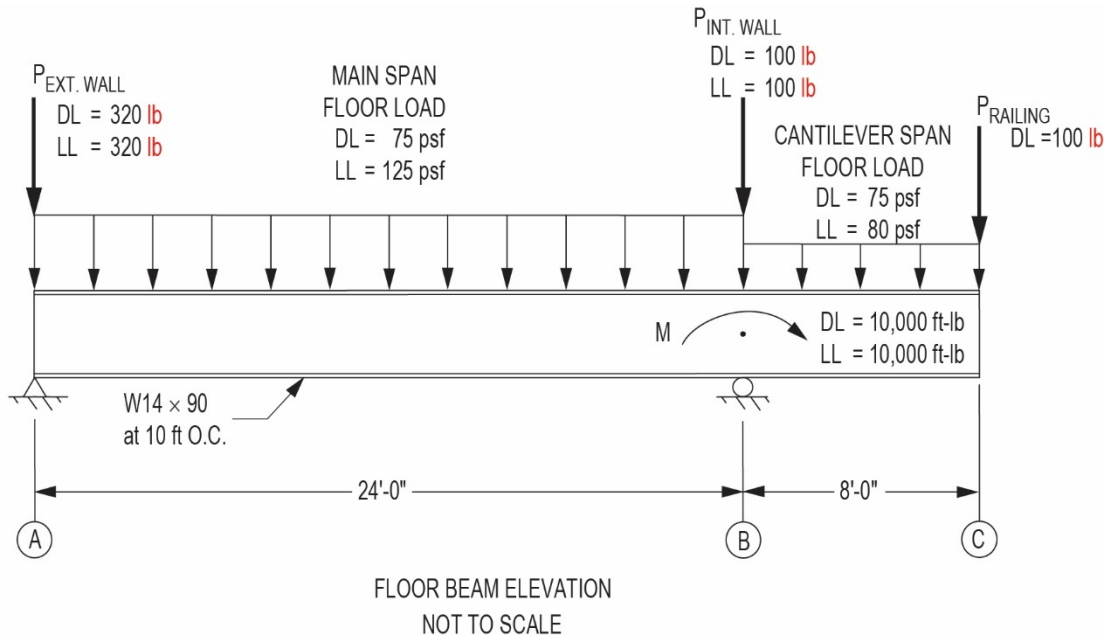


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Revisions are shown in red.

**Question 11, p. 11:**



- A. 1.96
- B. 2.13
- C. 21.7
- D. 24.8

**Question 31, p. 23:**

An A992 W8×28 beam is loaded as shown. To have zero deflection at the free end of the overhanging section, the magnitude (kips) of the concentrated force, **P**, at the free end must be \_\_\_\_\_. **Ignore member self-weight.**

**Question 36, p. 26:**

A contractor is planning to install a temporary structure that will support a concrete pump at a construction site. According to the construction contract, the contractor must submit design drawings and calculations for the temporary structure to the **project engineer of record** for approval. What is the purpose of this submittal requirement?

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**Question 37, p. 27:**

According to IBC 2018 and applicable quality assurance inspection requirements, which of the following inspection tasks are required for ASTM **A325** high-strength bolts **in a snug-tightened joint** used in a steel-framed structure?

**Question 51, p. 36:**

**Per ASCE 7-16, the estimated design lateral soil load (psf/foot of depth) for nonrigid walls is most nearly:**

**Question 57, p. 40:**

Using ACI 318-14's **simplified method of analysis**, the maximum factored negative moment in the slab (ft-kips/ft) is most nearly:

- C. **1.62**

**Question 63, p. 46:**

The figure shows a cast-in-place reinforced concrete spread footing for an interior column that is concentrically loaded. Punching shear controls the footing thickness in the design. Neglecting the shear strength of reinforcing **and using normal weight concrete**, the design punching shear capacity of the footing (kips) per ACI 318-14, is most nearly:

**Question 65, p. 48:**

Option B should read as follows:

