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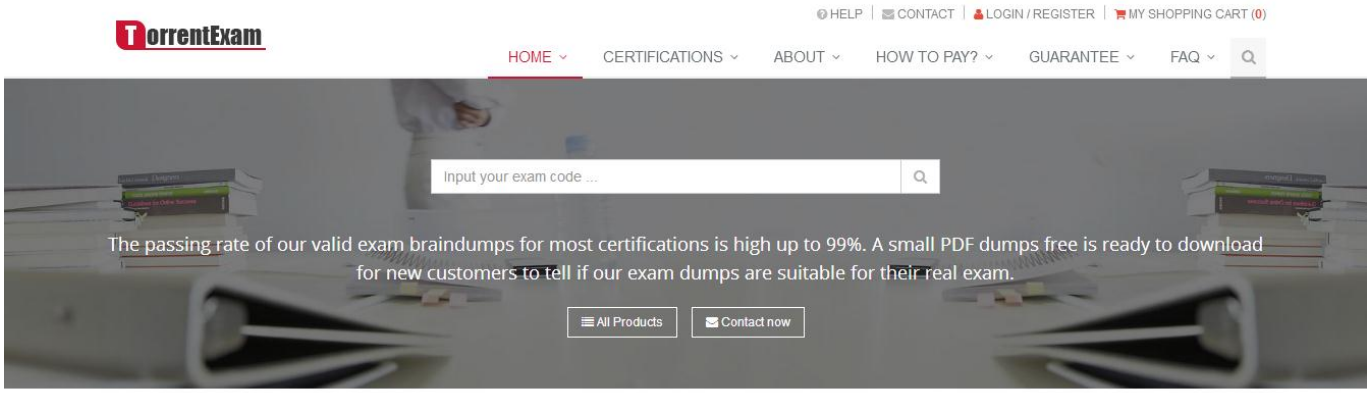

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Exam : **LEED-Green-Associate**

Title : LEED Green Associate Exam

Vendor : USGBC

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
A building owner has set a goal of reducing water use by 20% for the upcoming year. Which of the following strategies will aid in reducing indoor water demand to achieve the water reduction goal set by the owner?
A. Installing dual-flush toilets
B. Collecting rainwater in cisterns
C. Installing building-level water meters
D. Using potable water for flush functions
Answer: A
Explanation:
Installing dual-flush toilets can significantly reduce indoor water demand. Dual-flush toilets have two flush options: a half flush for liquid waste and a full flush for solid waste. By using less water for liquid waste, these toilets can reduce overall water consumption by up to 30%, helping to achieve the owner's water reduction goal. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 2
The roofing materials used on site for reducing the heat island effect must have
A. high reflectance and high Solar Reflective Index
B. low reflectance and high Solar Reflective Index
C. low reflectance and low Solar Reflective Index
D. high reflectance and low Solar Reflective index
Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 3
Which of the following has the highest energy consumption in a typical U.S. office building?
A. Lighting
B. Cooling
C. Space Heating
D. Water Heating
Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, space heating accounted for about 32% of energy use for all U.S. commercial buildings in 2018, followed by ventilation and lighting, each at about 10%1.
Space heating is the largest single energy end use in U.S. office buildings as well2.
Use of energy in commercial buildings - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)1
DataTrends: Energy Use in Office Buildings | ENERGY STAR2

QUESTION NO: 4
Which of the following water types is suitable for drinking?
A. Graywater
B. Greenwater
C. Stormwater

D. Potable water

Answer: D

Explanation:

Potable water is water that is suitable for drinking. Potable water meets or exceeds the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) drinking water quality standards and is free of contaminants that are harmful to human health. The other options are not suitable for drinking. Graywater is wastewater from sinks, showers, and laundry that can be reused for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing and irrigation. Greenwater is rainwater that is collected and stored for non-potable uses. Stormwater is runoff from precipitation that can carry pollutants and sediments into waterways. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 26; USGBC, [Water Efficiency], page 2.

QUESTION NO: 5

Integrated Project Planning and Design is a prerequisite for which type of buildings?

A. Retail

B. Schools

C. Healthcare

D. Data Centers

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integrated Project Planning and Design is a prerequisite for healthcare facilities under LEED v4. The intent is to maximize opportunities for the adoption of cost-effective integrated green design and construction strategies as early as pre-design1.

LEED v4 | HPAC Engineering1

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following represents a unit of carbon dioxide equivalent that is reduced, avoided, or sequestered to compensate for emissions occurring elsewhere?

