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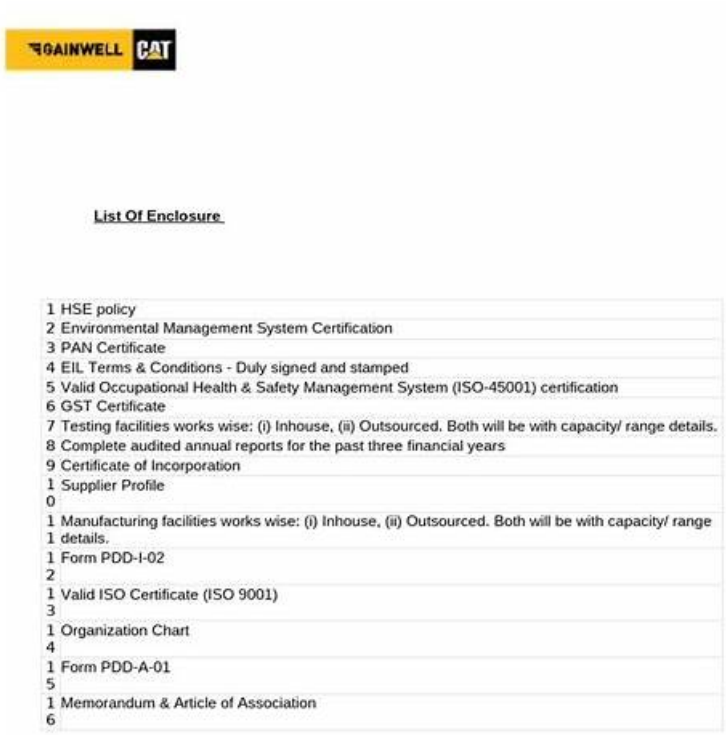

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1	HSE policy
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6	GST Certificate
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15	Form PDD-A-01
16	Memorandum & Article of Association

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NCARB PDD Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Construction Cost: This section of the exam measures the skills of Construction Managers and focuses on the financial side of project execution. It evaluates the ability to analyze construction cost estimates to confirm that they align with project design intent and budgetary constraints. Although this is the smallest section, it is critical for ensuring projects remain feasible and economically viable.
Topic 2	• Integration of Building Materials & Systems: This section of the exam measures the skills of Architectural Designers and focuses on the ability to resolve and integrate various building systems into cohesive project goals. It covers analyzing architectural systems and technologies, determining the size of structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and incorporating specialty systems such as acoustics, lighting, security, and communications. It also evaluates the ability to detail how multiple building systems work together and to coordinate across disciplines to achieve a unified design.

Topic 3	• Construction Documentation: This section of the exam measures skills of Project Architects and addresses the creation and management of project documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of documenting building design and site features, preparing detailed architectural drawings, and applying industry standards to produce a coordinated set of construction documents. The section also includes understanding how project changes impact documentation and how to communicate these updates effectively to both the design team and the client.:
Topic 4	• Codes & Regulations: This section of the exam measures skills of Building Code Specialists and examines how codes and regulations apply at a detailed level during documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of compliance with the International Building Code (IBC) as well as other specialty regulations, as well as how to interpret and apply these standards to ensure design and documentation meet legal and safety requirements.
Topic 5	• Project Manual & Specifications: This section of the exam measures the skills of Specifications Writers and emphasizes the importance of developing documentation that goes beyond drawings. Candidates must understand how to identify and prioritize elements needed to prepare, maintain, and refine both the project manual and project specifications. It also assesses the ability to align and coordinate these specifications with the construction documents to ensure consistency and accuracy.

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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

Refer to the exhibit.
An architect is designing a multipurpose room that will operate daycare services as well as exercise classes.
The multiple occupancies within the space utilize components of the same means of egress system.
What is the occupant load factor that should be used in calculating egress?

