition beyond the water supply in this standard: a wash basin or sink is the fixture that provides water, not an extra supply; a faucet is part of the water delivery, not a separate requirement; towels are commonly used for drying, but the specified mandatory addition is soap for proper handwashing.

**8. Practitioners must be guided by which standard?**

- A. The highest standards of professional conduct**
- B. State license requirements**
- C. Company policy**
- D. Personal beliefs**

Practitioners must adhere to the highest standards of professional conduct. This sets the bar above simply meeting minimum license requirements or following a company's policies, and it encompasses core obligations like integrity, competence, honesty, confidentiality, and respect for clients. It also foregrounds client safety and welfare, which regulators expect in every interaction. Licensing boards use this aspirational standard to guide discipline and ensure the public can trust the profession. Personal beliefs, while shaping values, cannot drive professional decisions when they would harm a client or violate laws or ethical rules. Company policies matter for consistency, but they don't override the overarching duty to maintain the highest professional standards.

**9. Which term describes a container large enough to submerge tools in a disinfectant?**

- A. Sterilizing bath**
- B. Sanitizing container**
- C. Disinfectant cabinet**
- D. Dry storage bin**

The concept here is naming the vessel used to immerse tools in a disinfectant to sanitize them between clients. A container designed for submerging implements in a disinfectant is described as a sanitizing container because its purpose is to sanitize by immersion. Sterilizing bath would imply sterilization, which is a higher level than disinfection. A disinfectant cabinet is for storing tools after they've been disinfected, not for immersion. A dry storage bin is for dry, not liquid, storage. So the sanitizing container best fits the described use.

**10. Which term describes a chemical agent that demonstrates bactericidal, germicidal, fungicidal, and limited virucidal activity and is registered with the EPA?**

- A. High Level Disinfectant**
- B. Intermediate Level Disinfectant**
- C. Low Level Disinfectant**
- D. Sterilant**

Disinfectant classifications hinge on the range of organisms they can inactivate. A chemical that is bactericidal, fungicidal, and has limited virucidal activity can kill many bacteria and fungi and some viruses, but it does not reliably destroy resistant organisms like spores or certain mycobacteria. That narrower spectrum, combined with EPA registration that confirms its labeled uses and limitations, is what defines it as a low-level disinfectant. High-level disinfectants and sterilants, by contrast, offer broader virucidal activity and/or the ability to kill spores, with sterilants aiming to destroy all microorganisms. So the described agent fits the low-level disinfectant category because it covers bacteria, fungi, and limited viruses, without claiming sporicidal or tuberculocidal activity.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://oregonestheticslaw.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE