



COURSE 962379

Home Improvement

Practices V2

Exam Material

Uscontractorlicense LLC

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Summary Of This Course

Home Improvement Practices V2

Approved by the

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services Safety and Buildings Division

Course Identification Number 962379

Educational Credit Hours: 4 Hours

Course Provider:

USCONTRACTORLICENSE LLC

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Chapter ATCP 110 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code outlines regulations for home improvement practices to prevent consumer fraud and ensure fair dealings. It defines critical terms such as buyer, seller, home improvement, and warranty, and sets requirements for written contracts, disclosures, lien waivers, and performance timelines. The chapter prohibits deceptive practices like false advertising, bait-and-switch tactics, misrepresentation, and unauthorized contract changes. Special provisions govern basement waterproofing due to common abuses. Buyers are granted rights to cancel contracts, demand refunds, and hold sellers accountable. Violations may result in prosecution and civil liability, including double damages and legal fees..

This Course is approved for the following Registrations/Certifications or Licenses:

Course Outline

This course is a distance learning or e-learning course, which allows the attendee to complete the course on their time schedule.

- Definitions
- Prohibited trade practices
- Substituting products or materials; altering the written contract
- Lien waivers
- Delay in contract performance
- Building permits
- Warranties
- Home improvement contract requirements
- Preservation of buyer's claims and defenses
- Contract cancellation; return of payments
- Contract compliance
- Basement waterproofing practices

Exam

120 questions related to the reference materials are used to test the attendee on their comprehension of the materials. A 70% score will need to be attained in order to pass this course.

Answer Sheet(s)

1 bubble style answer sheet(s) are included. When you are finished with the exam, you may return the answer sheets for grading to:

By Mail: Uscontractorlicense LLC
PO Box 268
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818

By Email: michael@uscontractorlicense.com
By Fax: 608-571-0096

Once we get the answer sheets back, we will grade them, enter your hours into the attendance portal and email or mail you back your certificate of completion(s). You will be responsible for renewing your license with the DSPS at www.license.wi.gov website.

Any questions, please contact us at 608.348.6688

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The following questions 1 thru 9 can be referenced in
ATCP 110.01 - Definitions

1. Who is considered a "buyer" under ATCP 110.01?

- A. Only the property owner
- B. Any person involved in a real estate transaction
- C. A property owner or tenant obligated to pay for the home improvement
- D. Only licensed contractors

2. Can tenants be considered buyers under ATCP 110.01?

- A. Only if the landlord agrees
- B. Yes, if the tenant is obligated to pay under the contract
- C. Only in commercial buildings
- D. No, tenants are excluded

3. Which of the following best describes a "home improvement" under ATCP 110.01?

- A. Only cosmetic changes inside a home
- B. Any change, repair, or addition to residential or non-commercial property, excluding new construction
- C. Only structural alterations to commercial buildings
- D. Maintenance services on government buildings

4. What is excluded from the definition of "home improvement"?

- A. Driveway installation
- B. Basement waterproofing
- C. Painting services
- D. Construction of a new residence

5. What is considered a "major renovation" under ATCP 110.01(2m)?

- A. Renovations costing more than \$10,000
- B. Renovations involving electrical upgrades
- C. Renovations exceeding the property's assessed value
- D. Renovations done by unlicensed contractors

6. How is "residential or non-commercial property" defined?

- A. Any property zoned residential
- B. Only single-family detached homes
- C. A structure used partly or wholly as a residence and any appurtenant structures
- D. Any building used by a nonprofit

7. What must a "home improvement contract" involve to qualify under ATCP 110.01?

- A. Government property upgrades
- B. An agreement for property inspection only
- C. Labor, services, or materials related to home improvements
- D. Real estate brokerage services

8. Who qualifies as a "seller" under the code?

- A. Only individual handymen
- B. Real estate agents only
- C. Businesses or individuals providing or selling home improvements
- D. Government contractors