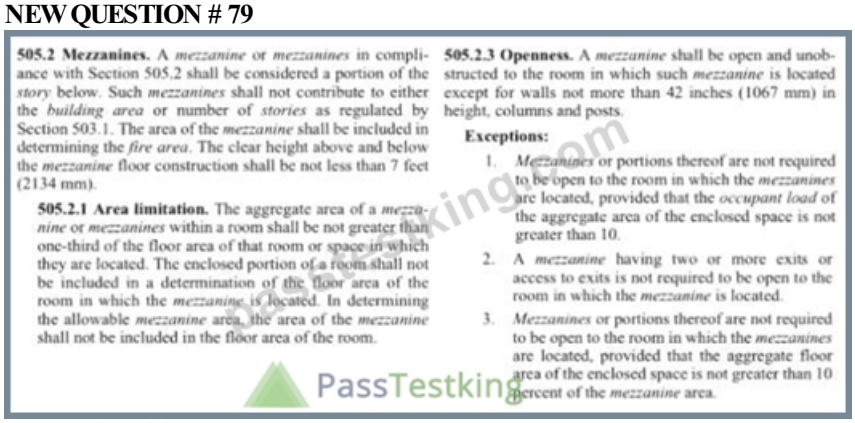
- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Reasoning
1. Identify the occupancies from the question:
* Day care services # Occupant load factor = 35 net (from table in the exhibit)
* Exercise classes # Occupant load factor = 50 gross (also from table in the exhibit, under "Exercise room")
2. Determine how to calculate the occupant load for multiple occupancies:
According to IBC 2018, Section 1004.1.2 (Areas without fixed seating) and NCARB PDD study materials:
When multiple occupancies share the same means of egress system, the occupant load for the whole space shall be the sum of the occupant loads of the various occupancies.
However, if the space is not divided and is used interchangeably (multipurpose), the most stringent occupant load factor is applied to the entire area.
3. Applying the code:
* The multipurpose room is used for both daycare and exercise.
* Since the same space is used for different functions at different times (not divided), the most restrictive occupant load factor (the smaller number) should be used.
* Smaller occupant load factor = 35 net (Day care) vs. 50 gross (Exercise room).
4. Why "net" vs. "gross" matters here:
* Net floor area excludes certain spaces like walls, corridors, mechanical rooms.
* Gross floor area includes the entire footprint.
* Even though "net" typically results in a smaller area, when calculating load factors, the smaller occupant load factor number results in a larger occupant load - making it more restrictive for egress.
5. Conclusion:
The correct occupant load factor to use for this multipurpose space = 35 net (Day care), as it results in the largest occupant load and is the most restrictive for egress design.
NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:
* Content Area: Code Analysis - Occupant Load & Egress Sizing
* IBC 2018, Section 1004.1.2 - Areas without fixed seating, determining occupant load for multiple functions
* Architectural Graphic Standards - Occupant Load Calculation examples
* Building Codes Illustrated by Ching & Winkel - Chapter on Occupancy Load Factors and Egress Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 79



505.2 Mezzanines. A *mezzanine* or *mezzanines* in compliance with Section 505.2 shall be considered a portion of the *story* below. Such *mezzanines* shall not contribute to either the *building area* or number of *stories* as regulated by Section 503.1. The area of the *mezzanine* shall be included in determining the *fire area*. The clear height above and below the *mezzanine* floor construction shall be not less than 7 feet (2134 mm).

505.2.1 Area limitation. The aggregate area of a *mezzanine* or *mezzanines* within a room shall be not greater than one-third of the floor area of that room or space in which they are located. The enclosed portion of a room shall not be included in a determination of the floor area of the room in which the *mezzanine* is located. In determining the allowable *mezzanine* area, the area of the *mezzanine* shall not be included in the floor area of the room.

505.2.3 Openness. A *mezzanine* shall be open and unobstructed to the room in which such *mezzanine* is located except for walls not more than 42 inches (1067 mm) in height, columns and posts.

Exceptions:

1. *Mezzanines* or portions thereof are not required to be open to the room in which the *mezzanines* are located, provided that the *occupant load* of the aggregate area of the enclosed space is not greater than 10.
2. A *mezzanine* having two or more exits or access to exits is not required to be open to the room in which the *mezzanine* is located.
3. *Mezzanines* or portions thereof are not required to be open to the room in which the *mezzanines* are located, provided that the aggregate floor area of the enclosed space is not greater than 10 percent of the *mezzanine* area.

Refer to the exhibit.
An architect is working on an airport lounge project. The 9,000 SF floor plan includes an open, double-height space. Due to area limitations, all program requirements cannot fit within the 9,000 SF floor plan. A mezzanine level with one exit is being proposed to solve this programming constraint. There are adequate exits available on the main floor plan to pick up the additional occupant load from the mezzanine.
Which method of mezzanine construction should the architect design?

- A. 2,750 SF enclosed business center for 15 people
- B. 3,250 SF open dining area for 30 people
- C. 2,500 SF open lounge area for 20 people

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step-by-Step Reasoning
1. Mezzanine Area Limitations - IBC Section 505.2.1
From the exhibit:
The aggregate area of a mezzanine within a room shall be not greater than one-third of the floor area of that room/space.

