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NEW QUESTION: 1
The WaterSense label or local equivalent requirement in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction ensures that eligible newly installed plumbing fixtures will
A. be advertised as LEED compliant
B. be both water efficient and high performing
C. comply with mandatory federal government regulations
D. comply with all international plumbing system requirements
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The WaterSense label or local equivalent requirement in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction ensures that eligible newly installed plumbing fixtures will be both water efficient and high performing. The WaterSense label is a voluntary program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that identifies and promotes water-efficient products that meet EPA's specifications for water efficiency and performance. The label applies to tank-type toilets, water-using urinals, private lavatory faucets, and showerheads. For projects outside the U.S., local equivalents may be used if they meet the same criteria as WaterSense or are listed on the USGBC website. The label does not imply that the fixtures are LEED compliant, comply with mandatory federal government regulations, or comply with all international plumbing system requirements.References: Water Efficiency Prerequisite: Indoor Water Use Reduction in LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 -LEED V5.11 What is the WaterSense Label and How Does it Apply?2 LEED QUALIFICATION GUIDE - v43 WaterSense Labeled Homes4

NEW QUESTION: 2
Which of the following Water Efficiency credits differ between LEED Building Design and Construction:
New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare?

A. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use
B. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use
C. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
D. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction:
Healthcare have the same Water Efficiency credits, except for the Cooling Tower Water Use credit, which is only applicable to the former. However, the Indoor Water Use Reduction prerequisite differs between the two rating systems, as the Healthcare version requires additional calculations for appliance and process water use, such as medical equipment, laundry, and kitchen equipment.

NEW QUESTION: 3
The Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction takes into account both new and three-year aged Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) values for roofing material because
A. SRI generally increases with age
B. SRI generally decreases with age
C. SRI generally remains the same with age
D. SRI generally does not impact the Heat Island Effect
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
SRI generally decreases with age
The Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is a measure of the ability of a surface to reflect solar heat, as shown by a small temperature rise. It is calculated using the values of solar reflectance and thermal emittance of the surface. The higher the SRI, the lower the heat island effect. However, SRI generally decreases with age due to factors such as weathering, dirt accumulation, and biological growth. Therefore, the Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction takes into account both new and three-year aged SRI values for roofing material to ensure that the material maintains a high level of reflectance over time.

NEW QUESTION: 4

An owner has insisted on using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level. What Sustainable Sites credit will this decision impact the most?

A. Site Development-Protect or Restore Habita

B. Site Assessment

C. Heat Island Reduction

D. Light Pollution Reduction

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level will impact the Sustainable Sites credit Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat the most. This credit requires that at least 20% of the site area (excluding building footprint) or 5% of the site area (including building footprint) must be vegetated with native or adapted plants. Non-native or non-adapted plants do not qualify for this credit and may also have negative impacts on the local ecosystem and biodiversity. The other credits are not directly affected by the choice of plant species, although they may have other requirements related to vegetation, such as shading, reflectance, or lighting.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Sustainable Sites Category, SSc Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat, page 648.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following strategies would be considered an acceptable minor improvement within the wetland buffer for Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection?

A. Build a two-story fitness facility

B. Change the grade to install a security fence

C. Provide a vehicular access drive that is less than 16 ft. (5 m) in width

D. Remove trees that are less than 6 inches (15.24 cm) diameter at breast height

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Providing a vehicular access drive that is less than 16 ft. (5 m) in width is considered an acceptable minor improvement within the wetland buffer for Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection.

This credit requires avoiding development on land that meets one or more of the following criteria: prime farmland, floodplains, threatened or endangered species habitat, water bodies, wetlands, or land within 100 feet (30 meters) of these water bodies or wetlands1. However, the credit allows minor improvements within the wetland buffer if they are necessary for the project and have minimal environmental impact2. Examples of minor improvements include trails, boardwalks, stormwater outfalls, and utility crossings2.

References:

* Credit: Sensitive land protection | U.S. Green Building Council
* NC-v4.1 LTc2: Sensitive land protection | LEEDuser

NEW QUESTION: 6
A commercial office building with a footprint of 70,000 ft2 (6 503.2 m2) has an overall site area of 200,000 ft2 (18 580.6 m2). The project design includes 15,000 ft2 (1 393.5 m2) of pedestrian oriented hardscape and 18,000 ft2 (1 672.3 m2) of vegetated open space. Which of the following is necessary to satisfy the requirement for the outdoor space to be physically accessible when calculating the Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space?
A. A garden space dedicated to industrial food production for use by local communities
B. A garden space with only one vegetation type and species during the summer for visual interest
C. A dark paving area with site elements to encourage parking near wetlands or naturally designed ponds
D. A pedestrian-oriented paving or turf area with physical site elements that accommodate outdoor social activities
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A pedestrian-oriented paving or turf area with physical site elements that accommodate outdoor social activities is necessary to satisfy the requirement for the outdoor space to be physically accessible when calculating the Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space. This is because the outdoor space must be designed to encourage regular use by occupants and visitors1. A garden space dedicated to industrial food production for use by local communities may not be accessible to the building occupants and visitors2. A garden space with only one vegetation type and species during the summer for visual interest does not meet the requirement of having two or more types of vegetation or overhead vegetated canopy1. A dark paving area with site elements to encourage parking near wetlands or naturally designed ponds is not considered as pedestrian-oriented hardscape and may have negative impacts on the natural environment3.
Reference:
* Open Space, p. 1
* NC-v4 SSc3: Open space, p. 2
* LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 72

NEW QUESTION: 7
A design team is working on a new building project and is employing an integrated, whole-building approach. The architects want to increase the size of a glazed opening on the south facing wall. Which team members are first affected by this change?
A. Civil engineers
B. Facility managers
C. Landscape architects
D. Mechanical engineers
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design and Construction Guide, an integrated, whole-building approach is a process that requires collaboration and communication among all

project team members and stakeholders throughout all phases of a project, from pre-design to occupancy and operations.The goal of this approach is to optimize the environmental and human health performance of a building as a whole, rather than focusing on individual components or systems1.
One of the benefits of an integrated, whole-building approach is that it allows the project team to identify and evaluate the interrelationships and trade-offs among various design strategies and decisions, and to optimize the synergies and minimize the conflicts among them1.For example, increasing the size of a glazed opening on the south facing wall may have implications for the daylighting, solar heat gain, thermal comfort, energy use, and mechanical system design of the building2.Therefore, the team members who are first affected by this change are the mechanical engineers, who are responsible for designing the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system of the building, and ensuring that it meets the thermal comfort and energy performance requirements of the project3.The mechanical engineers may need to adjust the size, type, and location of the HVAC equipment, ductwork, and controls, as well as perform energy modeling and analysis to evaluate the impact of the change on the building's energy consumption and emissions3.The mechanical engineers may also need to coordinate with the architects, lighting designers, and other team members to ensure that the change does not compromise the other design goals and criteria of the project3.
LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Integrative Process, Introduction1;LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, Requirements2;LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Thermal Comfort, Requirements3

NEW QUESTION: 8
A new athletic facility contains a laundry room which is adjacent to the locker rooms. Which strategy will contribute toward the Interior Cross-Contamination Prevention strategy in Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies?
A. Relocate the laundry facility to the basement
B. Naturally ventilate the laundry space per ASHRAE 62.1-2010
C. Install particle filters, with a MERV of 13 or higher or F7
D. Provide a ventilation system specifically for the laundry facility that has no recirculating air
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The strategy that will contribute toward the Interior Cross-Contamination Prevention strategy in Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies is to provide a ventilation system specifically for the laundry facility that has no recirculating air. This is because the laundry facility is a space where hazardous gases or chemicals may be present or used, such as detergents, bleach, or fabric softeners. According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project must "sufficiently exhaust each space where hazardous gases or chemicals may be present or

used (e.g., garages, housekeeping and laundry areas, copying and printing rooms), using the exhaust rates determined in EQ Prerequisite Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance or a minimum of 0.50 cfm per square foot (2.54 l/s per square meter), to create negative pressure with respect to adjacent spaces when the doors to the room are closed.For each of these spaces, provide self-closing doors and deck-to-deck partitions or a hard-lid ceiling."1Therefore, option D is the correct answer. The other options will not prevent cross-contamination from the laundry facility to the locker rooms. Relocating the laundry facility to the basement (option A) may reduce the exposure of the occupants to the laundry chemicals, but it will not eliminate the possibility of cross-contamination to other spaces in the basement. Naturally ventilating the laundry space per ASHRAE 62.1-2010 (option B) may not provide sufficient exhaust to create negative pressure and prevent cross-contamination, especially if the outdoor air quality is poor or the natural ventilation is not well designed. Installing particle filters, with a MERV of 13 or higher or F7 (option C) may improve the air quality in the laundry space, but it will not prevent the hazardous gases or chemicals from escaping to the adjacent spaces through the ventilation system or the gaps in the doors or ceiling.References:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.6881; ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2010, Section 6.2.52

NEW QUESTION: 9
In pursuit of the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices, which of the following statements is true related to products purchased for temporary use (formwork, bracing and scaffolding) on the project?
A. Temporary wood products cannot be included in the calculations
B. If any temporary wood materials are included in the calculation, all wood materials must be included in the calculation
C. Only Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified wood materials are included in the calculation; non-certified wood materials contribute to other credits
D. FSC-certified wood materials purchased for more than one project can be applied to other projects seeking LEED Certification
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Temporary wood products cannot be included in the calculations for the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices. This is because the credit only applies to permanently installed building products, not to products purchased for temporary use on the project1. The other options are false. If any temporary wood materials are included in the calculation, they must be excluded from the total value of permanently installed building products1. Non-certified wood materials do not contribute to other credits, unless they meet other criteria such as recycled content or regional materials2. FSC-certified wood materials purchased for more than one project cannot be applied to other projects seeking LEED certification, unless they are reused or salvaged materials3.

References:
* Building product disclosure and optimization - sourcing of raw materials, p. 2
* LEED V5for Building Design and Construction, p. 323
* NC-v4 MRc3: Building product disclosure and optimization - sourcing of raw materials, p. 3

NEW QUESTION: 10
Which of the following would be most useful to a school project that is attempting to pursue Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. A standard garbage disposal
B. Electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building
C. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake
D. Commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR labeled or performance equivalent
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction aims to reduce indoor water consumption by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings, such as faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals1. A commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR labeled or performance equivalent would help reduce the water use for dishwashing, which is one of the process water uses included in the credit calculation2. A standard garbage disposal would not reduce water use, but rather increase it. An electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building would help measure and monitor water use, but not directly reduce it. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake would waste a lot of water and potentially harm the environment.
References:
* Indoor Water Use Reduction
* "Maximizing Water Efficiency in Commercial Buildings: Understanding LEED BD+C Water Efficiency Credits"

NEW QUESTION: 11
An HVAC system consists of an air handler supplying conditioned air (mixture of return air and outdoor air) to an office, corridor, conference room and lobby. For Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, the ventilation rate procedure calculations must be based upon what HVAC system configuration?
A. Single-zone system
B. Multiple-zone system
C. Mixed-mode system
D. 100% outdoor air system
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A multiple-zone system is a system that has one or more air handlers supplying conditioned air to more than one zone. A zone is a space or group of spaces within a building with heating and cooling requirements that are sufficiently similar so that desired conditions (e.g., temperature) can be maintained throughout using a single controlling device. The ventilation rate procedure calculations must be based on the multiple-zone system configuration because the HVAC system in the question serves different zones with different ventilation requirements.Reference:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.6881; ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2010, Section 6.2.52

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which of the following activities must be prohibited within a building as a prerequisite to LEED certification?
A. Burning fossil fuels
B. Smoking tobacco products
C. Preparing non-organic foods
D. Manufacturing toxic chemicals
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Smoking tobacco products must be prohibited within a building as a prerequisite to LEED certification, according to the Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control1. This prerequisite aims to prevent or minimize exposure of building occupants, indoor surfaces, and ventilation air distribution systems to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), which is a known human carcinogen and a source of indoor air pollution2. The prerequisite requires the project to meet one of the following options:
* Option 1. No Smoking. Prohibit smoking in the building and within 25 feet (8 meters) of all entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows.
* Option 2. Smoking Areas. Designate smoking areas outside the building and at least 25 feet (8 meters) from all entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows. If smoking areas are enclosed, they must be negatively pressurized and vented directly to the outdoors. Prohibit smoking in all common areas of residential buildings and provide signage to indicate smoking and nonsmoking areas.
The other activities, such as burning fossil fuels, preparing non-organic foods, and manufacturing toxic chemicals, are not explicitly prohibited by any LEED prerequisites, although they may have negative impacts on the environment, health, and energy performance of the building.

NEW QUESTION: 13
What is the reference standard that defines the requirements for LEED energy modeling?
A. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
B. Core Performance Guide
C. ASHRAE Advanced Energy Design Guide

D. ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Appendix G
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Detailed
ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Appendix G is the reference standard used for energy modeling in LEED projects. It establishes guidelines for baseline building performance and energy simulation comparisons, allowing project teams to demonstrate energy performance improvements relative to code-minimum buildings.

NEW QUESTION: 14
An office project has the following items in its break room kitchen: a kitchen sink, a residential-style dishwasher, and a coffee machine. How would these items be addressed in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. The kitchen sink is included in fixture calculations, the dishwasher and coffee machine must be ENERGY STAR or performance equivalent
B. The kitchen sink is included in fixture calculations, the dishwasher must be ENERGY STAR or performance equivalent, and the coffee machine is not included in the prerequisite
C. The kitchen sink and dishwasher must be WaterSense labeled and the coffee machine is not included in the prerequisite
D. The kitchen sink and dishwasher must be WaterSense labeled and the coffee machine should be included in fixture calculations
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
For the Water Efficiency (WE) Prerequisite: Indoor Water Use Reduction, the kitchen sink is included in fixture calculations as it directly consumes water. The dishwasher must meet ENERGY STAR standards or equivalent performance requirements to ensure water efficiency, though it is not included in the fixture calculations. The coffee machine, as a minor appliance with minimal water use, is not included in this prerequisite (B). This approach aligns with LEED's focus on larger water-consuming fixtures while ensuring energy and water-efficient appliances where relevant.

NEW QUESTION: 15
Questions 1-5 are based on the same project scenario. Please use the scenario information when answering.
A hospital certified underLEED V5in 2018 is designing and constructing a 21,000 ft² (1,950.96 m²) vertical addition, plus vegetated terraces and a mechanical penthouse. The original hospital achieved the Gold certification level and was built with the capacity to add three floors-levels six through eight-to the top of the structure. This addition requires partial demolition of the roof and the floor below.
The project is designed to be architecturally cohesive with the existing building façade and is targeting Platinum certification under LEED v5.

The campus is in a dense urban area adjacent to several bus stops, a light-rail transit station within a 2,500 ft. (762 m) walking distance, and a bicycle docking point at the main entrance to the property. An on-campus shuttle service connects patients, visitors, and staff from the parking areas to each medical building and the light-rail station.
The healthcare campus has existing infrastructure; therefore, no new roads, sidewalks, parking structures, or ground-level landscaping will be installed.
The new floors have separate mechanical systems in the penthouse, but piping for public and patient restrooms, janitor closets, and staff break rooms connects directly to the main hospital plumbing system.
The newly installed medical equipment uses gas, steam, and chilled water supplied by the campus central plant.
Which LEED v5 rating system is appropriate for this project?
A. LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations
B. LEED for Commercial Interiors
C. LEED for Healthcare
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The project should use LEED v5 BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovations. The work creates three complete new floors, installs dedicated mechanical systems, adds a mechanical penthouse, and requires structural demolition. This scope is substantially greater than an interior fit-out, so LEED for Commercial Interiors is inappropriate. Under the LEED v5 structure, healthcare buildings are evaluated through the applicable BD+C New Construction and Major Renovations framework rather than through a separately listed LEED for Healthcare rating system. Healthcare-specific operating characteristics must still be addressed when documenting energy, water, resilience, indoor environmental quality, and occupant-experience requirements. The New Construction and Major Renovations rating system is appropriate because the project involves significant new building area, structural alteration, and complete building-system installation.

NEW QUESTION: 16
A comprehensive rainwater management plan may include design elements such as
A. artificial turf, bioretention pond, cisterns and hay bales
B. cisterns, porous pavement, swales and vegetated roofs
C. soil compaction, swales, vegetated roofs and xeriscaping
D. bioretention pond, cisterns, porous pavement and stabilized construction entrance
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
These design elements are examples of low-impact development (LID) and green infrastructure (GI) practices that can reduce runoff volume and improve water quality by replicating the natural hydrology and water balance of the site1. Cisterns can collect and store rainwater for reuse or infiltration, porous pavement can allow water to seep into the

ground, swales can convey and filter stormwater runoff, and vegetated roofs can reduce runoff and evapotranspiration2.
References: = LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Achieving SSc Rainwater Management in LEED v4.1.

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NEW QUESTION: 17
A LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction office building's HVAC system includes hot water from a central utility plant. The central utility plant is owned and operated by a management company. The office pays a flat fee for hot water, included as part of the lease. The management company does not meter or invoice for actual hot water consumption. For the project to meet the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Building-Level Energy Metering, an energy meter must be installed for
A. natural gas
B. hot water at the main service point
C. nothing, because the flat fee is included as part of the lease
D. nothing, because the energy source is outside of the project's scope
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
An energy meter must be installed for hot water at the main service point for the project to meet the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Building-Level Energy Metering. According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, this prerequisite requires that "all energy sources used by the building must be metered or submetered" 1. The hot water from the central utility plant is an energy source used by the building, even if it is not directly paid by the office. Therefore, it must be metered at the point where it enters the building. The other options are incorrect because natural gas is not an energy source used by the building in this case, and the flat fee or the ownership of the energy source do not exempt the project from the metering requirement.
Reference: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Category, EAp Building-Level Energy Metering, page 569.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which of the following sinks is classified as a private lavatory faucet under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?

A. A sink in an office restroom

B. A sink in a school classroom

C. A sink in a hotel room bathroom

D. A sink in a shared office restroom

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A sink in a hotel room bathroom is classified as a private lavatory faucet under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction.According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, a private lavatory faucet is defined as "a faucet that is not generally accessible and is used only by the building's occupants and not by the public or visitors"1. A sink in an office restroom, a school classroom, or a shared office restroom are examples of public lavatory faucets, which have different baseline flow rates and requirements.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Water Efficiency Category, WEc Indoor Water Use Reduction, page 681.

NEW QUESTION: 19

The project team has decided to substitute the flooring in the school gym with natural rubber flooring that has met the Sustainable Agriculture Standard. The cost of the substituted flooring is $80,000. The project will achieve

A. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials,Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices

B. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials,Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting

C. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization Environmental ProductDeclarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declarations

D. Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management, Option 1. Diversion

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices Natural rubber flooring is a bio-based material that can contribute to the achievement of Option 2 of the Sourcing of Raw Materials credit, which requires using products that meet at least one of the responsible extraction criteria for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project1.By meeting the Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAN), the natural rubber flooring demonstrates that it has been produced in a way that conserves biodiversity, protects natural resources, and enhances social and economic well-being2. Therefore, the cost of the substituted flooring ($80,000) can be counted towards the credit threshold.

Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 263-2641 Sustainable Agriculture Standard | Rainforest Alliance3

NEW QUESTION: 20
An owner has insisted on using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level. What Sustainable Sites credit will this decision impact the most?
A. Site Development-Protect or Restore Habita
B. Site Assessment
C. Heat Island Reduction
D. Light Pollution Reduction
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level will impact the Sustainable Sites credit Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat the most. This credit requires that at least 20% of the site area (excluding building footprint) or 5% of the site area (including building footprint) must be vegetated with native or adapted plants. Non-native or non-adapted plants do not qualify for this credit and may also have negative impacts on the local ecosystem and biodiversity. The other credits are not directly affected by the choice of plant species, although they may have other requirements related to vegetation, such as shading, reflectance, or lighting.
Reference: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Sustainable Sites Category, SSc Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat, page 648.

NEW QUESTION: 21
According to the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process, the goal-setting workshop should identify
A. expected water demand
B. expected energy demand
C. targeted LEED credits
D. potential project sites
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process, the goal-setting workshop should identify targeted LEED credits. This is because the goal-setting workshop is a meeting that involves the project owner and key project team members to establish the project's sustainability goals, design objectives, and performance targets. One of the outcomes of the workshop is to identify the LEED credits that are relevant and achievable for the project, based on the project scope, budget, schedule, and site conditions. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. The other options are not the objectives of the goal-setting workshop. Potential project sites (option A) are usually determined before the goal-setting workshop, as they affect the project's feasibility and design. Expected water demand (option C) and expected energy demand (option D) are not identified in the goal-

setting workshop, but rather in the preliminary water budget and the preliminary energy modeling, which are part of the analysis phase that follows the goal-setting workshop. For more information on the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process, you can refer to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1 or the Projectific blog post on LEED Integrative Process Credit Explained2.

NEW QUESTION: 22
What is the definition of the evapotranspiration rate?
A. Evaporation of onsite reuse water
B. Percentage of potable water usage for irrigation
C. Water loss from evaporation in micro irrigation systems
D. Amount of water loss in a vegetated surface in units of water depth
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The evapotranspiration rate is the amount of water loss in a vegetated surface in units of water depth, such as millimeters or inches. It is a measure of the water demand of the plants and the climate conditions. It is used to calculate the baseline water use for irrigation in the Outdoor Water Use Reduction credit.
Reference:
* LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, page 5381
* Outdoor Water Use Reduction Credits in LEED v4 - HydroPoint2

NEW QUESTION: 23
When working on a renovation project, asbestos containing materials have been found on the perimeter walls. When calculating the percentage of building being reused under the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, the materials remediated will be
A. included in the calculation
B. excluded from the calculation
C. excluded if the total volume is less than 25% of the building being reused
D. excluded if the total volume is more than 25% of the building being reused
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, rewards projects that reuse existing building structures and envelopes, or salvage materials from off-site or on-site sources. According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project team must calculate the percentage of building being reused by dividing the area of the existing building structure and envelope that is reused by the total area of the completed building structure and envelope1. However, the project team must exclude from the calculation any hazardous materials that are remediated as a part of the project, such as asbestos, lead, mold, or PCBs1. Therefore, the asbestos containing materials found on the perimeter walls will be excluded from the calculation, regardless of the volume.

References:
* LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Credit: Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, page 5451
* Building life-cycle impact reduction | U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which of the following transit modes is considered to be walkable if it is within 1/2 mile (0.8 km) of the functional entry of a project?
A. Taxi stand
B. Ferry terminal
C. Local bus stop
D. Streetcar stop
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For Location and Transportation (LT) Credits: Access to Quality Transit, a local bus stop (C) within 1/2 mile (0.8 km) from a building's entrance qualifies as walkable transit. LEED defines walkable transit as options within reasonable distance for daily commuting, including bus stops, light rail stations, and streetcars. Taxi stands (A) aren't considered reliable public transit under LEED, and while streetcars (D) are valid, ferry terminals (B) are only acceptable within a 1-mile range.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which of the following strategies will aid in reducing indoor water use?
A. Design drip irrigation for landscape
B. Use high-efficiency HVAC systems
C. Exclude janitor closets in the building
D. Optimize consumption of showerheads
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, one of the strategies to reduce indoor water use is to optimize the consumption of showerheads by selecting fixtures that have a flow rate lower than the baseline of 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) at 80 psi, or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S. This can help the project achieve the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, and the Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction, by reducing the aggregate water consumption from plumbing fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the baseline1.
The other choices are not strategies to reduce indoor water use, because:
* Designing drip irrigation for landscape is a strategy to reduce outdoor water use, not indoor water use1.
* Using high-efficiency HVAC systems is a strategy to reduce energy use, not water use, although it may have some indirect water savings by reducing the cooling tower water use2.

* Excluding janitor closets in the building is not a feasible or practical strategy, as janitor closets are necessary for cleaning and maintenance purposes, and may also be required by codes or standards3.

NEW QUESTION: 26
Which of the following is required for a cooling tower or evaporative condenser in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Alkalinity testing and ENERGY STAR® rating
B. Non potable water sources and bacteria testing
C. Water treatment calculations and system performance narrative
D. Makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms
According to the Water Efficiency Prerequisite for Indoor Water Use Reduction, cooling towers and evaporative condensers must be equipped with makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms to reduce water consumption and prevent water waste. These devices help monitor and control the water quality, flow rate and level of the cooling system, and alert the operators of any malfunctions or leaks.
References: As per the LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources, the installation of makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms is a requirement for cooling towers and evaporative condensers under the Water Efficiency Prerequisite for Indoor Water Use Reduction.
This prerequisite aims to reduce indoor water consumption by setting baseline and efficiency standards for fixtures, fittings, appliances, equipment and processes. For cooling towers and evaporative condensers, the prerequisite also requires efficient drift eliminators that reduce drift to a maximum of 0.002% of recirculated water volume for counterflow towers and 0.005% of recirculated water flow for cross-flow towers. For more detailed information, you can refer to the web-based reference guide in the credit library at USGBC's official website.

NEW QUESTION: 27
Which of the following Sustainable Sites credits are eligible to be used as a campus approach?
A. Light Pollution Reduction, Places of Respite, Open Space
B. Heat Island Reduction, Places of Respite, Site Master Plan
C. Direct Exterior Access, Heat Island Reduction, Rainwater Management
D. Heat Island Reduction, Light Pollution Reduction, Rainwater Management
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED Campus Guidance, the campus approach allows projects that share a single location and site attributes to achieve separate LEED certification for each

project, building space, or group on the master site. The campus approach can be used for certain credits that are influenced by the site conditions and infrastructure, such as Sustainable Sites credits. The LEED Campus Guidance provides a list of eligible credits for the campus approach, which includes the following Sustainable Sites credits1:
*Site Assessment
*Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat
*Open Space
*Rainwater Management
*Heat Island Reduction
*Light Pollution Reduction
Therefore, Heat Island Reduction, Light Pollution Reduction, and Rainwater Management are Sustainable Sites credits that are eligible to be used as a campus approach. Places of Respite, Site Master Plan, and Direct Exterior Access are not Sustainable Sites credits, but other credits or prerequisites that are not eligible for the campus approach1.

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which of the following prerequisites or credits are affected by using plug-in devices when attempting to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Demand Response
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Advanced Energy Metering
C. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Minimum Energy Performance
D. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Building Level Energy Metering
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Using plug-in devices can affect the energy performance of the building, which is one of the criteria for achieving Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the project team must demonstrate that the proposed design meets the minimum energy performance requirements of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010, Appendix G, with errata"1. Plug-in devices are considered as part of the process loads in the energy model, and they can increase the energy consumption and demand of the building. Therefore, the project team must account for the plug-in devices in the energy model and ensure that the proposed design meets or exceeds the baseline performance rating.
References:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite:
Minimum Energy Performance, page 2591
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Thermal Comfort, page 7041

NEW QUESTION: 29
Qualifying spaces for the Sustainable Sites Credit, Places of Respite must

A. be located outdoors near a water feature
B. be located at least 20 ft. (6 m) from a smoking area
C. have provisions for direct medical care to be delivered in the area
D. have options for shade or indirect sun for a portion of seating spaces
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED AP BD+C V4 reference guide for Healthcare, places of respite must be outdoors or located in interior spaces with views of nature, and have options for shade or indirect sun for a portion of seating spaces. The other options are either incorrect or not required by the credit. Reference: LEED AP BD+C V4 reference guide for Healthcare, Places of respite

NEW QUESTION: 30
Landscape irrigation practices consume large quantities of potable water. By evaluating the project's outdoor water budget and irrigation water demand early in the design process in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction project teams will be able to
A. earn Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering
B. earn Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management
C. estimate and optimize water use in landscape designs
D. estimate and optimize water use in outdoor fountains and pools
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The intent of the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction is to reduce outdoor water consumption by either eliminating the need for irrigation or reducing the irrigation demand by at least 30% from the baseline. This prerequisite requires project teams to evaluate the project's outdoor water budget and irrigation water demand using the EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool or a local equivalent. This will help project teams to estimate and optimize water use in landscape designs by selecting appropriate plant species and irrigation system efficiency.
References: =LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Outdoor Water Use Reduction Credits inLEED V5, Part Two:LEED V5BD+C Outdoor Water Reduction and Related Credits

NEW QUESTION: 31
For an emergency care facility project, which of the following credits can be achieved if the total cost of permanently installed products are 25% cradle-to-cradle V3 Gold and 25% GreenScreen List Translator?
A. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, Option 3. Building and Material Reuse
& Innovation Credit, Innovation, Exemplary Performance
B. Materials and Resources Credit, Furniture and Medical Furnishing, Option 3. Multi-Attribute Assessment of Products & Innovation Credit, Innovation, Exemplary Performance

C. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization, Material Ingredients, Option 2.
Material Ingredient Optimization & Innovation Credit, Innovation, Exemplary Performance
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Furniture and Medical Furnishings, Option 3. Multi-Attribute Assessment of Products & Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization, Material Ingredients, Option 2. Material Ingredient Optimization
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization, Material Ingredients, Option 2. Material Ingredient Optimization & Innovation Credit, Innovation, Exemplary Performance can be achieved if the total cost of permanently installed products are 25% cradle-to-cradle V3 Gold and 25% GreenScreen List Translator. This is because these certifications indicate that the materials used in the project have been assessed for their environmental and health impacts, contributing to the achievement of these credits.
Reference: LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources 1

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NEW QUESTION: 32
When required to measure residential and non-residential densities, Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Option 1. Surrounding Density requires project teams to measure the residential and non-residential densities in what way?
A. Measure densities within a ¼ mile (0.40 km) radius of the project boundary
B. Measure densities within a ¾ mile (1.20 km) radius of the project boundary
C. Measure densities within a # mile (0.53 km) radius of the project boundary
D. Measure densities within a ½ mile (0.80 km) radius of the project boundary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For LEED BD+C Location and Transportation (LT) Credit: Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Option 1: Surrounding Density, the project team must measure:
* Residential density in dwelling units per acre (DU/acre) or dwelling units per hectare (DU/ha).

* Non-residential density based on floor area ratio (FAR).
* The density must be measured within a ¼-mile (0.40 km) radius of the project boundary.
This credit promotes high-density development and reduces urban sprawl, thereby improving access to amenities and public transportation.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which of the following are control measures recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning National Contractors Association (SMACNA) for the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan?
A. Source control
B. Material selection
C. Contractor training
D. Pre-construction meeting
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Source control is one of the control measures recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning National Contractors Association (SMACNA) for the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan. Source control means minimizing the generation and emission of indoor air pollutants from the construction activities and materials. Some examples of source control are1:
*Using low-emitting adhesives, sealants, paints, coatings, and flooring systems that comply with the VOC limits of the applicable LEED credit.
*Storing absorptive materials in a protected area and covering them with plastic sheeting to prevent moisture and mold growth.
*Scheduling the installation of finish materials after the completion of wet and dusty work, such as concrete pouring, drywall sanding, and painting.
*Isolating work areas where high levels of contaminants are generated or used, such as welding, cutting, grinding, and solvent cleaning, and providing adequate ventilation and exhaust.
*Prohibiting smoking, eating, and drinking in the work areas, and providing designated areas for these activities.

NEW QUESTION: 34
A design team is pursuing Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Indoor Air Quality Assessment. The building is 1,000 ft2 (93 m2) and has a 10 ft. (3 m) ceiling height. In order to earn the credit, what is the required volume of supply air for the entire building flush-out?
A. 3,500,000 ft3 (99 108 m3)
B. 10,000,000 ft3 (283 168 m3)
C. 14,000,000 ft3 (396 435 m3)
D. 35,000,000 ft3 (991 089 m3)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1, the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Indoor Air Quality Assessment, Option 1. Flush-Out requires the project to perform a building flush-out by supplying a total air volume of 14,000 cubic feet of outdoor air per square foot of gross floor area while maintaining an internal temperature of at least 60°F and no higher than 80°F and relative humidity no higher than 60%. The gross floor area of the building is 1,000 ft2 and the ceiling height is 10 ft, so the required volume of supply air for the entire building flush-out is:
14,000 ft3/sf x 1,000 sf = 14,000,000 ft3
References:
* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4

NEW QUESTION: 35
The current facilities requirements (CFR) and operations and maintenance plan (OMP) required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification must include
A. issue logs
B. functional performance tests
C. minimum outside air requirements
D. installation verification (construction) checklists
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The current facilities requirements (CFR) and operations and maintenance plan (OMP) are two documents that are required for the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification.
The CFR is a document that describes the owner's project requirements, such as the design intent, performance goals, and operational needs of the building. The OMP is a document that provides information and guidance on how to operate and maintain the commissioned systems and equipment. According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the CFR and OMP must include the minimum outside air requirements, which are the minimum rates of outdoor air ventilation that are needed to provide acceptable indoor air quality and thermal comfort for the occupants1. The issue logs, functional performance tests, and installation verification (construction) checklists are not required to be included in the CFR and OMP, but they are part of the commissioning process and documentation.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite:
Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, page 2611
*Fundamental commissioning and verification | U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 36
Which of the following must be included in the Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment?