9. Which of the following is included in the definition of a "warranty"?

- A. A contract cancellation clause
- B. An oral promise only
- C. A guarantee on labor or materials provided under the contract
- D. Financing terms

The following questions 10 thru 31 can be referenced in
ATCP 110.02 - Prohibited Trade Practices

10. Which of the following is prohibited under model home representations?

- A. Offering a buyer reduced prices for referrals
- B. Claiming the buyer's home will be used for advertising to justify a discount
- C. Giving promotional flyers
- D. Showing a catalog of past jobs

11. A seller may not falsely claim that a product needs no:

- A. Design approval
- B. Installation
- C. Maintenance or repainting
- D. Sales receipt

12. It is unlawful to claim a product is of a specific brand if:

- A. It has no label
- B. It is not from that brand or manufacturer
- C. The buyer cannot verify it
- D. It is not locally produced

13. A seller violates the code by claiming materials:

- A. Are imported
- B. Are expensive
- C. Meet or exceed code standards without verification
- D. Are pre-assembled

14. Representing that a product is government-approved when it's not is:

- A. Ethical
- B. Acceptable if the buyer agrees
- C. Deceptive and prohibited
- D. Common practice

15. Sellers must not imply products are custom-built unless:

- A. The buyer doesn't ask
- B. There's verbal agreement
- C. They actually are
- D. The product is expensive

16. Bait selling is the practice of:

- A. Testing product durability
- B. Offering a product only to promote a higher-priced one
- C. Offering samples
- D. Providing free quotes

17. A seller disparaging the advertised product to push another violates:

- A. Return policy laws
- B. Permit regulations
- C. Advertising guidelines
- D. Bait selling provisions

18. Refusing to sell the advertised product is a violation of:

- A. Marketing rules
- B. Local codes
- C. ATCP 110.02
- D. Return policies

19. A seller is in violation if they:

- A. Offer a warranty
- B. Underestimate a job
- C. Falsely claim product delays to upsell
- D. Recommend generic parts

20. It is illegal to misrepresent that the seller is:

- A. A homeowner
- B. An officer or representative of a manufacturer or utility
- C. A contractor
- D. A neighbor

21. What must a seller provide if they claim to be licensed or bonded?

- A. A phone number
- B. A badge
- C. A written description of their credentials
- D. A reference list

22. A seller offering a "free gift" must:

- A. Charge sales tax
- B. Provide warranty
- C. Disclose all terms and timing of the gift
- D. Record the transaction

23. It is illegal to claim a discount exists because of:

- A. Labor shortage
- B. Leftover materials from another job when not true
- C. Holiday promotion
- D. Factory overstock

24. Sellers must not mislead the buyer into thinking financing will:

- A. Be free
- B. Be canceled if they get sick
- C. Be managed by the contractor
- D. Be tax-deductible

25. Misleading the buyer to believe they will incur no obligations by signing is:

- A common tactic
- B. Permissible with disclosures
- C. A violation
- D. Necessary for closing

26. Misrepresenting the down payment as the total cost is a violation of:

- A. ATCP 110.03
- B. Financing practices
- C. Warranty rules
- D. ATCP 110.02

27. Sellers must disclose to the buyer that the contract may be:

- A. Shown on social media
- B. Outsourced
- C. Assigned or sold to a third party
- D. Reviewed by the state

28. It is prohibited to encourage buyers to inflate their:

- A. Resume
- B. Credit score
- C. Property value for financing
- D. Contractor reviews

29. If the buyer asks for lien waivers, the seller must provide them:

- A. By the next fiscal year
- B. Before final payment
- C. After a 30-day delay
- D. Only at job start

30. Which of the following actions is prohibited before a final home improvement agreement is reached?

- A. Offering a free estimate for the work
- B. Delivering materials or starting work to pressure the buyer into an agreement
- C. Providing a sample contract for review
- D. Discussing the project timeline with the buyer

