ID-439 Contract Design I  
Assignment 1: Chapters 1, 2 and 3 and 10

Due:
Total Points: 55 points

Chapter 1: About the Codes

1. Federal buildings, such as VA hospitals and military office buildings are usually not subject to state and local building codes. True/False

2. Typically, no two code jurisdictions have exactly the same codes and standards requirements True/False

3. Codes and standards set only minimum criteria; when designing a project, stricter requirements can be followed. True/False

4. What does ADAAG stand for? ____________________________________________

5. The Life Safety Code is different from the model building codes because it organizes most of its chapters by ____________________________________________

6. Name two states or cities that have their own fire codes ____________________________________________

7. Which of the following is not considered a model building code?
a. National Building Code  
d. Uniform Building Code
b. Standard Building Code  
e. International Building Code
c. Life Safety Code  
f. All are model building codes.

8. Which of the following does the ADA regulate?
a. Public transportation  
d. Telecommunication services
b. Commercial Facilities  
e. all of the above
c. Federal office buildings  
f. a, b, and d

9. What is the difference between ADA and ADAAG?
a. One is an organization and the other is a publication.
b. One is the law and the other is a publication
c. They are the same thing.
d. They do not have anything to do with each other.
10. Which of the following publications does not address accessibility issues?
   a. UFAS                d. ADAAG
   b. ADA                e. All of the above address accessibility issues
   c. ANSI

11. What do you do if you have to refer to two different code publications for a project and there is a conflicting code requirement?
   a. Use the requirement found in the most recent code publication.
   b. Compare the two requirements and use the strictest one.
   c. Pick one or the other as long as it is required by one of the publications.
   d. None of the above.

Chapter 2, Occupancy Classifications and Loads

1. Determining the occupancy classification(s) of a project should be one of the first steps in researching codes. True/False

2. Fire-resistance-rated walls are sometimes required between different occupancy classifications. True/False

3. The NFPA codes such as the *Life Safety Code* subdivide the IBC Institutional occupancies into several different categories. Name two of them:

   1) ____________________________
   2) ____________________________

4. As a rule of thumb, if you have 50 or more occupants in business occupancy, you should research the requirements of a (n) ____________________________ occupancy.

5. When measuring a building to determine the occupant load, ________ square feet refers to the building area that includes all miscellaneous (or ancillary) spaces.

6. Using the International Building Code classifications, match each building type on the left with its typical occupancy classification shown on the right.

   __Supermarket a. Institutional occupancy
   __Refrigeration b. Hazardous occupancy
   __Gas plant c. Business occupancy
   __Bank d. Assembly occupancy
   __Nursing home e. Storage occupancy
   __Kindergarten f. Mercantile occupancy
   __Dormitory g. Industrial occupancy
   __Church h. Educational occupancy
   __Freight Terminal i. Residential occupancy
7. Which of the following use types is usually not considered an educational occupancy?
   a. College classrooms
   b. High school classrooms
   c. Elementary school classrooms
   d. Nursery school classrooms

8. Which of the following building types may not always be considered a residential occupancy?
   a. Monasteries
   b. Halfway houses
   c. Nursing Homes
   d. Hotels
   e. Condominiums

9. Which of the following building types would be the least likely to be a mixed occupancy?
   a. Restaurant
   b. High security prison
   d. High school
   e. Hotel
   f. Mall

10. Which of the following occupancy classifications is currently not heavily regulated as a public accommodation by the Americans with Disabilities Act?
    a. Institutional
    b. Business
    c. Factories
    d. Mercantile

11. What do you need to know in order to determine the required occupant load for a space?
    a. Load factor and building type
    b. Building type and occupancy classification
    c. Number of occupants and load factor
    d. Load factor and square footage

12. When a building has a mixed occupancy, the occupant load for the whole building is determined by which of the following?
    a. The occupancy that requires the largest number of people.
    b. The occupancy that occupies the most sq footage.
    c. The occupancy with the highest load factor.
    d. The requirement of each of the occupancy combined together.
13. When calculating occupant loads, which of the following determines if the seats are considered fixed?
   a. The seats are not easily moved.
   b. The seats are continuous, without arms.
   c. The seats are used on a more permanent basis.
   d. A and B only
   e. All of the above.

Chapter 3, Construction Types and Building Sizes

1. Mezzanines are usually not counted as a story when determining building height and they cannot exceed more than 1/3 of the total area in which they are located. ____________

2. When comparing the different types of construction, Type V is considered the least restrictive and requires the lowest fire ratings. ____________

3. Buildings must consistently be updated to meet the construction type requirements within the newest building codes. ____________

4. Load bearing walls, columns, and shaft enclosures are often considered __________________ elements by the building codes.

5. A fire resistant construction material means it will not be affected by flame, ____________ or hot gases.

6. Which of the following statements about fire retardant materials is not correct?
   a. They will not contribute to the fuel of the fire.
   b. They will prevent or retard the passage of heat, hot gases and flames.
   c. They will delay the spread of a fire by a designated time period.
   d. They can sometimes be substituted for materials required to be noncombustible.

7. If more than one type of construction exists within a single building, each type of construction must be separated from the other by which of the following?
   a. Parapet wall
   b. Party wall
   c. Fire wall
   d. A and B
   e. B and C
Chapter 10, Code Officials and the Code Process

1) A permit must be obtained for all interior projects. True False
2) A code requirement can have more than one interpretation. True False
3) A(n) __________________________ must be clearly posted at the job site site during construction.
4) Codes research should begin during the __________________________ phase of the design process.
5) Which of the following steps in the code process does not usually include the designer?
   a. Code Research
   b. Permit Process
   c. Appeals Process
   d. Preliminary Review
6) Why does a code official inspect a project during construction?
   a. to make sure the work complies with the codes
   b. to insure that a Certificate of Occupancy can be issued
   c. To guarantee that the work matches the construction documents
   d. A and B
   e. All of the Above
7) Whom should you ask to determine which codes are required in a jurisdiction?
   a. The code official in the jurisdiction of your office
   b. The code official in the jurisdiction of your project
   c. The client of your project
   d. The licensed contractor working on your project

STUDY PROBLEMS Chapter 1, About the Codes

Problem 1
Chapter 1 discusses the main code organizations, standards organizations, federal agencies as they relate to interior projects. Fill in as many as you can remember in the spaces provided. Show full names and acronyms.

Code Organizations:
1. ________________________________________________________________
2. ________________________________________________________________

Standards Organizations:
1. ________________________________________________________________
2. ________________________________________________________________
Problem 2

In the spaces provided, fill in the full code or standard name, or federal regulation based on the acronym shown below:

ADA

ABA

IBC

LSC

OSHA

NEC

ICC/ANSI