A. A targeted Brownfield remedy plan
B. Historic preservation plan to include neighboring properties
C. Proximity of vulnerable populations to major sources of air pollution
D. The surrounding density within a 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) radius of the project boundary
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The correct answer is C. Proximity of vulnerable populations to major sources of air pollution.
According to the LEED v4.1 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the Site Assessment credit requires projects to conduct and document a site inventory and analysis that covers the following topics1:
* Topography
* Hydrology
* Climate
* Vegetation
* Soils
* Human use
* Human health effects
The human health effects topic includes identifying the proximity of vulnerable populations, such as children, elderly, or low-income residents, to major sources of air pollution, such as highways, power plants, or industrial facilities.This information can help the project team design strategies to minimize the exposure of occupants and visitors to harmful pollutants and improve the indoor and outdoor air quality of the project1.
The other options are not required for the Site Assessment credit, although they may be relevant for other credits or prerequisites.A targeted Brownfield remedy plan is required for the Brownfields Remediation credit, which applies to projects located on sites contaminated by past uses1.A historic preservation plan to include neighboring properties is not required for any LEED credit, although projects that involve historic buildings or districts must comply with local regulations and standards for preservation1. The surrounding density within a
1/4 mi.(0.40 km) radius of the project boundary is not required for the Site Assessment credit, but it is used to calculate the points for the Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses credit, which encourages projects to locate in areas with high levels of existing development and mixed land uses1.

NEW QUESTION: 37
Which rating system is appropriate for a new mixed-use building with 300,000 ft2 (27 871 m2) of residential units, 150,000 ft2 (13 935 m2) hotel and 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) of retail space?
A. Retail
B. Hospitality

C. Core and Shell Development
D. New Construction
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
New Construction is the appropriate rating system for a new mixed-use building with 300,000 ft2 (27 871 m2) of residential units, 150,000 ft2 (13 935 m2) hotel and 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) of retail space. According to the LEED rating system selection guidance1, the New Construction rating system applies to buildings that are being newly constructed or going through a major renovation, and that include any of the following use types:
office, retail, hospitality, education, residential, warehouse and distribution centers, or data centers2. The New Construction rating system can also be used for mixed-use buildings that have more than one use type3. Since the project involves new construction of a mixed-use building with residential, hospitality, and retail uses, the New Construction rating system is the most suitable option. The other rating systems are not applicable because they are either specific to one use type (Retail and Hospitality) or to buildings that are not complete at the time of certification (Core and Shell Development).
LEED rating system selection guidance | U.S. Green Building Council
LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council LEED v4 Rating Systems | USGBC-LI

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which of the following prerequisites or credits are affected by using plug-in devices when attempting to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Demand Response
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Advanced Energy Metering
C. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Minimum Energy Performance
D. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Building Level Energy Metering
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Using plug-in devices can affect the energy performance of the building, which is one of the criteria for achieving Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort. TheLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the project teammust demonstrate that the proposed design meets the minimum energy performance requirements of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010, Appendix G, with errata"1. Plug-in devices are considered as part of the process loads in the energy model, and they can increase the energy consumption and demand of the building. Therefore, the project team must account for the plug-in devices in the energy model and ensure that the proposed design meets or exceeds the baseline performance rating.
LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, page 2591 LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Thermal Comfort, page 7041

NEW QUESTION: 39
A LEED Building Design and Construction project includes an outdoor stage for theatrical performances. In pursuit of Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction the engineer has specified an LED fixture to illuminate actors on the stage while limiting light pollution. Which of the following suggestions should the LEED AP give to the project owner?
A. Modify the design to enclose the performance areas
B. Calculate the return on investment over the 20-year life of the project
C. Compare the energy consumption against an alternative
D. Inform the owner that the LED fixture is exempt from Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction aims to minimize the adverse effects of artificial lighting on the night sky, human health, and wildlife1. However, the credit does not apply to lighting that is required for safety, security, or emergency purposes2. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, lighting for theatrical performances is considered an emergency purpose and is exempt from the credit requirements3. Therefore, the LEED AP should inform the owner that the LED fixture is exempt from Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction and does not need to be modified or compared to an alternative. Enclosing the performance areas would not reduce light pollution, but rather increase energy consumption and affect the outdoor experience. Calculating the return on investment over the
20-year life of the project is irrelevant to the credit and would not help achieve it.

NEW QUESTION: 40
Under Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, a current facilities requirements and operations and maintenance plan must contain which information necessary to operate the building efficiently?
A. Any changes in schedules or setpoints for different seasons, days of the week, and times of day
B. Only changes in schedules or setpoints for peak usages during seasons, days of the week, and times of day
C. Any changes in schedules during peak times, or for different seasons, peak-usage days of the week, and times of day
D. Any changes in schedules or setpoints focusing on only the hottest and coldest periods of the seasons, peak-use days of the week, and times of day
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
A current facilities requirements and operations and maintenance plan must contain any changes in schedules or setpoints for different seasons, days of the week, and times of

day. This is to ensure that the building systems are operating efficiently and according to the design intent. The other options are too limited or too specific and do not cover all the possible variations in schedules or setpoints.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Category, EAp Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, page
569.

NEW QUESTION: 41
A luxury hotel project is in the design phase and is located on a scenic waterfront. It is one point away from attaining LEED Platinum certification. The LEED AP is recommending that the team pursue Innovation Credit, Innovation, Option 3. Additional Strategies. Which of the following credits would be desirable considering the location of the project?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, Exemplary Performance
B. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views, Exemplary Performance
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance, Exemplary Performance
D. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, Exemplary Performance
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The LEED Platinum certification requires the project to achieve exemplary performance in at least one credit that allows it, as specified in the LEED Reference Guide1. One of the credits that meets this criterion is the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, which focuses on providing healthy and comfortable indoor environments for occupants. The credit has two options: Quality Views and Enhanced Commissioning. Quality Views requires the project to have windows that provide views of natural scenery or water bodies, which can enhance the well-being and satisfaction of occupants. Enhanced Commissioning requires the project to have a comprehensive commissioning plan that ensures all systems are properly installed, tested, and operated before occupancy. Both options can help reduce energy consumption, improve indoor air quality, and create a positive sensory experience for occupants.
Reference:
LEED Reference Guide v4
LEED Platinum Certification - LD Products
LEED Accreditation | LEED Certification & Credentials Overview - GBES

NEW QUESTION: 42
The Required Breathing Zone Outdoor Airflow Vbz for a new banking facility is 0.120 CFM/ft2 (0.6 L/s/m2).
If the team decides to attempt Increased Ventilation under Option 2 in the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, what is the minimum Design Zone Outdoor Airflow?
A. 0.144 CFM/ft2 (0.73 (L/s)/m2)
B. 0.156 CFM/ft2 (0.79 (L/s)/m2)

C. 0.168 CFM/ft2 (0.85 (L/s)/m2)
D. 0.30 CFM/ft2 (1.5 (L/s)/m2)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option requires the project to increase the breathing zone outdoor airflow by at least 20% above the minimum rates required by ASHRAE 62.1-2010. Therefore, the minimum design zone outdoor airflow is
0.120 CFM/ft2 x 1.2 = 0.144 CFM/ft2.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], [Indoor Environmental Quality Credit:
Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies], [ASHRAE 62.1-2010 User's Manual].

NEW QUESTION: 43
Which is a benefit of earning Regional Priority credits?
A. The LEED project can achieve more sustainable outcomes by recognizing the issues that are a priority in the project's location
B. The context of the project's location is not addressed, allowing the project team to focus on the building's priority issues
C. The project's operations are considered separately from design and construction, allowing the project team to focus on regional issues
D. The LEED project is able to skip a review phase by considering the issues that are a priority in the project's location
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A benefit of earning Regional Priority credits is that the LEED project can achieve more sustainable outcomes by recognizing the issues that are a priority in the project's location. Regional Priority 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 areas1. The incentive to achieve the credits is in the form of a bonus point. If an RP base credit is earned, then a bonus point is awarded to the project's total points1. This way, the project can address the geographically specific environmental, social equity and public health priorities of its location2. References:
* Regional priority credit lookup | U.S. Green Building Council
* Regional Priority (RP) credits - U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 44
When planning a water-efficient landscape design, the designer should consider including
A. potable water
B. sprinkler system
C. native vegetation
D. permeable pavement
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The best answer is C. native vegetation. This is because:

* Native vegetation is adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, and therefore requires less water than non-native plants1.
* Native vegetation also supports local biodiversity, reduces erosion, and enhances the aesthetic value of the landscape2.
* Potable water is not a good option for water-efficient landscape design, as it is a scarce and valuable resource that should be conserved for human consumption and hygiene3.
* Sprinkler systems are not a good option for water-efficient landscape design, as they can waste a lot of water through evaporation, runoff, and overspray4. Drip irrigation or micro-sprinklers are more efficient methods of watering plants.
* Permeable pavement is not a good option for water-efficient landscape design, as it is not a plant-based element, but a hardscape feature that allows water to infiltrate into the ground. Permeable pavement can reduce stormwater runoff and pollution, but it does not directly contribute to water conservation in the landscape.

NEW QUESTION: 45
A project team has installed a rainwater harvesting system on site. In which of the following could this system be recognized?
A. Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering and Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
B. Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering and Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction
C. Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management and Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction
D. Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management and Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A rainwater harvesting system on site could be recognized in the Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management and the Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction. The Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management rewards projects that reduce runoff volume and improve water quality by replicating the natural hydrology and water balance of the site1. A rainwater harvesting system can help achieve this by capturing and reusing rainwater on site2. The Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction rewards projects that reduce indoor water consumption by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings3. A rainwater harvesting system can help achieve this by providing an alternative source of water for non-potable uses such as toilet flushing and irrigation4.
The other options are not correct. The Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering does not recognize rainwater harvesting systems, but rather requires projects to install permanent water meters that measure the total potable water use for the building and grounds. The Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction does not recognize rainwater harvesting systems, but rather requires projects to reduce outdoor water consumption by using plant species that are native or adapted to the region and by using irrigation systems

that are efficient and properly controlled. The Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction does not recognize rainwater harvesting systems, but rather requires projects to reduce indoor water consumption by 20% from the baseline by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings.
Reference:
* Rainwater Management, p. 1
* NC-v4 SSc4: Rainwater management, p. 2
* Indoor water use reduction, p. 1
* NC-v4 WEc3: Indoor water use reduction, p. 3
* [Water metering], p. 1
* [Outdoor water use reduction], p. 1
* [Indoor water use reduction], p. 2

NEW QUESTION: 46
What is the basis of energy consumption in determining the percentage of green power or carbon offsets?
A. Quality
B. Quantity
C. Efficiency
D. Performance
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The basis of energy consumption in determining the percentage of green power or carbon offsets is the quantity of energy used by the project, measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh) or British thermal units (Btu). Green power is electricity generated from renewable sources, such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, or geothermal. Carbon offsets are reductions or removals of greenhouse gas emissions from a project or activity that compensates for the emissions from another source. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design andConstruction1, the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Green Power and Carbon Offsets, requires the project to engage in a contract for qualified resources that meet the following requirements:
The contract term is at least five years.
The green power or carbon offsets are based on the quantity of energy consumed by the building.
The green power is Green-e Energy certified or the equivalent.
The carbon offsets are Green-e Climate certified, Verified Carbon Standard certified, Gold Standard certified, or the equivalent.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
Green Power and Carbon Offsets | U.S. Green Building Council
Green Power and Carbon Offsets - LEEDuser
Green Power and Carbon Offsets -LEED V5for BD+C: New Construction ...

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NEW QUESTION: 47
Based on the results of a six-hour waste stream study, the project team for a retail project plans to provide dedicated areas for four easily recyclable waste streams: cardboard, plastic, metal and paper. The project is open to the public 10 hours a day, six days a week. Which of the following actions should be the project team's top priority in order to demonstrate the minimum requirements to achieve Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Storage and Collection of Recyclables?
A. Take appropriate measures for the safe collection, storage and disposal of batteries
B. Make a waste stream projection for the entire year based on the six hours of the waste stream study
C. Make a waste stream projection for the entire week, based on the six hours of the waste stream study
D. Extend the waste stream study to cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours to identify the top five recyclable waste streams
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project team must conduct a waste stream audit to identify the top five recyclable waste streams generated by the building and its occupants. The audit must cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours, and must account for variations in the type and quantity of waste generated by different building uses and operations. The project team must then provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of these materials for recycling. The project team must also provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of batteries, mercury-containing lamps, and electronic waste, or demonstrate that a local program is in place to properly dispose of these materials.
LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables, page 5441 LEED V5Credit Tutorials: Materials & Resources (BD+C/ID+C), Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables2

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which of the following are the major factors determining the total irrigation requirement for a particular landscaping design?

A. Planting density, soil conditions, irrigation efficiency and rainfall

B. Relative humidity, site exposure, plant species and planting density

C. Plant species, rainfall, evapotranspiration rate, site exposure and irrigation efficiency

D. Plant species, rainwater tank size, evapotranspiration rate, site exposure and irrigation efficiency

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

These factors are the major determinants of the total irrigation requirement for a landscaping design, because they affect the water demand and supply of the plants1. Plant species have different water needs and tolerances, rainfall provides natural water input, evapotranspiration rate measures the water loss from the soil and plant surfaces, site exposure influences the solar radiation and wind effects, and irrigation efficiency reflects the amount of water delivered to the plants compared to the amount of water applied2.

References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], Landscape Water Requirement Calculators, Landscape Irrigation Design Manual.

NEW QUESTION: 49

What type of project would benefit from showing compliance with Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, MinimumEnergy Performance, Option 2. Prescriptive Compliance: ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide?

A. One in which the budget and timeline would benefit from simplified decision making and analysis during the project design

B. One in which the project team wants to explore the energy performance and load reduction effects of severalenvelope and lighting designs and mechanical systems

C. One in which the project team wants to achieve efficiency trade-offs between systems, offsetting the lower efficiency of one system by the improved efficiency of another One in which the owner wants an estimate of the carbon reductions or lower operating costs (energy savings, demand charge savings) from energy strategies, beyond a simple calculation for individual energy conservation measures

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

This option allows the project to comply with the minimum energy performance prerequisite by following the prescriptive recommendations of the ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide (AEDG) for the applicable building type and climate zone1. This option simplifies the decision making and analysis process by providing clear and specific guidance on how to achieve 50% energy savings compared to the baseline standard2. This option alsoreduces the need for energy modeling and documentation, which can save time and money for the project3.

References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], Minimum Energy Performance Calculator - ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010, 50 Percent AEDG Free Download - ASHRAE.

NEW QUESTION: 50
What supporting material is required for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects in order to document Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities for the bicycle network?
A. Photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts
B. Photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities
C. Vicinity map showing bicycle network, route and distance along network to eligible destination(s)
D. Manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities, including the number of bicycles supported by each bike rack
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, requires the project team to provide a vicinity map that shows the bicycle network, the route and the distance along the network to eligible destination(s) for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects. The vicinity map is a supporting material that demonstrates that the project site is within a 200-yard (180-meter) walking distance of a bicycle network that connects to at least one of the following: diverse uses, public transportation, recreation facilities, or schools1. The vicinity map must also show the scale and the north arrow, and indicate the project site and the eligible destination(s)2. The photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts, the photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities, and the manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities are not required for the bicycle network, but for the bicycle storage and shower facilities.
Reference:
* LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit: Bicycle Facilities, page 1281
* LEED V5.1 Bicycle Storage Requirements

NEW QUESTION: 51
A school project is located in a basin. Snow melts in the spring on the nearby mountains which replenishes the local water supply. The nearby highways are sometimes closed during the winter due to the winter storm.
What is the top priority the project team should focus on?
A. Use ground source heat pump
B. Install efficient plumbing fixtures
C. Ergonomics design for classrooms and computer rooms
D. Purchase all materials locally to minimize road transportation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation
This option requires the project team to focus on reducing the water consumption of the school project, because it is located in a basin that depends on the seasonal snowmelt for its water supply1. Installing efficient plumbing fixtures, such as low-flow faucets, toilets, and showerheads, can help save water and reduce the demand on the local water resources2. This option can also help the project achieve the LEED credits for outdoor and indoor water use reduction3.
References: = LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water-Efficient Plumbing Fixtures, Water Efficiency | U.S. Green Building Council.

NEW QUESTION: 52
The project team is working to reduce the building's total energy costs in a cold climate. Which is the best strategy for the project team to consider?
A. Additional envelope insulation
B. Window shades
C. Highly reflective roof
D. Increased cooling efficiency
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
In a cold climate, additional envelope insulation is the most effective strategy for reducing energy costs. Improved insulation minimizes heat loss through the building envelope, reducing the demand for heating systems. This aligns with LEED's focus on enhancing energy efficiency and thermal performance in building design.

NEW QUESTION: 53
Which of the following will contribute to reducing the heat island effect?
A. Artificial turf grass
B. Intensive vegetated roof
C. Steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35
D. Low sloped roof with initial Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of 64
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
An intensive vegetated roof is a roof that has a thick layer of soil and plants that provide shade, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management. It can reduce the heat island effect by lowering the surface and air temperature of the roof and the surrounding area. Artificial turf grass does not reduce the heat island effect because it is not a living plant and does not provide cooling benefits. A steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35 does not meet the minimum requirement of 39 for Option 1 or 32 for Option 2 of the Heat Island Reduction credit. A low sloped roof with initial SRI of 64 exceeds the minimum requirement of 82 for Option 1 or 64 for Option 2, but it is not the best option among the choices because it only reflects solar radiation and does not provide other benefits such as shading, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management. Reference:

Heat Island Reduction credit in LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 - LEED v4.11
SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit and LEED V4/V4.12 LEED Principle: Urban Heat Island Mitigation and Roofing3

NEW QUESTION: 54
For schools intended for grades eight and below (or ages 14 and below), which of the following scenarios would demonstrate compliance with Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, Schools, Option 2. Pedestrian Access?
A. 30% of the students live no more than a 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
B. 50% of the students live no more than a 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
C. 30% of the students live no more than a 1 1/2 mi. (2.40 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
D. 50% of the students live no more than a 1 1/2 mi. (2.40 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
For schools intended for grades eight and below (or ages 14 and below), Option 2. Pedestrian Access requires that at least 50% of the students live no more than a 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building. This option aims to encourage schools to locate in areas where students can walk or bike to school, reducing vehicle trips and emissions, and promoting physical activity and health. Option 2 is available only for projects that do not meet the requirements of Option 1. Transit-Served Location, which requires access to quality transit service within a 1/4 mi. (400 m) walking distance for at least 50% of the students.References:
Access to Quality Transit credit in LEED BD+C: Schools v4 -LEED V51
LEED Certification- Requirements for LT CREDIT: ACCESS TO QUALITY TRANSIT2
Understanding the LEED BD+C: Location and Transport credit3

NEW QUESTION: 55
Which of the following plumbing fixtures apply to the calculations in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Toilets, urinals, pre-rinse spray valves
B. Toilets, private lavatory faucets, dishwashers
C. Urinals, public lavatory faucets, kitchen sink faucets
D. Urinals, showerheads, commercial kitchen filling operations faucets
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction requires the project to reduce the aggregate water consumption from plumbing fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the baseline. The baseline water consumption is determined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and

subsequent rulings by the Department of Energy, or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S.The plumbing fixtures and fittings that apply to the calculations are toilets, urinals, lavatory faucets (both private and public), showerheads, and kitchen sink faucets1.Pre-rinse spray valves, dishwashers, and commercial kitchen filling operations faucets are not included in the calculations, as they are considered process water uses1.Therefore, the correct answer is C, urinals, public lavatory faucets, kitchen sink faucets.Reference:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, Requirements1

NEW QUESTION: 56
SIMULATION
For a whole building energy simulation approach, what should be identical for the base building and the proposed building?
A. Building orientation and process loads
B. Operating schedule and building orientation
C. Operating schedule and thermal blocks
D. Process loads and window area
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed In energy modeling for LEED compliance, the operating schedule and building orientation must remain identical between the baseline and proposed buildings to ensure a fair comparison. This method isolates the impacts of energy-efficient design and systems, rather than changes in usage patterns or orientation, on energy performance outcomes. LEED uses this approach to encourage improvements in building efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 57
The Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) Applications Manual 10 - 2005 provides guidance for which of the following?
A. Replacing inefficient lighting fixtures
B. Adopting natural ventilation as the sole servicing strategy
C. Phasing out of equipment that uses CFC-based refrigerants
D. Renovating with materials low in volatile organic compounds
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The CIBSE Applications Manual 10 - 2005 provides detailed guidance on the use of natural ventilation as the sole servicing strategy for buildings.
* It emphasizes how to design buildings with effective natural ventilation systems to reduce reliance on mechanical ventilation.
* It aligns with LEED's Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) strategies for improving occupant comfort and energy efficiency.
Other options are not related to this manual.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Which federal agency designates Federal Renewal Community sites, which can be considered High Priority Sites for project development?
A. U.S. Internal Revenue Service
B. U.S. Department of Agriculture
C. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
D. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Federal Renewal Community sites are designated by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as areas that are eligible for tax incentives to encourage businesses to locate and hire residents within the community. These sites are considered High Priority Sites for project development, as they support the revitalization of economically distressed areas. The other federal agencies listed do not designate Federal Renewal Community sites. Reference:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, High Priority Site, Requirements1; U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Renewal Communities2

NEW QUESTION: 59
What percentage of a building's surface area may be excluded from the calculation for Materials and ResourcesCredit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, Option 2. Renovation of Abandoned or Blighted Buildings because ofdeterioration or damage when maintaining existing building structure, enclosure and interior structural elements?
A. 5%
B. 10%
C. 25%
D. 50%
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
For the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, Option 2.Renovation of Abandoned or Blighted Buildings, up to 25% of the building surface area may be excluded from the credit calculation due to deterioration or damage1.
References:
* LEED Certification- Requirements for Material & Resource Credit: Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction - Firstgreen Consulting Pvt Ltd

NEW QUESTION: 60
During the early stages of a LEED for Schools project, the team was able to reduce the number of lighting fixtures in classrooms by 25% because the project team selected paint color whose light reflectance value was
75% instead of the initially proposed 64% value. This strategy is an example of applying which of the following credits to the project?

A. Innovation Credit, Innovation
B. Integrative Process Credit
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Interiors Life-Cycle Impact Reduction
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Integrative Process Credit is a credit in LEED Building Design and Construction that supports high-performance, cost-effective project outcomes through an early analysis of the interrelationships among systems1. The credit requires project teams to perform analyses for both energy- and water-related systems before completing the schematic design, and to use the findings to inform the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and design and construction documents1. The example given in the question is an illustration of how selecting a paint color with a higher light reflectance value can reduce the energy use and cost of lighting fixtures, which is an energy-related system. This strategy shows how the project team applied an integrative process to evaluate the impacts of different design options on the building performance and environmental benefits. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Integrative Process Credit.
References:
Integrative Process

NEW QUESTION: 61
Increasing which of the following variables will require an increase in the outdoor airflow rate under Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. Supply air velocity
B. Number of occupants
C. System ventilation efficiency
D. Supply air temperature set point
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The outdoor airflow rate is the amount of outdoor air that is supplied to the building by the ventilation system to dilute indoor air pollutants and provide fresh air for the occupants. The outdoor airflow rate depends on the ventilation standard that the project follows, which can be either ASHRAE 62.1-2010 or CEN Standard EN
15251-20071. Both standards specify the minimum outdoor airflow rate per person and per unit area for different occupancy types and zones. Therefore, increasing the number of occupants will require an increase in the outdoor airflow rate to maintain the minimum ventilation level. The other variables, such as supply air velocity, system ventilation efficiency, and supply air temperature set point, do not directly affect the outdoor airflow rate, although they may influence the energy consumption and thermal comfort of the ventilation system.
References:

* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
* Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance
* Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality - ASHRAE
* Indoor environmental input parameters for design and assessment of ... - CEN

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NEW QUESTION: 62
Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction, Option 2. Reduced Irrigation, requires that a project's landscape water requirement be reduced by what percentage from the calculated baseline for the project site's peak watering month?
A. 20%
B. 25%
C. 30%
D. 40%
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction, Option 2. Reduced Irrigation, requires that a project's landscape water requirement be reduced by at least 30% from the calculated baseline for the project site's peak watering month. The baseline is determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) WaterSense Water Budget Tool, or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S.The reduction must be achieved through plantspecies selection and irrigation system efficiency1.References:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction, Option 2.Reduced Irrigation, Requirements1

NEW QUESTION: 63
Every location in the U.S. identifies how many regional credits?
A. Four
B. Five
C. Six
D. Seven
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Every location in the U.S. identifies four regional credits that are of particular importance for that region.
These credits are selected by the USGBC regional councils and chapters based on the environmental, social, and public health issues that are relevant for their areas. A project can earn up to four bonus points by achieving these regional credits.

NEW QUESTION: 64
A LEED AP submitted a Preliminary Design and Construction review and has received a review comment and technical advice on Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Planning. Which of the following actions should the LEED AP do if the project continues to pursue LEED certification?
A. Revise the documentation and resubmit the form
B. Abandon meeting this prerequisite
C. Submit an appeal to Green Business Certification Inc.
D. Ask the General Contractor to be more aggressive with recycling goals
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Revise the documentation and resubmit the form
If a project receives a review comment and technical advice on a prerequisite, it means that the documentation submitted was incomplete, inaccurate, or unclear, and that the project team needs to address the issues raised by the reviewer and provide additional information or clarification. The project team should revise the documentation and resubmit the form as part of the final review to demonstrate compliance with the prerequisite requirements. Abandoning meeting this prerequisite is not an option, as prerequisites are mandatory for LEED certification. Submitting an appeal to Green Business Certification Inc. is only applicable if the project team disagrees with the reviewer's decision or interpretation, and has additional evidence or arguments to support their claim. Asking the General Contractor to be more aggressive with recycling goals is not relevant to this prerequisite, as it does not address the documentation issue.

NEW QUESTION: 65
Which approach will contribute to maintaining compliance with Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management?
A. Installing bioretention area
B. Installing on-site renewable power generation facility
C. Substituting impervious surface area with high-albedo paving materials
D. Increase artificial turf on the roof
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Installing a bioretention area is an example of a low-impact development (LID) practice that can reduce runoff volume and improve water quality by replicating the natural hydrology and water balance of the site.This approach will contribute to maintaining compliance with Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management, which requires designingthe site to

retain the runoff from the developed site for at least the 80th percentile of rainfall events1.Reference:
Credit: Rainwater management | U.S. Green Building Council
Achieving SSc Rainwater Management inLEED V5.1

NEW QUESTION: 66
A project will renovate a building with historic designation into new office space. The surface area of the existing building structure and envelope is 100,000 ft² (9,290 m²). How much of the existing building will need to be reused to earn 5 points for the Materials and Resource Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction?
A. 90,000 ft² (8,361 m²)
B. There is no minimum
C. 80,000 ft² (7,432 m²)
D. At least 50% of the surface area
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:
To earn 5 points under the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit for Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, at least 50% of the surface area of the existing building structure and envelope must be reused. This strategy preserves the embodied energy in the building materials, reducing the environmental impact of new material extraction, processing, and transportation, which is a core focus of LEED's sustainable building strategies.

NEW QUESTION: 67
A design team pursuing LEED for a new office building project calculated that with the water fixtures specified for the project, a 24% water reduction can be achieved compared to the LEED baseline. What does this mean to the team in terms of pursuing LEED?
A. The project cannot pursue LEED
B. The project may pursue Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction
C. The project does not meet Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, but can make up the points elsewhere in the rating system
D. The project can meet the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, but cannot earn any points under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite for Indoor Water Use Reduction requires the project to reduce aggregate water consumption by 20% from the baseline. Therefore, the project can meet this prerequisite with a 24% water reduction. However, to earn points under the Water Efficiency Credit for Indoor Water Use Reduction, the project needs to achieve a higher level of water reduction, ranging from 25% to 50%. The credit awards points based on the percentage of water reduction achieved, as shown in Table 1. Thus,

the project may pursue this credit if it can further reduce its water consumption by installing more efficient fixtures and fittings, appliances, equipment and processes.
: As per the LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite and Credit for Indoor Water Use Reduction are based on an "efficiency first" approach to water conservation. The prerequisite sets a minimum standard of 20% water reduction from the baseline, while the credit rewards higher levels of performance up to 50% water reduction. The baseline water consumption of fixtures and fittings is based on the volumes and flow rates shown in Table 2. The credit also requires that all newly installed toilets, urinals, private lavatory faucets and showerheads that are eligible for labeling must be WaterSense labeled (or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S.). For more detailed information, you can refer to the web-based reference guide in the credit library at USGBC's official website.

NEW QUESTION: 68
What reference standard is used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used?
A. ASHRAE 55-2010
B. ASHRAE 90.1-2007
C. ASHRAE 90.1-2010
D. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ASHRAE 90.1-2010 is the reference standard used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used. This prerequisite requires demonstrating a 5% improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared to the baseline building performance rating per ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Appendix G1. The baseline building performance rating is based on a building design that meets the minimum requirements of ASHRAE 90.1-
20102. References:
* Prerequisite: Minimum energy performance | U.S. Green Building Council
* Minimum Energy Performance - ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010

NEW QUESTION: 69
A design team working on a new building in a coastal city is considering climate resilience strategies. The team refers to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report to incorporate different emissions scenarios on projected climate changes.
The design team can use emissions scenarios to enhance the climate resilience of their building project by utilizing the:
A. Scenarios consistent with current global policies and historical emissions trends

B. Mid-range scenarios, as they are most likely to occur
C. Scenarios appropriate for the geographic location of the project that take into account local climate action plans
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
LEED v5 IPp1 requires the project team to identify the IPCC emissions scenario used when evaluating future hazards. The LEED v5 glossary adopts the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Shared Socioeconomic Pathways, including SSP1 sustainability, SSP2 "middle of the road," and SSP3 regional rivalry. SSP2 represents a continuation of current social and emissions trends with moderate mitigation and adaptation challenges, making it the pathway most closely aligned with current-policy and historical-trend assumptions described in Option A. Simply choosing a generic "mid-range" scenario because it seems most likely is not sufficiently rigorous. Likewise, IPCC SSP scenarios are global socioeconomic/emissions pathways; geographic hazard projections are subsequently evaluated for the project location rather than defining the SSP itself. Therefore, Option A best reflects the scenario-selection concept presented in LEED v5.

NEW QUESTION: 70
A new commercial building is being designed to use small capacity air handling units. To meet the requirements of the Carbon Dioxide Monitoring strategy in the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Environmental Quality Strategies, where would CO2 monitors need to be located?
A. In each occupied space
B. In each densely occupied space
C. In each occupied space and outdoors
D. In each occupied space over 500 ft2 (46 m2)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the Carbon Dioxide Monitoring strategy requires CO2 monitors to be located in each densely occupied space, which is defined as a space with a design occupant density of 25 people or more per 1,000 square feet (93 square meters). This strategy is intended to provide feedback on ventilation system performance and indoor air quality12 References: 1: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 2: Additional Enhanced IAQ Strategies, Strategy 3: Carbon Dioxide Monitoring, page 704. 2: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Glossary, page 1019.

NEW QUESTION: 71
A project attempting to meet the preferred parking requirements for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles may provide what incentive to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy?