31. What is a seller not allowed to do regarding payment for home improvement services?

- A. Accept a deposit that matches industry standards
- B. Request full payment after the work is completed
- C. Solicit payment for services they do not intend to provide
- D. Offer flexible payment plans

The following questions 32 thru 36 can be referenced in
ATCP 110.003 - Substituting Products or Materials;
Altering the Written Contract

32. When can a seller legally substitute materials or products in a home improvement contract?

- A. When the materials are out of stock
- B. Only with the prior consent of the buyer
- C. When the substituted product is cheaper
- D. At any time during the project

33. If a written contract is required or signed, what form must the buyer's consent take for material substitutions?

- A. Verbal
- B. Electronic text message
- C. Written
- D. Signed waiver from the contractor

34. Under what condition can a verbal alteration to the contract be valid?

- A. If the buyer agrees after the project
- B. If there's no cost change and the alteration doesn't reduce value
- C. If the contractor records the phone call
- D. If the contractor is experienced

35. What must the seller document for a verbally authorized alteration?

- A. Time and weather conditions
- B. The inspector's opinion
- C. Manner of communication, name, date/time, and description
- D. Payment method and shipping details

36. What must the seller do before accepting final payment after verbal alterations?

- A. Verify with the manufacturer
- B. Submit alterations for municipal approval
- C. Report the alterations to the buyer
- D. Re-sign the contract

The following questions 37 thru 41 can be referenced in
ATCP 110.025 - Lien Waivers

37. When must a seller provide notice to a buyer regarding lien waivers?

- A. After work has started
- B. At the time of final inspection
- C. Before entering into a home improvement contract
- D. Only when asked by a subcontractor

38. What must the lien waiver notice contain?

- A. A summary of services provided
- B. A phone number to confirm the waiver
- C. A verbatim statement explaining the consumer's right to receive lien waivers
- D. A notarized statement of project scope

39. In what format must the lien waiver notice be given to the buyer?

- A. Verbal during negotiation
- B. Included on the receipt
- C. A separate, written document in a clear and conspicuous font
- D. Attached to the building permit

40. What must the seller retain as evidence regarding the lien waiver notice?

- A. An invoice from the supplier
- B. A picture of the job site
- C. The buyer's acknowledgement of receipt
- D. The contractor's license

41. Upon request, when must a seller provide written lien waivers to the buyer?

- A. At the time of initial payment only
- B. Within 90 days of job completion
- C. At or before each partial or final payment is made
- D. Only after legal proceedings

The following questions 42 thru 46 can be referenced in ATCP 110.027 - Delay in contract performance

42. What is the seller required to do if performance of a home improvement contract will be delayed beyond a deadline?

- A. Notify the buyer only after project completion
- B. Do nothing unless the delay is longer than 60 days
- C. Provide timely written notice to the buyer, including reasons and new proposed deadlines
- D. Request a building inspector's approval

43. When does a change in performance deadlines become effective in a written contract?

- A. When verbally agreed upon
- B. Only if recorded with the county
- C. When the buyer agrees in writing
- D. After the seller files an extension

44. Under ATCP 110.027, what must the notice of delay from the seller include?

- A. Contact information for subcontractors
- B. List of materials already purchased
- C. Reason for the delay and new proposed performance deadlines
- D. Warranty terms

45. Which of the following is not considered a valid excuse for delay under ATCP 110.027(2)?

- A. Fire or natural disaster
- B. Civil disorder like war or strikes
- C. Seller's oversight or scheduling error
- D. Delay caused by the buyer

46. What kind of natural events may excuse the seller from timely performance?

- A. Heavy rain
- B. Tornado, flood, or fire
- C. Snowfall under 1 inch
- D. Routine seasonal change

The following questions 47 thru 51 can be referenced in ATCP 110.03 - Building Permits

47. Before entering into a home improvement contract, what must the seller inform the buyer about?

- A. Landscaping design standards
- B. All required building or construction permits for the improvement
- C. Estimated home value after improvement
- D. The contractor's daily schedule

