

USGBC LEED LEED-Green-Associate Dumps Updated Feb 24, 2024 - Actualtests4sure [Q19-Q36]



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Master 2024 Latest The Questions USGBC LEED and Pass LEED-Green-Associate Real Exam!

Q19. Which of the following is an appropriate way to use non-potable water in a building?

- * Using captured stormwater for showering
- * Using wastewater from a sink for dishwashing
- * Flushing a toilet with wastewater from bathroom sinks
- * Incorporating air conditioner process water for washing clothes

Non-potable water is water that is not suitable for human consumption, but can be used for other purposes that do not require potable quality water. Non-potable water sources include rainwater, reclaimed/recycled water and greywater. Greywater is wastewater from sinks, showers, bathtubs, washing machines and dishwashers that can be reused for applications such as toilet flushing, irrigation and cooling tower make-up water¹². Using non-potable water can reduce the demand for potable water and contribute to LEED water efficiency credits³⁴.

Reference:

SRI Calculator | LEEDuser

What Is Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of Materials?

Water Efficiency and LEED Certification | Contractor

Water Balance Analysis – ASHRAE

What is LEED? | Net Zero Water Inc. – Net Zero Water

Q20. According to systems thinking, climate change is an example of which of the following feedback loops?

- * Stable
- * Isolated
- * Positive
- * Balancing

Explanation

According to systems thinking, climate change is an example of a positive feedback loop, which means that an initial change in one part of the system causes a chain of events that amplify the effects of the change. For example, as the Earth warms due to increased greenhouse gas emissions, ice sheets and glaciers melt, reducing the albedo (reflectivity) of the Earth's surface and allowing more solar radiation to be absorbed, which further increases the temperature and accelerates the melting process. This is one of several positive feedback loops that can accelerate climate change and make it harder to reverse.

References:

15 Climate Feedback Loops and Examples – Earth How

Systems Thinking Through Climate Change – 5 Positive Feedback Loops

What are climate change feedback loops? – The Guardian

Q21. Which of the following does LEED promote by encouraging compact development?

- * Urban sprawl
- * Walkability
- * Historic preservation
- * Development of new infrastructure

One of the things that LEED promotes by encouraging compact development is walkability. Compact development is a form of urban planning that aims to reduce sprawl and make more efficient use of land and resources by increasing density, diversity, and connectivity of land uses⁵. Compact development can enhance walkability by creating mixed-use neighborhoods that provide a variety of destinations within walking distance, such as shops, services, workplaces, schools, parks, and transit stops. Walkability can offer multiple benefits for the environment, health, economy, and social equity. For example, walkability can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution by replacing car trips with walking or transit; improve physical and mental health by increasing physical activity and reducing stress; support local businesses and generate tax revenues by increasing foot traffic and property values; and foster social cohesion and civic engagement by creating vibrant public spaces and enhancing accessibility for all⁶.

Reference: Compact urban development⁶; LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Location and Transportation, page 15

Q22. Which of the following is the reason Regional Priority credits are awarded?

- * To help meet economic goals
- * To encourage exemplary performance
- * To address local environmental issues
- * To promote innovation in building design

Explanation

Regional Priority credits are awarded to encourage projects to address local environmental issues that are of particular importance or concern for the region where the project is located. These issues may include water scarcity, air quality, habitat protection, or human health. Regional Priority credits are not new LEED credits, but rather existing credits that have been identified by regional councils or chapters of USGBC as having higher priority or relevance for their areas. Projects can earn up to four bonus points by achieving Regional Priority credits. References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Introduction, page 13; LEED v4 Impact Category and Point Allocation Process Overview¹

Q23. Which permanently installed building products are addressed in the Materials and Resources Credit category calculation?

- * Framing
- * Elevators
- * Process equipment
- * Formwork for concrete

The Materials and Resources Credit category calculation addresses the permanently installed building products that are part of the building's structure, enclosure, and interior elements. These include framing, flooring, insulation, windows, doors, interior walls, ceilings, and finishes. Process equipment, elevators, furniture, and formwork for concrete are not included in the calculation. Reference: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide

Q24. The LEED credits given the greatest weights are credits that

- * are used in certifying a LEED Platinum Project
- * contribute to developmental density and Sustainable Sites
- * are included in the LEED for Buildings Operations and Maintenance: Existing Buildings rating system
- * most directly address the most important environmental impacts and human benefits

Q25. Which of the following facilitates the recharging of aquifers?