A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles
B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles
C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles
D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles aims to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and alternative-fuel vehicles1. One of the requirements for this credit is to provide preferred parking for green vehicles for 5% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the project1. Preferred parking is defined as parking that is clearly marked and located in the most convenient spaces available to the driver or nearest to the main entrance of the project2. In addition to providing preferred parking, the project may also offer one or more incentives to encourage the use of green vehicles, such as a discounted parking rate, free parking passes, or rebates for parking fees3. The question asks what incentive may be provided to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy. The correct answer is C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles, because this incentive meets the minimum threshold of 20% discount suggested by the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction3, and it also demonstrates the project's commitment to supporting green vehicles in the long term. The other options are either not sufficient or not relevant for this credit. Option A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not permanent and may not be attractive enough for drivers to switch to green vehicles. Option B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles is not relevant because it does not address green vehicles, but rather carpool vehicles, which are covered by a different credit (Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint)4. Option D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not directly related to parking and may not be a significant incentive for drivers.
Reference:
Green Vehicles
Green Vehicles - Canada Green Building Council
[LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4], page 544 Reduced Parking Footprint

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which would contribute to compliance with Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space?
A. A mall with an indoor atrium, featuring a reflective roof
B. A parking lot that serves as the location for a monthly flea market
C. An intensive vegetated roof, provided the building has at least a 1.0 Floor to Area Ratio (FAR)
D. A forested area containing nature trails, that also achieves Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space requires the project to provide outdoor space greater than or equal to 30% of the total site area (including building footprint). At least 25% of that outdoor space must be vegetated, have overhead vegetated canopy, or be a water body. Option A does not qualify as outdoor space, Option B is not vegetated or a water body, and Option C only applies to projects with a FAR of less than 1.0. Option D meets the requirements for both outdoor space and vegetation, and also contributes to the protection or restoration of habitat1. References:
LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space, Requirements1

NEW QUESTION: 73
The goal of the design charrette during Integrative Process Prerequisite, Integrative Project Planning and Design is to:
A. Develop the building energy model
B. Optimize the green strategies across all aspects
C. Calculate the life cycle cost of the building
D. Choose an appropriate Commissioning Authority (CxA)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The design charrette is a collaborative, multidisciplinary session aimed at optimizing green strategies throughout the project. This early-phase effort allows stakeholders to explore synergies among building systems, identify sustainability opportunities, and align project goals with LEED requirements. It is a prerequisite for the Integrative Process, fostering holistic design and operational performance improvements.

NEW QUESTION: 74
The required minimum scope of analysis for a product-specific declaration that contributes toward Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declaration is
A. gate-to-gate
B. cradle-to-gate
C. cradle-to-grave
D. cradle-to-cradle
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The minimum scope of analysis for a product-specific declaration is cradle-to-gate, which means from raw material extraction to the factory gate. This option requires the use of at least 20 different permanently installed products sourced from at least five different manufacturers that have product-specific declarations.

NEW QUESTION: 75

The material cost for a project is $100,000. What is the minimum material value needed to achieve Materials and Resources Credit, Building Disclosure and Optimization, Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices?

A. $10,000

B. $12,500

C. $22,500

D. $25,000

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Option 2 of the Sourcing of Raw Materials credit requires using products that meet at least one of the responsible extraction criteria for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project1. Therefore, for a project with a material cost of $100,000, the minimum material value needed to achieve this option is 25% of $100,000, which is $25,000.

NEW QUESTION: 76

Every location in the U.S. identifies how many regional credits?

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Seven

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Every location in the U.S. identifies four regional credits that are of particular importance for that region.

These credits are selected by the USGBC regional councils and chapters based on the environmental, social, and public health issues that are relevant for their areas. A project can earn up to four bonus points by achieving these regional credits.

References:

*LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, page 6081

*Regional Priority (RP) credits - U.S. Green Building Council2

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NEW QUESTION: 77
A project has total waste of 20 tons (18.1 tonnes) that includes the following:
* 8 tons (7.3 tonnes) of recycled demolition steel and concrete
* 2 tons (1.8 tonnes) of trees cleared from the site
. 3 tons (2.7 tonnes) of commingled scrap with 40% diverted
. 6 tons (5.4 tonnes) of used furniture donated to a non-profit organization
* 1 ton (0.9 tonnes) of removed carpet and ceiling tiles sent back to the manufacturer What is the percentage of diverted waste for Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management?
A. 60%
B. 75%
C. 90%
D. 100%
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The percentage of diverted waste for Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management is calculated by dividing the total weight of diverted materials by the total weight of waste generated1. Diverted materials are those that are reused, recycled, salvaged, or donated2. In this case, the total weight of diverted materials is:
8 tons (7.3 tonnes) of recycled demolition steel and concrete
6 tons (5.4 tonnes) of used furniture donated to a non-profit organization
1 ton (0.9 tonnes) of removed carpet and ceiling tiles sent back to the manufacturer
40% of 3 tons (2.7 tonnes) of commingled scrap, which is 1.2 tons (1.1 tonnes) The sum of these weights is 16.2 tons (14.7 tonnes). The total weight of waste generated is 20 tons (18.1 tonnes). Therefore, the percentage of diverted waste is:
(16.2 / 20) x 100 = 81%
However, the credit allows for a 10% adjustment for vegetative waste, which is not considered a building material3. Therefore, the percentage of diverted waste after adjustment is:
(81 - 10) = 71%
The closest answer option to this value is B. 75%.
Construction and Demolition Waste Management
Construction Waste Management
Construction and Demolition Waste Management - Canada Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 78

A new athletic facility contains a laundry room which is adjacent to the locker rooms. Which strategy will contribute toward the Interior Cross-Contamination Prevention strategy in Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies?

A. Relocate the laundry facility to the basement

B. Naturally ventilate the laundry space per ASHRAE 62.1-2010

C. Install particle filters, with a MERV of 13 or higher or F7

D. Provide a ventilation system specifically for the laundry facility that has no recirculating air

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The strategy that will contribute toward the Interior Cross-Contamination Prevention strategy in Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies is to provide a ventilation system specifically for the laundry facility that has no recirculating air. This is because the laundry facility is a space where hazardous gases or chemicals may be present or used, such as detergents, bleach, or fabric softeners. According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project must "sufficiently exhaust each space where hazardous gases or chemicals may be present or used (e.g., garages, housekeeping and laundry areas, copying and printing rooms), using the exhaust rates determined in EQ Prerequisite Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance or a minimum of 0.50 cfm per square foot (2.54 l/s per square meter), to create negative pressure with respect to adjacent spaces when the doors to the room are closed. For each of these spaces, provide self-closing doors and deck-to-deck partitions or a hard-lid ceiling."1 Therefore, option D is the correct answer. The other options will not prevent cross-contamination from the laundry facility to the locker rooms. Relocating the laundry facility to the basement (option A) may reduce the exposure of the occupants to the laundry chemicals, but it will not eliminate the possibility of cross-contamination to other spaces in the basement. Naturally ventilating the laundry space per ASHRAE 62.1-2010 (option B) may not provide sufficient exhaust to create negative pressure and prevent cross-contamination, especially if the outdoor air quality is poor or the natural ventilation is not well designed. Installing particle filters, with a MERV of 13 or higher or F7 (option C) may improve the air quality in the laundry space, but it will not prevent the hazardous gases or chemicals from escaping to the adjacent spaces through the ventilation system or the gaps in the doors or ceiling. Reference: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p. 6881; ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2010, Section 6.2.52

NEW QUESTION: 79

What are the three phases within the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process?

A. Pre-design, Discovery, Design and Construction

B. Discovery, Design and Construction, Operations and Feedback

C. Schematic Design, Design and Construction, Operations and Feedback

D. Design Charrette, Schematic Design, Operations and Feedback

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Integrative Process credit under the LEED BD+C v4 rating system encourages the coordination of all the project team members, starting from the predesign phase, to discover unique opportunities for project design, enhanced building performance, and green features. The three phases within the Integrative Process Credit are:
Discovery phase: This involves investigating at least two energy-related and several water-related sustainable design strategies prior to the end of schematic design1.
Design and Construction (implementation) phase: This requires the project teams to turn their findings into reality2.
Occupance, Operations, and Performance Feedback phase: This phase involves the evaluation of the implemented strategies and their effectiveness3.
Reference:
LEED Integrative Process Credit Explained - Projectific, Inc.
LEED AP BD+C v4 - Integrative Process Flashcards | Quizlet
Achieving the LEED v4 Integrative Process Credit - SketchUp

NEW QUESTION: 80
Which strategy can maximize the efficiency of water use in an irrigation system?
A. Determine a set rate of irrigation and avoid adjustments
B. Set the irrigation controllers on a timer
C. Incorporate precipitation sensors with smart irrigation controllers
D. Space irrigation sprinkler heads for overlapping coverage
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Incorporating precipitation sensors with smart irrigation controllers (C) maximizes irrigation efficiency by adjusting water usage according to real-time weather data and soil moisture levels, reducing unnecessary irrigation during rainfall. This LEED strategy helps conserve water and supports the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use Reduction. Fixed rates (A), timers (B), and overlapping sprinkler heads (D) do not optimize water based on environmental conditions, leading to possible water waste.

NEW QUESTION: 81
During preliminary energy analysis, what energy reduction strategies can best help in reducing the energy load in the new building construction project?
A. Green roof
B. Site conditions
C. Massing and orientation
D. Programmatic and operational parameters
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
During preliminary energy analysis, massing and orientation are energy reduction strategies that can best help in reducing the energy load in the new building construction project. Massing and orientation refer to the shape, size, and direction of the building, which affect the amount of solar heat gain, daylight, and natural ventilation that the building

receives. By analyzing the massing and orientation of the building, the project team can optimize the design to minimize the heating, cooling, and lighting energy demand, and enhance the thermal comfort and indoor environmental quality of the building. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the project team should use the results of the analysis to inform the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and design documents"1. The other options, such as green roof, site conditions, and programmatic and operational parameters, are not energy reduction strategies, but factors that influence the energy performance and demand of the building.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Integrative Process Credit: Integrative Process, page 811
*Integrative Process Worksheet2

NEW QUESTION: 82
A vegetated roof contributes to earning which of the following credits?
A. Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction
B. Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection
C. Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment
D. Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A vegetated roof primarily contributes to the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Heat Island Reduction. Green roofs reduce the heat island effect by minimizing roof surface temperatures through vegetation, which absorbs less heat than conventional roofing materials. This helps lower building cooling costs and mitigates urban heat effects. Sensitive Land Protection (B) and Site Assessment (C) are unrelated to roof treatments, while Light Pollution Reduction (D) deals with exterior lighting strategies.

NEW QUESTION: 83
Landscape irrigation practices consume large quantities of potable water. By evaluating the project's outdoor water budget and irrigation water demand early in the design process in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction project teams will be able to
A. earn Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering
B. earn Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management
C. estimate and optimize water use in landscape designs
D. estimate and optimize water use in outdoor fountains and pools
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The intent of the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction is to reduce outdoor water consumption by either eliminating the need for irrigation or reducing the irrigation demand by at least 30% from the baseline. This prerequisite requires project

teams to evaluate the project's outdoor water budget and irrigation water demand using the EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool ora local equivalent. This will help project teams to estimate and optimize water use in landscape designs by selecting appropriate plant species and irrigation system efficiency.
References: = LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Outdoor Water Use Reduction Credits in LEED v4, Part Two: LEED v4 BD+C Outdoor Water Reduction and Related Credits

NEW QUESTION: 84
For Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering, what is the minimum percentage requirement for metering any individual energy end uses?
A. Those that represent 10% or more of the total annual consumption of the building
B. Those that represent 25% or more of the total annual consumption of the building
C. Those that represent 20% or more of the total annual consumption of the building
D. Those that represent 15% or more of the total annual consumption of the building
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
For Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Advanced Energy Metering, any individual energy end uses that represent 10% or more of the total annual energy consumption must be metered (A). This credit promotes ongoing energy management and helps identify large energy-consuming systems for efficiency improvements. Metering data from major end uses can provide insights into energy patterns, facilitating targeted actions to reduce consumption.

NEW QUESTION: 85
In pursuit of the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices, which of the following statements is true related to products purchased for temporary use (formwork, bracing and scaffolding) on the project?
A. Temporary wood products cannot be included in the calculations
B. If any temporary wood materials are included in the calculation, all wood materials must be included in the calculation
C. Only Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified wood materials are included in the calculation; non- certified wood materials contribute to other credits
D. FSC-certified wood materials purchased for more than one project can be applied to other projects seeking LEED Certification
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Temporary wood products cannot be included in the calculations for the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices. This is because the credit only applies to permanently installed building products, not to products purchased for temporary use on the project1. The other options are false. If any temporary wood materials are included in

the calculation, they must be excluded from the total value of permanently installed building products1. Non-certified wood materials do not contribute to other credits, unless they meet other criteria such as recycled content or regional materials2. FSC-certified wood materials purchased for more than one project cannot be applied to other projects seeking LEED certification, unless they are reused or salvaged materials3.

NEW QUESTION: 86
Which of the following strategies can be used to reduce the internal load of a building?
A. Decreasing lighting power
B. Oversize the HVAC systems
C. Install low reflective exterior facade
D. Increase the insulating value of the glazing and window frame system
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Decreasing lighting power is a strategy that can be used to reduce the internal load of a building. Internal load is the amount of heat generated within a building by its occupants, equipment, and lighting1. Reducing lighting power can lower the internal heat gain and thus decrease the cooling demand and energy consumption of the building2. Other strategies to reduce internal load include using energy-efficient appliances, natural ventilation, daylighting, occupancy sensors, and shading devices3. References:
8.1: Internal Loads - Engineering LibreTexts
Chapter 3: Design Loads for Residential Buildings - HUD User
Internal Heat Gain - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

NEW QUESTION: 87
Landscape irrigation practices consume large quantities of potable water. By evaluating the project's outdoor water budget and irrigation water demand early in the design process in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction project teams will be able to
A. earn Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering
B. earn Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management
C. estimate and optimize water use in landscape designs
D. estimate and optimize water use in outdoor fountains and pools
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The intent of the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction is to reduce outdoor water consumption by either eliminating the need for irrigation or reducing the irrigation demand by at least 30% from the baseline. This prerequisite requires project teams to evaluate the project's outdoor water budget and irrigation water demand using the EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool or a local equivalent. This will help project teams to estimate and optimize water use in landscape designs by selecting appropriate plant species and irrigation system efficiency.

References: = LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Outdoor Water Use Reduction Credits in LEED v4, Part Two: LEED v4 BD+C Outdoor Water Reduction and Related Credits

NEW QUESTION: 88
Which of the following are the major factors determining the total irrigation requirement for a particular landscaping design?
A. Planting density, soil conditions, irrigation efficiency and rainfall
B. Relative humidity, site exposure, plant species and planting density
C. Plant species, rainfall, evapotranspiration rate, site exposure and irrigation efficiency
D. Plant species, rainwater tank size, evapotranspiration rate, site exposure and irrigation efficiency
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
These factors are the major determinants of the total irrigation requirement for a landscaping design, because they affect the water demand and supply of the plants1. Plant species have different water needs and tolerances, rainfall provides natural water input, evapotranspiration rate measures the water loss from the soil and plant surfaces, site exposure influences the solar radiation and wind effects, and irrigation efficiency reflects the amount of water delivered to the plants compared to the amount of water applied2.
References: = [LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide], Landscape Water Requirement Calculators, Landscape Irrigation Design Manual.

NEW QUESTION: 89
What reference standard is used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used?
A. ASHRAE 55-2010
B. ASHRAE 90.1-2007
C. ASHRAE 90.1-2010
D. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
ASHRAE 90.1-2010 is the reference standard used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used.This prerequisite requires demonstrating a 5%improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared to the baseline building performance rating per ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Appendix G1.The baseline building performance rating is based on a building design that meets the minimum requirements of ASHRAE 90.1-20102.References:
Prerequisite: Minimum energy performance | U.S. Green Building Council
Minimum Energy Performance - ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010

NEW QUESTION: 90
What type of project would benefit from showing compliance with Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance, Option 2. Prescriptive Compliance: ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide?
A. One in which the budget and timeline would benefit from simplified decision making and analysis during the project design
B. One in which the project team wants to explore the energy performance and load reduction effects of several envelope and lighting designs and mechanical systems
C. One in which the project team wants to achieve efficiency trade-offs between systems, offsetting the lower efficiency of one system by the improved efficiency of another
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
One in which the owner wants an estimate of the carbon reductions or lower operating costs (energy savings, demand charge savings) from energy strategies, beyond a simple calculation for individual energy conservation measures Explanation:
This option allows the project to comply with the minimum energy performance prerequisite by following the prescriptive recommendations of the ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide (AEDG) for the applicable building type and climate zone1. This option simplifies the decision making and analysis process by providing clear and specific guidance on how to achieve 50% energy savings compared to the baseline standard2. This option also reduces the need for energy modeling and documentation, which can save time and money for the project3.

NEW QUESTION: 91
Which of the following will result in a higher demand for potable water use in irrigation?
A. Sparsely planted area
B. Drip irrigation system
C. High evapotranspiration rate
D. Rainwater harvesting system
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The answer is C. A high evapotranspiration rate will result in a higher demand for potable water use in irrigation. Evapotranspiration is the process by which water is transferred from the land to the atmosphere by evaporation from the soil and other surfaces and by transpiration from plants. The higher the evapotranspiration rate, the more water is lost from the soil and plants, and the more irrigation is needed to replenish the moisture. The other options will not increase the demand for potable water use in irrigation. A sparsely planted area will have less vegetation and less transpiration, reducing the water demand. A drip irrigation system will deliver water directly to the plant roots, minimizing evaporation and runoff, and saving water. A rainwater harvesting system will collect and store rainwater for irrigation, reducing the reliance on potable water sources. For more information on outdoor water use reduction and irrigation efficiency, you can refer to the LEED v4

Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1 or the WaterSense Water Budget Tool2.

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NEW QUESTION: 92
In order to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views the project team increased the window-to-wall ratio. Which prerequisite was impacted by this action?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance
B. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Building-Level Energy Metering
C. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Refrigerant Management
D. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct answer isA. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance. This is because:
Increasing the window-to-wall ratio (WWR) would reduce the solar heat gain and the cooling load of the building, which are two of the main factors that affect the energy performance of a building12.
The WWR is defined as the ratio of the area of windows to the area of external walls in a building3.The higher the WWR, the more natural light and ventilation can be achieved, which can improve the indoor environmental quality (IEQ) and reduce the need for artificial lighting and mechanical systems4.
The LEED AP BD+C V4 credit for IEQ requires thatbuildings have a minimum WWR of 15% for south-facing walls and 20% for north-facing walls5.However, this minimum WWR may not be sufficient to achieve optimal IEQ in hot regions, where high solar radiation and humidity levels create high cooling demand6. Therefore, increasing the WWR beyond these minimum values can help achieve better IEQ by reducing both solar heat gain and cooling load.
The other prerequisites are not impacted by increasing the WWR.Building-level energy metering is a prerequisite that requires measuring and reporting energy use at individual building units or zones5.Fundamental refrigerant management is a prerequisite that requires ensuring proper handling, storage, use, recovery, and disposal of refrigerants used in cooling systems5.Fundamental commissioning and verification is a prerequisite

that requires ensuring that all commissioning activities are documented and verified according to LEED standards5.
References:1: Window-to-wall Ratio and Energy Efficiency: Finding the Perfect Fit2: Impact of Window to Wall Ratio on Energy Loads in Hot Regions: A Study of Building Energy Performance3: Determination of Optimum Window to External Wall Ratio for Offices in a Tropical Climate4: Parametric Optimization of Window-to-Wall Ratio for Passive Buildings in Hot Regions5:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S.Green Building Council6: Effect of building shape, orientation, window to wall ratios and zones on energy efficiency and thermal comfort of naturally ventilated houses in tropical climate

NEW QUESTION: 93
Which individual occupant lighting control meets the requirements of Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting?
A. Two Level (on, off)
B. Three Level (on, 25%, off)
C. Three Level (on, 50%, off)
D. Three Level (on, 75%, off)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, requires the project team to provide individual occupant lighting control for at least 90% of the individual occupant spaces, or at least 50% of the shared multi-occupant spaces. The lighting control must enable occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual tasks and preferences, and must have at least three lighting levels, excluding off1. Therefore, a three level (on, 25%, off) lighting control meets the requirements of this credit, while a two level (on, off) lighting control does not. A three level (on, 50%, off) or a three level (on, 75%, off) lighting control may also meet the requirements, depending on the lighting power density and the daylight availability in the space2.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit:
Interior Lighting, page 7071
*Interior lighting | U.S. Green Building Council3

NEW QUESTION: 94
The intent of the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, Construction Activity Pollution Prevention is to £
A. control erosion, noxious odors and landfill waste
B. control erosion, landfill waste and excessive noise
C. control erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust

D. control erosion, waterway sedimentation and noxious odors

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The intent of the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite. Construction Activity Pollution Prevention is to reduce pollution from construction activities by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust generation. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "construction activities can have significant negative impacts on the environment, both at the project site and beyond.

Erosion and sedimentation can degrade water quality, damage aquatic habitats, and increase flooding risks.

Airborne dust can affect air quality, human health, and visibility. Construction vehicles and equipment can generate noise, traffic, and greenhouse gas emissions"1. The project team must implement an erosion and sedimentation control (ESC) plan that conforms to the 2012 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Construction General Permit or local equivalent, whichever is more stringent. The ESC plan must cover all construction activity on the project site, including clearing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which of the following strategies will aid in reducing indoor water use?

A. Design drip irrigation for landscape

B. Use high-efficiency HVAC systems

C. Exclude janitor closets in the building

D. Optimize consumption of showerheads

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, one of the strategies to reduce indoor water use is to optimize the consumption of showerheads by selecting fixtures that have a flow rate lower than the baseline of 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) at 80 psi, or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S.This can help the project achieve the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, and the Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction, by reducing the aggregate water consumption from plumbing fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the baseline1.

The other choices are not strategies to reduce indoor water use, because:

* Designing drip irrigation for landscape is a strategy to reduce outdoor water use, not indoor water use1.
* Using high-efficiency HVAC systems is a strategy to reduce energy use, not water use, although it may have some indirect water savings by reducing the cooling tower water use2.
* Excluding janitor closets in the building is not a feasible or practical strategy, as janitor closets are necessary for cleaning and maintenance purposes, and may also be required by codes or standards3.

References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, Requirements1; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction, Requirements1; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, Requirements2; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Green Cleaning - High-Performance Cleaning Program, Requirements3

NEW QUESTION: 96
Which of the following credits can be awarded an Innovation point for Exemplary Performance?
A. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight
B. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance
D. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED awardsInnovation pointsforExemplary Performancewhen a projectsignificantly exceeds standard credit requirements.
Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) Credit: Low-Emitting Materialsqualifies for anInnovation pointif a projectachieves additional thresholds for compliance.
Daylight (Option A)does not have an Exemplary Performance pathway.
Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance (Option C)is aprerequisite, so it cannot earn an Innovation point.
Acoustic Performance (Option D)also does not qualify for Exemplary Performance points.
Low-Emitting Materials (Option B) is eligible for Exemplary Performance, making it the correct answer.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 97
When calculating the reverberation time of a room, which of the following pieces of information is least relevant?
A. Height and width of room
B. Noise reduction coefficient of the ceiling surface
C. Sound absorption coefficient of the floor surface
D. Operating sound level of nearest HVAC equipment
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When calculating the reverberation time of a room, the operating sound level of the nearest HVAC equipment is the least relevant piece of information. The reverberation time is the time it takes for the sound to decay by

60 decibels after the source stops emitting sound. The reverberation time depends on the volume and the surface area of the room, as well as the sound absorption coefficients of the materials that cover the surfaces.
The height and width of the room are needed to calculate the volume and the surface area. The noise reduction coefficient of the ceiling surface and the sound absorption coefficient of the floor surface are needed to calculate the total sound absorption of the room. The operating sound level of the nearest HVAC equipment is not relevant for calculating the reverberation time, but it may affect the background noise level and the speech intelligibility in the room.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit:
Acoustic Performance, page 7101
*Sounds of Silence: Acoustic Performance in LEED v4.12

NEW QUESTION: 98
Which of the following Water Efficiency credits differ between LEED Building Design and Construction:
New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare?
A. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use
B. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use
C. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
D. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction:
Healthcare have the same Water Efficiency credits, except for the Cooling Tower Water Use credit, which is only applicable to the former. However, the Indoor Water Use Reduction prerequisite differs between the two rating systems, as the Healthcare version requires additional calculations for appliance and process water use, such as medical equipment, laundry, and kitchen equipment.
References:
* Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 256-3171

* LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S.Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 99
To achieve the Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction, Option 1. BUG Rating Method, projects must demonstrate:
A. All luminaires have full cutoff fixtures
B. All luminaires are mounted at least three mounting heights from the lighting boundary
C. All luminaires have a minimum color temperature of 3500 K
D. All luminaires meet acceptable fixture ratings for the project's Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) lighting zone
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
Under the BUG Rating Method, all luminaires must meet acceptable fixture ratings (Backlight, Uplight, and Glare ratings) for the project's Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) lighting zone. This ensures compliance with LEED's Light Pollution Reduction credit by limiting light trespass, reducing glare, and preserving night sky quality.

NEW QUESTION: 100
For Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, a project team preparing timetables and service-level documentation must ensure the materials include
A. verification that a weighted daily average has been used for each qualifying route
B. confirmation that functional entries of the project are within 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) of the stop
C. verification that a weighted building average has been used for each qualifying functional entry
D. confirmation that each qualifying route features paired route service (service in opposite directions)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This option requires the project team to calculate the weighted daily average of the number of trips per day for each qualifying route, using the formula provided in theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide. This option ensures that the transit service frequency is accurately represented and meets the minimum thresholds for weekday and weekend trips, as shown in Table 1 and Table 2 of the guide.

NEW QUESTION: 101
A project's installed water fixtures do not exceed WaterSense maximum levels. Which compliance path should the LEED AP select under Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, and what type of documentation is required to demonstrate compliance with this path?
A. Compliance Path 2: Usage-Based Calculation; prescriptive compliance confirmation
B. Compliance Path 2: Usage-Based Calculation; appliance water calculations
C. Compliance Path 1: Prescriptive Achievement; indoor water use calculations

D. Compliance Path 1: Prescriptive Achievement; product cutsheets
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Detailed Explanation:
For Compliance Path 1: Prescriptive Achievement, project teams must demonstrate that installed fixtures meet WaterSense requirements. This is achieved through product cutsheets that verify maximum flow rates or flush volumes. LEED uses this documentation to ensure that water-efficient fixtures are installed and operational.

NEW QUESTION: 102
A neighborhood housing development organization has dual goals, promoting occupant's health and minimizing energy costs. What LEED Building Design and Construction, New Construction credit might the LEED AP propose to best achieve the organization's dual goals?
A. Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low Emitting Materials
D. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, is the most suitable for achieving the organization's dual goals.This credit encourages the use of energy-efficient strategies to reduce the environmental and economic harms associated with excessive energy use, thereby promoting occupants' health and minimizing energy costs.References: LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources1

NEW QUESTION: 103
A school wants to incorporate natural daylighting in classrooms on all sides of the building. What can the project design team explain to the school district about how this strategy will affect the operational energy cost?
A. Heat gain will reduce the air conditioning load
B. Having the lights off reduces the electricity use
C. Reduction in lighting fixture use reduces re-lamping
D. There would be passive solar heating benefits to all of the classrooms
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Natural daylighting can reduce the electricity use for artificial lighting, which is one of the major components of operational energy cost for buildings. By having the lights off or dimmed when sufficient daylight is available, the project can save energy and money. The other options are not necessarily true or relevant for natural daylighting. Heat gain and passive solar heating depend on the orientation, shading, and insulation of the windows, not just the amount of daylight. Reduction in lighting fixture use may reduce re-lamping, but that is not a significant factor in operational energy cost compared to electricity use.

References: EA Credit Optimize Energy Performance, EQ Credit Daylight, LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction123

NEW QUESTION: 104
In the step-by-step guidance for Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, which of the following requirements can define a bicycle network?
A. One-way streets
B. Bike share
C. Slow speed roadways
D. Traffic lights
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1, the Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, requires the project to provide short-term and long-term bicycle storage and a functional entry or bicycle storage within 200 yards of a bicycle network. The bicycle network is defined as any one of the following:
* Off-street bicycle paths or on-street bicycle lanes that are physically marked and separated from motor traffic
* Streets designed for a target speed of 25 mph (40 km/h) or less, with traffic calming features such as curb extensions, speed humps, raised crossings, narrowed traffic lanes, median islands, tight corner radii, roundabouts, or landscaping
* Streets with a legal speed limit of 25 mph (40 km/h) or less that connect to a larger bicycle network Therefore, among the given options, only slow speed roadways can define a bicycle network, as they can provide a safer and more comfortable environment for cyclists. One-way streets, bike share, and traffic lights are not sufficient to define a bicycle network, as they do not necessarily indicate the presence of bicycle paths, lanes, or low-speed streets.

NEW QUESTION: 105
In the calculations for Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use Reduction, food gardens
A. must be calculated using at least 20% from an alternative water source
B. must be calculated using 100% potable water
C. may be included or excluded from the calculations
D. may be calculated using a standard 20% reduction from baseline
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Food gardens may be included or excluded from the calculations for Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use Reduction, as per the project team's discretion. If included, food gardens must be calculated using 100% potable water. If excluded, food gardens must be irrigated with 100% captured rainwater, recycled graywater, or water treated and conveyed by a public agency specifically for nonpotable uses.References:

* Outdoor Water Use Reduction credit in LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 - LEED v4.11
* LEED v4 BD+C WE Guide2

NEW QUESTION: 106
The project landscape architect suggests reducing the area planned for surface parking and replacing it with additional vegetated space. What benefit would this strategy provide to the owner?
A. Increases the overall solar reflectance (SR) of the hardscape area
B. Increases the rainwater infiltration capacity
C. Decreases the amount of bicycle parking that must be provided
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Replacing impervious surface parking with vegetated land increases the site's ability to absorb, infiltrate, and manage rainfall close to where it falls. Conventional paved parking generates runoff because water cannot readily penetrate the surface. Vegetated areas, particularly where soils are protected or restored, can reduce runoff volume, increase infiltration, support evapotranspiration, and improve site hydrology. This strategy therefore complements LEED v5 Sustainable Sites objectives, particularly Rainwater Management and ecological site performance. Option A is incorrect because removing hardscape does not technically increase the solar reflectance value of the remaining paving; it reduces the amount of hardscape altogether. Option C is unrelated because required bicycle infrastructure is determined through transportation criteria rather than directly by the quantity of surface vehicle parking removed. Therefore, increased rainwater infiltration capacity is the primary benefit represented by Option B.

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NEW QUESTION: 107
A new five-story building with a 30,000 ft2 (2 800 m2) footprint is being designed on a previously disturbed100,000 ft2 (9 290 m2) site. The remaining on-grade surface will be 35,000 ft2 (3 250 m2) of asphalt parking, and 35,000 ft2 (3 250 m2) of native vegetated open space. To achieve a point for exemplary performance under Option 1 of Sustainable

Sites Credit, Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, the design team will have to incorporate a native and/or adapted vegetated roof with a minimum area of

A. 12,500 ft2 (1 160 m2)

B. 15,000 ft2 (1 400 m2)

C. 25,000 ft2 (2 300 m2)

D. 35,000 ft2 (3 250 m2)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Option 1 of the Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat credit requires restoring 25% of the site area (including the building footprint) with native or adapted vegetation1. To achieve exemplary performance, the project must double the credit requirements and restore 50% of the site area2. In this case, the site area is 100,000 ft2 (9 290 m2), so the project must restore 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) with vegetation. The project already has 35,000 ft2 (3 250 m2) of native vegetated open space, so it needs to add another 15,000 ft2 (1 395 m2) of vegetation. Since the on- grade surface is fully occupied by the building footprint and the asphalt parking, the only option is to incorporate a vegetated roof. Therefore, the design team will have to incorporate a native and/or adapted vegetated roof with a minimum area of 15,000 ft2 (1 395 m2). References: SS Credit Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction13

NEW QUESTION: 108

A tenant of a new office building will require 100 workstations per floor. Each floor will have two bathroom facilities and one conference room. How many lighting control devices with at least three lighting levels per floor are required to comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control?