48. When can a seller begin work under a home improvement contract?

- A. After verbal agreement with the buyer
- B. Once materials are delivered
- C. After all required permits have been issued
- D. Immediately after contract signing

49. What must a seller provide to the buyer when midpoint or final inspections are required?

- A. The inspector's resume
- B. Payment schedule
- C. Copies of inspection certificates
- D. Estimated timeline

50. If a state or local inspector does not issue an inspection document, what must the seller provide?

- A. A signed affidavit
- B. A summary of the inspection including inspector name and date
- C. A photo of the job site
- D. A second inspection

51. If a state or local inspector does not issue an inspection document, what must the seller provide?

- A. A signed affidavit
- B. A summary of the inspection including inspector name and date
- C. A photo of the job site
- D. A second inspection

The following questions 52 thru 61 can be referenced in
ATCP 110.04 - Warranties

52. What is required when a seller makes a written warranty under a home improvement contract?

- A. A third-party endorsement
- B. Delivery within 30 days of project start
- C. The seller must give the buyer a copy of the written warranty
- D. The seller must file it with the municipality

53. If a seller makes an oral warranty, what must they do to comply with ATCP 110.04?

- A. Document the warranty in writing and give it to the buyer
- B. Include the warranty in the next invoice
- C. Repeat the warranty to a witness
- D. Notify the Department of Consumer Protection

54. When must warranty documents be provided to the buyer?

- A. After all payments have cleared
- B. Before materials are ordered
- C. At the time the buyer enters into the home improvement contract
- D. During project inspection

55. A manufacturer's product warranty may be delivered at which of the following times?

- A. Only before installation
- B. Only upon request
- C. At contract signing, at installation, or at project completion if specified
- D. After final payment only

56. What must be clearly specified in every valid warranty according to ATCP 110.04(2)?

- A. The cost of parts
- B. Conditions or exclusions, limitations, and response timeframe
- C. Product origin
- D. Installation timeline

57. What does ATCP 110.04(2)(a) require to be included in a warranty?

- A. Detailed refund instructions
- B. Warranty conditions or exclusions
- C. Buyer's signature
- D. Contractor's insurance ID

58. What must be stated in a warranty according to ATCP 110.04(2)(b)?

- A. Sales tax information
- B. Scope and duration limitations
- C. Optional accessories
- D. Financing options

59. How quickly must a seller act on valid warranty claims, per ATCP 110.04(2)(c)?

- A. Within 90 days
- B. Within 10 business days
- C. Within the time period specified in the warranty
- D. Immediately upon notification

60. What is prohibited under ATCP 110.04(3)?

- A. Providing warranties from manufacturers
- B. Offering multiple warranty durations
- C. Issuing warranties the seller does not intend to honor
- D. Outsourcing warranty fulfillment

61. What is the consequence of a seller giving a warranty they don't intend to fully honor?

- A. The buyer can cancel the contract without penalty
- B. It is considered a deceptive trade practice
- C. The warranty becomes void
- D. No consequence unless the buyer sues

The following questions 62 thru 71 can be referenced in ATCP 110.05 - Home improvement contract requirements

62. What types of home improvement contracts must be in writing according to ATCP 110.05(1)?

- A. Only contracts for cosmetic repairs
- B. Any contract involving subcontractors
- C. Contracts requiring advance payment or initiated through offsite solicitation
- D. All contracts under \$500

63. What key information must a written contract contain about the seller?

- A. The seller's age
- B. The seller's logo
- C. The name and address of the seller and salesperson
- D. The seller's contractor's license only

64. What must be included in the contract regarding the work and materials?

- A. A general price estimate
- B. A verbal description from the seller
- C. A description of the work and principal products or materials
- D. A catalog image

65. When must a copy of the written contract be provided to the buyer?

- A. Only after job completion
- B. Before any work begins or payment is received
- C. After the first inspection
- D. Within 30 days