- * Asphalt road
- * Pervious paving
- * Impervious paving
- * Concrete parking lot

Explanation

Pervious paving, also known as permeable paving, allows water to pass through it, facilitating the recharging of aquifers. This type of paving reduces runoff by allowing water to soak into the ground, which can help replenish groundwater supplies and reduce the impact on nearby water bodies. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

Q26. Which of the following is a cause of surface water degradation?

- * Rainwater harvesting
- * Expansion of pervious surfaces
- * Expansion of impervious surfaces
- * Expansion of outdoor filtration systems

One of the causes of surface water degradation is the expansion of impervious surfaces. Impervious surfaces are those that do not allow water to infiltrate into the soil, such as roads, parking lots, rooftops, and sidewalks. Impervious surfaces increase the amount and speed of stormwater runoff, which can carry pollutants, sediments, nutrients, and pathogens into surface water bodies such as streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Impervious surfaces also reduce groundwater recharge, lower base flow in streams, increase flooding and erosion, alter stream morphology and habitat, and affect water temperature and dissolved oxygen levels². Therefore, impervious surfaces can have significant negative impacts on the quality and quantity of surface water resources. Reference: Surface Water as a cause of land degradation from dryland salinity³; What is Water Pollution?⁴

Q27. Which of the following is a component of the Promote Sustainable and Regenerative Material Resource Cycles impact

category?

- * Move to Cyclical, Non-Depleting Material Cycles
- * Protect Human Health Globally and Across the Built Environment Life Cycle
- * Protection and Restoration of Water Regimes and Natural Hydrological Cycles
- * Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction from the Embodied Energy of Materials

Q28. The result of proper design and operation of buildings and neighborhoods is an increase in energy

- * supply
- * demand
- * efficiency
- * consumption

The result of proper design and operation of buildings and neighborhoods is an increase in energy efficiency. Energy efficiency is the ratio of useful output to energy input for a system or process. Energy efficiency can be improved by using less energy to perform the same function or by using renewable or low-impact energy sources. Energy efficiency can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, energy costs, and dependence on fossil fuels¹. Reference: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook¹, EPA's Energy Efficiency

Q29. Which of the following is a tradable commodity representing proof that a unit of electricity was generated from a renewable source?

- * Tradable Energy Credit (TEC)
- * Renewable Wind Certificate
- * Renewable Energy Certificate
- * Certificate for Innovative Renewables

A Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) is a tradable commodity that represents proof that one unit of electricity was generated from a renewable energy source. RECs are used to track and trade renewable energy in the open market, providing an economic incentive for renewable energy generation. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

Q30. Which of the following is the recommended tool for the project team to utilize in order to determine the target certification level?

- * Scorecard
- * Credit Submittal Form
- * Project CIR
- * It is not possible to estimate certification level without complete drawings

Explanation

The scorecard is the recommended tool for the project team to utilize in order to determine the target certification level. The scorecard is a document that lists all the prerequisites and credits available for a specific rating system, along with their point values and requirements. The project team can use the scorecard to track their progress and estimate their potential score based on their design strategies and performance goals. The scorecard also helps the project team to identify synergies and trade-offs among different credits, prioritize their efforts, and optimize their resources.

The other options are not useful for estimating the certification level, as they are tools for documenting or clarifying specific credits or issues. The credit submittal form is a template that guides the project team on how to submit the required documentation for each credit. The project CIR (Credit Interpretation Request) is a service that allows the project team to ask technical questions or request clarifications on credit requirements or standards from USGBC or GBCI reviewers. The certification level cannot be determined without complete drawings, as they are necessary to demonstrate compliance with credit criteria.

References: LEED v4 User Guide, p. 12 2; LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p. 21 1

Q31. During the pre-design phase of a three-story office building, the project team determines that the anticipated energy use of the

proposed building will exceed the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). What strategy should the project team consider in order to lower the building's energy use?