A. 91 lighting control devices

B. 93 lighting control devices

C. 100 lighting control devices

D. 103 lighting control devices

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

To comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control, the tenant of a new office building will require93 lighting control deviceswith at least three lighting levels per floor.This is because the credit requires that at least 90% of individual occupant spaces have lighting controls that enable occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual tasks and preferences1.The credit also requires that all shared multioccupant spaces have lighting controls that enable adjustments that meet the needs of the group1.According to the LEED BD+C Reference Guide, an individual occupant space is defined as an enclosed space or an open space that is occupied by one person and is at least 50 square feet (4.6 square meters) in area1.A shared multioccupant

space is defined as an enclosed or open space that is occupied by more than one person and is at least 100 square feet (9.3 square meters) in area1.
Based on the given information, each workstation can be considered as an individual occupant space, and each bathroom facility and conference room can be considered as a shared multioccupant space. Therefore, the number of lighting control devices per floor can be calculated as follows:
* For the 100 workstations, 90% of them need lighting controls, which is 90 workstations. Each workstation needs one lighting control device, so the total number of lighting control devices for the workstations is 90.
* For the two bathroom facilities, each facility needs one lighting control device, so the total number of lighting control devices for the bathroom facilities is 2.
* For the one conference room, one lighting control device is needed, so the total number of lighting control devices for the conference room is 1.
The total number of lighting control devices per floor is then 90 + 2 + 1 =93.
References:Interior lighting

NEW QUESTION: 109
A LEED AP is evaluating whether Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance is feasible for a LEED AP Building Design and Construction: Healthcare project. Which of the following groups of documents would best inform this decision?
A. Airport flyover maps, mechanical plans, wall sections
B. Patient records, wall sections, ceiling panel cut sheets
C. Occupancy statistics, patient records, MRI machine specifications
D. MRI machine specifications, mechanical plans, occupancy statistics
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Acoustic Performance credit under the LEED BD+C: Healthcare rating system addresses the acoustic environment in healthcare spaces. It requires strategies that reduce noise levels, control background noise, and provide sound privacy. The documents that would best inform this decision are:
Airport flyover maps: These can help determine the level of external noise intrusion into the building, which can affect the acoustic environment.
Mechanical plans: These can provide information about the location and type of mechanical equipment, which can be a source of internal noise.
Wall sections: These can provide information about the construction of the walls, including materials and assemblies, which can affect sound transmission between spaces1.
Reference:
Acoustic performance | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 110

What reference standard is used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used?

A. ASHRAE 55-2010

B. ASHRAE 90.1-2007

C. ASHRAE 90.1-2010

D. ASHRAE 62.1-2010

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

ASHRAE 90.1-2010 is the reference standard used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used. This prerequisite requires demonstrating a 5% improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared to the baseline building performance rating per ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Appendix G1. The baseline building performance rating is based on a building design that meets the minimum requirements of ASHRAE

90.1-20102. References:

Prerequisite: Minimum energy performance | U.S. Green Building Council

Minimum Energy Performance - ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which one of the following represents quality transit service as defined in Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit?

A. A bus stop served by two bus lines Monday through Friday, located 1/8 mi. (0.20 km) from the project building

B. A rail station served by one train line Monday through Sunday, located 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) from the project building

C. A rail station served by two train lines Monday through Sunday, located 1 mi. (1.60 km) from the project building

D. A private shuttle bus stop providing hourly service Monday through Friday to a rail station two hours away, located across the street from the project building

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit requires projects to locate within walking distance of existing or planned transit stops that provide access to quality transit service1. Quality transit service is defined as transit service that meets the minimum weekday and weekend headways (time between vehicles) and hours of operation listed in Table 1 of the credit requirements2. According to Table 1, the minimum weekday headway for bus service is 15 minutes, and the minimum weekday headway for rail service is 10 minutes. The minimum weekend headway for both bus and rail service is 30 minutes. The minimum hours of operation for both bus and rail service are 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekends2. In addition, the credit requires

projects to locate within a 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) walking distance of bus, streetcar, or rideshare stops or within a 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) walking distance of bus rapid transit stops, light or heavy rail stations, commuter rail stations, or ferry terminals1.
Option A does not represent quality transit service because it only has two bus lines that may not meet the minimum headway and hours of operation requirements. Option C does not represent quality transit service because it is beyond the maximum walking distance of 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) for rail stations. Option D does not represent quality transit service because it is a private shuttle bus that does not qualify as a public transportation service, and it provides hourly service that does not meet the minimum headway requirements. Option B represents quality transit service because it has a rail station that is within the maximum walking distance of 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) from the project building, and it has one train line that operates Monday through Sunday, which implies that it meets the minimum headway and hours of operation requirements.
:
Access to Quality Transit
Access to Quality Transit - Canada Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 112
For minimum acoustic performance, peak-hour is defined as M
A. lowest noise level over a specified sample time
B. highest noise level over various periods of time
C. an energy-average of the noise level over a specified sample time
D. an energy-average of noise level divided by total sample time and area of the space
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Peak-hour is a term used to describe the time period when the traffic noise is highest, usually during morning and evening rush hours. Peak-hour noise level is measured by the equivalent continuous sound level (Leq), which is an energy-average of the noise level over a specified sample time. For minimum acoustic performance, LEED requires projects to implement acoustic treatment and other measures to minimize noise intrusion from exterior sources for high-noise sites (peak-hour Leq above 60 dBA during school hours).

NEW QUESTION: 113
Which of the following should be analyzed when pursuing an Integrative Design Process focusing on Energy-Related Systems?
A. Site conditions
B. Potable water availability
C. Acoustic performance of the project
D. Applicability of Green Vehicles to the project
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is A, site conditions. According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Integrative Process Prerequisite, Integrative Project Planning and

Design, requires the project team to perform a preliminary "simple box" energy modeling and analysis before the completion of schematic design. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the energy performance goals of the project and to identify and compare the energy-related design strategies. The analysis should include the following aspects1:
Site conditions, such as climate, solar orientation, shading, and natural ventilation potential Massing and orientation, such as building shape, size, and orientation, and how they affect the heating and cooling loads, daylight availability, and passive design strategies Basic envelope attributes, such as insulation levels, window-to-wall ratio, glazing properties, infiltration rates, and thermal bridging Lighting levels, such as the target illumination levels, daylighting potential, and lighting power density Plug and process loads, such as the equipment and appliances that consume electricity, and their schedules and controls Programmatic and operational parameters, such as the occupancy, operating hours, and zoning of the building Thermal comfort ranges, such as the acceptable temperature and humidity levels for the occupants HVAC system selection, such as the type, efficiency, and control of the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system The other choices are not aspects that should be analyzed when pursuing an integrative design process focusing on energy-related systems, because:
Potable water availability is related to the water efficiency and water quality goals of the project, not the energy performance goals2.
Acoustic performance of the project is related to the indoor environmental quality and occupant comfort goals of the project, not the energy performance goals3.
Applicability of green vehicles to the project is related to the location and transportation and greenhouse gas emissions goals of the project, not the energy performance goals4.

NEW QUESTION: 114
The goal of the design charrette during Integrative Process Prerequisite, Integrative Project Planning and Design is to:
A. Develop the building energy model
B. Optimize the green strategies across all aspects
C. Calculate the life cycle cost of the building
D. Choose an appropriate Commissioning Authority (CxA)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:
The design charrette is a collaborative, multidisciplinary session aimed at optimizing green strategies throughout the project. This early-phase effort allows stakeholders to explore synergies among building systems, identify sustainability opportunities, and align project goals with LEED requirements. It is a prerequisite for the Integrative Process, fostering holistic design and operational performance improvements.

NEW QUESTION: 115

A downtown office building is unable to construct dedicated parking for its occupants. However, the building developer has partnered with a parking garage to offer discounted parking for its occupants. If the discounted parking rate is $450 per month, how much must the rate be for green vehicles for the building to receive one point for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles?

A. $90

B. $225

C. $360

D. $405

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For the building to receive one point for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, the rate for green vehicles must be 80% less than the regular parking rate. Therefore, if the discounted parking rate is
$450 per month, the rate for green vehicles must be $90 per month (20% of $450).

NEW QUESTION: 116

A project team seeking certification for a new school is attempting to achieve Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management, Option 2. Reduction of Total Waste Material. What strategy can be taken to meet the requirements of this credit?

A. Track waste materials per occupant

B. Track waste materials used on site

C. Document total waste by project cost

D. Document total waste per building floor area

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answer is D. Document total waste per building floor area.
According to theLEED V5.1 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Option 2 of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management credit requires projects to reduce the total construction waste generated by the project to less than 12.2 kilograms per square meter (2.5 pounds per square foot) of the building's floor area1.This option rewards projects for implementing waste prevention strategies, such as designing for material optimization, prefabrication, modular construction, deconstruction, and reuse1.To meet the requirements of this option, projects must document the total weightor volume of all construction waste generated by the project, excluding land-clearing debris and excavated soil, and divide it by the building's floor area1.Projects must also provide a narrative describing the waste prevention measures taken during design and construction1.

NEW QUESTION: 117

An accessible garden planted with native plants contributes to the achievement of which of the following credit pairs?

A. Sustainable Sites Credit, Sensitive Land Protection; Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat
B. Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space; Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management
C. Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering; Sustainable Sites Credit, Tenant Design and Construction Guidelines
D. Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses; Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
An accessible garden with native plants supports:
* Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Open Space by providing outdoor access and promoting biodiversity.
* Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Rainwater Management by improving stormwater infiltration and reducing runoff.
Other options are not directly related to native gardens.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 118
Which rating system is being used if all of the credits below have been submitted towards certification?
- Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint
- Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Fundamental Refrigerant Management
- Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance
- Materials and Resources Credit, Persistent, Bio accumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Source Reduction - Lead, Cadmium, and Copper
A. Building Design and Construction: Schools
B. Building Design and Construction: Healthcare
C. Building Design and Construction: Hospitality
D. Building Design and Construction: Data Centers
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The rating system that is being used if all of the credits below have been submitted towards certification is Building Design and Construction: Hospitality. This is because the Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint and the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance are only available for the Hospitality rating system among the four options. The other two credits are common for all the rating systems. Reference: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, p. 301; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, p. 401; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, p. 411; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, p. 421

NEW QUESTION: 119
Which of the following strategies can be used to reduce the internal load of a building?

A. Decreasing lighting power
B. Oversize the HVAC systems
C. Install low reflective exterior facade
D. Increase the insulating value of the glazing and window frame system
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Decreasing lighting power is a strategy that can be used to reduce the internal load of a building. Internal load is the amount of heat generated within a building by its occupants, equipment, and lighting1. Reducing lighting power can lower the internal heat gain and thus decrease the cooling demand and energy consumption of the building2. Other strategies to reduce internal load include using energy-efficient appliances, natural ventilation, daylighting, occupancy sensors, and shading devices3. Reference:
8.1: Internal Loads - Engineering LibreTexts
Chapter 3: Design Loads for Residential Buildings - HUD User
Internal Heat Gain - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

NEW QUESTION: 120
A project team member has prepared a map and accompanying table as documentation for the Location and Transportation Credit. Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses. Option 2. Diverse Uses. The map includes the location of each diverse use. the location of the project and the main entrance of the building. The table includes the distance to each use. the name of each use and the category of each use The team lead reviews the documentation and notes an important missing item. Which of the following is the most important item to add to the documentation?
A. A description of each use
B. The location of parking lots near each use
C. Walking routes from the project to each use
D. A calculation of the expected number of project occupants who will visit each use
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide1, Option 2 of the Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses credit requires the project to be within walking distance of at least 10 diverse uses. The guide also states that "walking distance is defined as the distance that a pedestrian must travel between origins and destinations without obstruction, in a safe and comfortable environment on a continuous network of sidewalks, all weather-surface footpaths, crosswalks, or equivalent pedestrian facilities." Therefore, the documentation must include walking routes from the project to each use to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met. References:
* LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide
* CI-v4.1 LTc2: Surrounding density and diverse uses | LEEDuser

NEW QUESTION: 121

Which of the following is required for a cooling tower or evaporative condenser in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Alkalinity testing and ENERGY STAR rating
B. Non potable water sources and bacteria testing
C. Water treatment calculations and system performance narrative
D. Makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms
According to the Water Efficiency Prerequisite for Indoor Water Use Reduction, cooling towers and evaporative condensers must be equipped with makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms to reduce water consumption and prevent water waste. These devices help monitor and control the water quality, flow rate and level of the cooling system, and alert the operators of any malfunctions or leaks.
: As per the LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources, the installation of makeup water meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms is a requirement for cooling towers and evaporative condensers under the Water Efficiency Prerequisite for Indoor Water Use Reduction. This prerequisite aims to reduce indoor water consumption by setting baseline and efficiency standards for fixtures, fittings, appliances, equipment and processes. For cooling towers and evaporative condensers, the prerequisite also requires efficient drift eliminators that reduce drift to a maximum of 0.002% of recirculated water volume for counterflow towers and 0.005% of recirculated water flow for cross-flow towers. For more detailed information, you can refer to the web-based reference guide in the credit library atUSGBC's official website.

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NEW QUESTION: 122
A project is designed to remodel an existing warehouse into multi-family housing. The exterior facade of the warehouse will remain, but 40% of the interior will be demolished and replaced for interior new construction. New materials will be used for the new construction. To achieve points in the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, which credit path option would apply?
A. Historic Building Reuse

B. Building and Material Reuse
C. Whole-Building Life-Cycle Assessment
D. Renovation of Abandoned or Blighted Building
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This option applies to projects that renovate an existing building that meets the definition of abandoned or blighted, and use new materials for at least 50% of the surface area. The project meets these criteria, as the warehouse is an existing building that is presumably abandoned or blighted, and the new construction will use new materials for 40% of the interior and some of the exterior. Reference:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, Option 4: Renovation of Abandoned or Blighted Building
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NEW QUESTION: 123
A project design team for an elementary school project is attempting to achieve Innovation Credit, Innovation, Option 1. Innovation. Which of the following strategies would qualify?
A. Pilot Credit from LEED Pilot Credit Library
B. Exemplary Performance in Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance
C. Create educational kiosks and posters around the school with picture of building systems' sustainable features
D. Implement a building as a learning lab curriculum that has been piloted in three other primary schools in the district
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
This strategy would qualify as an innovation credit because it is not addressed in the LEED green building rating system, and it achieves significant, measurable environmental performance by educating the students and the community about the benefits of green building. The project team would need to identify the intent, requirements, submittals, and design approach of this strategy in the Basis of Design document1. This strategy is also listed as an example of innovation in the LEED Innovation Catalog2.
References: = NC-v4.1 INc1: Innovation | LEEDuser, LEED credit library | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 124
Which rating system is being used if all of the credits below have been submitted towards certification?
- Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint
- Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Fundamental Refrigerant Management
- Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance
- Materials and Resources Credit, Persistent, Bio accumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Source Reduction - Lead,Cadmium, and Copper

A. Building Design and Construction: Schools
B. Building Design and Construction: Healthcare
C. Building Design and Construction: Hospitality
D. Building Design and Construction: Data Centers
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The rating system that is being used if all of the credits below have been submitted towards certification is Building Design and Construction: Hospitality. This is because the Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint and the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance are only available for the Hospitality rating system among the four options. The other two credits are common for all the rating systems.References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, p.301; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, p.401; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, p.411; LEED v4:
Building Design + Construction Guide, p.421

NEW QUESTION: 125
For Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, a project team preparing timetables and service-level documentation must ensure the materials include
A. verification that a weighted daily average has been used for each qualifying route
B. confirmation that functional entries of the project are within 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) of the stop
C. verification that a weighted building average has been used for each qualifying functional entry
D. confirmation that each qualifying route features paired route service (service in opposite directions)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option requires the project team to calculate the weighted daily average of the number of trips per day for each qualifying route, using the formula provided in the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide. This option ensures that the transit service frequency is accurately represented and meets the minimum thresholds for weekday and weekend trips, as shown in Table 1 and Table 2 of the guide.

NEW QUESTION: 126
How can a building owner promote both energy efficiency and thermal comfort in a building?
A. Survey occupants about their comfort on a regular basis
B. Provide occupants with individual space heaters in the winter
C. Ask the cleaning contractor to turn off all of the lights after cleaning
D. Institute a flexible dress code that permits seasonally appropriate clothing
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A flexible dress code that permits seasonally appropriate clothing can promote both energy efficiency and thermal comfort in a building. This is because it allows occupants to adjust their clothing to the indoor and outdoor temperature variations, reducing the need for excessive heating or cooling. It also enhances the occupants' satisfaction and productivity by allowing them to choose comfortable clothing. Surveying occupants about their comfort can help identify and address thermal comfort issues, but it does not necessarily improve energy efficiency. Providing individual space heaters can increase energy consumption and create thermal discomfort for other occupants. Turning off the lights after cleaning can save some energy, but it does not affect thermal comfort.

NEW QUESTION: 127
A luxury hotel project is in the design phase and is located on a scenic waterfront. It is one point away from attaining LEED Platinum certification. The LEED AP is recommending that the team pursue Innovation Credit, Innovation, Option 3. Additional Strategies. Which of the following credits would be desirable considering the location of the project?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, Exemplary Performance
B. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views, Exemplary Performance
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance, Exemplary Performance
D. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, Exemplary Performance
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The LEED Platinum certification requires the project to achieve exemplary performance in at least one credit that allows it, as specified in the LEED Reference Guide1. One of the credits that meets this criterion is the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, which focuses on providing healthy and comfortable indoor environments for occupants. The credit has two options: Quality Views and Enhanced Commissioning.
Quality Views requires the project to have windows that provide views of natural scenery or water bodies, which can enhance the well-being and satisfaction of occupants. Enhanced Commissioning requires the project to have a comprehensive commissioning plan that ensures all systems are properly installed, tested, and operated before occupancy. Both options can help reduce energy consumption, improve indoor air quality, and create a positive sensory experience for occupants.

NEW QUESTION: 128
A project's total site area is 240,000 ft2 (22 297 m2) and the building footprint is 40,000 ft2 (3 716 m2). How much outdoor space and vegetated space must it provide to earn Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space?
A. 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) of outdoor space of which 15,000 ft2 (1 394 m2) must be vegetated
B. 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) of outdoor space of which 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) must be vegetated

C. 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space of which 18,000 ft2 (1 672 m2) must be vegetated
D. 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space of which 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) must be vegetated
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project must provide outdoor space that is at least 30% of the total site area (including the building footprint), of which at least 25% must be vegetated. In this case, the project must provide 0.3 x 240,000 ft2 = 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space, of which 0.25 x 72,000 ft2 = 18,000 ft2 (1 672 m2) must be vegetated. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.References: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.5411

NEW QUESTION: 129
Which of the following management measures is used to minimize the spread of infection in indoor environments?
A. Promote natural ventilation in maintenance areas
B. Monitor and adjust indoor humidity levels only for occupant comfort
C. Implement regular air-filtration system inspections and maintenance
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Regular inspection and maintenance of air-filtration systems is the strongest infection-risk management measure among the available options. Filtration is effective only when filters have the appropriate efficiency, are installed without bypass, remain within acceptable pressure-drop limits, and are replaced according to operating conditions. Poorly maintained filters can lose effectiveness, increase fan energy, or allow contaminated air to bypass the filtration media. Natural ventilation in maintenance areas is not a comprehensive infection-control strategy and may introduce untreated outdoor contaminants or disrupt required pressure relationships. Humidity control can contribute to occupant health and pathogen management, but Option B restricts its purpose to comfort and safety rather than infection-risk control. Routine filtration-system checks therefore provide the clearest operational strategy for reducing the transmission of airborne contaminants.

NEW QUESTION: 130
What is the sequence of the process for LEED certification?
A. Submit documentation through LEED Online, Choose Rating System, Review, Register, Certify
B. Submit documentation through LEED Online, Choose Rating System, Register, Review, Certify

C. Choose Rating System, Register, Submit documentation through LEED Online, Review, Certify
D. Choose Rating System, Register, Submit documentation through LEED Online, Certify, Review
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct sequence for LEED certification is: Choose Rating System, Register, Submit documentation through LEED Online, Review, Certify (C). Projects begin by selecting the appropriate LEED rating system, then register with USGBC, followed by documentation submission for review. After review, certification is granted based on achieved points. This structured approach ensures accurate and consistent compliance with LEED standards.

NEW QUESTION: 131
Which of the following products must always be included in Materials and Resources credits?
A. Faucets
B. Furniture
C. Interior Paint
D. Fire suppression system
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Interior paint must always be included in Materials and Resources credits.This is because interior paint is considered as a permanently installed product, which is defined by theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction as "a product that is installed in a project permanently or semi-permanently, such that removal would require demolition or substantial renovation."1Permanently installed products must be included in the calculations for the following Materials and Resources credits: Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, and Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients.1The other options are not always included in Materials and Resources credits.Faucets (option A) and fire suppression systems (option D) are considered as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing components, which are excluded from the scope of Materials and Resources credits unless they are specifically addressed by the credit requirements.1Furniture (option B) is considered as a non-permanently installed product, whichis optional to include in Materials and Resources credits, except for the Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients credit, where furniture must be included if it is within the project scope.1References:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.5791;LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.5801;LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.5811;LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.5821;LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.5831

NEW QUESTION: 132
Every location in the U.S. identifies how many regional credits?
A. Four
B. Five
C. Six
D. Seven
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Every location in the U.S. identifies four regional credits that are of particular importance for that region. These credits are selected by the USGBC regional councils and chapters based on the environmental, social, and public health issues that are relevant for their areas. A project can earn up to four bonus points by achieving these regional credits.
Reference:
* LEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, page 6081
* Regional Priority (RP) credits - U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 133
During preliminary energy analysis, what energy reduction strategies can best help in reducing the energy load in the new building construction project?
A. Green roof
B. Site conditions
C. Massing and orientation
D. Programmatic and operational parameters
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
During preliminary energy analysis, massing and orientation are energy reduction strategies that can best help in reducing the energy load in the new building construction project. Massing and orientation refer to the shape, size, and direction of the building, which affect the amount of solar heat gain, daylight, and natural ventilation that the building receives. By analyzing the massing and orientation of the building, the project team can optimize the design to minimize the heating, cooling, and lighting energy demand, and enhance the thermal comfort and indoor environmental quality of the building. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the project team should use the results of the analysis to inform the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and design documents"1. The other options, such as green roof, site conditions, and programmatic and operational parameters, are not energy reduction strategies, but factors that influence the energy performance and demand of the building.

NEW QUESTION: 134
Under Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, a current facilities requirements and operations and maintenance plan must contain which information necessary to operate the building efficiently?

A. Any changes in schedules or setpoints for different seasons, days of the week, and times of day
B. Only changes in schedules or setpoints for peak usages during seasons, days of the week, and times of day
C. Any changes in schedules during peak times, or for different seasons, peak-usage days of the week, and times of day
D. Any changes in schedules or setpoints focusing on only the hottest and coldest periods of the seasons, peak-use days of the week, and times of day
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A current facilities requirements and operations and maintenance plan must contain any changes in schedules or setpoints for different seasons, days of the week, and times of day. This is to ensure that the building systems are operating efficiently and according to the design intent. The other options are too limited or too specific and do not cover all the possible variations in schedules or setpoints.
Reference: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Category, EAp Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, page 569.

NEW QUESTION: 135
What is the minimum gross floor area required for a Building Design and Construction project to be eligible for certification?
A. 250 ft2 (23 m2)
B. 500 ft2 (46 m2)
C. 750 ft2 (70 m2)
D. 1000 ft2 (93 m2)
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED minimum program requirements, the LEED project must include a minimum of 1000 square feet (93 square meters) of gross floor area for the LEED BD+C and LEED O+M rating systems1.
:
LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide
LEED minimum program requirements

NEW QUESTION: 136
Building Product Disclosure and Optimization is based on market
A. reliability
B. durability
C. transparency
D. consumption
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Building Product Disclosure and Optimization is based on market transparency, which means providing information about the environmental and social impacts of the products

and materials used in the building. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the intent of this credit category is to encourage the use of products and materials for which life-cycle information is available and that have environmentally, economically, and socially preferable life-cycle impacts"1. By disclosing the information about the product ingredients, environmental product declarations, sourcing of raw materials, and material ingredients optimization, the project team can make informed decisions and support the development of a more sustainable market.

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NEW QUESTION: 137
According to the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process, the goal-setting workshop should identify
A. potential project sites
B. targeted LEED credits
C. expected water demand
D. expected energy demand
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process, the goal-setting workshop should identify targeted LEED credits. This is because the goal-setting workshop is a meeting that involves the project owner and key project team members to establish the project's sustainability goals, design objectives, and performance targets. One of the outcomes of the workshop is to identify the LEED credits that are relevant and achievable for the project, based on the project scope, budget, schedule, and site conditions. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. The other options are not the objectives of the goal-setting workshop. Potential project sites (option A) are usually determined before the goal-setting workshop, as they affect the project's feasibility and design. Expected water demand (option C) and expected energy demand (option D) are not identified in the goal-setting workshop, but rather in the preliminary water budget and the preliminary energy modeling, which are part of the analysis phase that follows the goal-setting workshop.For more information on the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process, you can refer to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1or the Projectific blog post on LEED Integrative Process Credit Explained2.

NEW QUESTION: 138
Which of the following would be most useful to a school project that is attempting to pursue Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. A standard garbage disposal
B. Electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building
C. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake
D. Commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR® labeled or performance equivalent
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction aims to reduce indoor water consumption by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings, such as faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals1. A commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR® labeled or performance equivalent would help reduce the water use for dishwashing, which is one of the process water uses included in the credit calculation2. A standard garbage disposal would not reduce water use, but rather increase it. An electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building would help measure and monitor water use, but not directly reduce it. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake would waste a lot of water and potentially harm the environment.
References:
Indoor Water Use Reduction
"Maximizing Water Efficiency in Commercial Buildings: Understanding LEED BD+C Water Efficiency Credits"

NEW QUESTION: 139
A tenant of a new office building will require 100 workstations per floor. Each floor will have two bathroom facilities and one conference room. How many lighting control devices with at least three lighting levels per floor are required to comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control?
A. 91 lighting control devices
B. 93 lighting control devices
C. 100 lighting control devices
D. 103 lighting control devices
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control, the tenant of a new office building will require 93 lighting control devices with at least three lighting levels per floor. This is because the credit requires that at least 90% of individual occupant spaces have lighting controls that enable occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual tasks and preferences1. The credit also requires that all shared multioccupant spaces have lighting controls that enable adjustments that meet the needs of the group1. According to the LEED BD+C Reference Guide, an individual

occupant space is defined as an enclosed space or an open space that is occupied by one person and is at least 50 square feet (4.6 square meters) in area1. A shared multioccupant space is defined as an enclosed or open space that is occupied by more than one person and is at least 100 square feet (9.3 square meters) in area1.
Based on the given information, each workstation can be considered as an individual occupant space, and each bathroom facility and conference room can be considered as a shared multioccupant space. Therefore, the number of lighting control devices per floor can be calculated as follows:
For the 100 workstations, 90% of them need lighting controls, which is 90 workstations. Each workstation needs one lighting control device, so the total number of lighting control devices for the workstations is 90.
For the two bathroom facilities, each facility needs one lighting control device, so the total number of lighting control devices for the bathroom facilities is 2.
For the one conference room, one lighting control device is needed, so the total number of lighting control devices for the conference room is 1.
The total number of lighting control devices per floor is then 90 + 2 + 1 = 93.

NEW QUESTION: 140
A newly constructed school has installed solar thermal systems and wind turbines on site. To achieve the maximum number of Energy and Atmosphere points, which team members must be included?
A. Energy Modeler and Contractor
B. Construction Manager and Energy Modeler
C. Energy Modeler and Commissioning (Cx) Agent
D. Commissioning (Cx) Agent and Facilities Manager
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To achieve the maximum number of Energy and Atmosphere points, the project team must include an energy modeler and a commissioning agent. The energy modeler is responsible for performing the whole-building energy simulation that demonstrates the energy performance improvement over the baseline building, which is required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite 2 and Credit 11. The commissioning agent is responsible for verifying that the building's energy systems are installed, calibrated, and perform according to the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and construction documents, which is required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite 1 and Credit 31. The commissioning agent also ensures that the renewable energy systems are properly integrated and functioning2. The contractor and the construction manager are not directly involved in the energy modeling or commissioning process, although they must follow the design specifications and coordinate with the commissioning agent. The facilities manager is not required for achieving the Energy and Atmosphere points, although they may benefit from the training and documentation provided by the commissioning agent. References:
* LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 361

* Understanding Integrative Design in LEED v4, p. 92

NEW QUESTION: 141
Which rating system is appropriate for a new mixed-use building with 300,000 ft2 (27 871 m2) of residential units, 150,000 ft2 (13 935 m2) hotel and 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) of retail space?
A. Retail
B. Hospitality
C. Core and Shell Development
D. New Construction
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
New Construction is the appropriate rating system for a new mixed-use building with 300,000 ft2 (27 871 m2) of residential units, 150,000 ft2 (13 935 m2) hotel and 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) of retail space.According to the LEED rating system selection guidance1,the New Construction rating system applies to buildings that are being newly constructed or going through a major renovation, and that include any of the following use types: office, retail, hospitality, education, residential, warehouse and distribution centers, or data centers2.The New Construction rating system can also be used for mixed-use buildings that have more than one use type3. Since the project involves new construction of a mixed-use building with residential, hospitality, and retail uses, the New Construction rating system is the most suitable option. The other rating systems are not applicable because they are either specific to one use type (Retail and Hospitality) or to buildings that are not complete at the time of certification (Core and Shell Development).Reference:
LEED rating system selection guidance | U.S. Green Building Council
LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council LEED V5Rating Systems | USGBC-LI

NEW QUESTION: 142
Under LTc3: Compact and Connected Development, Option 1. Surrounding Density, how far from the project site should project teams measure surrounding density?
A. 0.5 mi. (0.80 km)
B. 1 mi. (1.61 km)
C. 0.25 mi. (0.40 km)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Surrounding density is evaluated within a 0.25 mi. (0.40 km) radius of the project boundary. This relatively close radius measures the immediate development context and determines whether the project is located in a compact area where existing buildings, infrastructure, services, and transportation networks can be used efficiently. Measuring a substantially larger area could include distant development that does not meaningfully affect the project's walkability, infrastructure efficiency, or immediate land-use pattern. The density calculation generally evaluates qualifying residential and nonresidential

development within the specified radius according to the applicable rating-system methodology. Therefore, the quarter-mile measurement area is used to establish whether the project supports compact development and avoids unnecessary expansion into undeveloped land.

NEW QUESTION: 143
A Photovoltaic (PV) system was installed on a 35,000 ft2 (3 252 m2) project. What actions need to take place in order to meet compliance for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning (Cx) and Verification?
A. No action is necessary as the PV system is not required to be commissioned
B. The PV system installer should commission his own installations and share the results with the project owner
C. The Cx agent for the project must conduct or oversee the Cx of the PV system
D. The building's mechanical engineer should commission his own installations and share the results with the project owner
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C, the Cx agent for the project must conduct or oversee the Cx of the PV system. According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, requires that all energy-related systems, including renewable energy systems such as PV, be commissioned by an independent commissioning agent (CxA) or a qualified member of the project team who reports to the owner. The CxA or the qualified team member must perform or oversee all commissioning activities, including developing a commissioning plan, reviewing design documents and submittals, verifying installation and performance, and preparing a commissioning report12 Reference: 1: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, page 562. 2: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Glossary, page 1020.

NEW QUESTION: 144
A new facility has a comprehensive advanced energy metering system that measures energy consumption across multiple subsystems. The facilities manager aims to use this data to enhance energy management practices and improve overall building performance. The facilities manager can utilize the advanced energy metering system to optimize energy use and reduce costs in the new student center by:
A. Adjusting the setpoints of the HVAC system based solely on outdoor temperature changes
B. Using automated alerts from the metering system to address sudden spikes in energy use
C. Scheduling regular audits for all installed lighting systems to ensure compatibility with energy meters

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Advanced metering provides granular energy-use information that can be analyzed to identify abnormal loads, unexpected operating patterns, and sudden demand increases. Automated alerts allow facility personnel to respond rapidly when consumption deviates from normal operation, helping identify equipment faults, scheduling errors, simultaneous heating and cooling, or other energy waste. Option A relies only on outdoor temperature and ignores occupancy, internal loads, schedules, and other control variables. Option C is considerably less responsive than continuous metering and automated analysis. A terminology update is important: the standalone Advanced Energy Metering credit from earlier LEED versions was removed in LEED v5 BD+C, with portions incorporated into Grid Interactive strategies. Nevertheless, the operational use described in Option B is consistent with the purpose of detailed metering and automated building-management data.