66. What must be stated in the contract if insurance or protection is promised?

- A. The buyer's credit history
- B. Estimated completion date
- C. The terms, conditions, limitations, and insurer's name
- D. The buyer's previous claims

67. If a person other than the seller will act as general contractor, what must the contract disclose?

- A. Their favorite suppliers
- B. Their driver's license number
- C. Their name and address
- D. Their insurance policy

68. If a buyer is blind or cannot read, what is the requirement before contract signing?

- A. Seller must reduce the price
- B. A family member must be present
- C. A third party not affiliated with the seller must read and explain the contract
- D. The contract must be waived

69. When must a written contract be provided in both English and another language?

- A. If the buyer is bilingual
- B. If the seller speaks another language
- C. If a language other than English was used in negotiations
- D. Only in federal contracts

70. What is the maximum allowable amount for liquidated damages for a buyer's breach of contract?

- A. 25% of the contract price
- B. 10% of the contract price
- C. \$500 flat rate
- D. The total value of materials

71. What must be true about any note the buyer is required to sign?

- A. It can vary from the contract terms
- B. It should reflect only the interest rate
- C. It must exactly match the terms of the contract
- D. It can include additional terms

The following questions 72 thru 81 can be referenced in ATCP 110.06 - Preservation of buyer's claims and defenses

72. Under ATCP 110.06(1), who is subject to the buyer's claims and defenses if a home improvement contract is assigned?

- A. Only the original seller
- B. The contractor's suppliers
- C. Every assignee of the contract
- D. Only the buyer's attorney

73. What does ATCP 110.06(2) prohibit in home improvement contracts?

- A. Late payments
- B. Verbal agreements
- C. Waivers of the buyer's right to assert claims or defenses
- D. Payment plans longer than 6 months

74. Which of the following would violate ATCP 110.06?

- A. Providing financing through a third party
- B. Using a non-negotiable instrument
- C. Requiring the buyer to waive legal defenses in the contract
- D. Offering a discount for cash payment

75. What kind of instrument is prohibited unless it contains a specific consumer protection statement?

- A. A promissory note
- B. A warranty
- C. A lien waiver
- D. An estimate sheet

76. What must appear on any promissory note related to a home improvement contract to ensure buyer protection?

- A. Contractor's license number
- B. A notarized signature
- C. The statement: "This is a home improvement instrument and is non-negotiable..."
- D. Project start and end date

77. Why is the statement on negotiable instruments required under subsection (3)?

- A. To ensure the seller gets paid quickly
- B. To make the instrument valid in court
- C. To preserve the buyer's rights against future holders of the debt
- D. To identify the tax implications

78. What kind of financial document is allowed without the required consumer protection statement?

- A. A promissory note
- B. A check
- C. A lien waiver
- D. A work order

79. If a negotiable instrument is executed in violation of this section, who may be held liable?

- A. The original buyer only
- B. The contractor's accountant
- C. The holder or transferee who knew or should have known it was related to home improvement
- D. Local code enforcement

80. What is a key responsibility of assignees or transferees of home improvement debt under ATCP 110.06(4)?

- A. To lower the interest rate
- B. To offer mediation
- C. To accept all claims and defenses the buyer has
- D. To close out the contract within 60 days

81. What is the limitation on the buyer's claims and defenses against an assignee or transferee under ATCP 110.06(5)?

- A. They are unlimited
- B. They are capped at attorney's fees
- C. They are limited to the total amount the buyer was obligated to pay at contract signing
- D. They are limited to 25% of the project value

The following questions 82 thru 91 can be referenced in ATCP 110.07 - Contract cancellation; return of payments

82. Under what conditions may a buyer cancel a home improvement contract and demand remedies?

- A. If the seller refuses to reduce the price
- B. If the seller misses a deadline or fails to give delay notice
- C. If the buyer changes their mind
- D. If a competing offer is found