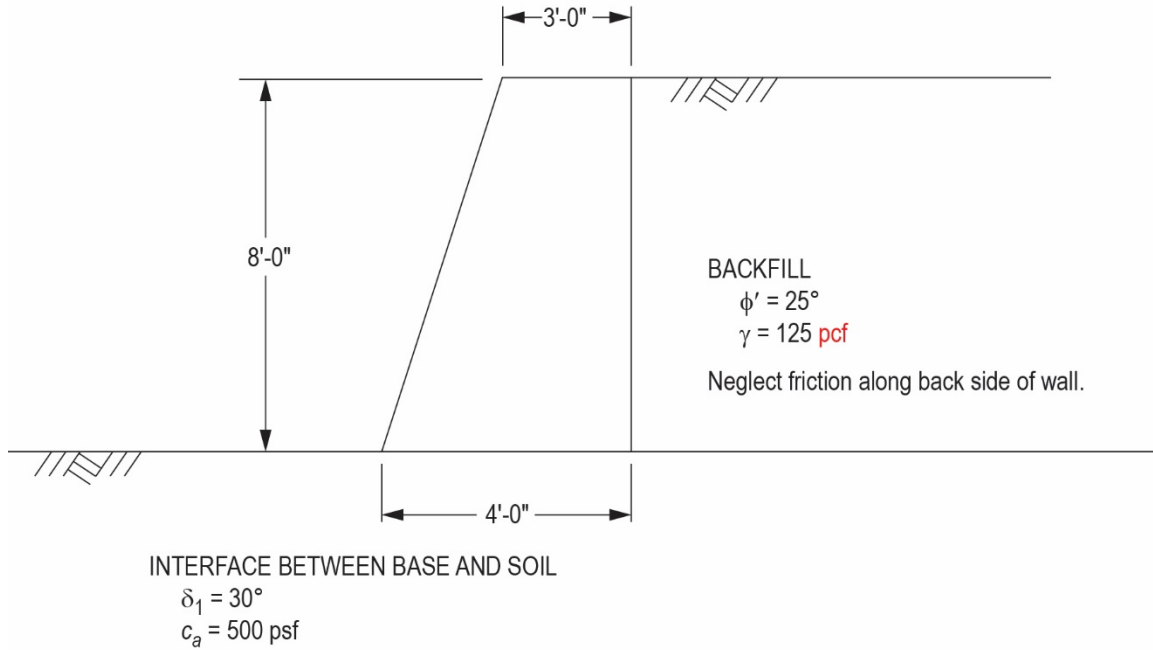
- B. ASD = **21.3**  
LRFD = **32.1**

**Question 74, p. 52:**

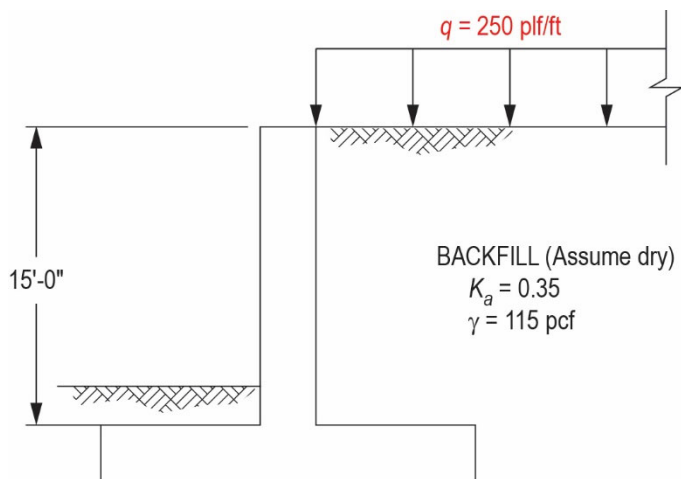
For the figure shown, **unfactored** vertical reactions from the grade beam to the drilled pier are LL = 10 kips and DL = 8 kips. According to ASCE 7-16, the **minimum** horizontal design strength (lb) of the connection from the grade beam to the drilled pier is most nearly:

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**Question 79, p. 54:**



**Question 80, p. 55:**



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**Solution 11, p. 60:**

$$R_a (24 \text{ ft}) - 0.640 \text{ kips}(24 \text{ ft}) - 2 \text{ klf} (24 \text{ ft})^2 / 2 + 20 \text{ ft-kips} + 1.55 \text{ klf} (8)^2 / 2 + 0.1 \text{ kips}(8 \text{ ft})$$

$$R_a (24 \text{ ft}) - 15.36 \text{ ft-kips} - 576 \text{ ft-kips} + 20 \text{ ft-kips} + 49.6 \text{ ft-kips} + 0.8 \text{ ft-kips}$$

$$R_a = \frac{-520.96 \text{ ft-kips}}{24 \text{ ft}} = -21.7 \text{ kips}$$

**Solution 57, p. 78:**

$$l_n = 10 \text{ ft} - 1 \text{ ft} = 9 \text{ ft per Sec. 6.5}$$

$$W_u = 1.2 \times 100 + 1.6 \times 50 = 200 \text{ plf}$$

Use  $W_u l_n^2 / 10$  (max of all applicable support conditions)

Note: Beam/column stiffness not applicable to slabs

$$M_u = W_u l_n^2 / 10 = 1.62 \text{ ft-kips/ft}$$

**THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: C**

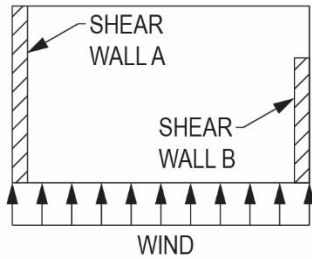
**Solution 61, p. 79:**

By inspection  $P$  controls.  $P$  is limited by the yielding of the horizontal leg of the angle. Use plate yielding limit state, per section F11.1.