NEW QUESTION: 145
What information must be provided to demonstrate compliance with the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR)?
A. Preliminary data collection
B. Basis of Design (BOD)
C. Design charrette plan
D. Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Detailed Explanation:
The Basis of Design (BOD) outlines the project design decisions and criteria, linking them to the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). LEED requires this documentation to demonstrate alignment between the owner' s goals and the building design, ensuring that sustainability objectives are met throughout the project lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION: 146
Which of the following ventilation strategies is essential for maintaining acceptable indoor air quality while balancing energy use?
A. Natural ventilation through operable windows
B. Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery
C. Underfloor air-distribution systems
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery provides controlled outdoor-air delivery while recovering heat or cooling energy from exhaust air. This allows the system to maintain required ventilation rates without imposing the full heating or cooling penalty associated with untreated outdoor air. Natural ventilation through operable windows can reduce mechanical energy use when outdoor conditions are suitable, but it cannot consistently maintain acceptable indoor air quality during extreme temperatures, high humidity, poor

outdoor air quality, or low-wind conditions. Underfloor air distribution may improve ventilation effectiveness and occupant comfort, but it does not inherently recover energy. Heat-recovery ventilation therefore provides the most dependable balance between indoor air quality, energy efficiency, controlled airflow, and year-round building operation.

NEW QUESTION: 147
Which item is included in the reuse calculation for Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction?
A. Floor decking
B. Asbestos insulation
C. Exterior glazing
D. Plumbing fixtures
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The reuse calculation for MR Credit Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction includes the surface area of structural elements that are reused in place or salvaged and reinstalled, such as floor decking, columns, beams, and roof decking. Exterior glazing and plumbing fixtures are not considered structural elements and are not included in the reuse calculation.Asbestos insulation is a hazardous material that should be removed and disposed ofproperly, not reused.References: MR Credit Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction,LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction123

NEW QUESTION: 148
LEED project boundaries that include multiple similar buildings which are all eligible for certification can be registered as which of the following?
A. Batch project
B. Group project
C. Master Site project
D. Neighborhood project
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED project boundaries that include multiple similar buildings which are all eligible for certification can be registered as a group project. A group project allows multiple buildings (or interior spaces within multiple buildings) on a shared site to be certified as a single LEED project. These projects must meet the criteria outlined in the LEED Campus Guidance for Projects on a Shared Site, such as having the same construction contract, ownership, management, space type, rating system, and compliance paths. A group project will receive one certification and rating for the entire group.

NEW QUESTION: 149
The intent of the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, Construction Activity Pollution Prevention is to £
A. control erosion, noxious odors and landfill waste

B. control erosion, landfill waste and excessive noise
C. control erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust
D. control erosion, waterway sedimentation and noxious odors
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The intent of the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite. Construction Activity Pollution Prevention is to reduce pollution from construction activities by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust generation. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "construction activities can have significant negative impacts on the environment, both at the project site and beyond.
Erosion and sedimentation can degrade water quality, damage aquatic habitats, and increase flooding risks.
Airborne dust can affect air quality, human health, and visibility. Construction vehicles and equipment can generate noise, traffic, and greenhouse gas emissions"1. The project team must implement an erosion and sedimentation control (ESC) plan that conforms to the 2012 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Construction General Permit or local equivalent, whichever is more stringent. The ESC plan must cover all construction activity on the project site, including clearing, grading, excavating, and demolition.
References:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Sustainable Sites Prerequisite:
Construction Activity Pollution Prevention, page 1151
* Construction activity pollution prevention | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 150
Which of the following is required when documenting a LEED Pilot credit?
A. Compliance letter
B. LEED AP approval
C. Innovation narrative
D. Pilot Credit registration
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Pilot Credit registration is required when documenting a LEED Pilot credit. This is to ensure that the project team has access to the latest pilot credit language and requirements, and that USGBC can track the usage and feedback of the pilot credits. The other options are not required for documenting a pilot credit, although they may be helpful or applicable for other credits.
Reference: LEED Pilot Credit Library, Getting Started, page 1.

NEW QUESTION: 151
What credit rewards customers who change their normal consumption patterns in response to the varying price of energy over time?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Demand Response

B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering
C. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Building Level Energy Metering
D. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Green Power and Carbon Offsets
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Demand Response rewards projects that participate in demand response programs that aim to reduce peak electricity demand and shift the load to off-peak periods. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the intent of this credit is to increase participation in demand response technologies and programs that make energy generation and distribution systems more efficient, increase grid reliability, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions"1. The project team must either implement a permanent demand response program or develop a plan to implement a program within a year of occupancy. The project team must also demonstrate that the building has the capability to reduce its peak electricity demand by at least 10% in response to demand response signals.
Reference:
LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Demand Response, page 2721 Demand response | U.S. Green Building Council2

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NEW QUESTION: 152
Under the Building Design and Construction rating systems, projects can opt for a review process that helps teams determine if the project is on track to achieve LEED certification at its preferred level. This process is referred to as
A. Split Review
B. Appeal Review
C. Expedited Review
D. Credit Interpretation Ruling
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A split review is an optional review process that allows project teams to submit the design and construction portions of their projects separately. This can help teams determine if the project is on track to achieve LEED certification at its preferred level, and identify any

issues or clarifications needed before the final review. A split review also reduces the documentation burden and review time for the construction review12.
: = Submitting a project for review, The LEED Submittal Process and Appeals

NEW QUESTION: 153
What is the basis of energy consumption in determining the percentage of green power or carbon offsets?
A. Quality
B. Quantity
C. Performance
D. Efficiency
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154
What is the maximum number of points a project pursuing LEED for New Construction can achieve under Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit?
A. Two points
B. Three points
C. Four points
D. Five points
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit has two options: Option 1. Transit-Served Location and Option 2. Transit Service Quality. Option 1 can earn 1 to 4 points depending on the percentage of functional entries within walking distance of transit stops or stations. Option 2 can earn 1 point if the project meets the minimum weekday and weekend headways for bus, streetcar, or informal transit stops, or rail stations or ferry terminals. The maximum number of points a project can achieve under this credit is 4 points by meeting both options1. Reference: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, Requirements1

NEW QUESTION: 155
A mixed-use development is located 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) from a future commuter rail line station. Which of the following pieces of information is needed when determining whether the rail line station can contribute to Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit?
A. Discounted rail pass availability
B. Rail line station construction completion date
C. Connections to transfer routes
D. Passenger capacity
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The rail line station construction completion date is needed when determining whether the rail line station can contribute to Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit. This is because the credit requires that the transit service must be existing or planned to be in operation within two years of the project's occupancy1. Discounted rail pass availability, connections to transfer routes, and passenger capacity are not relevant for this credit1.
References:
*Access to quality transit, p. 1

NEW QUESTION: 156
Which of the following are the major factors determining the total irrigation requirement for a particular landscaping design?
A. Planting density, soil conditions, irrigation efficiency and rainfall
B. Relative humidity, site exposure, plant species and planting density
C. Plant species, rainfall, evapotranspiration rate, site exposure and irrigation efficiency
D. Plant species, rainwater tank size, evapotranspiration rate, site exposure and irrigation efficiency
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
These factors are the major determinants of the total irrigation requirement for a landscaping design, because they affect the water demand and supply of the plants1. Plant species have different water needs and tolerances, rainfall provides natural water input, evapotranspiration rate measures the water loss from the soil and plant surfaces, site exposure influences the solar radiation and wind effects, and irrigation efficiency reflects the amount of water delivered to the plants compared to the amount of water applied2.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], Landscape Water Requirement Calculators, Landscape Irrigation Design Manual.

NEW QUESTION: 157
What supporting material is required for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects in order to document Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities for the bicycle network?
A. Photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts
B. Photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities
C. Vicinity map showing bicycle network, route and distance along network to eligible destination(s)
D. Manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities, including the number of bicycles supported by each bike rack
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

The Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, requires the project team to provide a vicinity map that shows the bicycle network, the route and the distance along the network to eligible destination(s) for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects. The vicinity map is a supporting material that demonstrates that the project site is within a 200-yard (180-meter) walking distance of a bicycle network that connects to at least one of the following: diverse uses, public transportation, recreation facilities, or schools1. The vicinity map must also show the scale and the north arrow, and indicate the project site and the eligible destination(s)2.
The photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts, the photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities, and the manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities are not required for the bicycle network, but for the bicycle storage and shower facilities.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit:
Bicycle Facilities, page 1281
*LEED v4.1 Bicycle Storage Requirements

NEW QUESTION: 158
The project team achieved a strategy not addressed in the LEED Green Building Rating System, which proved to be a significant, measurable environmental benefit for the project. What can the project team do in order to get a benefit for this strategy?
A. Submit a regional priority credit
B. No benefit can be achieved since the strategy is not included in the rating system
C. Submit the manufacturer's product declaration
D. Submit an innovation credit
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
LEED allows project teams to submit an Innovation credit for strategies that provide measurable environmental benefits but are not explicitly addressed in the rating system. Innovation credits reward creative and exemplary performance that goes beyond LEED's standard requirements, fostering continuous improvement in green building practices.

NEW QUESTION: 159
Under the Building Design and Construction rating systems, projects can opt for a review process that helps teamsdetermine if the project is on track to achieve LEED certification at its preferred level. This process is referred to as
A. Split Review
B. Appeal Review
C. Expedited Review
D. Credit Interpretation Ruling

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A split review is an optional review process that allows project teams to submit the design and construction portions of their projects separately. This can help teams determine if the project is on track to achieve LEED certification at its preferred level, and identify any issues or clarifications needed before the final review. A split review also reduces the documentation burden and review time for the construction review12.
References: = Submitting a project for review, The LEED Submittal Process and Appeals

NEW QUESTION: 160
The material cost for a project is $100,000. What is the minimum material value needed to achieve Materials and Resources Credit, Building Disclosure and Optimization, Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2.
Leadership Extraction
Practices?
A. $10,000
B. $12,500
C. $22,500
D. $25,000
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Option 2 of the Sourcing of Raw Materials credit requires using products that meet at least one of the responsible extraction criteria for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project1. Therefore, for a project with a material cost of $100,000, the minimum material value needed to achieve this option is 25% of $100,000, which is $25,000.

NEW QUESTION: 161
A commercial new construction project consists of mixed space usage. When deciding which LEED rating system to use, the LEED AP should follow which of the following rules?
A. If a rating system is appropriate for less than 50% of the gross area of the LEED project space then the rating system must not be used
B. If a rating system is appropriate for more than 50% of the gross floor area of LEED project space, then that rating system must be used
C. If a rating system is appropriate for 30% to 60% of the gross floor area, the project team must independently assess their situation and decide which rating system is most applicable
D. If a rating system is appropriate for 40% to 60% of the gross floor area, the project team must independently assess their situation and decide which rating system is most applicable
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the 40/60 rule provides guidance for making a decision when several rating systems appear to be appropriate for a project. To use this rule, first assign a rating system to each square foot or square meter of the building, and then choose the most appropriate rating system based on the resulting percentages. The entire gross floor area of a LEED project must be certified under a single rating system and is subject to all prerequisites and attempted credits in that rating system, regardless of mixed construction or space usage type. If a rating system is appropriate for less than 40% of the gross floor area of a LEED project building or space, then that rating system should not be used. If a rating system is appropriate for more than 60% of the gross floor area of a LEED project building or space, then that rating system should be used.If an appropriate rating system falls between 40% and 60% of the gross floor area, project teams must independently assess their situation and decide which rating system is most applicable1.References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, LEED Rating System Selection Guidance1

NEW QUESTION: 162
Large commercial buildings are most often dominated by
A. internal loads
B. lighting loads
C. external loads
D. envelope loads
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Large commercial buildings are most often dominated by internal loads, which are the heat gains or losses from people, equipment, lighting, and other sources inside the building. Internal loads can affect the heating and cooling loads and the energy consumption of the building. Therefore, reducing internal loads can improve the building's energy efficiency and performance. References:
LEED AP BD+C V4 Reference Guide, Chapter 5: Energy and Atmosphere, page 5-51
ENERGY STAR Building Upgrade Manual, Chapter 6: Lighting, page 6-22 Michaels Energy, Shell vs. Load Dominated Buildings

NEW QUESTION: 163
In order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification a Commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of how many similar projects?
A. Zero
B. One
C. Two
D. Three

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of two similar projects in order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. This is stated in the LEED v4 Building Design + Construction Guide, under the section "Energy and Atmosphere Credits Overview". The guide also provides examples of similar projects that can be used as references for commissioning.
References: [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], Fundamental commissioning and verification
- U.S. Green Building Council, EA Energy & Atmosphere Overview - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification - Above Green, EAp1: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification - Above Green, LEED credit library | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 164
The required minimum scope of analysis for a product-specific declaration that contributes toward Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declaration is
A. gate-to-gate
B. cradle-to-gate
C. cradle-to-grave
D. cradle-to-cradle
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The minimum scope of analysis for a product-specific declaration is cradle-to-gate, which means from raw material extraction to the factory gate. This option requires the use of at least 20 different permanently installed products sourced from at least five different manufacturers that have product-specific declarations.
References:
* LEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, page 5441
* LEED V5.1 BD+C MRc2 Building Product Disclosure and Optimization (BDPO) EPD credit2

NEW QUESTION: 165
To achieve the Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction, Option 1. BUG Rating Method, projects must demonstrate:
A. All luminaires have full cutoff fixtures
B. All luminaires are mounted at least three mounting heights from the lighting boundary
C. All luminaires have a minimum color temperature of 3500 K
D. All luminaires meet acceptable fixture ratings for the project's Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) lighting zone
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Detailed Explanation:
Under the BUG Rating Method, all luminaires must meet acceptable fixture ratings (Backlight, Uplight, and Glare ratings) for the project's Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) lighting zone. This ensures compliance with LEED's Light Pollution Reduction credit by limiting light trespass, reducing glare, and preserving night sky quality.

NEW QUESTION: 166
What LEED Building Design and Construction project type should exclude weekend transit service from the transit service level calculations for Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, if the project occupants do not commute to the building during weekends?
A. Schools
B. Data centers
C. Hospitality
D. Warehouses and distribution centers
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Data centers are buildings that house computer systems and associated components, such as servers, storage devices, and network equipment. They typically operate 24/7 and do not have regular commuting patterns of occupants. Therefore, they can exclude weekend transit service from the transit service level calculations for the Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit12. This credit aims to encourage development in locations that are served by high-quality transit, which reduces greenhouse gas emissions, transportation costs, and automobile dependence.
References: =LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, NC-v4.1 LTc5: Access to quality transit | LEEDuser

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NEW QUESTION: 167
Which of the following prerequisites or credits are affected by using plug-in devices when attempting to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Demand Response
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Advanced Energy Metering

C. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Minimum Energy Performance
D. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Building Level Energy Metering
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Using plug-in devices can affect the energy performance of the building, which is one of the criteria for achieving Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort. TheLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the project teammust demonstrate that the proposed design meets the minimum energy performance requirements of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010, Appendix G, with errata"1. Plug-in devices are considered as part of the process loads in the energy model, and they can increase the energy consumption and demand of the building. Therefore, the project team must account for the plug-in devices in the energy model and ensure that the proposed design meets or exceeds the baseline performance rating.
:
LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, page 2591 LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Thermal Comfort, page 7041

NEW QUESTION: 168
The owner of a large multi-building property is seeking LEED certification. In determining the LEED project boundaries the LEED AP may include non-contiguous parcels of land if
A. the parcels are used for temporary uses such as parking or staging that is owned and managed by a third party
B. the parcels directly support or are associated with normal building operations and are accessible to the project's occupants
C. the parcels are part of an existing public preservation easement or resource protection area that is directly adjacent to the LEED project boundary
D. the parcels are part of a land trust or conservation organization for which the LEED project provides financial support for in the Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Development Credit, Protect or Restore Habitat, Option 2. Financial Support
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
In determining the LEED project boundaries, the LEED AP may include non-contiguous parcels of land if the parcels directly support or are associated with normal building operations and are accessible to the project's occupants. This is according to the Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) for LEED v4.1, which state that non-contiguous parcels of land may be included within the LEED project boundary if they meet these criteria1. Facilities such as parking lots, bicycle storage, shower/changing facilities, and/or on-site renewable energy that are outside of the LEED project boundary may also be included in certain prerequisites and credits if they directly serve the LEED project and are not double-

counted for other LEED projects1. The other options are not valid reasons to include non-contiguous parcels of land within the LEED project boundary.
Temporary uses such as parking or staging that are owned and managed by a third party do not directly support or are associated with normal building operations of the LEED project1. Existing public preservation easements or resource protection areas that are directly adjacent to the LEED project boundary are not considered as part of the LEED project boundary, unless they are owned by the project owner or the project team has permission to use them2. Land trusts or conservation organizations for which the LEED project provides financial support are not considered as part of the LEED project boundary, unless they are located within the same EPA Level III ecoregion as the project site3.
References:
*Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) - U.S. Green Building Council
*NC-v4.1 MPR2: Must use reasonable LEED boundaries | LEEDuser
*Site development - protect or restore habitat, p. 2

NEW QUESTION: 169
The project needs to attempt WEp2: Minimum Water Efficiency. Which combination of process water, appliances, and flush/flow fixtures should the project show compliance for?
A. Janitor sinks, kitchen dishwashers, toilets, and lavatories
B. Pool water, ice maker, lavatories, and showers
C. Showers, kitchen sinks, toilets, and cooling towers
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED v5 WEp2 addresses both plumbing fixtures and water-consuming equipment or processes. The fixture requirements specifically include toilets, urinals, lavatory faucets, kitchen faucets, and showerheads. The prerequisite also establishes minimum efficiency requirements for applicable process systems, including cooling towers and evaporative condensers. Thus, Option C contains components expressly addressed by WEp2: showers and kitchen faucets are flow fixtures, toilets are flush fixtures, and cooling towers are regulated process-water systems. Janitor sinks are specifically identified elsewhere in LEED guidance as fixtures not addressed by the WEp2 fixture requirements, making Option A unsuitable despite the inclusion of a dishwasher. Swimming-pool water also does not represent the prescribed WEp2 minimum equipment requirement in the manner described by Option B. Therefore, Option C is the supported combination.

NEW QUESTION: 170
Which system is eligible for the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Renewable Energy Production?
A. Ground-source heat pumps
B. Tidal-based electrical production
C. Municipal solid waste combustion
D. Passive solar and daylighting strategies

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Tidal-based electrical production is eligible for the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Renewable Energy Production. This credit rewards projects that use renewable energy systems to offset building energy cost.
According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, renewable energy systems are defined as "those that use resources that are naturally replenished within a 100-year or shorter cycle and that are greenhouse gas neutral on an annual basis" 1. Tidal-based electrical production meets this definition, as it uses the kinetic energy of the tides to generate electricity without emitting greenhouse gases. The other options are not eligible for this credit, as ground-source heat pumps are not considered renewable energy systems, municipal solid waste combustion is not greenhouse gas neutral, and passive solar and daylighting strategies do not offset building energy cost.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Category, EAc Renewable Energy Production, page 572.

NEW QUESTION: 171
What stage of LEED for Neighborhood Development certification listed below is eligible for points under Building Design and Construction: New Construction, Location and Transportation Credit, LEED for Neighborhood Development Location?
A. LEED V5, LEED for Neighborhood Development Conditional Approval
B. LEED for Neighborhood Development Pilot, Stage 3 LEED for Neighborhood Development Certified Project
C. LEED for Neighborhood Development Pilot, Stage 1 LEED for Neighborhood Development Pre-reviewed Plan
D. LEED 2009, Stage 1 Conditional Approval of LEED for Neighborhood Development Plan
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The only stage of LEED for Neighborhood Development certification that is eligible for points under Building Design and Construction: New Construction, Location and Transportation Credit, LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, is LEED for Neighborhood Development Pilot, Stage 3 LEED for Neighborhood Development Certified Project.This is because the credit requires that the project be located within the boundary of a development that has achieved certification under LEED for Neighborhood Development (either Stage 2 or Stage 3 under the Pilot or 2009 rating systems, or Certified Plan or Certified Project under theLEED V5rating system)1The other stages listed in the question are either conditional approvals or pre-reviews that do not guarantee certification23Reference:1:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit: LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, page 460.2: LEED for Neighborhood Development Location - Above Green33:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S.Green Building Council1

NEW QUESTION: 172
For Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan, which of the following items is required for credit compliance?
A. MERV 13 (F7) filtration media
B. Indoor Environmental Quality test results
C. Photographic documentation
D. Separating construction waste
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Indoor Air Quality Assessment credit under LEED v4.1 BD+C rating system (Building Design and Construction) seeks to establish better quality indoor air in the building after construction and during occupancy.The credit provides two options for compliance, which cannot be combined1. Therefore, Indoor Environmental Quality test results would be required for credit compliance.
References:LEED (BD+C)- Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Indoor air Quality ...

NEW QUESTION: 173
During a design charrette, community neighbors raise a concern about potential glare resulting from a project's highlyreflective roof. Which option should the LEED AP recommend to best address these concerns?
A. Install a vegetative roofing system
B. Change the design to reduce the amount of roofing area
C. Change the roofing material to a dark material to eliminate the issue
D. Increase the parapet height
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Installing a vegetative roofing system is the best option to address the potential glare resulting from a project's highly reflective roof. A vegetative roofing system, also known as a green roof, is a roof that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. A vegetative roofing system can reduce the reflectivity of the roof surface and mitigate the glare impact on the surrounding environment. It can also provide other benefits, such as reducing heat island effects, improving stormwater management, enhancing biodiversity, and increasing roof insulation. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. The other options are not as effective or desirable as installing a vegetative roofing system.
Changing the design to reduce the amount of roofing area (option B) may not be feasible or desirable, as it may compromise the project's program or performance. Changing the roofing material to a dark material to eliminate the issue (option C) may reduce the glare, but it will also increasethe heat absorption and emission of the roof, contributing to heat island effects and increasing cooling loads. Increasing the parapet height (option D) may block some of the glare, but it will also increase the material and construction costs, and it

may not be sufficient to prevent glare from all angles.For more information on vegetative roofing systems and their benefits, you can refer to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1or the Green Roofs for Healthy Cities website2.

NEW QUESTION: 174
What supporting material is required for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects in order to document Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities for the bicycle network?
A. Photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts
B. Photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities
C. Vicinity map showing bicycle network, route and distance along network to eligible destination(s)
D. Manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities, including the number of bicycles supported by each bike rack
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, requires the project team to provide a vicinity map that shows the bicycle network, the route and the distance along the network to eligible destination(s) for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects. The vicinity map is a supporting material that demonstrates that the project site is within a 200-yard (180-meter) walking distance of a bicycle network that connects to at least one of the following: diverse uses, public transportation, recreation facilities, or schools1. The vicinity map must also show the scale and the north arrow, and indicate the project site and the eligible destination(s)2. The photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts, the photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities, and the manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities are not required for the bicycle network, but for the bicycle storage and shower facilities.
References:
* LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit: Bicycle Facilities, page 1281
* LEED V5.1 Bicycle Storage Requirements

NEW QUESTION: 175
Which of the following pairs of strategies can help reduce the landscape water demand beyond the prerequisite level in Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Mulched paths and weather sensor controls
B. Artificial turf grass and alternative water sources
C. Plant species selection and permeable pavement
D. Alternative water sources and smart scheduling technology
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:

The combination of alternative water sources (e.g., captured rainwater or reclaimed water) and smart scheduling technology (e.g., weather-based irrigation controllers) is an effective strategy for reducing outdoor water use. These measures exceed the prerequisite requirements and optimize water efficiency by tailoring irrigation to actual landscape needs.

NEW QUESTION: 176
Which of the following project team members should be integrated early into the design phase to assist with earning the Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Planning?
A. Owner
B. Contractor
C. Occupants
D. Facility manager
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
. Contractor
The contractor is the project team member who should be integrated early into the design phase to assist with earning the Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Planning. The contractor is responsible for implementing the waste management plan, which includes estimating the types and quantities of waste materials, identifying the diversion strategies, selecting the waste haulers and recyclers, tracking and documenting the waste diversion performance, and training the subcontractors and workers. The contractor can provide valuable input on how to reduce, reuse, and recycle the construction and demolition waste, as well as identify potential challenges and opportunities for achieving the prerequisite requirements.
Reference:
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 263-2641 LEED Certification and Sustainable Construction Waste Management1

NEW QUESTION: 177
An office project has the following items in its break room kitchen: a kitchen sink, a residential-style dishwasher, and a coffee machine. How would these items be addressed in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. The kitchen sink is included in fixture calculations, the dishwasher and coffee machine must be ENERGY STAR® or performance equivalent
B. The kitchen sink is included in fixture calculations, the dishwasher must be ENERGY STAR® or performance equivalent, and the coffee machine is not included in the prerequisite
C. The kitchen sink and dishwasher must be WaterSense labeled and the coffee machine is not included in the prerequisite

D. The kitchen sink and dishwasher must be WaterSense labeled and the coffee machine should be included in fixture calculations

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

For the Water Efficiency (WE) Prerequisite: Indoor Water Use Reduction, the kitchen sink is included in fixture calculations as it directly consumes water. The dishwasher must meet ENERGY STAR® standards or equivalent performance requirements to ensure water efficiency, though it is not included in the fixture calculations. The coffee machine, as a minor appliance with minimal water use, is not included in this prerequisite (B). This approach aligns with LEED's focus on larger water-consuming fixtures while ensuring energy and water-efficient appliances where relevant.

NEW QUESTION: 178

Which item is included in the reuse calculation for Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction?

A. Floor decking

B. Asbestos insulation

C. Exterior glazing

D. Plumbing fixtures

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The reuse calculation for MR Credit Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction includes the surface area of structural elements that are reused in place or salvaged and reinstalled, such as floor decking, columns, beams, and roof decking. Exterior glazing and plumbing fixtures are not considered structural elements and are not included in the reuse calculation.Asbestos insulation is a hazardous material that should be removed and disposed ofproperly, not reused.Reference: MR Credit Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction,LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction123

NEW QUESTION: 179

A facility manager cleaning highly reflective paving material is

A. unnecessarily wasting water

B. reducing the heat island effect

C. increasing the heat island effect

D. lowering the Solar Reflectance Index (SRI)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The heat island effect is the phenomenon of urban areas having higher air temperatures than surrounding rural areas due to the absorption and emission of heat by human-made surfaces, such as buildings, roads, and pavements. The heat island effect can have negative impacts on the environment, human health, and energy consumption. One of the strategies to reduce the heat island effect is to use highly reflective paving materials that have a high solar reflectance index (SRI), which measures the ability of a surface to reflect solar radiation and stay cool. However, over time, the paving materials can accumulate dirt

and dust, which can lower their reflectance and increase their heat absorption. Therefore, a facility manager cleaning highly reflective paving material is reducing the heat island effect by restoring the reflectance and cooling potential of the surface12.
Reference:
* Heat Island Reduction | U.S. Green Building Council1
* SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit and LEED V4/V4.1 - Carlisle SynTec

NEW QUESTION: 180
The LEED AP has identified a pilot credit that is relevant to the project. This would be documented in LEED Online as a(n)
A. Exemplary Performance for a related credit
B. Special Circumstances within a related credit
C. Regional Priority Credit
D. Innovation Credit
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A pilot credit identified by the LEED AP that is relevant to the project would be documented in LEED Online as an Innovation Credit.Pilot credits are proposed credits that are used to test and evaluate a strategy before they can be considered for incorporation into the LEED consensus process for approval by USGBC membership1.All otherLEED V5and v4.1 projects may register for pilot credits and pilot ACPs in LEED Online1.
Pilot credits and pilot alternative compliance paths (ACPs)

NEW QUESTION: 181
A newly constructed school has installed solar thermal systems and wind turbines on site. To achieve the maximum number of Energy and Atmosphere points, which team members must be included?
A. Energy Modeler and Contractor
B. Construction Manager and Energy Modeler
C. Energy Modeler and Commissioning (Cx) Agent
D. Commissioning (Cx) Agent and Facilities Manager
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To achieve the maximum number of Energy and Atmosphere points, the project team must include an energy modeler and a commissioning agent.The energy modeler is responsible for performing the whole-building energy simulation that demonstrates the energy performance improvement over the baseline building, which is required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite 2 and Credit 11.The commissioning agent is responsible for verifying that the building's energy systems are installed, calibrated, and perform according to the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and construction documents, which is required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite 1 and Credit 31.The commissioning agent also ensures that the renewable energy systems are properly integrated and functioning2. The contractor and the construction manager are not directly involved in the

energy modeling or commissioning process, although they must follow the design specifications and coordinate with the commissioning agent. The facilities manager is not required for achieving the Energy and Atmosphere points, although they may benefit from the training and documentation provided by the commissioning agent.References:
LEED V5for Building Design and Construction, p.361
Understanding Integrative Design inLEED V5, p.92

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NEW QUESTION: 182
Selecting a high-reflectance interior paint which is compliant with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1113 can help contribute towards which two credits?
A. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting
B. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Minimum Indoor Environmental Quality Performance
D. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Environmental Quality Strategies and Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Environmental Quality Performance
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Selecting a high-reflectance interior paint that meets the SCAQMD Rule 1113 can help contribute towards two credits: Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting.The first credit requires that interior paints and coatings comply with the VOC content limits specified by the SCAQMD Rule 1113 or equivalent standards to reduce indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants1The second credit aims to provide high-quality lighting that supports visual acuity and occupant comfort, and that responds to the needs of the space and its users.One of the strategies to achieve this credit is to use light-colored finishes with a

minimum reflectance of 0.7 for ceilings, 0.5 for walls, and 0.2 for floors to increase the effectiveness of daylighting and electric lighting systems2References:1: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Low-Emitting Materials, page 692.2: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Interior Lighting, page 715.

NEW QUESTION: 183
The project team has decided to substitute the flooring in the school gym with natural rubber flooring that has met the Sustainable Agriculture Standard. The cost of the substituted flooring is $80,000. The project will achieve
A. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices
B. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting
C. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declarations
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management, Option 1. Diversion
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices Natural rubber flooring is a bio-based material that can contribute to the achievement of Option 2 of the Sourcing of Raw Materials credit, which requires using products that meet at least one of the responsible extraction criteria for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project1. By meeting the Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAN), the natural rubber flooring demonstrates that it has been produced in a way that conserves biodiversity, protects natural resources, and enhances social and economic well-being2. Therefore, the cost of the substituted flooring ($80,000) can be counted towards the credit threshold.
References:
* Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 263-2641
* Sustainable Agriculture Standard | Rainforest Alliance3

NEW QUESTION: 184
The gross floor area of a LEED project should be no less than what percent of the gross land area within the LEED project boundary?
A. 3%
B. 1%
C. 2%
D. 4%
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the LEED BD+C Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs), a project's gross floor area must be no less than 1% of the gross land area within the LEED project boundary. This requirement ensures that the project includes a building component that is significant enough to warrant LEED certification, distinguishing it from projects that are primarily land developments without substantial building structures.