83. If the contract has no specific performance deadline, when can the buyer act under ATCP 110.07?

- A. Never
- B. Only after 180 days
- C. If the buyer believes the seller failed to provide timely service
- D. When the contractor suggests a delay

84. What may the buyer demand after canceling the contract under ATCP 110.07(2)?

- A. A refund only
- B. Completion of all work
- C. Return of unspent payments, delivery of unused materials, and a written accounting
- D. Nothing—the contract is simply voided

85. How must the buyer deliver notice of cancellation to the seller?

- A. Via text message
- B. By leaving a voicemail
- C. In person, by certified mail, or regular mail with proof
- D. Through a social media message

86. When is a cancellation notice considered served if sent by mail?

- A. When it is signed for
- B. On the date the buyer writes it
- C. When the post office receives it for delivery
- D. After 10 business days

87. After receiving a valid cancellation and demand, how long does the seller have to return unspent payments?

- A. 5 days
- B. 10 business days
- C. 15 calendar days
- D. 30 days

88. If the buyer demands unused materials, when must the seller deliver them?

- A. Within 30 days or after the project is canceled
- B. Within 15 calendar days or 5 days after receiving them from the supplier
- C. When the buyer signs a release form
- D. After local inspection

89. What is the seller's deadline to provide a written accounting if the buyer requests it?

- A. 7 business days
- B. 15 calendar days
- C. 30 calendar days
- D. End of the month

90. Does the buyer need to follow the ATCP 110.07 cancellation procedures to pursue other legal remedies?

- A. Yes, it is mandatory
- B. Only if the seller agrees
- C. No, these remedies are additional and not exclusive
- D. Yes, or they forfeit all right

91. What type of remedies does ATCP 110.07 provide to the buyer?

- A. Penalties against the contractor
- B. Mandatory arbitration
- C. Specific statutory remedies, in addition to other legal remedies
- D. Tax credits

The following questions 92 thru 93 can be referenced in
ATCP 110.08 - Contract compliance

92. Which types of home improvement contracts must comply with ch. 423, Wis. Stats., under ATCP 110.08?

- A. Contracts under \$500 only
- B. Commercial remodeling contracts
- C. Any contract that constitutes a "consumer approval transaction"
- D. Verbal agreements made on-site

93. What statute defines a "consumer approval transaction" for purposes of contract compliance?

- A. s. 100.20, Wis. Stats.
- B. s. 137.15, Wis. Stats.
- C. s. 423.201, Wis. Stats.
- D. s. 35.93, Wis. Stats.

The following questions 94 thru 120 can be referenced in ATCP 110.08 - Basement waterproofing practices

94. What does "advertising" mean under this section?

- A. Only radio ads
- B. Any oral, written, or graphic statement in connection with waterproofing sales
- C. Statements made only after a contract is signed
- D. Digital-only media

95. What is the definition of "basement waterproofing"?

- A. Sealing of gutters
- B. Painting a basement
- C. Use of materials to prevent water entry through basement walls or floors
- D. Mold testing services

96. What does "engineer's analysis" refer to in this section?

- A. A verbal recommendation
- B. A written report by a Wisconsin-registered professional engineer evaluating waterproofing effectiveness
- C. A seller's brochure
- D. A waterproofing warranty

97. What is "pressure pumping" as defined in the code?

- A. Water jetting through foundation walls
- B. Cleaning sump pumps
- C. Injecting material into the ground to seal the basement
- D. Inflating a plastic liner

98. What is a "seller's analysis"?

- A. A personal opinion shared verbally
- B. An engineering certificate
- C. A written statement from the seller on basement problems and proposed corrections
- D. A customer review

99. How is "guarantee" defined in this section?

- A. A general promise of quality
- B. A binding assurance that defects will be addressed or services redone
- C. A contract discount
- D. Verbal agreement only

100. When is it illegal to offer a guarantee?

- A. When the buyer demands it
- B. When the services are minor
- C. If the guarantee is not in writing and does not accompany a seller's analysis
- D. When it's under \$500

