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## CDT Practice Exam Materials: Construction Documents Technologist and CDT Study Guide - TorrentVCE

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## Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist

## Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

### NEW QUESTION # 84

What is the term used to describe the time it takes to procure an item on site?

- **A. Lead time**
- B. Estimated time of arrival
- C. Procurement time
- D. Manufacturing time

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 85

Under a single prime contract, shop drawings should be routed to the architect/engineer from whom?

- **A. Contractor**
- B. Material supplier
- C. Subcontractor
- D. Owner

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract (CSI-based)

In CSI-aligned contract administration procedures and the AIA A201 General Conditions, under a single prime contract:

- \* All subcontractors, suppliers, and lower-tier entities submit their shop drawings, product data, and samples to the Contractor.
- \* The Contractor reviews them for coordination, compliance with the contract documents, and completeness.
- \* After the Contractor's review and approval, the shop drawings are forwarded to the Architect /Engineer (A/E) for review and action.

This maintains the single point of responsibility between the Owner and the Contractor and ensures the Contractor coordinates all submittals before they reach the A/E. Therefore, under a single prime contract, shop drawings should reach the A/E from the Contractor, making Option A correct.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* B. Material supplier and D. Subcontractor - They prepare many of the shop drawings but are required to submit them through the prime Contractor, not directly to the A/E. Direct submission would bypass the Contractor's coordination and contractual responsibility.
- \* C. Owner - The Owner is not part of the technical submittal review chain; they rely on the A/E and Contractor to manage shop drawings.

Relevant CSI references:

- \* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on submittal procedures and lines of communication.
- \* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - Division 01 provisions for submittals and routing.
- \* AIA A201 General Conditions (referenced in CSI CDT materials) - Articles on submittals and contractor responsibilities.

### NEW QUESTION # 86

Which of the following is a component of the contract documents?

- **A. Addenda**
- B. Resource drawings
- C. Shop drawings
- D. Procurement requirements

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

CSI defines the contract documents as the documents that form the legally binding contract between the owner and the contractor.

These typically include:

- \* Agreement (contract form)
- \* Conditions of the Contract (General and Supplementary)
- \* Drawings

- \* Specifications
- \* Addenda (issued before contract execution, modifying bidding documents)
- \* Modifications (issued after execution - change orders, CCDs, etc.)

Thus, addenda, once issued prior to contract signing, become a binding part of the contract documents.

Why others are incorrect:

- \* A. Procurement requirements - These include instructions to bidders, bid forms, and similar pre- contract information; once the contract is executed, they are not part of the contract documents.
- \* B. Resource drawings - Background reference materials only; not contractually binding.
- \* C. Shop drawings - Prepared by the contractor/subcontractors for review and coordination; not part of the contract documents, even after A/E review.

CSI Reference:

CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide, "Procurement and Contracting"; Construction Specifications Practice Guide, "Definition of Contract Documents."

### NEW QUESTION # 87

Which of the following is NOT a method of specifying?

- A. Proprietary
- B. Reference standard
- C. Perspective
- D. Performance

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 88

In the AIA A201 General Conditions of the Contract for Construction, whom is responsible for property insurance for a project?

- A. Surety, on contractor's behalf.
- B. Contractor, unless assigned to owner.
- C. Owner and contractor, jointly.
- D. Owner, unless assigned to contractor.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

CSI's CDT materials rely heavily on the AIA A201 - General Conditions of the Contract for Construction as the model for understanding roles, responsibilities, and risk allocation. In A201 (both the 2007 and 2017 editions), the default requirement for property insurance (builder's risk) is placed on the Owner.

The relevant article states, in substance, that:

\* Unless otherwise provided in the contract documents, the Owner shall purchase and maintain property insurance written on an "all-risks" or equivalent builder's risk policy.

\* This insurance is to cover the Work, materials, and equipment to be incorporated into the project during construction, and sometimes temporary structures and portions of the site as specified.

The parties may alter this allocation by specific agreement (for example, by assigning the responsibility to the contractor in the Supplementary Conditions or Agreement), but the baseline A201 allocation is clearly:

\* Owner is responsible for the property insurance,

\* "unless otherwise provided" in the contract documents.

Why the other options are not correct:

\* A. Surety, on contractor's behalf - The surety's role relates to bonds (bid bond, performance bond, payment bond), not to providing property insurance for the work.

\* C. Owner and contractor, jointly - The standard A201 language does not assign joint responsibility; it assigns it primarily to the Owner, subject to modification.

\* D. Contractor, unless assigned to owner - This reverses the A201 default. Only if the contract documents specifically shift the duty would the contractor procure property insurance.

Therefore, in accordance with AIA A201 as interpreted and taught in CSI's CDT program, responsibility for property insurance for the Work rests with the Owner, unless the contract documents specifically assign it otherwise, making Option B the correct answer.