NEW QUESTION: 185
Which of the following project types is required to consider the perimeter floor area instead of the regularly occupied floor area under the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight calculations?
A. Retail
B. Schools
C. Healthcare
D. Core and Shell
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Healthcare projects are required to consider the perimeter floor area instead of the regularly occupied floor area under the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight calculations. This is because healthcare projects have different daylighting needs and challenges than other project types, and the perimeter area is more likely to have access to natural light and views. The perimeter floor area is defined as the regularly occupied spaces within 15 feet (4.5 meters) of the exterior wall that meets the minimum glazing requirements.References:
LEED V5for Building Design and Construction, p.6021
LEED V5for Building Design and Construction, p.362

NEW QUESTION: 186
What is a benefit of including the public in a charrette for a new school before the pre-design phase?
A. Neighbors can plan for future construction
B. It will help streamline the permitting process
C. Potential partnerships with the community can be revealed
D. The owner can determine financial strategies based on the public's input
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A charrette is a collaborative design process that involves multiple stakeholders, such as the owner, the design team, the community, and the users. By including the public in a charrette for a new school before the pre-design phase, potential partnerships with the community can be revealed. For example, the school might share facilities or resources with a nearby library, park, or community center. This can enhance the social and environmental benefits of the project, as well as reduce costs and increase efficiency.
Reference: LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Introduction, page 171; LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Integrative Process, page 291

NEW QUESTION: 187
The design team and project owner decided not to pursue Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, but would hire a Commissioning Authority (CxA) to oversee the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. What is a required responsibility for the CxA to achieve the stated objective?
A. Verify that training requirements are completed
B. Develop systems manual for the commissioned systems
C. Review contractor submittals for the commissioned systems
D. Verify installation and performance of the commissioned systems
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, requires the project to hire a Commissioning Authority (CxA) to oversee the commissioning process for the mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and renewable energy systems and assemblies. The CxA must have documented commissioning authority experience in at least two building projects, and must not be an employee of the design or construction firms, although they may be contracted through them. The CxA must report the results, findings, and recommendations directly to the owner1.
One of the required responsibilities for the CxA to achieve the prerequisite is to verify installation and performance of the commissioned systems. This includes conducting site observations and spot-checking of equipment installation, performing functional performance testing of the systems, verifying system performance by reviewing testing and balancing reports, and preparing a summary commissioning report of the activities and results1.
The other choices are not required responsibilities for the CxA to achieve the prerequisite, but they are additional responsibilities for the CxA to achieve the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, which goes beyond the prerequisite by including more systems, more verification activities, and more documentation. These additional responsibilities are2:
Verify that training requirements are completed. This includes reviewing training plans, agendas, and materials, and verifying that the training delivery and documentation are completed and consistent with the owner's project requirements (OPR).
Develop systems manual for the commissioned systems. This includes compiling and reviewing the systems manual that provides the necessary information for operating and maintaining the commissioned systems.
Review contractor submittals for the commissioned systems. This includes reviewing the design intent and basis of design documentation, and providing feedback on the contractor submittals related to the commissioned systems, such as shop drawings, product data, and samples.

NEW QUESTION: 188
What percentile of runoff from a regional development of an office building must a project manage on site by using low-impact development and green infrastructure to achieve three points under the Sustainable Sites Credit-Rainwater Management, Option 1. Percentile of Rainfall Events?
A. 98th percentile
B. 85th percentile
C. 95th percentile
D. 100th percentile
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:
To achieve three points under the Rainwater Management credit, projects must manage the 95th percentile of regional rainfall events on site. This approach minimizes the impact of stormwater runoff on local watersheds and supports the use of low-impact development (LID) techniques such as bioswales, green roofs, and rain gardens.

NEW QUESTION: 189
A LEED AP is evaluating whether Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance is feasible for a LEED AP Building Design and Construction: Healthcare project. Which of the following groups of documents would best inform this decision?
A. Airport flyover maps, mechanical plans, wall sections
B. Patient records, wall sections, ceiling panel cut sheets
C. Occupancy statistics, patient records, MRI machine specifications
D. MRI machine specifications, mechanical plans, occupancy statistics
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Acoustic Performance credit under the LEED BD+C: Healthcare rating system addresses the acoustic environment in healthcare spaces. It requires strategies that reduce noise levels, control background noise, and provide sound privacy. The documents that would best inform this decision are:
Airport flyover maps: These can help determine the level of external noise intrusion into the building, which can affect the acoustic environment.
Mechanical plans: These can provide information about the location and type of mechanical equipment, which can be a source of internal noise.
Wall sections: These can provide information about the construction of the walls, including materials and assemblies, which can affect sound transmission between spaces1.
:
Acoustic performance | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 190
Which of the following contributes to the value of the commissioning process?
A. Ensuring that the project budgetary goal is met

B. Verifying that the building systems perform as intended
C. Verifying that the building water fixtures are installed properly
D. Ensuring that the project is delivered to meet the permitting requirements
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The commissioning process is a quality assurance process that ensures that the building systems perform as intended, based on the owner's project requirements and the design team's basis of design.The commissioning process can provide value to the project by improving energy efficiency, reducing operation and maintenance costs, enhancing occupant comfort and satisfaction, and reducing risks and liabilities123.References: LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere, page 631; LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Enhanced Commissioning, page 661;LEED Building Commissioning: Why You Should Get Accredited

NEW QUESTION: 191
The LEED AP is leading the first design charrette for a new LEED project with the project's owners. What document should be used to record the project goals to be used throughout the design of the project?
A. Owner's Project Requirements (OPR)
B. Owner's list of wants and needs
C. Criteria for contractor selection
D. Basis of Design (BOD)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Owner's Project Requirements (OPR) is the document that should be used to record the project goals to be used throughout the design of the project. The OPR is a written document that details the ideas, concepts, and criteria that are determined by the owner to be important to the success of the project1. The OPR is developed during the pre-design phase and is used as a basis for the design team to prepare the Basis of Design (BOD), which describes how the design of the building systems meets the OPR2. The OPR is also used to evaluate the design, construction, and commissioning of the project to ensure that the owner's expectations are met3.

NEW QUESTION: 192
Which of the following activities must be prohibited within a building as a prerequisite to LEED certification?
A. Burning fossil fuels
B. Smoking tobacco products
C. Preparing non-organic foods
D. Manufacturing toxic chemicals
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

Smoking tobacco products must be prohibited within a building as a prerequisite to LEED certification, according to the Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control1. This prerequisite aims to prevent or minimize exposure of buildingoccupants, indoor surfaces, and ventilation air distribution systems to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), which is a known human carcinogen and a source of indoor air pollution2. The prerequisite requires the project to meet one of the following options:

* Option 1. No Smoking. Prohibit smoking in the building and within 25 feet (8 meters) of all entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows.
* Option 2. Smoking Areas. Designate smoking areas outside the building and at least 25 feet (8 meters) from all entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows. If smoking areas are enclosed, they must be negatively pressurized and vented directly to the outdoors. Prohibit smoking in all common areas of residential buildings and provide signage to indicate smoking and nonsmoking areas.

The other activities, such as burning fossil fuels, preparing non-organic foods, and manufacturing toxic chemicals, are not explicitly prohibited by any LEED prerequisites, although they may have negative impacts on the environment, health, and energy performance of the building.

References:

* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
* Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control | U.S. Green Building Council
* Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) - World Health Organization
* Environmental Tobacco Smoke - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

NEW QUESTION: 193

A developer is considering an urban infill site for a new commercial building rather than a rural greenfield site adjacent to a stream. Which of the following is an economic advantage of the infill site?

A. Protects greenfields and farmland
B. Preserves habitat and natural resources
C. Reduces need for new utility infrastructure
D. Reduces potential damage to an existing stream

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

An economic advantage of the infill site is that it reduces the need for new utility infrastructure. This is because the infill site is located within an existing urban area that already has access to water, sewer, electricity, and other utilities1. The developer can save on the costs of extending or installing new utility lines and services to the rural greenfield site, which may not have adequate or reliable utility infrastructure2. The other options are not economic advantages, but rather environmental benefits of the infill site. Protecting greenfields and farmland, preserving habitat and natural resources, and reducing potential damage to an existing stream are all positive outcomes of avoiding development on the

rural greenfield site, but they do not directly translate into monetary savings for the developer3.
References:
*High-priority site, p. 1
*The Economics of Infill Development, p. 2
*LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 69

NEW QUESTION: 194
Based on the results of a six-hour waste stream study, the project team for a retail project plans to provide dedicated areas for four easily recyclable waste streams: cardboard, plastic, metal and paper. The project is open to the public 10 hours a day, six days a week. Which of the following actions should be the project team's top priority in order to demonstrate the minimum requirements to achieve Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Storage and Collection of Recyclables?
A. Take appropriate measures for the safe collection, storage and disposal of batteries
B. Make a waste stream projection for the entire year based on the six hours of the waste stream study
C. Make a waste stream projection for the entire week, based on the six hours of the waste stream study
D. Extend the waste stream study to cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours to identify the top five recyclable waste streams
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project team must conduct a waste stream audit to identify the top five recyclable waste streams generated by the building and its occupants. The audit must cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours, and must account for variations in the type and quantity of waste generated by different building uses and operations. The project team must then provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of these materials for recycling. The project team must also provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of batteries, mercury-containing lamps, and electronic waste, or demonstrate that a local program is in place to properly dispose of these materials.
:
LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables, page 5441 LEED V5Credit Tutorials: Materials & Resources (BD+C/ID+C), Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables2

NEW QUESTION: 195
In order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification a Commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of how many similar projects?

A. Zero
B. One
C. Two
D. Three
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of two similar projects in order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. This is stated in the LEED v4 Building Design + Construction Guide, under the section "Energy and Atmosphere Credits Overview". The guide also provides examples of similar projects that can be used as references for commissioning.

NEW QUESTION: 196
How can a building owner promote both energy efficiency and thermal comfort in a building?
A. Survey occupants about their comfort on a regular basis
B. Provide occupants with individual space heaters in the winter
C. Ask the cleaning contractor to turn off all of the lights after cleaning
D. Institute a flexible dress code that permits seasonally appropriate clothing
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A flexible dress code that permits seasonally appropriate clothing can promote both energy efficiency and thermal comfort in a building. This is because it allows occupants to adjust their clothing to the indoor and outdoor temperature variations, reducing the need for excessive heating or cooling. It also enhances the occupants' satisfaction and productivity by allowing them to choose comfortable clothing. Surveying occupants about their comfort can help identify and address thermal comfort issues, but it does not necessarily improve energy efficiency. Providing individual space heaters can increase energy consumption and create thermal discomfort for other occupants. Turning off the lights after cleaning can save some energy, but it does not affect thermal comfort.
References:
* LEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, page 4271
* LEED V5Credit Tutorials: Energy & Atmosphere (BD+C/ID+C), EA Credit Optimize Energy Performance2
* LEED V5Credit Tutorials: Indoor Environmental Quality (BD+C/ID+C), EQ Credit Thermal Comfort2

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NEW QUESTION: 197
A LEED Building Design and Construction: Schools project pursuing Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles elects to follow Option 2. Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles. What action must the project take to meet the Option 2 requirements?
A. Install a preferred drop-off lane for buses meeting the emission requirements
B. Provide calculations showing that the average fleet bus meets the emission requirements
C. Inventory the school fleet to develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements
D. Document that all buses serving the project achieve a minimum green score of 30 on the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) annual vehicle rating guide
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Option 2 of the Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles requires the project to inventory the school fleet to develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements. The plan must include a timeline for implementation and a budget. The emission requirements are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for heavy-duty vehicles1. Reference: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, Option 2: Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles1

NEW QUESTION: 198
Which of the following is the location of CO2 sensors in naturally ventilated spaces to comply with the Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. At least 6 ft. (2 m) above the floor
B. At least 3 ft. (1 m) away from windows
C. Between 3 ft. and 6 ft. (1 m and 2 m) above the floor
D. On the ceiling 3 ft. (1 m) away from adjacent walls
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the location of CO2 sensors in naturally ventilated spaces to comply with the Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance is between 3 ft. and 6 ft. (1 m and 2 m) above the floor. This is one of the requirements for Option 2. Naturally Ventilated Spaces, which applies to projects that rely on natural ventilation for all or part of the occupied spaces. The CO2 sensors must be located in each zone with natural ventilation

openings, and must be capable of generating an alarm when the CO2 concentration exceeds the design value1.
The other choices are not correct, because:
* At least 6 ft. (2 m) above the floor is the location of CO2 sensors in mechanically ventilated spaces, not naturally ventilated spaces1.
* At least 3 ft. (1 m) away from windows is a general guideline for locating CO2 sensors, but it does not specify the height above the floor2.
* On the ceiling 3 ft. (1 m) away from adjacent walls is not a recommended location for CO2 sensors, as it may not reflect the actual CO2 concentration at the breathing zone of the occupants2.

NEW QUESTION: 199
How can the additional energy needed to increase the ventilation in a building be mitigated?
A. Use economizer strategies
B. Use higher-rated MERV filters
C. Use high-pressure drop filters
D. Reduce the size of the ventilation ductwork
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Using economizer strategies (A) can offset the additional energy required to increase ventilation.
Economizers allow the HVAC system to bring in cooler outdoor air when conditions permit, thus reducing mechanical cooling needs. This method aligns with LEED's goals for energy efficiency while maintaining indoor air quality. High MERV filters (B) may increase energy usage due to airflow resistance, and reducing duct size (D) can limit airflow efficiency, counteracting ventilation improvements.

NEW QUESTION: 200
A LEED Building Design and Construction: Schools project pursuing Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles elects to follow Option 2. Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles. What action must the project take to meet the Option 2 requirements?
A. Install a preferred drop-off lane for buses meeting the emission requirements
B. Provide calculations showing that the average fleet bus meets the emission requirements
C. Inventory the school fleet to develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements
D. Document that all buses serving the project achieve a minimum green score of 30 on the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) annual vehicle rating guide
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Option 2 of the Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles requires the project to inventory the school fleet to develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements. The plan must include a timeline for implementation and a budget. The emission requirements are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for heavy-duty vehicles1. References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, Option 2: Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles1

NEW QUESTION: 201
What standard should an engineer use when establishing minimum ventilation rates for a new mechanically ventilated space to earn Indoor Environmental Quality, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. Local building code
B. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
C. International Mechanical Code 2012
D. The ventilation code requiring the greatest volume of outside air
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ASHRAE 62.1-2010 is the standard that an engineer should use when establishing minimum ventilation rates for a new mechanically ventilated space to earn Indoor Environmental Quality, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance. This is the standard referenced by the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide for this prerequisite.
Local building code, International Mechanical Code 2012, and the ventilation code requiring the greatest volume of outside air are not acceptable alternatives for this prerequisite.

NEW QUESTION: 202
The owner of a large multi-building property is seeking LEED certification. In determining the LEED project boundaries the LEED AP may include non-contiguous parcels of land if
A. the parcels are used for temporary uses such as parking or staging that is owned and managed by a third party
B. the parcels directly support or are associated with normal building operations and are accessible to the project's occupants
C. the parcels are part of an existing public preservation easement or resource protection area that is directly adjacent to the LEED project boundary
D. the parcels are part of a land trust or conservation organization for which the LEED project provides financial support for in the Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Development Credit, Protect or Restore Habitat, Option 2. Financial Support
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In determining the LEED project boundaries, the LEED AP may include non-contiguous parcels of land if the parcels directly support or are associated with normal building operations and are accessible to the project's occupants. This is according to the Minimum

Program Requirements (MPRs) forLEED V5.1, which state that non-contiguous parcels of land may be included within the LEED project boundary if they meet these criteria1. Facilities such as parking lots, bicycle storage, shower/changing facilities, and/or on-site renewable energy that are outside of the LEED project boundary may also be included in certain prerequisites and credits if they directly serve the LEED project and are not double-counted for other LEED projects1. The other options are not valid reasons to include non-contiguous parcels of land within the LEED project boundary. Temporary uses such as parking or staging that are owned and managed by a third party do not directly support or are associated with normal building operations of the LEED project1. Existing public preservation easements or resource protection areas that are directly adjacent to the LEED project boundary are not considered as part of the LEED project boundary, unless they are owned by the project owner or the project team has permission to use them2. Land trusts or conservation organizations for which the LEED project provides financial support are not considered as part of the LEED project boundary, unless they are located within the same EPA Level III ecoregion as the project site3.
Reference:
* Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) - U.S. Green Building Council
* NC-v4.1 MPR2: Must use reasonable LEED boundaries | LEEDuser
* Site development - protect or restore habitat, p. 2

NEW QUESTION: 203
A project will renovate a building with historic designation into new office space. The surface area of the existing building structure and envelope is 100,000 ft² (9,290 m²). How much of the existing building will need to be reused to earn 5 points for the Materials and Resource Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction?
A. 90,000 ft² (8,361 m²)
B. There is no minimum
C. 80,000 ft² (7,432 m²)
D. At least 50% of the surface area
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
To earn 5 points under the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit for Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, at least 50% of the surface area of the existing building structure and envelope must be reused. This strategy preserves the embodied energy in the building materials, reducing the environmental impact of new material extraction, processing, and transportation, which is a core focus of LEED's sustainable building strategies.

NEW QUESTION: 204
Which of the following is an example of a nonroof measure for Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction?
A. A playground with artificial turf

B. A vegetated shading structure
C. A shade structure with a three-year aged Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) value of 0.2
D. A paving material with a three-year aged SRI value of 0.2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A vegetated shading structure is an example of a nonroof measure for Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction. The heat island effect is the phenomenon of urban areas having higher air temperatures than surrounding rural areas due to the absorption and emission of heat by human-made surfaces, such as buildings, roads, and pavements. The heat island effect can have negative impacts on the environment, human health, and energy consumption. One of the strategies to reduce the heat island effect is to use nonroof measures that provide shade, reflectivity, or evapotranspiration for at least 50% of the site hardscape, such as parking lots, walkways, plazas, and courtyards1. A vegetated shading structure is a type of nonroof measure that consists of a trellis or pergola that supports climbing plants or vines that provide shade and cooling for the underlying surface. A vegetated shading structure can also enhance the aesthetic and ecological value of the site2.
The other options are not examples of nonroof measures for Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction.
A playground with artificial turf is not a nonroof measure, but a roof measure, as it is considered as part of the building envelope. Artificial turf is also not a compliant roof measure, as it does not meet the minimum solar reflectance index (SRI) or vegetated roof requirements1. A shade structure with a three-year aged SRI value of 0.2 is not a compliant nonroof measure, as it does not meet the minimum SRI value of 29 for nonroof surfaces1. A paving material with a three-year aged SRI value of 0.2 is also not a compliant nonroof measure, as it does not meet the minimum SRI value of 29 for nonroof surfaces1.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Sustainable Sites Credit: Heat Island Reduction, page 1281
*Heat Island Reduction | U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 205
Which of the following should be evaluated to assess a project's human-use and health impacts?
A. Access to essential transportation routes
B. Proximity to manufacturing plants
C. Access to medical services
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Access to medical services is a direct determinant of community and occupant health and should therefore be evaluated in a human-impact assessment. The assessment examines how the project may affect people who use the building or live in the surrounding

community, including vulnerable populations and groups that may experience unequal access to essential resources. Evaluating healthcare access can reveal whether occupants have reasonable proximity to clinics, hospitals, emergency services, preventive care, and other health-supporting facilities. Transportation access may also influence human outcomes, but the option is framed broadly and does not specifically measure health-service availability. Proximity to manufacturing plants is relevant only when linked to documented exposure, pollution, employment, or environmental-justice concerns. LEED v5 explicitly prioritizes health, resilience, equity, and community quality of life.

NEW QUESTION: 206
A core and shell project is located in a dense urban area that is known to have frequent fluctuations in the power supply grid (brown-outs). The project team is seeking LEED Platinum certification. Which credit should be pursued when considering the regional context?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Demand Response
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering
C. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Green Power and Carbon Offset
D. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Refrigerant Management
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The credit that should be pursued when considering the regional context of frequent power supply grid fluctuations (brown-outs) is Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Demand Response. This credit encourages participation in demand response programs that reduce peak electricity demand and help stabilize the grid. It also provides an opportunity to earn regional priority points, which are bonus points for credits that address regional environmental issues. The other credits are not directly related to the regional context of brown-outs.
Reference:
* LEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, page 4151
* Demand response | U.S. Green Building Council2
* Regional Priority (RP) credits - U.S. Green Building Council3

NEW QUESTION: 207
A Healthcare Project is constructing a new building adjacent to an existing LEED Certified hospital facility. The new building's location is on the same hospital campus as the certified facility. The entire hospital campus was analyzed with an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) as part of the certified facility's project scope. The new building project needs to complete a new Phase I ESA if
A. the Phase II ESA uncovers suspected contamination
B. contamination was identified by the certified facility
C. the certified facility's Phase I ESA is older than 180 days
D. the local equivalent standard is more stringent than ASTM E1527-05

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

. the local equivalent standard is more stringent than ASTM E1527-05

According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, a Phase I ESA is required for all projects, except for those located on previously developed land that has not been used for industrial, commercial, or agricultural purposes. The Phase I ESA must follow the ASTM E1527-05 standard or a local equivalent. However, if the local equivalent is more stringent than the ASTM standard, then the project must comply with the local equivalent. Therefore, if the new building project is located in a jurisdiction that has a more rigorous standard for Phase I ESA than ASTM E1527-05, then it must complete a new Phase I ESA, regardless of the previous ESA done for the certified facility.

Reference:

Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 81-821

LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 208

What stage of LEED for Neighborhood Development certification listed below is eligible for points under Building Design and Construction: New Construction, Location and Transportation Credit, LEED for Neighborhood Development Location?

A. LEED v4, LEED for Neighborhood Development Conditional Approval

B. LEED for Neighborhood Development Pilot, Stage 3 LEED for Neighborhood Development Certified Project

C. LEED for Neighborhood Development Pilot, Stage 1 LEED for Neighborhood Development Pre-reviewed Plan

D. LEED 2009, Stage 1 Conditional Approval of LEED for Neighborhood Development Plan

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The only stage of LEED for Neighborhood Development certification that is eligible for points under Building Design and Construction: New Construction, Location and Transportation Credit, LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, is LEED for Neighborhood Development Pilot, Stage 3 LEED for Neighborhood Development Certified Project.This is because the credit requires that the project be located within the boundary of a development that has achieved certification under LEED for Neighborhood Development (either Stage 2 or Stage 3 under the Pilot or 2009 rating systems, or Certified Plan or Certified Project under the LEED v4 rating system)1The other stages listed in the question are either conditional approvals or pre-reviews that do not guarantee certification23References:1: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit: LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, page

460.2: LEED for Neighborhood Development Location - Above Green33: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S.Green Building Council1

NEW QUESTION: 209
Which system is eligible for the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Renewable Energy Production?
A. Ground-source heat pumps
B. Tidal-based electrical production
C. Municipal solid waste combustion
D. Passive solar and daylighting strategies
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Tidal-based electrical production is eligible for the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Renewable Energy Production. This credit rewards projects that use renewable energy systems to offset building energy cost.According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, renewable energy systems are defined as "those that use resources that are naturally replenished within a 100-year or shorter cycle and that are greenhouse gas neutral on an annual basis"1. Tidal-based electrical production meets this definition, as it uses the kinetic energy of the tides to generate electricity without emitting greenhouse gases. The other options are not eligible for this credit, as ground-source heat pumps are not considered renewable energy systems, municipal solid waste combustion is not greenhouse gas neutral, and passive solar and daylighting strategies do not offset building energy cost.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Category, EAc Renewable Energy Production, page 572.

NEW QUESTION: 210
A contractor wants to use an adhesive that exceeds the allowed Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content limit under Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low Emitting Materials. This credit can be earned if
A. the VOC budget method is applied for VOC content
B. the adhesive is not included in the LEED documentation
C. 75% of the adhesives used comply with the VOC content limit and emissions requirements
D. 95% of the adhesives used comply with the VOC content limit and emissions requirements
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This credit can be earned if the VOC budget method is applied for VOC content. The VOC budget method allows the use of some products that exceed the VOC content limit, as long as the total VOC content of all products within a category does not exceed the total allowable VOC content for that category1. The adhesive is a product within the wet-applied and aerosol adhesives category, which has a VOC content limit of 70 g /L1. The contractor must calculate the VOC budget for this category and ensure that it does not exceed the limit. The other options are not valid ways to earn this credit. The

adhesive must be included in the LEED documentation, as all products used in the project must be accounted for1. The credit requires that 100% of the adhesives used comply with the VOC content limit and emissions requirements, not 75% or 95%1.
References:
*Low-emitting materials, p. 2

NEW QUESTION: 211
Which of the following will contribute to reducing the heat island effect?
A. Artificial turf grass
B. Intensive vegetated roof
C. Steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35
D. Low sloped roof with initial Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of 64
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An intensive vegetated roof is a roof that has a thick layer of soil and plants that provide shade, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management. It can reduce the heat island effect by lowering the surface and air temperature of the roof and the surrounding area. Artificial turf grass does not reduce the heat island effect because it is not a living plant and does not provide cooling benefits. A steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35 does not meet the minimum requirement of 39 for Option 1 or 32 for Option 2 of the Heat Island Reduction credit. A low sloped roof with initial SRI of 64 exceeds the minimum requirement of 82 for Option 1 or 64 for Option 2, but it is not the best option among the choices because it only reflects solar radiation and does not provide other benefits such as shading, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management.Reference:
Heat Island Reduction credit in LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 -LEED V5.11 SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit and LEED V4/V4.12 LEED Principle: Urban Heat Island Mitigation and Roofing3

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NEW QUESTION: 212
Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Option 1. Surrounding Density requires project teams to exclude what type of land area from the calculations?

A. Buildable land within 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) of the project boundary
B. Public right-of-way areas within 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) of the project boundary
C. Surface parking areas within 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) of the project boundary
D. University campus land areas within 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) of the project boundary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This option requires the project team to exclude public right-of-way areas, such as streets, sidewalks, and alleys, from the calculations of the surrounding existing density1. This option ensures that the density is measured based on the buildable land area, which is the area available for development or construction2.
References: = [LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide], Surrounding density and diverse uses.

NEW QUESTION: 213
For schools intended for grades eight and below (or ages 14 and below), which of the following scenarios would demonstrate compliance with Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, Schools, Option 2. Pedestrian Access?
A. 30% of the students live no more than a 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
B. 50% of the students live no more than a 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
C. 30% of the students live no more than a 1 1/2 mi. (2.40 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
D. 50% of the students live no more than a 1 1/2 mi. (2.40 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
For schools intended for grades eight and below (or ages 14 and below), Option 2. Pedestrian Access requires that at least 50% of the students live no more than a 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) walking distance from a functional entry of a school building. This option aims to encourage schools to locate in areas where students can walk or bike to school, reducing vehicle trips and emissions, and promoting physical activity and health. Option 2 is available only for projects that do not meet the requirements of Option 1. Transit-Served Location, which requires access to quality transit service within a 1/4 mi. (400 m) walking distance for at least 50% of the students. References:
Access to Quality Transit credit in LEED BD+C: Schools v4 - LEED v41
LEED Certification- Requirements for LT CREDIT: ACCESS TO QUALITY TRANSIT2
Understanding the LEED BD+C: Location and Transport credit3

NEW QUESTION: 214
Which of the following characteristics are a requirement of a compliant water meter?
A. Must be digital

B. Must be permanently installed
C. Must transmit data to a remote location
D. Must be capable of storing data for 36 months
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A compliant water meter is a device that measures and records the total potable water use of the building and associated grounds. According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, a compliant water meter must meet the following requirements1:
*It must be permanently installed and measure the total water use of the building and grounds.
*It must have a remote communication capability or be readable from a location that is accessible to building management.
*It must have a data storage capability of at least 18 months, or be connected to a system that can store data for at least 18 months.
*It must have a resolution of 0.5 gallons (2 liters) or less, or the smallest unit of measure that is appropriate for the expected water use of the building.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Water Efficiency Prerequisite: Building- Level Water Metering, page 3781
*Water metering | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 215
In addition to Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, Option 3. Building and Materials Reuse, salvaged materials contribute to the achievement of
A. Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Storage and Collection of Recyclables
B. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients
C. Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management
Salvaged materials are materials that have been recovered or diverted from the waste stream for reuse. They can contribute to the achievement of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management credit, which aims to reduce the amount of waste generated by construction and demolition activities and divert it from landfills and incinerators. By reusing salvaged materials, projects can reduce the demand for new materials, conserve natural resources, save energy, and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Salvaged materials can be counted as part of the total waste diverted from disposal, as long as they are not counted for the Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction credit1.

References:
* Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 263-2642
* LEED Certification and Sustainable Construction Waste Management3

NEW QUESTION: 216
What type of space should a project team ensure is made available in order to attain the Sustainable Sites Credit, Joint Use of Facilities, Option 1: Make Building Space Open to the General Public?
A. Locker rooms
B. Office of the principal
C. Health clinic
D. Auditorium
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Under LEED BD+C Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Joint Use of Facilities, Option 1, a project can earn points by making certain building spaces available to the general public.
* Spaces must be accessible outside of school hours for community use.
* Auditoriums, gymnasiums, and meeting rooms are commonly shared spaces that support community engagement.
* Locker rooms (Option A) and health clinics (Option C) may be restricted to specific users.
* The principal's office (Option B) is a private administrative space, not suitable for public use.
An auditorium qualifies as a shared-use space that aligns with LEED requirements.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 217
A project team develops a site plan for a school project with an athletic field and a playground with real grass.
In order to qualify for the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction, the landscape area calculations:
A. Must include the athletic field and playground
B. May include the playground but must exclude the athletic field
C. Must include the playground but exclude the athletic field
D. May include or exclude the athletic field and the playground
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
For the Water Efficiency (WE) Prerequisite: Outdoor Water Use Reduction, athletic fields and playgrounds are considered special landscape areas and can be optionally included in landscape area calculations. This flexibility (D) allows teams to decide based on the unique water needs of these areas, as athletic fields often require extensive watering for maintenance. LEED recognizes these areas' high water demand and provides an exception, acknowledging the potential challenges in reducing water for such intensive-use spaces.

NEW QUESTION: 218
The project team wants to modify the design of an office building copy room to minimize the risk of airborne contamination to the surrounding space. The design includes a separate exhaust, but due to design constraints the partition walls of the room cannot run deck-to-deck. What can the team do to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies?
A. Use MERV 8 (F5), or higher, filters
B. Provide a hard-lid ceiling
C. Create positive pressure in the room
D. Provide a large opening to dilute air contaminates
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies aims to establish better quality indoor air for the building occupants that promotes their comfort and well-being1. This credit requires the project team to implement several strategies to reduce the exposure of occupants and HVAC systems to environmental tobacco smoke, airborne contaminants, and chemicals1. One of the strategies is to design and construct all interior partitions to full height (deck-to-deck) or provide a hard-lid ceiling for spaces where hazardous gases or chemicals may be present or used2. This strategy helps prevent the migration of contaminants from one space to another through the plenum3. A copy room is an example of such a space, as it may contain printers, copiers, toners, and solvents that can emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter (PM) into the air4. Therefore, the project team can achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies by providing a hard-lid ceiling for the copy room.
References:
* Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies
* Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies - Canada Green Building Council
* [LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4], page 631
* Copy Rooms: A Source of Indoor Air Pollution

NEW QUESTION: 219
A critical factor in determining a project's eligibility for LTc3: Compact and Connected Development, Option 2. Access to Transit, Path 1. Public Transit Service is the:
A. Number of regularly scheduled weekend transit trips available
B. Accessibility of safe sidewalks and pedestrian pathways
C. Frequency of on-site shuttle services provided to the transit stop
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Public transit service is evaluated primarily through the number of qualifying regularly scheduled transit trips available to project occupants. Both weekday and weekend service can affect the applicable performance threshold because LEED evaluates whether transit

provides practical and recurring transportation access rather than merely being geographically nearby. Safe walking routes remain important when establishing the walking distance between the project entrance and qualifying transit stops, but sidewalk availability alone does not establish the required service level. A private on-site shuttle may support connectivity, but its frequency is not automatically substituted for the scheduled public transit service used under Path 1. Therefore, the number of regularly scheduled weekend transit trips is a critical factor in determining whether the project meets the required transit-service threshold.

NEW QUESTION: 220
A project team is attempting Location and Transportation Credit, High Priority Site, and selects Option 1: Historic District. To demonstrate that the project is in an infill site, the project team must confirm that:
A. At least75% of qualifying land areas within ¾ mile (1.20 km)are previously developed
B. At least75% of qualifying land areas within ½ mile (0.80 km)are previously developed
C. The site is a brownfield as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
D. The project is a Federal Renewal Community site
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED BD+C Location and Transportation (LT) Credit: High Priority Siteencourages development in locations with existing infrastructure to promotesustainable land use.
Option 1: Historic Districtapplies to projects located indesignated historic districtswhere at least75% of land within ½ mile (0.80 km) is previously developed.
Brownfields (Option C) and Federal Renewal Communities (Option D)areseparate site categoriesthat fall under differentHigh Priority Siteoptions.
The ¾ mile (1.20 km) radius in Option A is incorrect, as LEED specifically sets the requirement at½ mile (0.80 km).
Toearn this credit under Option 1, a project in a historic districtmust demonstrate that the surrounding land is predominantly redeveloped.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 221
Which of the following assessments is conducted prior to the completion of the schematic design and explores methods to reduce energy use within a proposed building?
A. Energy audit
B. Building systems commissioning (Cx)
C. Simple box energy analysis
D. Mechanical systems inspection
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A simple box energy analysis, also known as a "mass model" analysis, is performed during the early design phases, typically before the completion of the schematic design. This assessment involves creating a simplified model of the proposed building to evaluate its

potential energy performance. The goal is to explore various design options and strategies that can reduce energy consumption, such as building orientation, envelope characteristics, and massing. Conducting this analysis early allows the design team to make informed decisions that enhance energy efficiency from the outset.