A. Green power

B. Demand response

C. Carbon offsets

D. Renewable energy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Carbon offsets are used to balance emissions by reducing or sequestering equivalent amounts of CO# elsewhere. LEED supports using carbon offsets to meet energy and atmosphere goals.

QUESTION NO: 7

In order to earn LEED certification, a project must

A. employ a LEED AP on its project team

B. conduct a whole-building life-cycle assessment

C. earn a minimum 0t 50 points or meet a prerequisite

D. satisfy all prerequisites and earn a minimum number of points

Answer: D
Explanation:
LEED certification is a process that evaluates the environmental performance and sustainability of a building project based on a set of rating systems. To earn LEED certification, a project must satisfy all the mandatory requirements, or prerequisites, of the chosen rating system, and earn a minimum number of points by meeting optional criteria, or credits. The number of points determines the level of certification: Certified (40-49 points), Silver (50-59 points), Gold (60-79 points), or Platinum (80+ points)123.
Employing a LEED AP (Accredited Professional) on the project team is not a requirement for LEED certification, but it can provide an advantage, as LEED APs have demonstrated their knowledge and expertise in green building and LEED rating systems. Having a LEED AP on the project team can also earn one point under the Integrative Process credit4.
Conducting a whole-building life-cycle assessment is not a requirement for LEED certification, but it can be an option for earning points under the Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction credit. A life-cycle assessment is a method of evaluating the environmental impacts of a building over its entire life span, from extraction of materials to disposal or reuse3.
Earning a minimum of 50 points or meeting a prerequisite is not a sufficient condition for LEED certification, as it does not account for the other prerequisites or the level of certification. A project must meet all the prerequisites and earn at least 40 points to qualify for the lowest level of certification

QUESTION NO: 8
At which phase should a project team begin the commissioning process?
A. At the start of construction
B. During permitting
C. After the building is operational
D. Early in the design
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 9
The project team wants to use low-flow toilet fixtures and integrate non-potable water strategies for the building interior. Which category does this strategy fall under?
A. Innovation
B. Water Efficiency
C. Sustainable Sites
D. Optimized Process Water Use
Answer: B
Explanation:
The project team's strategy of using low-flow toilet fixtures and integrating non-potable water strategies for the building interior falls under the Water Efficiency category. The Water Efficiency category addresses the conservation and management of water resources in buildings and landscapes. Using low-flow toilet fixtures reduces the amount of potable waterused for flushing toilets, saving water and energy. Integrating non-potable water

strategies for the building interior involves using alternative sources of water, such as rainwater, graywater, or reclaimed water, for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing or irrigation, reducing the demand for potable water and wastewater generation. The other options are not categories that this strategy falls under. Innovation is a category that recognizes exemplary performance, innovative strategies, or pilot credits that are not covered by existing LEED credits. Sustainable Sites is a category that addresses the selection, development, and maintenance of project sites in ways that minimize environmental impacts and enhance human health and well-being. Optimized Process Water Use is not a LEED category or credit. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 31; USGBC [Water Efficiency], page
1-2.

QUESTION NO: 10
The LEED Project team performs an initial review that indicates 34 credit points can be achieved from the credit categories. How many additional points would result in the project achieving LEED Silver?
A. 10 additional points
B. 15 additional points
C. 20 additional points
D. 30 additional points
Answer: C
Explanation:
LEED certification is awarded based on the number of points a project earns across several categories of green building performance. The range of points required to achieve LEED Silver is 50-59, out of a possible
110 points. The other levels of LEED certification are: Certified (40-49 points), Gold (60-79 points), and Platinum (80 or more points)12. Therefore, if a project initially has 34 credit points,it would need 20 additional points to reach the minimum threshold for LEED Silver. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide2

QUESTION NO: 11
What is the first step in the LEED certification process?
A. Select the rating system
B. Submit documentation
C. Hold a charrette
D. Develop design documents
Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the LeadingGreen Study Guide:
"The first step in the certification process is the Project Registration. Projects can be registered on the GBCI website (www.gbci.org)... Before registration, the process begins with selecting the appropriate rating system using the 40/60 rule..." Thus, selecting the correctrating systemis the initial key step before registration and documentation submission. The selection ensures alignment with the project type and its characteristics.