Given:
* Main floor = 9,000 SF
* Maximum mezzanine size = 1/3 × 9,000 SF = 3,000 SF
2. Openness Requirements - IBC Section 505.2.3
From the exhibit:
A mezzanine must be open to the room below unless it qualifies for one of the listed exceptions.
3. Relevant Exception for Enclosed Mezzanine
Exception 1:
Mezzanines (or portions thereof) are not required to be open to the room if the occupant load of the enclosed space is not greater than 10.
Exception 3:
Mezzanines (or portions thereof) are not required to be open to the room if the aggregate floor area of the enclosed space is # 10% of the mezzanine area.
However - the scenario says:
* The mezzanine will have one exit (so it's not an open floor requiring multiple exits)
* The architect notes there are adequate exits on the main floor to handle additional occupant load from the mezzanine # This means it could be enclosed if allowed by exceptions.
4. Evaluate Each Option:
* A. 2,500 SF open lounge for 20 people
* Size < 3,000 SF # OK on area.
* Open mezzanine # Complies without needing an exception.
* But 20 occupants means more than 10 occupant load, so it can't be enclosed unless open - this one is already open, so fine.
* This works, but the question asks for which method should the architect design, and the key is the one-exit enclosed scenario.
* B. 2,750 SF enclosed business center for 15 people
* Size < 3,000 SF # OK.
* It is enclosed, and occupant load is 15, which is greater than 10. That means Exception 1 doesn't apply.
* But Exception 3 says: enclosed space can be allowed if enclosed area # 10% of mezzanine area.
Here:
* 10% of 2,750 SF = 275 SF.
* If the enclosed portion is the business center itself (full area enclosed), then it fails Exception 3.
* Wait: This would only be code-compliant as enclosed if the occupant load is # 10 (Exception 1) OR enclosed area # 10% of mezzanine (Exception 3).
* This option might work only if the mezzanine is considered enclosed but the occupant load doesn' t require multiple exits and is allowed due to adequate exit capacity on the main floor - this appears to be the intended IBC Exception 1 scenario, but since OL = 15 > 10, it technically fails Exception 1.
* The problem statement says "adequate exits available on main floor to pick up additional occupant load" - which would allow designing an enclosed mezzanine as long as total egress capacity is fine.
* C. 3,250 SF open dining for 30 people
* Size exceeds 3,000 SF # FAILS area limitation. Not allowed.
5. Conclusion
Given the constraints:
* Must fit within 1/3 floor area rule (# 3,000 SF)
* Must work with one exit and available exit capacity on main floor
* Option C fails on size
* Option A is possible but doesn't use the enclosed condition in the prompt
* Option B meets area limit, occupant load works with available exit capacity, and provides an enclosed use that matches the problem's "program requirement" scenario

NEW QUESTION # 80
An architect is designing a sub-surface drainage system that outfalls into a site retention pond. The recommended shape, size, and slope of the drainage lines need to be determined for primarily which of the following purposes?

- A. To maximize the desired flow
- B. To minimize the desired flow
- C. To obtain the desired velocity
- D. To increase the desired velocity

Answer: C

Explanation:

In subsurface drainage system design:
The shape, size, and slope of drainage lines are selected primarily to achieve a desired flow velocity that prevents sedimentation and clogging but does not cause erosion.
Minimizing or maximizing flow is not the goal; the system must convey the design flow efficiently.
Velocity must be balanced - too low leads to sediment build-up; too high causes pipe damage.
Reference:
NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Site Design and Civil Engineering chapter
Drainage design principles from civil engineering manuals and EPA stormwater guidelines

NEW QUESTION # 81
In which of the following locations in concrete masonry should a control joint be placed?

- A. In the center of window openings
- B. At changes in wall height
- C. At the first course of masonry walls
- D. At each corner of the foundation wall

Answer: B

Explanation:
Control joints in concrete masonry walls are designed to accommodate movement caused by thermal expansion, moisture changes, and settlement.
Control joints should be placed at locations of stress concentration, such as changes in wall height, changes in wall thickness, or at large wall expanses.
They are not placed at the first course of masonry (which is typically reinforced and anchored to the foundation).
They are generally not placed at window corners or in the center of window openings but rather at planned intervals or changes in geometry.
Placing a control joint at changes in wall height allows movement without cracking.
References:
NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Materials and Assemblies chapter
Masonry design and control joint placement per ASTM standards
Masonry construction manuals (e.g., NCMA TEK)

NEW QUESTION # 82
Which of the following siding types should only be applied vertically?

- A. Plain bevel
- B. V-shiplap
- C. V-groove tongue and groove
- D. Board and batten

Answer: D

Explanation:
Board#and#batten is a vertical siding system: wide vertical boards with narrow battens covering the joints; its detailing, drainage, and expansion behavior are intended for vertical application only.
By contrast, plain bevel (lap) siding is typically horizontal; V#shiplap and V#groove T&G can be detailed either direction depending on manufacturer, but are commonly horizontal on walls.
PDD References: Exterior wall cladding and detailing under "Materials & Assemblies-Exterior enclosure," CSI Div. 06 & 07 application details.

NEW QUESTION # 83
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