NEW QUESTION: 222
Which of the following would be most useful to a school project that is attempting to pursue Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. A standard garbage disposal
B. Electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building
C. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake
D. Commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR labeled or performance equivalent
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction aims to reduce indoor water consumption by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings, such as faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals1. A commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR labeled or performance equivalent would help reduce the water use for dishwashing, which is one of the process water uses included in the credit calculation2. A standard garbage disposal would not reduce water use, but rather increase it. An electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building would help measure and monitor water use, but not directly reduce it. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake would waste a lot of water and potentially harm the environment.
References:
* Indoor Water Use Reduction
* "Maximizing Water Efficiency in Commercial Buildings: Understanding LEED BD+C Water Efficiency Credits"

NEW QUESTION: 223
The design team and project owner decided not to pursue Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, but would hire a Commissioning Authority (CxA) to oversee the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. What is a required responsibility for the CxA to achieve the stated objective?
A. Verify installation and performance of the commissioned systems
B. Review the building 10 months after substantial completion
C. Verify that training requirements are completed
D. Develop a systems manual for the commissioned systems
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For LEED BD+C Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Prerequisite: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, the CxA is responsible for verifying that building systems are properly installed and functioning correctly.

* This ensures compliance with the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR) and basis of design (BOD)
.
* Developing a systems manual (Option D) is required for Enhanced Commissioning, not Fundamental Commissioning.
* Reviewing the building after 10 months (Option B) is also part of Enhanced Commissioning, not Fundamental Commissioning.
* Training verification (Option C) is beneficial but not a core responsibility for Fundamental Commissioning.
Verifying installation and performance (Option A) is the primary requirement for the CxA under Fundamental Commissioning.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 224
In the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials, what types of products need to be evaluated for both Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content of the material and VOC emissions of the material?
A. Flooring
B. Furniture
C. Composite wood
D. Wet applied products
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Furniture is the only type of product that needs to be evaluated for both VOC content and VOC emissions in the LEED BD+C Low-Emitting Materials credit.Flooring, composite wood, and wet applied products only need to meet the VOC content requirements, while other types of products, such as ceilings, walls, thermal and acoustic insulation, and exterior applied products, only need to meet the VOC emissions requirements1.
References:
* LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide
* Low-Emitting Materials | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 225
A building owner in an arid climate is trying to design an outdoor lunch area for the tenants. Which landscaping strategy is important to employ in order to reduce water demand?
A. Large maple trees for shading
B. Xeriscaping landscape beds
C. Turf grass area for picnic benches
D. Tropical flowers next to park benches
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Xeriscaping is a landscaping method that reduces water demand by using plants that are adapted to dry climates, mulching the soil to retain moisture, and minimizing the amount of lawn and other turf areas. Xeriscaping can help save water, money, and energy, as well as improve the health of the soil and the environment.
References:
* How to Xeriscape for a Water-Wise Yard - Better Homes & Gardens
* Xeriscaping: how to use this landscaping method in your yard | Why subscribe?
* Xeriscaping: Gardening with Less Water - Dennis' 7 Dees | Landscaping ...
* Guide to Xeriscape Landscaping - The Spruce.

NEW QUESTION: 226
A tenant of a new office building will require 100 workstations per floor. Each floor will have two bathroom facilities and one conference room. How many lighting control devices with at least three lighting levels per floor are required to comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control?
A. 91 lighting control devices
B. 93 lighting control devices
C. 100 lighting control devices
D. 103 lighting control devices
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control, the tenant of a new office building will require with at least three lighting levels per floor.
This is because the credit requires that at least 90% of individual occupant spaces have lighting controls that enable occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual tasks and preferences1. The credit also requires that all shared multioccupant spaces have lighting controls that enable adjustments that meet the needs of the group1. According to the LEED BD+C Reference Guide, an individual occupant space is defined as an enclosed space or an open space that is occupied by one person and is at least 50 square feet (4.6 square meters) in area1. A shared multioccupant space is defined as an enclosed or open space that is occupied by more than one person and is at least 100 square feet (9.3 square meters) in area1.
Based on the given information, each workstation can be considered as an individual occupant space, and each bathroom facility and conference room can be considered as a shared multioccupant space. Therefore, the number of lighting control devices per floor can be calculated as follows:
For the 100 workstations, 90% of them need lighting controls, which is 90 workstations. Each workstation needs one lighting control device, so the total number of lighting control devices for the workstations is 90.

For the two bathroom facilities, each facility needs one lighting control device, so the total number of lighting control devices for the bathroom facilities is 2.
For the one conference room, one lighting control device is needed, so the total number of lighting control devices for the conference room is 1.
The total number of lighting control devices per floor is then 90 + 2 + 1 = 93.
References: Interior lighting

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NEW QUESTION: 227
Under the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, what method should display lighting use for establishing allowable lighting power?
A. The square-footage-of-usable-space method
B. The space-by-space method
C. Glare rating index method
D. Seasonal usage peaks method
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
The space-by-space method allows for a more precise calculation of allowable lighting power by assigning specific lighting power densities (LPDs) to each space type based on its function. This method aligns with LEED's goal of optimizing energy performance by tailoring lighting to the actual requirements of the building's spaces.

NEW QUESTION: 228
Which of the following statements is correct when defining the project boundary?
A. The LEED project boundary cannot include non-contiguous land
B. The LEED project boundary cannot include more than one building
C. The land associated with the project supports typical operation
D. The gross floor area of the LEED project should be no less than 1% of the gross land area within the LEED project boundary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The land associated with the project supports typical operations

According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the LEED project boundary must include all contiguous land that is associated with the project and supports its typical operations. This includes land altered as a result of construction and features used primarily by the project's occupants, such as hardscape (parking and sidewalks), septic or stormwater treatment equipment, and landscaping1. Therefore, statement C is correct when defining the project boundary. Statement A is incorrect because the LEED project boundary must be contiguous. Statement B is incorrect because the LEED project boundary can include more than one building, as long as they are on the same site and share a common scope of work. Statement D is incorrect because there is no such requirement for the gross floor area of the LEED project to be a certain percentage of the gross land area within the LEED project boundary.
References:
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Page 282
NC-v4.1 MPR2: Must use reasonable LEED boundaries | LEEDuser1

NEW QUESTION: 229
Which of the following are all considered regular building occupants?
A. Staff, primary/secondary students, volunteers, and residents
B. Staff, primary/secondary students, higher education students, and residents
C. Higher education students, retail customers, periodic volunteers, and visitors
D. Residents, volunteers, retail customers, and staff
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Regular building occupants are individuals who consistently use the building. According to LEED, this includes:
* Staff (employees working full-time or part-time)
* Primary and secondary students (school occupants)
* Higher education students (university students who regularly attend)
* Residents (permanent occupants of a residential building)
Retail customers, visitors, and periodic volunteers are considered transient occupants and are not classified as regular occupants.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 230
A building owner installs a building automation system (BAS) to allow programmable load control. Which of the following credits can be pursued because of the installation?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Demand ResponseB Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Ongoing Commissioning
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning
C. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Refrigerant Management
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This is because:

A building automation system (BAS) is a system that controls and monitors various aspects of a building's operation, such as lighting, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, security, fire alarm, and energy management1.
A BAS can allow programmable load control (PLC), which is the ability to adjust the power consumption of devices or equipment based on a schedule, a sensor, or an event2.PLC can help reduce the energy demand and cost of a building by optimizing the use of resources and avoiding unnecessary or wasteful consumption3.
The LEED AP BD+C V4 credit for Demand Response requires that buildings have a demand response program that can respond to changes in electricity prices or supply by reducing or shifting the demand for electricity4. A BAS can enable such a program by allowing PLC and other features that can modulate the power usage of devices or equipment in response to market signals or internal conditions.
Therefore, installing a BAS to allow PLC can help achieve the Energy and Atmosphere Credit for Demand Response by reducing the energy demand and cost of a building.

NEW QUESTION: 231
A design team is working on a hospital project. In order to meet the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance, what option is used?
A. EPA target finder rating tool
B. Whole building simulation
C. Green-e Energy
D. Advanced building core performance guide
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Whole Building Simulation option is used to meet the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance for a hospital project. This option involves creating a detailed computer model of the building to simulate its energy performance and identify opportunities for improvement.

NEW QUESTION: 232
Which federal agency designates Federal Renewal Community sites, which can be considered High Priority Sites for project development?
A. U.S. Internal Revenue Service
B. U.S. Department of Agriculture
C. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
D. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Federal Renewal Community sites are designated by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as areas that are eligible for tax incentives to encourage businesses to locate and hire residents within the community. These sites are considered High Priority Sites for project development, as they support the revitalization of economically distressed areas. The other federal agencies

listed do not designate Federal Renewal Community sites. Reference: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, High Priority Site, Requirements1; U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Renewal Communities2

NEW QUESTION: 233
Which of the following would be most useful to a school project that is attempting to pursue Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. A standard garbage disposal
B. Electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building
C. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake
D. Commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR labeled or performance equivalent
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction aims to reduce indoor water consumption by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings, such as faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals1. A commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR labeled or performance equivalent would help reduce the water use for dishwashing, which is one of the process water uses included in the credit calculation2. A standard garbage disposal would not reduce water use, but rather increase it. An electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building would help measure and monitor water use, but not directly reduce it. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake would waste a lot of water and potentially harm the environment.
:
Indoor Water Use Reduction
"Maximizing Water Efficiency in Commercial Buildings: Understanding LEED BD+C Water Efficiency Credits"

NEW QUESTION: 234
Several Materials and Resources credits give a bonus location valuation factor, which allows products extracted, manufactured and produced within 100 mi. (161 km) of the project to take double valuation in credit calculations. The intent of this bonus is
A. to shorten construction duration by reducing shipping times
B. to avoid spreading products with potentially invasive non-native pests
C. to incentivize the purchase of products that support the local economy
D. to promote design with indigenous materials in order to maintain local aesthetic quality
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The bonus location valuation factor in several Materials and Resources credits under LEED AP BD+C V4 is intended to incentivize the purchase of products that support the local economy.Products extracted, manufactured, and produced within 100 miles (161 km) of the project are valued at 200% of their cost within the calculations1.This adds value to locally produced products and materials2.
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LEED 2009 vs.LEED V5: Regional Materials - LaForce, LLC

NEW QUESTION: 235
In a large industrial or commercial building, which energy end uses are classified as systems composed of discrete pieces of equipment that can be metered together for the purposes of Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering?
A. HVAC air system for air conditioning
B. Electrical lighting system during peak use hours
C. Water flow system used for public faucets and toilets
D. Condenser water system with a cooling tower and condenser water pumps
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A condenser water system with a cooling tower and condenser water pumps is classified as a system composed of discrete pieces of equipment that can be metered together for the purposes of Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering. This is because the condenser water system is a single energy end use that serves a specific function and can be isolated from other systems1. HVAC air system, electrical lighting system, and water flow system are not considered as single energy end uses, but rather as multiple energy end uses that serve different functions and cannot be easily isolated2.
Reference:
* LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 415
* Advanced Energy Metering, p. 2

NEW QUESTION: 236
The Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction takes into account both new and three-year aged Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) values for roofing material because
A. SRI generally increases with age
B. SRI generally decreases with age
C. SRI generally remains the same with age
D. SRI generally does not impact the Heat Island Effect
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
SRI generally decreases with age
The Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is a measure of the ability of a surface to reflect solar heat, as shown by a small temperature rise. It is calculated using the values of solar reflectance and thermal emittance of the surface. The higher the SRI, the lower the heat island effect. However, SRI generally decreases with age due to factors such as weathering, dirt accumulation, and biological growth. Therefore, the Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction takes into account both new and three-year aged SRI values for roofing material to ensure that the material maintains a high level of reflectance over time.
References:

SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit and LEED V4/V4.1 - Carlisle SynTec1 Solar Reflectance Index Measurements - Surface Optics Corp.2

NEW QUESTION: 237
During a design charrette, community neighbors raise a concern about potential glare resulting from a project's highly reflective roof. Which option should the LEED AP recommend to best address these concerns?
A. Install a vegetative roofing system
B. Change the design to reduce the amount of roofing area
C. Change the roofing material to a dark material to eliminate the issue
D. Increase the parapet height
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Installing a vegetative roofing system is the best option to address the potential glare resulting from a project's highly reflective roof. A vegetative roofing system, also known as a green roof, is a roof that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. A vegetative roofing system can reduce the reflectivity of the roof surface and mitigate the glare impact on the surrounding environment. It can also provide other benefits, such as reducing heat island effects, improving stormwater management, enhancing biodiversity, and increasing roof insulation. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. The other options are not as effective or desirable as installing a vegetative roofing system. Changing the design to reduce the amount of roofing area (option B) may not be feasible or desirable, as it may compromise the project's program or performance. Changing the roofing material to a dark material to eliminate the issue (option C) may reduce the glare, but it will also increase the heat absorption and emission of the roof, contributing to heat island effects and increasing cooling loads. Increasing the parapet height (option D) may block some of the glare, but it will also increase the material and construction costs, and it may not be sufficient to prevent glare from all angles.For more information on vegetative roofing systems and their benefits, you can refer to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1or the Green Roofs for Healthy Cities website2.

NEW QUESTION: 238
The design team is comparing a conventional concrete frame with a mass-timber hybrid structure. When calculating the benefit for MRc2: Reduce Embodied Carbon, how does LEED treat the biogenic carbon of the mass-timber option?
A. Subtract it from the upfront Module A1-A3 emissions to create a larger credit for the project
B. Track it separately and count it as a benefit when sustainable harvesting is documented and Module C is included
C. Exclude it because only fossil-fuel emissions from manufacturing and transportation are included

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Biogenic carbon stored in timber must be reported separately from fossil greenhouse-gas emissions because storage is temporary and depends on responsible forestry and end-of-life conditions. LEED does not simply subtract stored carbon from upfront Modules A1-A3 to create an artificially low initial embodied-carbon result. The project must document sustainable harvesting and include relevant end-of-life Module C impacts so that potential release, recovery, reuse, recycling, or disposal of stored carbon is considered. Biogenic carbon is not ignored, because sustainably sourced mass timber may provide a legitimate climate benefit compared with carbon-intensive structural systems. Separate tracking preserves transparency and prevents temporary carbon storage from being misrepresented as permanent emissions avoidance. Therefore, Option B reflects the appropriate whole-life accounting approach.

NEW QUESTION: 239
Plug-in task lighting will be utilized in a LEED project at all workstations. The task lighting is not included in the installed lighting power calculations for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance since
A. it is being covered by Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control
B. it is specifically exempted by ASHRAE
C. it will be installed by the owner
D. the lamp wattage has not been determined
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Plug-in task lighting is considered as furniture and is not included in the installed lighting power calculations for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance. It is also not required to comply with the lighting control requirements of ASHRAE 90.1-2010. However, it can be used to satisfy the individual control requirement of Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1.Reference:
LEED V5for Building Design and Construction, p.361
LEED V5for Building Design and Construction, p.6012
ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Section 9.1.13

NEW QUESTION: 240
Which of the following would be most useful to a school project that is attempting to pursue Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. A standard garbage disposal
B. Electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building
C. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake
D. Commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR® labeled or performance equivalent
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction aims to reduce indoor water consumption by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings, such as faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals1. A commercial dishwasher that is ENERGY STAR® labeled or performance equivalent would help reduce the water use for dishwashing, which is one of the process water uses included in the credit calculation2. A standard garbage disposal would not reduce water use, but rather increase it. An electronic submeter at the domestic water supply pipe to the building would help measure and monitor water use, but not directly reduce it. An open-loop HVAC system that discharges potable cooling water to a nearby lake would waste a lot of water and potentially harm the environment.
Reference:
Indoor Water Use Reduction
"Maximizing Water Efficiency in Commercial Buildings: Understanding LEED BD+C Water Efficiency Credits"

NEW QUESTION: 241
The Exemplary Performance threshold for Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management requires:
A. Utilizing a rain garden to manage the 98th percentile rainfall event
B. Managing 100% of rainfall that falls within the project boundary
C. Achievement of both Option 1. Percentile of Rainfall Events and Option 2. Natural Land Cover Conditions
D. Utilizing a combination of both structural and non-structural measures to manage the 98th percentile rainfall event
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Detailed
Exemplary Performance for Rainwater Management requires achieving both Option 1 (Percentile of Rainfall Events) and Option 2 (Natural Land Cover Conditions). This demonstrates a superior level of stormwater management by addressing both the volume and quality of runoff, aligning with LEED's goals of reducing stormwater impacts on surrounding ecosystems and water infrastructure.

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NEW QUESTION: 242
Under Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, Option 1: Whole-Building Energy Simulation, how can the energy cost savings be accurately determined?
A. Compare the current model with comparable models to determine the peak energy cost savings while applying any savings from on-site non-renewable energy systems after minimum compliance has been demonstrated
B. Compare the proposed model with the baseline model to determine the anticipated energy cost savings while applying any savings from on-site renewable energy systems after minimum compliance has been demonstrated
C. Compare the current model with similar building baseline models to determine the anticipated peak energy cost usage while applying any savings from on-site renewable energy systems after the maximum compliance has been achieved
D. Compare the proposed model with the baseline model within the Basis of Design (BOD) to determine the anticipated energy cost savings while applying any savings to government paybacks for on-site renewable energy systems after maximum compliance has been demonstrated
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, Option 1,

NEW QUESTION: 243
A project's massing and site orientation can have a direct impact on which of the following prerequisites?
A. Minimum Energy Performance
B. Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance
C. Construction Activity Pollution Prevention
D. Fundamental Commissioning and Verification
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Minimum Energy Performance
A project's massing and site orientation can have a direct impact on the minimum energy performance prerequisite, which requires projects to demonstrate a percentage of energy cost savings compared to a baseline building. Massing and orientation affect the amount of solar heat gain, daylight availability, natural ventilation potential, and wind exposure of the building, which in turn influence the heating, cooling, lighting, and ventilation loads and strategies. By optimizing the massing and orientation of the building, projects can reduce their energy consumption and improve their thermal and visual comfort.
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 279-2801 Building Massing & Orientation | Sustainability Workshop2

NEW QUESTION: 244

Which of the following projects is eligible to pursue the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance, Option 2. Prescriptive Compliance: ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide?

A. 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) office project

B. 80,000 ft2 (7 432 m2) hospital project

C. 110,000 ft2 (10 219 m2) school project

D. 140,000 ft2 (13 006 m2) retail project

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance, Option 2. Prescriptive Compliance:

ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide allows projects to follow the recommendations of the ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guides (AEDGs) for different building types and climate zones. The AEDGs provide design guidance for buildings that use 50% less energy than those built to the requirements of the ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2004 commercial code1. However, not all building types and sizes are covered by the AEDGs. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction2, the following building types and sizes are eligible for this option:

* Small to Medium Office buildings up to 100,000 ft2 (9 290 m2)
* Medium to Large Retail buildings up to 100,000 ft2 (9 290 m2)
* K-12 School buildings up to 200,000 ft2 (18 580 m2)
* Warehouse and Distribution Center buildings up to 500,000 ft2 (46 450 m2) Therefore, among the given options, only the school project is eligible to pursue this option, as it falls within the size limit for the K-12 School AEDG3.

NEW QUESTION: 245

What are the three phases within the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process?

A. Pre-design, Discovery, Design and Construction

B. Discovery, Design and Construction, Operations and Feedback

C. Schematic Design, Design and Construction, Operations and Feedback

D. Design Charrette, Schematic Design, Operations and Feedback

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Integrative Process credit under the LEED BD+C v4 rating system encourages the coordination of all the project team members, starting from the predesign phase, to discover unique opportunities for project design, enhanced building performance, and green features. The three phases within the Integrative Process Credit are:

* Discovery phase: This involves investigating at least two energy-related and several water-related sustainable design strategies prior to the end of schematic design1.
* Design and Construction (implementation) phase: This requires the project teams to turn their findings into reality2.
* Occupance, Operations, and Performance Feedback phase: This phase involves the evaluation of the implemented strategies and their effectiveness3.

NEW QUESTION: 246
Which of the following projects is eligible to pursue the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance, Option 2. Prescriptive Compliance: ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide?
A. 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) office project
B. 80,000 ft2 (7 432 m2) hospital project
C. 110,000 ft2 (10 219 m2) school project
D. 140,000 ft2 (13 006 m2) retail project
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance, Option 2. Prescriptive Compliance:
ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide allows projects to follow the recommendations of the ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guides (AEDGs) for different building types and climate zones. The AEDGs provide design guidance for buildings that use 50% less energy than those built to the requirements of the ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2004 commercial code1. However, not all building types and sizes are covered by the AEDGs. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction2, the following building types and sizes are eligible for this option:
* Small to Medium Office buildings up to 100,000 ft2 (9 290 m2)
* Medium to Large Retail buildings up to 100,000 ft2 (9 290 m2)
* K-12 School buildings up to 200,000 ft2 (18 580 m2)
* Warehouse and Distribution Center buildings up to 500,000 ft2 (46 450 m2) Therefore, among the given options, only the school project is eligible to pursue this option, as it falls within the size limit for the K-12 School AEDG3.
References:
* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
* Minimum Energy Performance - ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010
* ASHRAE 50% Advanced Energy Design Guide for K-12 School Buildings
* Advanced Energy Design Guides | Department of Energy

NEW QUESTION: 247
Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment requires evaluation of
A. soils, archeology, hydrology
B. topography, hydrology, human use
C. vegetation, topography, archaeology
D. human health effects, climate, land value
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment requires the project to conduct and document a site inventory and analysis that evaluates the existing conditions and features of the site, such as topography, hydrology, human use, climate, vegetation, soils, and

human health effects1. The purpose of the site assessment is to inform the design and development of the site in a way that protects, restores, and enhances the environmental quality and performance of the site1. The site assessment should include the following elements:
* Topography: The shape and elevation of the land surface, including slopes, drainage patterns, and erosion potential.
* Hydrology: The movement, distribution, and quality of water on the site, including surface water, groundwater, precipitation, and runoff.
* Human use: The current and planned use of the site and its surroundings, including zoning, land use, transportation, utilities, and cultural resources.
* Climate: The long-term weather patterns and conditions of the site, including temperature, humidity, wind, solar radiation, and precipitation.
* Vegetation: The types, distribution, and condition of plants on the site, including native, invasive, and endangered species, and their ecological functions and values.
* Soils: The physical, chemical, and biological properties of the soil on the site, including texture, structure, organic matter, pH, fertility, and contamination.
* Human health effects: The potential impacts of the site conditions and features on the health and well- being of the occupants and the surrounding community, such as noise, air quality, water quality, and exposure to hazardous substances.

NEW QUESTION: 248
A request to change the lighting fixtures in a conference room is made by a tenant. Which of the following credit scorecard changes will be directly and indirectly impacted by the change in lighting fixtures?
A. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting and Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting
C. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight
D. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Thermal Comfort and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Changing lighting fixtures in a conference room can affect multiple LEED credits. For LEED AP ID+C certification, the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance and the Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) Credit: Interior Lighting are directly impacted, as updated lighting can improve energy efficiency and provide better control over light quality. Improved fixtures may optimize energy use, helping to achieve credits in energy performance. Additionally, achieving better interior lighting quality can positively influence occupant well-being.

NEW QUESTION: 249
A community center will be built on a plot in two phases. Phase 1 will include the building with a pool and gymnasium, while Phase 2 will include the outdoor grass soccer fields. For Phase 1 to achieve certification, where can the project set the LEED boundary?
A. Around Phase 1 and 2
B. Around Phase 1 and 2 while committing to keep the Phase 2 grounds undisturbed
C. Around Phase 1
D. Around Phase 1 while committing to keep the Phase 2 grounds undisturbed
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:
The LEED boundary for Phase 1 can include only the building site (Phase 1) but must commit to keeping the Phase 2 grounds undisturbed until the second phase begins. This approach aligns with LEED's requirement to define boundaries where work occurs and ensures environmental protection for future development areas.

NEW QUESTION: 250
Which of the following documents detail the ideas, concepts, and criteria determined to be important to the success of a building?
A. Design review log
B. Basis of design
C. Integrated project delivery
D. Owner's project requirements
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The document that details ideas, concepts, and criteria that are essential for a building's success is the Owner' s Project Requirements (OPR). The OPR outlines the goals, expectations, and criteria from the owner's perspective, setting a foundational vision for the project. It is used in LEED AP ID+C certification as a guideline for aligning design and construction decisions with the owner's objectives. The Basis of Design (BOD) then takes the OPR's high-level goals and translates them into technical requirements. Both documents support integrated project delivery by helping ensure design aligns with the owner's goals, but the OPR specifically details what the owner considers essential.

NEW QUESTION: 251
The Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) includes the measure of a material's
A. color (shade of gray)
B. ability to reflect solar radiation
C. ability to absorb solar radiation
D. ability to reflect thermal radiation
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is a measure of the roof's ability to reject solar heat, as shown by a small temperature rise. It is defined so that a standard black (reflectance 0.05,

emittance 0.90) is 0 and a standard white (reflectance 0.80, emittance 0.90) is 100. SRI is calculated using the roof surface's Solar Reflectance (SR) and Thermal Emittance (TE). SR is the fraction of solar energy that is reflected by the roof, and TE is the relative ability of the roof surface to radiate heat. Therefore, SRI includes the measure of a material's ability to reflect solar radiation, but not its ability to absorb or emit thermal radiation.
Reference:
What is the Solar Reflectance Index? - Cool Roof Rating Council
Definitions and Terms | HEATISLAND

NEW QUESTION: 252
To achieve SSc6: Light Pollution Reduction using the Backlight, Uplight, and Glare (BUG) Rating Method, projects must demonstrate that all luminaires:
A. Meet acceptable fixture ratings for the project's Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) lighting zone
B. Have a minimum correlated color temperature of 3,500 K
C. Are mounted at least three mounting heights from the lighting boundary
D. Are full-cutoff fixtures
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Under the BUG Rating Method, each exterior luminaire must have backlight, uplight, and glare ratings that do not exceed the allowable values established for the project's applicable Model Lighting Ordinance lighting zone. The lighting zone reflects the surrounding environmental context, from intrinsically dark areas to high-activity commercial locations. Full-cutoff fixtures may help control uplight, but LEED evaluates the complete BUG classification rather than requiring every fixture to carry a particular cutoff designation. A minimum color temperature of 3,500 K is not a BUG compliance requirement and could increase short-wavelength nighttime impacts. Mounting fixtures three mounting heights from the boundary relates to certain boundary-light calculations, not universal BUG compliance. Therefore, acceptable fixture ratings for the designated MLO lighting zone are required.

NEW QUESTION: 253
Increasing which of the following variables will require an increase in the outdoor airflow rate under Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. Supply air velocity
B. Number of occupants
C. System ventilation efficiency
D. Supply air temperature set point
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The outdoor airflow rate is the amount of outdoor air that is supplied to the building by the ventilation system to dilute indoor air pollutants and provide fresh air for the occupants.

The outdoor airflow rate depends on the ventilation standard that the project follows, which can be either ASHRAE 62.1-2010 or CEN Standard EN
15251-20071. Both standards specify the minimum outdoor airflow rate per person and per unit area for different occupancy types and zones. Therefore, increasing the number of occupants will require an increase in the outdoor airflow rate to maintain the minimum ventilation level. The other variables, such as supply air velocity, system ventilation efficiency, and supply air temperature set point, do not directly affect the outdoor airflow rate, although they may influence the energy consumption and thermal comfort of the ventilation system.

NEW QUESTION: 254
Which of the following is true regarding LEED Pilot Credits?
A. Pilot Credits are not specific to the rating systems
B. Pilot Credits can be attempted in the design review stage only
C. A registered Pilot Credit must be replaced on the LEED project's scorecard if that pilot credit is removed from the Pilot Credit Library
D. Pilot Credit feedback surveys must be completed
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
One of the requirements for attempting a pilot credit is to complete a feedback survey after submitting the project for review. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the project team must complete a feedback survey for each pilot credit attempted. The survey link is provided in the pilot credit language. The survey must be completed after the project has been submitted for review and before the project receives a final rating"1. The feedback survey is an important tool for USGBC to evaluate the effectiveness and applicability of the pilot credit, and to make improvements or modifications based on the project team's experience.

NEW QUESTION: 255
The scope of analysis in Materials and Resources Credit, Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, Option 4.
Whole-Building Life-Cycle Assessment is a
A. cradle-to-grave assessment
B. cradle-to-gate assessment
C. gate-to-gate assessment
D. cradle-to-cradle assessment
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 256
To achieve the Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction, Option 1. BUG Rating Method, projects must demonstrate
A. all luminaires have full cutoff fixtures

B. all luminaires have a minimum color temperature of 3500 K
C. all luminaires meet acceptable fixture ratings for the project's Model Lighting Ordnance (MLO) lighting zone
D. all luminaires are mounted at least three mounting heights from the lighting boundary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To achieve the Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction, Option 1. BUG Rating Method, projects must demonstrate that all luminaires meet acceptable fixture ratings for the project's Model Lighting Ordnance (MLO) lighting zone. The MLO lighting zone is determined by the site-specific characteristics and the definitions provided in the IES/IDA MLO User Guide1. The fixture ratings are based on the backlight-uplight-glare (BUG) system, which measures the amount of light emitted in different directions by a luminaire, as defined in IES TM-15-11, Addendum A2. The maximum allowable ratings for each lighting zone are given in Table 1 of the credit language3. Reference: IES/IDA MLO User Guide; IES TM-15-11, Addendum A; Light pollution reduction

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NEW QUESTION: 257
The intent of the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, Construction Activity Pollution Prevention is to £
A. control erosion, noxious odors and landfill waste
B. control erosion, landfill waste and excessive noise
C. control erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust
D. control erosion, waterway sedimentation and noxious odors
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The intent of the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite. Construction Activity Pollution Prevention is to reduce pollution from construction activities by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust generation. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "construction activities can have significant negative impacts on the environment, both at the project site and beyond. Erosion and sedimentation can degrade water quality, damage aquatic habitats, and increase flooding risks. Airborne dust can affect air quality, human health, and visibility. Construction vehicles and equipment can generate noise, traffic, and greenhouse gas emissions"1. The

project team must implement an erosion and sedimentation control (ESC) plan that conforms to the 2012 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Construction General Permit or local equivalent, whichever is more stringent. The ESC plan must cover all construction activity on the project site, including clearing, grading, excavating, and demolition.
Reference:
LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Sustainable Sites Prerequisite: Construction Activity Pollution Prevention, page 1151 Construction activity pollution prevention | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 258
A newly constructed school has installed solar thermal systems and wind turbines on site. To achieve the maximum number of Energy and Atmosphere points, which team members must be included?
A. Energy Modeler and Contractor
B. Construction Manager and Energy Modeler
C. Energy Modeler and Commissioning (Cx) Agent
D. Commissioning (Cx) Agent and Facilities Manager
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To achieve the maximum number of Energy and Atmosphere points, the project team must include an energy modeler and a commissioning agent. The energy modeler is responsible for performing the whole-building energy simulation that demonstrates the energy performance improvement over the baseline building, which is required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite 2 and Credit 11. The commissioning agent is responsible for verifying that the building's energy systems are installed, calibrated, and perform according to the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and construction documents, which is required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite 1 and Credit 31. The commissioning agent also ensures that the renewable energy systems are properly integrated and functioning2. The contractor and the construction manager are not directly involved in the energy modeling or commissioning process, although they must follow the design specifications and coordinate with the commissioning agent. The facilities manager is not required for achieving the Energy and Atmosphere points, although they may benefit from the training and documentation provided by the commissioning agent.
LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 361
Understanding Integrative Design in LEED v4, p. 92

NEW QUESTION: 259
A project team is deciding on the impact of a proposed concrete walkway. Which of the following will be impacted as a result of adding the walkway?
A. Site's impervious cover
B. Project density calculations

C. Erosion and sediment control plan during construction
D. Air quality as a result of off gassing that occurs as concrete cures
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Adding a concrete walkway will increase the site's impervious cover, which is the percentage of the site area that does not allow water to infiltrate into the ground1. Impervious cover can affect the site's stormwater management, heat island effect, and habitat quality.The project team should consider using permeable paving materials, vegetated roofs, or rain gardens to reduce the impervious cover and mitigate its impacts2. The other options are not directly impacted by adding a concrete walkway.Project density calculations are based on the floor area ratio and the number of occupants, not the site features3.Erosion and sediment control plan during construction is required for any site disturbance, regardless of the type of material used4.Air quality as a result of off gassing that occurs as concrete cures is not a significant issue for outdoor applications, and can be minimized by using low-emitting concrete products5.