QUESTION NO: 12
An electrical utility company wants to reduce peak loads in their electrical grid. Which of the following strategies would best achieve this goal?
A. Building electrification
B. Purchasing power
C. Net zero energy
D. Demand response
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 13
When the project team develops the project and building construction budget, which of the following should be incorporated?
A. Green power purchased from the local power company
B. Time in the schedule for unique materials and systems
C. Contingency allowances for additional research and analysis of options
D. The future environmental impact of building maintenance operations
Answer: B
Explanation:
When developing the project and building construction budget, the project team should incorporate time in the schedule for unique materials and systems. This is because some green building strategies may require materials or systems that are not readily available or familiar to the local market. For example, using recycled or salvaged materials may require more time for sourcing and delivery. Similarly, installing renewable energy systems or high-performance HVAC systems may require more time for design and commissioning. Therefore, the project team should plan ahead and allocate sufficient time for these aspects of the project. References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Integrative Process, page 28

QUESTION NO: 14
What is process water?
A. Blackwater used for irrigation purposes
B. Water used for industrial processes and building systems, such as cooling towers and chillers
C. Domestic waste water composed 0t wash water from kitchens and bathrooms
D. Spent or used water from a home, community, farm or industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter
Answer: B
Explanation:
process water is water that is used for specific processes in industries, businesses, or buildings. Process water can include water used for cooling, heating, washing, rinsing, sterilizing, humidifying, or other purposes. Process water can also include water used for building systems, such as cooling towers, boilers, chillers, or irrigation123.
Process water is different from domestic water, which is water used for human consumption or hygiene, such as drinking, cooking, bathing, or flushing toilets. Process water is also

different from wastewater, which is water that has been contaminated by human or industrial activities and requires treatment before being discharged or reused24.
Process water is an important aspect of water efficiency in LEED certification. LEED v4.1 offers credits for optimizing process water use by reducing the demand or increasing the use of alternative sources of water, such as rainwater, graywater, or reclaimed water

QUESTION NO: 15
What is the term for collecting, reprocessing, marketing and using materials that are diverted or recovered from the solid waste stream?
A. Recycling
B. Chain -of-custody
C. Salvaged materials
D. Building material reuse
Answer: A
Explanation:
Recycling is the term for collecting, reprocessing, marketing and using materials that are diverted or recovered from the solid waste stream. Recycling is a process that transforms waste materials into new products that can be used for different purposes. Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators, conserves natural resources, saves energy, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Materials and Resources category is to "reduce waste through recycling during construction and occupancy" [1, p. 15]. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Recycling Basics | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

QUESTION NO: 16
According to the Indoor Environmental Quality credit category, which of the following is considered an unoccupied space?
A. Mechanical and electrical rooms
B. Restroom
C. School classroom
D. Corridor
Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the Indoor Environmental Quality credit category of LEED, mechanical and electrical rooms are considered unoccupied spaces. These spaces are typically not intended for human occupancy, except for maintenance or operational purposes, and therefore do not require the same level of environmental control (such as ventilation or temperature control) as occupied spaces. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 17
The goal of regional priority credits is to incentivize project teams to
A. use a LEED AP on the design team
B. increase environmental education and advocacy

C. achieve credits that address geographical specific environmental issues

D. prioritize the needs of certain areas in the country that have more environmental impact needs than others

Answer: C

Explanation:

Regional priority credits are bonus points that are awarded to projects that achieve credits that address geographically specific environmental, social equity and public health priorities. These credits are not new LEED credits, but instead are existing credits that USGBC regional councils and chapters have designated as being particularly important for their areas. The goal of regional priority credits is to incentivize project teams to address the most critical and relevant environmental issues in their regions, such as water scarcity, air quality, habitat loss, or social equity12. Regional priority credits are based on the project's geolocation (latitude and longitude coordinates), which can be entered and confirmed during project registration in LEED Online2. Each project can earn up to four regional priority bonus points, one for each regional priority credit achieved3.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which of the following is a minimum program requirement for the LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations Rating System?

A. Comply with minimum project size

B. Include temporary structures in floor area calculations

C. Define a site boundary for the sole purpose of complying with credits

D. Comply with the best practices of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The minimum program requirements (MPRs) are the basic characteristics that a project must possess in order to be eligible for LEED certification. One of theMPRs for the LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations Rating System is to comply with the minimum project size, which is defined as having a gross floor area of at least 1,000 square feet (93 square meters) that is capable of achieving a minimum level of energy efficiency13. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide3

QUESTION NO: 19

Which of the following scenarios would potentially help a project earn the most LEED points?

