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## PDD Latest Exam Format, PDD Exam Sample

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## NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

### NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following documents should be coordinated in the design of a barrier-free building entrance?

- A. Hardware schedule, electrical drawings, and sprinkler drawings
- **B. Door schedule, hardware schedule, and alarm system design**
- C. Door schedule, vertical elevations, and structural plans
- D. Vertical elevations, hardware schedule, and electrical drawings

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Designing a barrier-free (accessible) building entrance requires coordination among:

Door schedule: Door sizes, types, clearances, and thresholds

Hardware schedule: Handles, closers, locks, and accessibility hardware (e.g., lever handles, automatic operators) Alarm system

design: To ensure audible and visual alarms meet ADA requirements for people with disabilities, particularly for emergency egress. Other documents like electrical and structural plans are important but less directly related to barrier-free entrance compliance.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Accessibility and Codes chapter  
ADA Standards for Accessible Design

### NEW QUESTION # 52

In the critical path method of scheduling for new construction, the site work portion is always on the critical path due to which of the following?

- A. Site cost is usually a high percentage of the total work.
- **B. Site work must be completed linearly.**
- C. Retainage for site work is held until the end of the project.
- D. Site work is dependent upon short interval scheduling.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the Critical Path Method (CPM) scheduling, the critical path is the longest sequence of dependent activities that determines the project duration.

Site work typically involves grading, excavation, underground utilities, and foundation preparation.

Site work must proceed in a linear, sequential manner: earthwork must finish before foundation pours; utilities are installed before slabs.

These activities are dependent on each other and cannot be done in parallel or out of order.

Therefore, site work forms a continuous chain of dependent activities on the critical path.

Other options are less relevant to CPM critical path logic:

Site work costs or retainage do not influence CPM scheduling.

Short interval scheduling is a project control technique, not a CPM determinant.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Management and Scheduling chapter

CPM scheduling principles from project management texts like PMBOK or Construction Planning and Scheduling by Jimmie Hinze

### NEW QUESTION # 53

An architect is rehabilitating a historic federal landmark that requires repairs to a garden wall. The existing brick appears to be in good condition; the mortar shows significant signs of deterioration.

Which strategy should the architect propose to repair the damaged wall?

- A. Completely remove deteriorated mortar with electric saws prior to repointing.
- B. Carefully remove all mortar and repoint all joints to achieve a uniform appearance.
- **C. Remove loose mortar by hand raking the joints prior to repointing.**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

(PDD) Study Guide References

For historic masonry rehabilitation, the accepted approach (e.g., NPS Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry) is to hand-rake deteriorated mortar to a proper depth (typically 2-2½× the joint width or until sound mortar is reached), avoid power-saw removal that can damage historic brick, and match the original mortar in composition, hardness, color, and tooling.

A is incorrect because removing all mortar for a "uniform appearance" is unnecessary and risks damaging sound joints.

B is incorrect because electric saws can chip and over-cut historic brick arrises, violating preservation best practices.

C is correct: careful hand removal of loose/deteriorated mortar followed by repointing with compatible mortar is the recommended method.

PDD References: Historic fabric protection under "Codes/Regulations & Standards-Historic preservation," detailing of masonry repairs in construction documents (Division 04), and QA/QC specifications for repointing.

### NEW QUESTION # 54

A project located in a rural area without municipal sewer access will most likely require:

- A. Oil-water separator
- **B. Septic tank and leach field**
- C. Grease interceptor
- D. Ejector pump

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Where no public sewer is available, on-site wastewater treatment (septic tank + leach field) is required. This supports Objective 3.2, considering utility systems and site limitations.

### NEW QUESTION # 55

A family-owned apple farm in the Upper Midwest is taking advantage of a change in the local zoning code that added a new Agri-Tourism class in the existing farm zone. This allows the Owner to build a new facility on their existing site. The building will be open to the public and include a brewery, distillery, tap room, and market. The architect is ready to submit the drawings to the Owner for the 50% construction documents review.

To accommodate a compressed construction schedule, the Owner will be utilizing a design-build process. The Contractor has submitted the Pre-Engineered Metal Building (PEMB) shop drawings to the Architect for review, due to the lead time on this critical path item. Once construction begins, farming operations must be able to continue uninterrupted.

Key project information includes:

- \* Brewing and distilling will operate year-round.
- \* Brewery will initially include four fermenting tanks. Owner has requested space for at least two additional tanks. Potential expansion will be based on future sales.
- \* Distillery will produce 16% alcohol, which is classified as a flammable liquid. Fire separations are required.
- \* Tap Room is designed with seating for 300 people, not including exterior patio seating. It will have views to the working orchards and the historic buildings on site.
- \* Tap Room is scheduled to be open from August through November. Owner would like options to extend operating dates based on popularity.
- \* The Market area will feature local farm products and is not conditioned.
- \* Entire building will be fully sprinklered.
- \* Selected building materials are low-maintenance, as requested by the Owner, for durability and to reflect the nature of a working farm.
- \* Mechanical and electrical systems will be hung from the building structure. These loads are included in PEMB shop drawings.
- \* Public water and sewer is not available at the Project Site.
- \* Occupancy sensors are included to reduce utility costs and achieve energy conservation requirements.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- \* Architectural Drawings, including plans, elevations, sections, and schedules
- \* Consultant Drawings, including structural, HVAC, power distribution, and plumbing
- \* PEMB Shop Drawings
- \* Design and Construction Schedule
- \* Specification Excerpts, showing relevant spec sections
- \* IBC and ADA Excerpts, showing relevant code and accessibility sections
- \* After reviewing the documents, the architect discovers a coordination issue in the corridor.

Prior to completing the contract documents, the architect meets with the owner and confirms the scope of the new HVAC system is accurate for bidding. As a result of the meeting, the architect decides to include additional general notes on the site plan to assist the general contractor in bidding the related coordination of the new boilers being installed.

What note does the architect include?

- A. GC to coordinate gas service tie-ins with utility company.
- B. GC to coordinate results of city steam pressure and temperature test from utility company with boiler manufacturer.
- **C. GC to coordinate location of fuel storage tanks.**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide References The project is rural with no public water or sewer; by context there is likely no city steam and possibly no natural gas main. New boilers therefore need a fuel source on site (commonly LP/propane or fuel oil), and the site plan should direct the GC to



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