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D0272 - ANSWER-2 BWX
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D0330 - ANSWER-Panoramic X-ray
D1110 - ANSWER-Adult prophylaxis
D0140 - ANSWER-Limited Exam
D1208 - ANSWER-Topical application of fluoride
D0274 - ANSWER-4 bitewings
D4342 - ANSWER-periodontal scaling and root planing - one to three teeth per quadrant
D4341 - ANSWER-periodontal scaling and root planing - four or more teeth per quadrant
D4355 - ANSWER-Full mouth debridement
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Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following elements should be included in Supplementary Conditions?

- A. Claims and dispute resolution requirements
- **B. Equal employment opportunity requirements**
- C. Termination of the work by owner or contractor
- D. Requirements for a schedule of values

Answer: B

Explanation:

CSI organizes the contract documents into a logical hierarchy:

* General Conditions - Standard baseline clauses on rights, responsibilities, procedures (e.g., claims, dispute resolution, termination, payments, schedule of values reference).

* Supplementary Conditions - Project-specific modifications or additions to the General Conditions, often driven by laws, funding requirements, or owner policies.

* Division 01 - General Requirements - Administrative and procedural requirements specific to the project (submittals, schedule of values procedures, temporary facilities, etc.), coordinated with the Conditions of the Contract.

CSI's guidance (as used for CDT) explains that Supplementary Conditions are the place to add or modify contract conditions to comply with local laws, regulations, and owner requirements that go beyond or differ from the standard General Conditions. Typical items include:

* Project-specific insurance requirements and limits,

* Local wage requirements,

* Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and affirmative action provisions,

* Special regulatory or funding-agency conditions.

Therefore, Equal Employment Opportunity requirements belong properly in Supplementary Conditions, making Option C the CSI-consistent answer.

Why the others are incorrect in CSI's structure:

* A. Requirements for a schedule of values CSI places the detailed procedures and requirements for the schedule of values in Division 01 - General Requirements, not in the Supplementary Conditions.

The General Conditions may mention the schedule of values at a high level, but the "how to" (formats, breakdown, submission procedures) belongs in Division 01, not Supplementary Conditions.

* B. Claims and dispute resolution requirements Standard claims and dispute resolution clauses are part of the General Conditions (for example, notice requirements, initial decision-maker roles, mediation/arbitration steps). Supplementary Conditions may modify certain aspects if needed, but the base provisions themselves are not created there; they originate in the General Conditions.

* D. Termination of the work by owner or contractor Termination rights (for cause or for convenience) and their procedures are fundamental contract provisions that belong in the General Conditions. Like claims, they can be adjusted in Supplementary Conditions, but the primary termination clauses are part of the standard General Conditions text, not something you "include" first in Supplementary Conditions.

Key CSI-aligned references (no links):

* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - chapters on the Conditions of the Contract and the roles of General and Supplementary Conditions.

* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - organization of the Project Manual and correct placement of Division 01, General Conditions, and Supplementary Conditions content.

NEW QUESTION # 31

When do negotiations take the place of bidding?

- A. When a publicly funded project's lowest bid exceeds the budget.
- B. When the owner and contractor have established a level of trust.
- **C. When exact quantities of work cannot be determined.**
- D. When the contractor has defaulted on insurance premiums.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 32

When preparing their bid, a contractor organizes their costs into different categories. The following items are examples of which type of cost?

- * Permits and inspections
 - * Mobilization and startup
 - * Jobsite safety and security procedures, including personnel
 - * Administrative costs attributable to the work
-
- A. Insurance
 - **B. Overhead**
 - C. Contingency
 - D. Construction

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

CSI's estimating and bidding guidance divides project costs into:

- * Direct (construction) costs - labor, materials, equipment directly incorporated into the work.
- * Indirect costs / Overhead - project overhead (jobsite-specific) and home-office overhead.
- * Contingencies and profit.

The items listed in the question are classic examples of project (jobsite) overhead costs:

- * Permits and inspections - required to enable the work but not physically part of the building.
- * Mobilization and startup - moving equipment, setting up trailers, temporary utilities.
- * Jobsite safety and security procedures - safety staff, fencing, lighting, etc.
- * Administrative costs attributable to the work - site management staff, office supplies, communications.

These are necessary to execute the project but are not directly installed in the construction work, so they are categorized as overhead, making Option C correct.

Why others are incorrect:

- * A. Construction - refers to direct, installed work (concrete, steel, finishes, etc.), not these support functions.
- * B. Contingency - covers unknowns and risks; it is separate from known overhead items.
- * D. Insurance - is a specific cost category (builder's risk, liability, etc.), distinct from the listed overhead activities, even though it may sometimes be grouped in "General Conditions" in a detailed estimate.

Relevant CSI references:

- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - chapters on cost planning and estimating.
- * CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - sections on types of project costs (direct, indirect/overhead, contingency, profit).

NEW QUESTION # 33

Within a project budget, which item falls into the category of a hard cost?

- A. Land acquisition
- B. Project financing
- C. Architect/engineer design fees
- **D. Commissioning fees**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In CSI and general construction budgeting practice, project costs are often discussed in terms of:

- * Hard costs - also called direct construction costs, generally associated with the actual construction of the facility (labor, materials, equipment, and construction-related services).
- * Soft costs - professional services and non-construction expenses, such as design fees, legal fees, financing costs, some testing and inspections, and administrative costs.
- * Other development costs, such as land acquisition, that may be tracked separately from construction vs. soft costs.

Within that framework:

* Hard costs are those closely tied to getting the building or facility physically constructed and operational. In many project budgets, commissioning work that is specified as part of the construction/contractor's scope (functional testing of systems, demonstrating performance, etc.) is treated with the construction scope and appears with construction-related costs.

Among the four items given:

- * Architect/engineer design fees (A) - clearly a soft cost, part of professional services for planning and design, not part of direct construction.
 - * Project financing (C) - interest during construction, loan fees, and similar items are typically categorized as financing/soft costs, entirely separate from construction.
 - * Land acquisition (D) - usually tracked as a separate property or development cost, not within the construction hard-cost category.
 - * Commissioning fees (B) - frequently included in the construction or closeout scope (and often in specifications under Division 01 or relevant technical Divisions) and directly associated with making systems function as intended. When commissioning is contracted as part of the construction contract (which is a common CSI-based approach), its cost is embedded in the hard construction costs. In CDT-aligned budgeting discussions, when you're forced to choose among these four, commissioning fees (Option B) are the closest to and most consistently treated as a construction-related (hard) cost, because they are often part of the contractor's scope and necessary to complete and hand over a functioning facility. The others-A/E fees, financing, and land-are clearly outside of direct construction and uniformly treated as soft or separate development costs in CSI-oriented project cost breakdowns.
- Key CSI and industry references (titles only, no links):
- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on "Project Costs" and distinctions between construction cost and project cost.
 - * CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - "Owner's Costs, Construction Costs, and Cost Categories."
 - * Typical CSI-based Owner-Contractor contracts and Division 01 sections where commissioning requirements are placed within the construction scope.

NEW QUESTION # 34

How do private bidding practices compare or contrast with public bidding practices?

- A. A private owner may waive any informality in the bidding, except for the performance bond.
- B. The laws and regulations for private bidding are the same as for public bidding.
- C. Private bids may be opened in private, but the results must be published in a reasonable time.
- **D. The private owner may award a contract to a responsive and responsible bidder other than the lowest.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 35

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