A. Renovate an abandoned shopping mall in a low-density area outside the city

B. Build an office and apartment building near an interstate highway and an existing shopping mall

C. Renovate a large building in a diverse, walkable business district and central transit connectivity

D. Build a low-density project on a greenfield site outside the city in order to mitigate environmental impact

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario would potentially help a project earn the most LEED points because it aligns

with the goals and criteria of the LEED v4 Location and Transportation category,which aims to reduce the environmental and human health impacts of transportation and promote sustainable site selection1. By renovating a large building in a diverse, walkable business district and central transit connectivity, the project can:
* Preserve existing buildings and reduce the demand for new construction materials and land development2
* Enhance the livability, vitality, and diversity of the urban area and support mixed-use development3
* Provide access to quality transit options and reduce the reliance on private vehicles, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage alternative modes of travel4
* Support walkability and connectivity to various amenities and services within walking distance5
* Avoid locating on sensitive lands or prime farmland that could support open space, habitat, or agriculture These strategies can help the project earn points for various credits under theLocation and Transportation category, such as LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Access to Quality Transit, Bicycle Facilities, Reduced Parking Footprint, High Priority Site and Equitable Development1.

QUESTION NO: 20
What is the process that is performed on existing buildings to identify and recognize system improvements that make the building more suitable for current use?
A. Energy modeling
B. Retrocommissioning
C. Life-cycle assessment
D. Fundamental Commissioning (Cx)
Answer: B
Explanation:
Retrocommissioning is a process applied to existing buildings to ensure that they continue to perform optimally for the current use. This process involves checking systems to see if they function as intended, making necessary repairs or improvements, and ensuring that building staff are trained in the operation and maintenance of systems. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 21
When the same team members are involved more than once in an integrated approach, it leads to
A. a decline in systems thinking
B. users getting better at the process
C. getting more LEED points
D. a lack of new ideas
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 22
In the commercial LEED rating systems, which point range will achieve the Silver level of certification?

A. 30-39 points
B. 40-49 points
C. 50-59 points
D. 60-69 points
Answer: B
Explanation:
In the commercial LEED rating systems, achieving 40-49 points will result in Silver level certification. The points are awarded based on how well the project meets various sustainability criteria set out in the LEED rating system. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 23
Which strategy will help build consensus for a project's sustainability goals?
A. Hosting a charrette
B. Survey building occupants
C. Circulating a project scorecard
D. Including LEED language in project specifications
Answer: A
Explanation:
A charrette is a strategy that can help build consensus for a project's sustainability goals. A charrette is an intensive, collaborative, and creative workshop that brings together the project team and other stakeholders to define the project goals, scope, and strategies. A charrette can help to establish a common vision, identify synergies, and prioritize actions for a green building project. A charrette can also foster communication, trust, and buy-in among the participants13. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide3

QUESTION NO: 24
Which of the following sites would maximize LEED points under Location and Transportation?
A. Greenfield site in an urban area with substantial transit connectivity
B. Infill site on the outskirts of a city with some transportation connectivity
C. Greenfield site in a low-density area with some transportation connectivity
D. Infill site within an existing neighborhood with substantial transit connectivity
Answer: D
Explanation:
An infill site within an existing neighborhood with substantial transit connectivity would maximize LEED points under Location and Transportation. An infill site is a site that has been previously developed or graded and is surrounded by existing development. An existing neighborhood is a geographic area with a variety of land uses, such as residential, commercial, educational, or recreational. Substantial transit connectivity means that the site has access to multiple modes of public transportation, such as buses, trains, light rail, or bicycles.
The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the

Location and Transportation category is to "encourage development within existing communities and public transit infrastructure" [1, p. 12]. References: [LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook], [Location and Transportation | U.S. Green Building Council]

QUESTION NO: 25
Which location for a new building will have the greatest impact on lowering greenhouse gas emissions?
A. An economic development district
B. A brownfield location
C. A previously developed site
D. An urban center instead of the suburbs
Answer: D
Explanation:
LEED promotes compact, transit-rich locations:
"Locating a project in an area that supports walking, biking, and mass transit... will result in lower GHG emissions from reduced car travel." Urban centers offer the best access to alternative transport and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

QUESTION NO: 26
Which term describes misinformation presented to consumers to portray a product or policy as being more environmentally friendly than it is?
A. Biomimicry
B. Greenwashing
C. Green infrastructure
D. Environmental certification
Answer: B
Explanation:
Greenwashing is a term that describes misinformation presented to consumers to portray a product or policy as being more environmentally friendly than it is. Greenwashing can be done by using vague or misleading claims, false labels or certifications, irrelevant or exaggerated benefits, or hidden trade-offs. Greenwashing can deceive consumers into buying products or supporting policies that are not trulygreen, and undermine the credibility and effectiveness of genuine green initiatives1 . References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, EPA's Greenwashing