101. What makes a guarantee deceptive under this rule?

- A. It's more than 3 pages long
- B. It is vague or offered when the seller can't reasonably perform it
- C. It requires buyer feedback
- D. It includes fine print

102. When is a seller's analysis considered noncompliant?

- A. When it's submitted by email
- B. If based on unverified or incorrect information
- C. If it includes diagrams
- D. If it's too short

103. What must happen before entering into a contract involving nonessential services?

- A. They must be clearly identified and separated in the seller's analysis
- B. The buyer must decline in writing
- C. A city permit must be obtained
- D. The services must be refundable

104. When is waterproofing advertising misleading?

- A. If it includes engineer credentials
- B. If it mentions rain
- C. If it suggests guarantees that don't exist
- D. If it's on TV

105. What is required before claiming a waterproofing method is effective?

- A. It must have passed state inspections
- B. Seller must have industry-recognized experience
- C. Seller must use green-certified materials
- D. The buyer must sign a waiver

106. When is the pressure pumping method prohibited?

- A. When it's offered as an optional service
- B. When it's not tested on-site
- C. Unless supported by a seller's and engineer's analysis and guaranteed
- D. When it's used on walk-out basements

107. What must waterproofing ads that promote pressure pumping disclose?

- A. State license number
- B. Federal registration
- C. That an engineer's analysis is required
- D. Warranty expiration

108. When is a waterproofing contract considered incomplete or noncompliant?

- A. If it doesn't include fine print
- B. If it's unsigned
- C. If it omits any promises or terms made
- D. If it includes inspection costs

109. What must appear in bold face type if no waterproofing guarantee is given?

- A. "WARRANTY AVAILABLE ON REQUEST"
- B. "SEE ADDITIONAL TERMS"
- C. "THE BASEMENT WATERPROOFING SERVICES PROVIDED BY THIS CONTRACT ARE NOT GUARANTEED."
- D. "WARRANTY SOLD SEPARATELY"

110. When must a written guarantee be provided?

- A. At the time of permit filing
- B. After the job is complete
- C. Before the contract is finalized
- D. When the buyer asks

111. What must every guarantee include?

- A. Seller's business card
- B. Photos of completed work
- C. Name and address of responsible party
- D. Date of original inspection

112. If a guarantee is breached, what is the buyer entitled to?

- A. A court-ordered inspection
- B. A referral to another contractor
- C. A refund less the value of benefits already received
- D. A free home audit

113. What must the guarantee clearly specify?

- A. Product brand names
- B. Timeframes for remedial work, and scope of waterproofing effectiveness
- C. The engineer's licensing number
- D. Paint colors

114. When must remedial work under a guarantee begin and end?

- A. Within 10 days and completed in 30
- B. Immediately and completed within 3 months
- C. Within 45 days and completed within 6 months of buyer's notice
- D. No deadline required

115. Who must prepare the seller's analysis?

- A. The buyer
- B. The seller
- C. The contractor's lawyer
- D. The building inspector

116. What must the seller's analysis include?

- A. A verbal summary
- B. A signed copy
- C. An unsigned checklist
- D. A video demonstration

117. The seller's analysis is specifically required for what type of service?

- A. Electrical repair
- B. Basement waterproofing
- C. Roof replacement
- D. Landscaping

118. Providing the signed seller's analysis is necessary to protect the rights of which party?

- A. The seller
- B. The manufacturer
- C. The buyer
- D. The subcontractor

119. If the seller does not provide the signed analysis before final contract execution, what could happen?

- A. The buyer may void the agreement
- B. The seller can increase the price
- C. The project will continue without delay
- D. The warranty becomes longer

120. When must the seller furnish the buyer with the signed analysis?

- A. After completing the work
- B. After payment is received
- C. Prior to final execution of the basement waterproofing contract
- D. One year after contract execution