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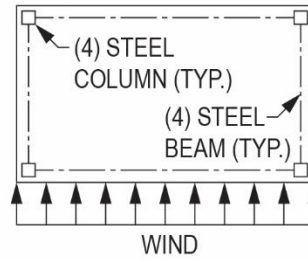
**Solution 62, p. 80:**

- WOOD
- DIAPHRAGM DEFLECTION CAN BE TOLERATED



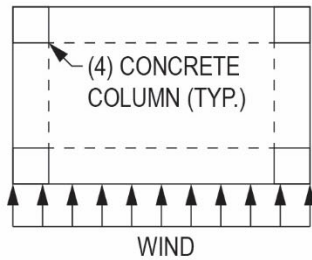
Flexible  
 Torsionally **regular**

- METAL DECK SUPPORTED BY STEEL BEAMS AND COLUMNS



Flexible  
 Torsionally regular

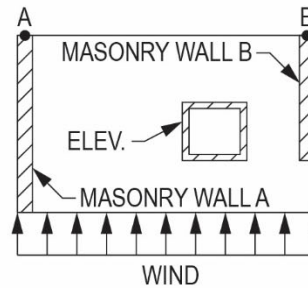
- PT CONCRETE SLAB SUPPORTED BY CONCRETE COLUMNS/BEAMS



Rigid  
 Torsionally regular

- CONCRETE SLAB SUPPORTED BY MASONRY WALLS

$$A_{\text{STORYDRIFT}} = 1.5 \left( \frac{A_{\text{STORYDRIFT}} + B_{\text{STORYDRIFT}}}{2} \right)$$



Torsionally irregular  
 Rigid

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**Solution 63, p. 81:**

Per ACI 318-14, Section 8.5.3.1.2, two-way shear,  $v_n$ , shall be calculated in accordance with Section 22.6.

Per Section 22.6.1.2,  $v_n = v_c + v_s$  (disregard  $v_s$  per problem statement).

Per Section 22.6.5.2, Table 22.6.5.2, Section 22.6.5.3, use smallest of the following to calculate  $v_c$ :

- a.  $\left(2 + \frac{4}{1/1}\right) = 6\lambda\sqrt{f'_c}$
- b.  $\left[\frac{(40)(20 \text{ in.})}{128 \text{ in.}} + 2\right] = 8.3\lambda\sqrt{f'_c}$
- c.  $4\lambda\sqrt{f'_c}$  Controls

For  $\phi$  values, see Table 21.2.1.

For  $\lambda$ , see Section 19.2.4.

$$\begin{aligned}\phi v_n &= 0.75(4)(1)(\sqrt{3,000})(128 \text{ in.})(20 \text{ in.}) \\ &= 420.6 \text{ kips}\end{aligned}$$

**Solution 65, p. 81:**

Reference: AISC, 15th ed.

$$R_n = F_n A_b$$

$$\phi = 0.75, \Omega = 2.00$$

Equation J3-1

ASD:

$$F_{nv} = 27 \text{ ksi} \qquad F_{nv}/\Omega = 13.5 \text{ ksi}$$

Table J3.2

$$\text{Allowable load} = 2(13.5)(0.79) = 21.33 \text{ kips}$$

LRFD:

$$\phi R_n = \phi F_{nv} A_b$$

$$\phi F_{nv} = 20.3 \text{ ksi (A307 bolts)}$$

$$\phi R_n = (20.3)(0.79)(2) = 32.07 \text{ kips}$$

Alternate solution, use Table 7-1

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**Solution 74, p. 86:**

Reference: ASCE 7-16, Section 12.1.4, p. 89 and Section 1.4.3, p. 4

Unfactored reactions from grade beam to drilled pier:

$$LL = 10 \text{ kips}$$

$$DL = 8 \text{ kips}$$

**Solution 75, p. 86:**

J 3.5 max edge distance  $12(t) = 12(3/4) = 9 \text{ in.}$ , 6 in. maximum governs.

**THE CORRECT ANSWERS ARE: A, D, F**

**Solution 79, p. 88:**

$$P_h = \frac{K_a \gamma z^2}{2}$$
$$= \frac{0.40586(125 \text{ psf})(8 \text{ ft})^2}{2}$$
$$= 1,623 \text{ lb/ft}$$