QUESTION NO: 27
What is the percentage rule when making a decision on the rating system that is most appropriate to use for a project?
A. 30/70 rule
B. 40/60 rule
C. 50/50 rule
D. 60/40 rule
Answer: B
Explanation:

The percentage rule is a method to determine the most appropriate LEED rating system for a project when several rating systems may be applicable1. To use this rule, first assign a rating systemto each square foot or square meter of the building, and then choose the most appropriate rating system based on the resulting percentages1. The entire gross floor area of a LEED project must be certified under a single rating system and is subject to all prerequisites andattempted credits in that rating system1. The percentage rule states that if one rating system covers more than 60% of the gross floor area, that rating system should be used1. If no rating system covers more than 60% of the gross floor area, but one covers more than 40%, then that rating system should be used1. If no rating system covers more than 40% of the gross floor area, then the project team can choose any applicable rating system1. Therefore, the answer is B. 40/60 rule.
=
LEED rating system selection guidance

QUESTION NO: 28
What do the credits in the Materials and Resources category focus on?
A. Reducing the quantity of materials used on a project
B. Selecting materials that are more energy efficient than traditional building materials
C. Minimizing the embodied impacts associated With the entire life-cycle of building materials
D. Helping project teams select materials that have the most environmental benefits at the least cost
Answer: C
Explanation:
The Materials and Resources (MR) category focuses on reducing the environmental, economic, and social impacts of building materials from extraction to disposal12. It encourages the use of materials that have lower embodied energy, less waste, more recycled content, and better life-cycle performance12.
LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council1 Credit's Supporting LEED's Materials and Resources Category | Legrand2

QUESTION NO: 29
Strategically locating functional and decorative hardscape on a project site may reduce the amount of on-site
A. waste area
B. sensitive area
C. pervious area
D. impervious area
Answer: D
Explanation:
Strategically locating functional and decorative hardscape on a project site can reduce the amount of on-site impervious area. Impervious surfaces are surfaces that do not allow water to infiltrate into the ground (e.g., concrete or asphalt). By reducing these surfaces, we can increase water infiltration, which helps recharge groundwater supplies and reduces stormwater runoff that can lead to erosion and water pollution. References:
LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 30
The LEED rating system was designed to
A. serve as a floor tor local Green Building codes
B. serve as a ceiling for local building codes
C. serve as a complement to local building codes
D. serve as a model National Green Building code
Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 31
Which of the following addresses indoor Environmental Quality?
A. ASHRAE901
B. ASHRAE 62 1
C. Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct of 1992)
D. The Montreal Protocol
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 32
Which of the following best helps a project team determine access to quality transit? raj Calculator
A. Access to parking
B. The surrounding density
C. The quantity of functional entries in a building
D. The availability and frequency of public transportation
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 33
Building and material reuse contribute to the sustainability goals of a project by
A. reducing the use Of raw materials
B. saving time during the material selection phase
C. lowering the overall construction budget of the project
D. utilizing waste-to-energy as an alternative to fossil fuel extraction
Answer: A
Explanation:
Building and material reuse contribute to the sustainability goals of a project by reducing the use of raw materials, which can save energy, water, and natural resources, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste generation, and environmental impacts. By reusing existing buildings or materials, project teams can avoid the extraction, processing, transportation, and disposal of new materials, which can have significant environmental and social costs. LEED v4.1 recognizes and rewards multiple strategies for building and material reuse in the Building-Life Cycle Impact Reduction credit1.

QUESTION NO: 34
The maximum number of points that can be achieved under the Energy and Atmosphere

category for Building Design and Construction: New Construction and Major Renovation is:

A. 33

B. 35

C. 30

D. 31

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the LeadingGreen LEED GA Study Guide:

"In LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction, the Energy and Atmosphere category offers a maximum of 33 points." These points are awarded across various credits like Optimize Energy Performance, Demand Response, and Renewable Energy.

QUESTION NO: 35

Which of the following projects would be appropriate to pursue LEED certification according to the Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs)?

A. A new parking garage construction occupying a total of 15,000 ft² gross floor area

B. A new building that will occupy 12,000 ft² gross floor area on previously developed land

C. A historic building intended for restoration occupying 900 ft² of gross floor area

D. A movable house attached to a trailer that can be moved from state to state

Answer: B

Explanation:

LEED MPRs state:

"Must be in a permanent location on existing land... Must use reasonable LEED boundaries... Must comply with project size requirements: BD+C and O+M: minimum 1,000 sq ft..." Only option B satisfies all these conditions.