- * Increase the square footage of the building
- * Maximize daylighting opportunities with properly sized and oriented windows
- * Use valid survey protocols to assess occupants' satisfaction with the indoor environment
- * Monitor and verify performance to ensure that building systems are functioning as designed

Explanation

Maximizing daylighting opportunities with properly sized and oriented windows can significantly reduce a building's energy use. By allowing more natural light into the building, the need for artificial lighting can be reduced, which in turn reduces electricity consumption. Additionally, if windows are properly oriented, they can also help with passive heating and cooling, further reducing energy use. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

Q32. For benchmarking purposes, a baseline building performance is evaluated (by means of energy simulation model), as defined in

- * ASHRAE 55-2010
- * ASHRAE 52.2-2007
- * ASHRAE 62.1-2010
- * ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Appendix G

Explanation

ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Appendix G is the referenced standard for defining the baseline building performance for energy simulation modeling in LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction. The baseline building is a hypothetical building that represents the minimum energy performance required by ASHRAE 90.1-2010, which is a standard for energy efficiency in buildings. The baseline building is used as a benchmark to compare the proposed design of the project and to calculate the percentage of energy cost savings achieved by the project. The baseline building performance is evaluated by following the procedures and assumptions specified in Appendix G of ASHRAE 90.1-2010, such as building envelope, lighting, HVAC systems, service water heating, and renewable energy.

The other options are not relevant to the question, as they are standards for different aspects of green building, such as thermal comfort (ASHRAE 55-2010), air filtration (ASHRAE 52.2-2007), and ventilation (ASHRAE

62.1-2010).

References: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p. 341-1; [ASHRAE website]

Q33. The water use reduction for a project is determined by finding the difference between the baseline conditions and the

- * local water usage rate
- * project occupancy type
- * calculated installed case
- * permitted maximum water usage

The water use reduction for a project is determined by finding the difference between the baseline conditions and the calculated installed case. The baseline conditions are the water use of the project if it were designed to meet the minimum requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 or a local equivalent, whichever is more stringent. The calculated installed case is the water use of the project based on the actual fixtures and fittings installed or specified. The water use reduction is calculated as a percentage of savings from the baseline conditions. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving water efficiency is to calculate water use reduction by comparing a building project's water use with the water use baseline calculated for the building after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements; [1, p. 14]. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Water Use Reduction | U.S. Green Building Council]

Q34. What is the unit of measure for water closets?

- * Gallons (Liters) per flush
- * Gallons (Liters) per person
- * Average usage per hour
- * Usage per full time employee

Explanation

Water closets, also known as toilets, are fixtures that use water to flush human waste into a sewer or septic system. The unit of measure for water closets is gallons (liters) per flush, which indicates the amount of water used for each flushing cycle. The water efficiency of waterclosets can vary depending on the design, technology, and regulation of the fixture. The LEED rating system encourages the use of water-efficient fixtures that reduce water consumption and wastewater generation¹². References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook¹, EPA's WaterSense Toilets²

Q35. A building is located on a site without access to public transportation. Which of the following strategies can a project team implement in order to reduce the environmental impacts associated with how the occupants get to and from the building?

- * Limit parking
- * Provide incentives for carpooling
- * Build underground parking structure
- * Use compact development strategies

A building that is located on a site without access to public transportation can have a high environmental impact associated with how the occupants get to and from the building, such as greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, energy consumption, and traffic congestion. One of the strategies that a project team can implement in order to reduce this impact is to provide incentives for carpooling, which is a form of alternative transportation that involves sharing a vehicle with other passengers who have similar travel routes or destinations. Providing incentives for carpooling can encourage the occupants to reduce their single-occupancy vehicle trips and use fewer vehicles, which can save fuel, reduce emissions, and lower parking demand. Some examples of incentives for carpooling are: subsidies, vouchers, discounts, prizes, recognition, or preferential parking¹². Reference: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook¹, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide²

Q36. What do team members enhance by collaboration during the integrative process?

- * Project duration
- * Life-cycle costs
- * Construction costs
- * Efficiency and effectiveness of systems

The integrative process involves collaboration among all project team members, from initial planning through design and construction, to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of systems. This process allows for better coordination among disciplines, leading to more efficient use of resources, improved environmental performance, reduced project costs, and enhanced occupant satisfaction. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

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