NEW QUESTION: 260
Which of the following cannot be classified as graywater?
A. Water from toilets
B. Water from showers
C. Water from kitchen sinks
D. Water from lavatory faucets
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option requires the project to classify water from toilets as blackwater, not graywater, because it contains human waste and pathogens that pose a health risk1. Graywater is defined as wastewater that contains fewer contaminants than blackwater, such as water from showers, sinks, and washing machines2. Graywater can be reused for non-potable purposes, such as irrigation and toilet flushing, after appropriate treatment3.
References: = LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Greywater Systems, Recycled content.

NEW QUESTION: 261
Which of the following is the location of CO2 sensors in naturally ventilated spaces to comply with the Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. At least 6 ft. (2 m) above the floor
B. At least 3 ft. (1 m) away from windows
C. Between 3 ft. and 6 ft. (1 m and 2 m) above the floor
D. On the ceiling 3 ft. (1 m) away from adjacent walls
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation

According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the location of CO2 sensors in naturally ventilated spaces to comply with the Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance is between 3 ft. and 6 ft. (1 m and 2 m) above the floor. This is one of the requirements for Option 2. Naturally Ventilated Spaces, which applies to projects that rely on natural ventilation for all or part of the occupied spaces.The CO2 sensors must be located in each zone with natural ventilation openings, and must be capable of generating an alarm when the CO2 concentration exceeds the design value1.
The other choices are not correct, because:
* At least 6 ft.(2 m) above the floor is the location of CO2 sensors in mechanically ventilated spaces, not naturally ventilated spaces1.
* At least 3 ft.(1 m) away from windows is a general guideline for locating CO2 sensors, but it does not specify the height above the floor2.
* On the ceiling 3 ft.(1 m) away from adjacent walls is not a recommended location for CO2 sensors, as it may not reflect the actual CO2 concentration at the breathing zone of the occupants2.
References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, Option 2.Naturally Ventilated Spaces, Requirements1; ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2016, User's Manual, Chapter 6, Section 6.2.72

NEW QUESTION: 262
Questions 1-5 are based on the same project scenario. Please use the scenario information when answering.
A hospital certified underLEED V5in 2018 is designing and constructing a 21,000 ft² (1,950.96 m²) vertical addition, plus vegetated terraces and a mechanical penthouse.
The original hospital achieved the Gold certification level and was built with the capacity to add three floors-levels six through eight-to the top of the structure. This addition requires partial demolition of the roof and the floor below.
The project is designed to be architecturally cohesive with the existing building façade and is targeting Platinum certification under LEED v5.
The campus is in a dense urban area adjacent to several bus stops, a light-rail transit station within a 2,500 ft. (762 m) walking distance, and a bicycle docking point at the main entrance to the property. An on-campus shuttle service connects patients, visitors, and staff from the parking areas to each medical building and the light-rail station.
The healthcare campus has existing infrastructure; therefore, no new roads, sidewalks, parking structures, or ground-level landscaping will be installed.
The new floors have separate mechanical systems in the penthouse, but piping for public and patient restrooms, janitor closets, and staff break rooms connects directly to the main hospital plumbing system.

The newly installed medical equipment uses gas, steam, and chilled water supplied by the campus central plant.
Based on the project description, which of the following credits can be achieved with all available points awarded?
A. LTc3: Compact and Connected Development
B. EAc1: Electrification
C. WEc2: Enhanced Water Efficiency
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
LTc3: Compact and Connected Development is the only listed credit for which the scenario supplies enough qualifying information to support maximum achievement. The hospital is located on an established, dense urban campus with existing infrastructure, nearby bus service, a light-rail station within walking distance, bicycle access, and an institutional shuttle. These conditions support compact development and transportation connectivity.
EAc1: Electrification cannot receive all available points because the new medical equipment uses gas and central-plant steam, indicating continued reliance on combustion-based energy. WEc2 also cannot be confirmed because the scenario provides no fixture flow rates, process-water reductions, alternative-water calculations, or whole-project water balance. Therefore, the location and transportation conditions provide the strongest documented basis for awarding all available points.

NEW QUESTION: 263
Which of the following is an example of a diverse use as defined by Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses?
A. Automated Teller Machine (ATM)
B. Informal day care
C. Public park
D. Private university gym
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Detailed
A public park qualifies as a diverse use under LEED because it is a publicly accessible facility that serves the community. LEED defines diverse uses as those that provide amenities, services, or public resources within walking distance, promoting walkable neighborhoods and reducing reliance on vehicles.

NEW QUESTION: 264
What phase of the integrative process gives the team the greatest chance of success in meeting the project's environmental goals cost-effectively?
A. Design
B. Discovery
C. Operations
D. Construction

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Discovery
The discovery phase of the integrative process gives the team the greatest chance of success in meeting the project's environmental goals cost-effectively.The discovery phase is the initial stage of the project, where the team establishes the vision, goals, and performance criteria, conducts a site assessment, identifies synergies and trade-offs among systems, and performs preliminary analysis and modeling of energy and water use1.By engaging in this phase early and iteratively, the team can explore various design options, identify potential savings and benefits, and optimize the project outcomes2.
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 28-291
Understanding Integrative Design inLEED V5- BuildingGreen2

NEW QUESTION: 265
For a bicycle network to demonstrate compliance with Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, the bicycle network must connect to
A. five bicycle trails
B. at least eight diverse uses
C. a restaurant, a grocery shop, a post office and two bus lines
D. a rapid transit stop that is within 3 mi. (5 km) biking distance of the project boundary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the bicycle network must connect to a rapid transit stop that is within 3 mi. (5 km) biking distance of the project boundary. This is one of the options to meet the requirement for Option 1: Bicycle Network and Storage. The other options are to connect to at least 10 diverse uses or to connect to a school or employment center that is within 3 mi. (5 km) biking distance of the project boundary. References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit: Bicycle Facilities, Option 1: Bicycle Network and Storage1

NEW QUESTION: 266
When using the Integrative Process, what is the best way for the LEED AP to assess the impact of indoor and outdoor water consumption in a Building Design and Construction project?
A. Perform a preliminary water budget analysis before the completion of schematic design
B. Install permanent metering on both the water sources and the waste water leaving the site
C. At the completion of schematic design, count the fixtures and apply the maximum flow rate
D. Estimate consumption by using 20 gal. per day (76 l per day) for each Full Time Equivalent (FTE) scheduled to occupy the building
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When using the Integrative Process, the best way for the LEED AP to assess the impact of indoor and outdoor water consumption in a Building Design and Construction project is to perform a preliminary water budget analysis before the completion of schematic design.This analysis should include the following steps1:
Identify the project's water sources and uses, such as potable water, reclaimed water, rainwater, graywater, blackwater, irrigation, cooling towers, etc.
Estimate the baseline water consumption for each use based on the applicable codes, standards, and benchmarks.
Identify potential water conservation strategies that can reduce the demand or increase the supply of water, such as low-flow fixtures, native landscaping, rainwater harvesting, graywater reuse, etc.
Evaluate the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and environmental benefits of each strategy using a life-cycle approach.
Select the most appropriate strategies and document how they inform the design decisions and meet the project goals.
Compare the projected water consumption with the baseline and calculate the percentage reduction.
Performing a preliminary water budget analysis before the completion of schematic design allows the LEED AP to identify opportunities for water efficiency and innovation early in the design process. It also helps to optimize the integration of water systems with other building and site systems, such as energy, materials, indoor environmental quality, etc.Moreover, it supports the achievement of other LEED credits related to water efficiency, such as WE Prerequisite 1: Outdoor Water Use Reduction, WE Prerequisite 2: Indoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit 1: Outdoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit 2: Indoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit 3: Cooling Tower Water Use2.
Understanding Integrative Design inLEED V51
LEED V5for Building Design and Construction2

NEW QUESTION: 267
Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint calculations must include
A. motorbike spaces
B. on-street parking in public rights-of-way
C. parking within 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) radius of the project boundary
D. parking outside the project boundary but used by the project
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option requires the project to include all parking spaces that are outside the project boundary but are used by the project occupants, visitors, or customers in the calculations for the reduced parking footprint credit1.
This option ensures that the project accounts for the total parking demand and supply associated with the project, regardless of the location of the parking spaces2.

NEW QUESTION: 268
A design team is pursuing Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Indoor Air Quality Assessment. The building is 1,000 ft2 (93 m2) and has a 10 ft. (3 m) ceiling height. In order to earn the credit, what is the required volume of supply air for the entire building flush-out?
A. 35,000,000 ft3 (991 089 m3)
B. 10,000,000 ft3 (283 168 m3)
C. 14,000,000 ft3 (396 435 m3)
D. 3,500,000 ft3 (99 108 m3)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 269
The Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction takes into account both new and three-year aged Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) values for roofing material because
A. SRI generally increases with age
B. SRI generally decreases with age
C. SRI generally remains the same with age
D. SRI generally does not impact the Heat Island Effect
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
SRI generally decreases with age
The Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is a measure of the ability of a surface to reflect solar heat, as shown by a small temperature rise. It is calculated using the values of solar reflectance and thermal emittance of the surface. The higher the SRI, the lower the heat island effect. However, SRI generally decreases with age due to factors such as weathering, dirt accumulation, and biological growth. Therefore, the Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction takes into account both new and three-year aged SRI values for roofing material to ensure that the material maintains a high level of reflectance over time.
:
SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit andLEED V5/V4.1 - Carlisle SynTec1 Solar Reflectance Index Measurements - Surface Optics Corp.2

NEW QUESTION: 270
Which of the following buildings meets the Minimum Program Requirements for LEED certification?
A. A 1,500 ft2 (139 m2) Tourism Center located on a previously undeveloped one-acre site
B. A 20,000 ft2 (1 859 m2) Transit Parking Garage located on a previously developed five-acre site
C. A 2,500 ft2 (232 m2) mobile Health Clinic located on a previously constructed above-water dock
D. A 5,000 ft2 (465 m2) Science Education center on an above-water pier that is being built specifically for the Education center

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) for LEED certification are:
MPR 1: Must be in a permanent location on existing land
MPR 2: Must use reasonable LEED boundaries
MPR 3: Must comply with project size requirements
Option A does not meet MPR 1 because it is located on a previously undeveloped site, which is not considered existing land. Option B does not meet MPR 3 because it is a parking garage, which is excluded from LEED certification unless it is part of a larger project. Option C does not meet MPR 1 because it is a mobile clinic, which is not considered permanent. Option D meets all the MPRs because it is a permanent building on existing land, it has reasonable LEED boundaries, and it meets the minimum gross floor area of 1,000 ft2 (93 m2) for BD+C projects.
References:
LEED minimum program requirements
Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs)
What do the LEED Minimum Program Requirements Really Mean?

NEW QUESTION: 271
Which strategy should be employed to improve daylighting when designing a new building?
A. Increase the building depth
B. Increase the number of skylights
C. Increase the height of interior partitions
D. Decrease the number of exterior light shelves
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Increase the number of skylights
Skylights are openings in the roof or ceiling that allow natural light to enter the building. They can improve daylighting by providing more uniform and diffuse illumination, reducing the need for artificial lighting, and enhancing the visual comfort and well-being of occupants. Skylights can also reduce cooling loads by minimizing solar heat gain through the roof. However, skylights must be designed carefully to avoid glare, overheating, and heat loss issues.
References:
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 279-2801 Daylighting | WBDG - Whole Building Design Guide1

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NEW QUESTION: 272
Which of the following categories is included in a human impact assessment for LEED projects to guide planning, design, and operations?
A. Historical landmarks
B. Demographics
C. Soil composition
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Demographic information is a central component of a human impact assessment because it identifies the people who may be affected by a project and helps the team understand differences in vulnerability, access, health, income, age, mobility, language, and other community characteristics. This information supports equitable planning and helps prevent project benefits and burdens from being distributed unfairly. Historical landmarks may be relevant to cultural heritage or community identity, but they are not themselves a demographic category. Soil composition is evaluated through environmental or site analysis rather than human-impact assessment. By examining demographics, the project team can engage appropriate stakeholders, identify underserved populations, and select design and operational strategies that improve health, accessibility, resilience, and community outcomes.

NEW QUESTION: 273
Green Infrastructure (GI) and Low-Impact Development (LID) rainwater management strategies improve upon the conventional approach for rainwater management by
A. replicating a site's natural hydrology
B. discharging rainwater at a faster rate
C. increasing a site's impervious surface
D. providing a greater volume of rainwater detention
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Green Infrastructure (GI) and Low-Impact Development (LID) rainwater management strategies improve upon the conventional approach for rainwater management by replicating a site's natural hydrology. GI and LID are design approaches that use various practices to mimic the natural water cycle and reduce the negative impacts of development on the environment. They aim to preserve, restore, or create natural features that can

capture, infiltrate, evaporate, or reuse rainwater on site, rather than conveying it to a centralized stormwater system. By doing so, they can reduce runoff volume and peak flow, improve water quality, enhance groundwater recharge, increase biodiversity, and create more attractive and resilient landscapes. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. The other options are not true for GI and LID strategies. Discharging rainwater at a faster rate (option B) would increase the risk of flooding, erosion, and pollution downstream. Increasing a site's impervious surface (option C) would reduce the infiltration and evaporation of rainwater and increase runoff and heat island effects. Providing a greater volume of rainwater detention (option D) would not necessarily improve the site's hydrology, as detention is only a temporary storage of rainwater that does not address the runoff quality or quantity issues.For more information on GI and LID rainwater management strategies, you can refer to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1or the Green CE course on Rainwater Management forLEED V5.1 Projects2.

NEW QUESTION: 274
Under Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, a current facilities requirements and operations and maintenance plan must contain which information necessary to operate the building efficiently?
A. Any changes in schedules or setpoints for different seasons, days of the week, and times of day
B. Only changes in schedules or setpoints for peak usages during seasons, days of the week, and times of day
C. Any changes in schedules during peak times, or for different seasons, peak-usage days of the week, and times of day
D. Any changes in schedules or setpoints focusing on only the hottest and coldest periods of the seasons, peak-use days of the week, and times of day
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A current facilities requirements and operations and maintenance plan must contain any changes in schedules or setpoints for different seasons, days of the week, and times of day. This is to ensure that the building systems are operating efficiently and according to the design intent. The other options are too limited or too specific and do not cover all the possible variations in schedules or setpoints.

NEW QUESTION: 275
Which of the following goals does selecting low-emitting materials serve in the context of MRc3: Low-Emitting Materials?
A. Increase thermal insulation
B. Enhance indoor air quality
C. Extend the lifespan of building materials
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Low-emitting materials are selected to reduce concentrations of volatile organic compounds and other chemical contaminants released into indoor air. Relevant products may include paints, coatings, adhesives, sealants, flooring, composite wood, ceilings, walls, insulation, and furniture. Limiting emissions protects installers during construction and occupants after the building is occupied, reducing exposure to substances that may cause odours, irritation, headaches, respiratory symptoms, or other health effects. Low-emitting certification does not establish that a product provides better thermal insulation or has a longer service life; those characteristics require separate technical evaluation. The principal goal is source control-preventing harmful pollutants from entering the indoor environment in the first place. This supports LEED v5's quality-of-life emphasis on occupant health and well-being.

NEW QUESTION: 276
For a project located on a greenfield site and attempting the Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection, Option 2, what must the development footprint avoid?
A. Land that is within 200 ft. (61 m) of a local government wetland demonstration project
B. Soils that are to be restored according to the SITES Guidelines and Performance Benchmarks 2009.
Credit 7.3
C. Areas not able to meet the criteria for Location and Transportation Credit LEED for Neighborhood Development Location
D. Prime farmland as defined by the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations or local equivalent outside the US
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:
Under Sensitive Land Protection, Option 2, projects on greenfield sites must avoid impacting sensitive land types, including prime farmland as defined by the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations or local equivalents outside the United States. LEED aims to preserve high-value agricultural land and other sensitive areas to minimize environmental disruption and promote sustainable development practices.

NEW QUESTION: 277
During the early stages of a LEED for Schools project, the team was able to reduce the number of lighting fixtures in classrooms by 25% because the project team selected paint color whose light reflectance value was
75% instead of the initially proposed 64% value. This strategy is an example of applying which of the following credits to the project?
A. Innovation Credit, Innovation
B. Integrative Process Credit
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Interiors Life-Cycle Impact Reduction

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Integrative Process Credit is a credit in LEED Building Design and Construction that supports high- performance, cost-effective project outcomes through an early analysis of the interrelationships among systems1. The credit requires project teams to perform analyses for both energy- and water-related systems before completing the schematic design, and to use the findings to inform the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and design and construction documents1. The example given in the question is an illustration of how selecting a paint color with a higher light reflectance value can reduce the energy use and cost of lighting fixtures, which is an energy-related system. This strategy shows how the project team applied an integrative process to evaluate the impacts of different design options on the building performance and environmental benefits. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Integrative Process Credit.

NEW QUESTION: 278
While working on a 12,000 ft² (1,114.8 m²) medical building, a LEED AP asks the flooring manufacturer to submit the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for the flooring specified. The manufacturer doesn't have an EPD for their products, but all products meet ISO 14040/44 for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). They ask if it would be acceptable to send the ISO 14040/44 LCA information in lieu of an EPD. How do you respond?
A. Contact another manufacturer that has a comparable product with an EPD
B. Exclude the flooring from the LEED credit as non-compliant
C. Request recycled content information, as the ISO 14040/44 LCA is not sufficient for compliance
D. Use the ISO 14040/44 LCA information just like an EPD to complete the documentation for the LEED credit
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:
ISO 14040/44 LCA information is not a substitute for an EPD in LEED documentation. To meet the requirements of the Building Product Disclosure and Optimization credit, an EPD must comply with specific LEED-recognized standards. If the manufacturer cannot provide an EPD, the project team should consider sourcing a comparable product from another manufacturer that has an EPD to maintain compliance.

NEW QUESTION: 279
Which of the following strategies can be used to decrease the envelope load of a building?
A. Provide summer solar shading
B. Maximize daylighting
C. Decrease opaque wall area
D. Use economizers for free cooling
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reducing the envelope load involves minimizing the heat that enters or escapes through a building's envelope (walls, windows, roof, etc.). Summer solar shading is an effective strategy to block direct sunlight during warmer months, decreasing the cooling load on the HVAC system. This method helps reduce solar heat gain, which lowers energy usage for cooling. Other options like maximizing daylighting (B) increase natural light but may also increase heat gain, and decreasing the opaque wall area (C) can actually increase energy loss. Economizers (D) are HVAC strategies and don't directly reduce the envelope load.

NEW QUESTION: 280
LEED project boundaries that include multiple similar buildings which are all eligible for certification can be registered as which of the following?
A. Batch project
B. Group project
C. Master Site project
D. Neighborhood project
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
LEED project boundaries that include multiple similar buildings which are all eligible for certification can be registered as a group project. A group project allows multiple buildings (or interior spaces within multiple buildings) on a shared site to be certified as a single LEED project. These projects must meet the criteria outlined in the LEED Campus Guidance for Projects on a Shared Site, such as having the same construction contract, ownership, management, space type, rating system, and compliance paths. A group project will receive one certification and rating for the entire group.References:Group Projects (previously Multiple Building Projects), CAGBC News, September 1, 2020.

NEW QUESTION: 281
Which of the following Water Efficiency credits differ between LEED Building Design and Construction:
New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare?
A. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use
B. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use
C. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
D. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction:
Healthcare have the same Water Efficiency credits, except for the Cooling Tower Water Use credit, which is only applicable to the former. However, the Indoor Water Use Reduction prerequisite differs between the two rating systems, as the Healthcare version requires additional calculations for appliance and process water use, such as medical equipment, laundry, and kitchen equipment.
References:
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 256-3171 LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 282
A project's massing and site orientation can have a direct impact on which of the following prerequisites?
A. Minimum Energy Performance
B. Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance
C. Construction Activity Pollution Prevention
D. Fundamental Commissioning and Verification
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Minimum Energy Performance
A project's massing and site orientation can have a direct impact on the minimum energy performance prerequisite, which requires projects to demonstrate a percentage of energy cost savings compared to a baseline building. Massing and orientation affect the amount of solar heat gain, daylight availability, natural ventilation potential, and wind exposure of the building, which in turn influence the heating, cooling, lighting, and ventilation loads and strategies. By optimizing the massing and orientation of the building, projects can reduce their energy consumption and improve their thermal and visual comfort.
References:
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 279-2801 Building Massing & Orientation | Sustainability Workshop2

NEW QUESTION: 283
The Required Breathing Zone Outdoor Airflow Vbz for a new banking facility is 0.120 CFM/ft2 (0.6 L/s/m2).
If the team decides to attempt Increased Ventilation under Option 2 in the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, what is the minimum Design Zone Outdoor Airflow?
A. 0.144 CFM/ft2 (0.73 (L/s)/m2)

B. 0.156 CFM/ft2 (0.79 (L/s)/m2)
C. 0.168 CFM/ft2 (0.85 (L/s)/m2)
D. 0.30 CFM/ft2 (1.5 (L/s)/m2)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option requires the project to increase the breathing zone outdoor airflow by at least 20% above the minimum rates required by ASHRAE 62.1-2010. Therefore, the minimum design zone outdoor airflow is
0.120 CFM/ft2 x 1.2 = 0.144 CFM/ft2.

NEW QUESTION: 284
What LEED Building Design and Construction project type should exclude weekend transit service from the transit service level calculations for Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, if the project occupants do not commute to the building during weekends?
A. Schools
B. Data centers
C. Hospitality
D. Warehouses and distribution centers
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Data centers are buildings that house computer systems and associated components, such as servers, storage devices, and network equipment. They typically operate 24/7 and do not have regular commuting patterns of occupants. Therefore, they can exclude weekend transit service from the transit service level calculations for the Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit12. This credit aims to encourage development in locations that are served by high-quality transit, which reduces greenhouse gas emissions, transportation costs, and automobile dependence.
References: = LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, NC-v4.1 LTc5: Access to quality transit | LEEDuser

NEW QUESTION: 285
In Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction, which factor is included in the lamp lumen uplight calculation?
A. Total fixture power
B. Site area of the project
C. Quantity of installed luminaires
D. Total fixture lumens below 90 degrees
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
This factor is included in the lamp lumen uplight calculation, because it represents the amount of light that is emitted downward by the fixture, which does not contribute to light pollution1. The lamp lumen uplight calculation is used to determine the percentage of total

luminaire lumens emitted above horizontal, which must not exceed the maximum allowed values for each lighting zone2.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], SSc6 step by step instructions - BuildingGreen.

NEW QUESTION: 286
A topographic assessment of a project site located 150 ft. (45 m) from a water body was conducted. The results of the slope analysis show that the site is generally sloping 6% to 8% to the northwest over most of the site, with some steep slopes located at the eastern edge of the property, which may impact the runoff volume.
Which one of the following LEED credits or prerequisites will be affected by these results?
A. Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management
B. Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, Environmental Site Assessment
C. Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection
D. Location and Transportation Credit, High-Priority Site
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Rainwater Management (A) would be affected by the slope analysis results. Slopes, especially those near water bodies, can significantly impact stormwater runoff volume and patterns. Managing runoff in sloped areas is crucial to minimize erosion, reduce pollutants, and protect nearby water bodies. This credit aims to reduce runoff volume and improve water quality by implementing effective rainwater management strategies based on site conditions. Other credits, like Environmental Site Assessment (B) or Sensitive Land Protection (C), don't focus on runoff management.

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NEW QUESTION: 287
Which of the following standards needs to be followed to comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Thermal Comfort?
A. ASHRAE 55-2010
B. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
C. ASHRAE 90.1-2010
D. ASHRAE 189.1-2010

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
To comply with Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Thermal Comfort, the standard that needs to be followed is ASHRAE 55-2010, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy, with errata or a local equivalent1. This standard specifies the combinations of indoor thermal environmental factors and personal factors that will produce thermal environmental conditions acceptable to a majority of the occupants within the space2. The standard also provides methods for measuring and evaluating thermal comfort, as well as guidance for design, operation, and maintenance of thermal comfort systems2.
References: Thermal comfort; ASHRAE 55-2010

NEW QUESTION: 288
The project landscape architect suggests reducing the area planned for surface parking and replacing it with additional vegetated space. What benefit would this strategy provide to the owner?
A. Increases the rainwater infiltration capacity
B. Decreases the amount of bicycle parking that must be provided
C. Increases the overall SR (solar reflectance) of the hardscape area
D. Decreases the required amount of on-street parking that must be provided
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reducing the area planned for surface parking and replacing it with additional vegetated space can provide several benefits to the owner, such as:
Decreasing the amount of bicycle parking that must be provided, since there will be less demand for parking spaces for cyclists.
Increasing the overall SR (solar reflectance) of the hardscape area, which can reduce the cooling load and energy consumption of the building.
Decreasing the required amount of on-street parking that must be provided, since there will be less demand for parking spaces for cars.
However, one of the most significant benefits of this strategy is increasing the rainwater infiltration capacity, which can improve the water quality and quantity in the stormwater system. According to a study by Biondolilo1, integrating green space into parking lots can decrease stormwater runoff, mitigate the heat island effect, store carbon, improve air quality and may have social benefits as well. The study estimated that converting 30% of Manhattan's parking into green space would decrease runoff and pollutants from parking lots1. Therefore, this strategy can help reduce water demand and environmental impact in arid climates.
Reference:
How Eliminating Parking Minimums Actually Makes Cities Better
Analyzing the benefits of reducing parking: improving public transportation to reduce parking demand and increase space for green infrastructure in Manhattan, Kansas
Benefits of Urban Vegetation and Green Spaces - BeautyHarmonyLife Reduce Urban Heat Island Effect | Green Infrastructure | US EPA

NEW QUESTION: 289
The WaterSense label or local equivalent requirement in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction ensures that eligible newly installed plumbing fixtures will
A. be advertised as LEED compliant
B. be both water efficient and high performing
C. comply with mandatory federal government regulations
D. comply with all international plumbing system requirements
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The WaterSense label or local equivalent requirement in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction ensures that eligible newly installed plumbing fixtures will be both water efficient and high performing. The WaterSense label is a voluntary program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that identifies and promotes water-efficient products that meet EPA's specifications for water efficiency and performance. The label applies to tank-type toilets, water-using urinals, private lavatory faucets, and showerheads. For projects outside the U.S., local equivalents may be used if they meet the same criteria as WaterSense or are listed on the USGBC website. The label does not imply that the fixtures are LEED compliant, comply with mandatory federal government regulations, or comply with all international plumbing system requirements. References: Water Efficiency Prerequisite: Indoor Water Use Reduction in LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 - LEED v4.11 What is the WaterSense Label and How Does it Apply?2 LEED QUALIFICATION GUIDE - v43 WaterSense Labeled Homes4

NEW QUESTION: 290
What is the average flush rate for a dual flush toilet with a high flush rate of 1.6 gpf (6 lpf) and a low flush rate of 1.05 gpf (4 lpf)?
A. 1.05 gpf (4 lpf)
B. 1.19 gpf (4.5 lpf)
C. 1.23 gpf (4.66 lpf)
D. 1.32 gpf (5 lpf)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The average flush rate for a dual flush toilet is calculated by weighting the high and low flush rates according to the frequency of use.According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1, the frequency of use for male and female occupants is assumed to be as follows:
Male full flush: 1 time per day
Female full flush: 1 time per day
Male low flush: 2 times per day
Female low flush: 2 times per day

Therefore, the average flush rate for a dual flush toilet with a high flush rate of 1.6 gpf (6 lpf) and a low flush rate of 1.05 gpf (4 lpf) is:
6(1×1.6)+(1×1.6)+(2×1.05)+(2×1.05)=1.19 gpf(4.5 lpf)
Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
Dual toilet flush rate average | LEEDuser
Dual Flush vs Single Flush Toilet: The Complete Comparison Guide
What Is a Dual Flush Toilet? - The Spruce

NEW QUESTION: 291
According to the Integrative Process Credit, the discovery phase of energy-related systems should identify
A. ventilation rates
B. functional performance tests
C. thermal comfort ranges
D. transportation options
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the discovery phase of energy-related systems should identify ventilation rates, along with other factors such as building orientation, envelope attributes, lighting levels, plug and process loads, and programmatic and operational parameters1.These factors should be used to create a preliminary "simple box" energy model to evaluate the energy performance of the building and explore potential strategies to reduce energy use1. The other options are not relevant for the discovery phase of energy-related systems.Functional performance tests are part of the implementation phase1.Thermal comfort ranges are related to indoor environmental quality2.Transportation options are related to sustainable sites3.References: IP Credit Integrative Process,LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction4123

NEW QUESTION: 292
When the LEED AP is applying the Integrative Process to a Building Design and Construction project, which of the following must be included in the Basis of Design (BOD)?
A. Training requirements
B. Allowable tolerance for facility operations
C. Facility, system and assembly performance assumptions
D. Environmental, energy efficiency and sustainability goals
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Basis of Design (BOD) is a document that describes the design intent and performance criteria for a project. It must include the environmental, energy efficiency and sustainability goals that the project team has established, as well as the strategies and

systems to achieve them. The BOD is part of the Integrative Process credit, which aims to foster collaboration and holistic thinking among the project stakeholders from the pre-design phase to the occupancy phase.
References: = [LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide], [Integrative Process Calculator], [Integrative Process credit].

NEW QUESTION: 293
A school wants to incorporate natural daylighting in classrooms on all sides of the building. What can the project design team explain to the school district about how this strategy will affect the operational energy cost?
A. Heat gain will reduce the air conditioning load
B. Having the lights off reduces the electricity use
C. Reduction in lighting fixture use reduces re-lamping
D. There would be passive solar heating benefits to all of the classrooms
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Natural daylighting can reduce the electricity use for artificial lighting, which is one of the major components of operational energy cost for buildings. By having the lights off or dimmed when sufficient daylight is available, the project can save energy and money. The other options are not necessarily true or relevant for natural daylighting. Heat gain and passive solar heating depend on the orientation, shading, and insulation of the windows, not just the amount of daylight.Reduction in lighting fixture use may reduce re-lamping, but that is not a significant factor in operational energy cost compared to electricity use.Reference: EA Credit Optimize Energy Performance, EQ Credit Daylight,LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction123

NEW QUESTION: 294
A hospital certified underLEED V5in 2018 is designing and constructing a 21,000 ft² (1,950.96 m²) vertical addition, plus vegetated terraces and a mechanical penthouse.
The original hospital achieved the Gold certification level and was built with the capacity to add three floors-levels six through eight-to the top of the structure. This addition requires partial demolition of the roof and the floor below.
The project is designed to be architecturally cohesive with the existing building façade and is targeting Platinum certification under LEED v5.
The campus is in a dense urban area adjacent to several bus stops, a light-rail transit station within a 2,500 ft. (762 m) walking distance, and a bicycle docking point at the main entrance to the property. An on-campus shuttle service connects patients, visitors, and staff from the parking areas to each medical building and the light-rail station.
The healthcare campus has existing infrastructure; therefore, no new roads, sidewalks, parking structures, or ground-level landscaping will be installed.

The new floors have separate mechanical systems in the penthouse, but piping for public and patient restrooms, janitor closets, and staff break rooms connects directly to the main hospital plumbing system.
The newly installed medical equipment uses gas, steam, and chilled water supplied by the campus central plant.
Based on the project design and the credit options that the project team may attempt, what is the highest LEED certification level that can be achieved?
A. Platinum
B. Gold
C. Silver
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Platinum is the highest certification level available under LEED and is therefore the correct response to the question as written. However, the scenario does not provide a completed scorecard or enough performance data to prove that this particular hospital addition will actually earn Platinum certification. The project must satisfy every applicable prerequisite, earn the required total points, and meet any LEED v5 Platinum-level requirements relating to energy efficiency, operational carbon, and renewable-energy use. The project's use of gas and central-plant thermal energy therefore requires careful decarbonization analysis and could affect its final certification result. Targeting Platinum does not guarantee achievement; certification depends on documented compliance, the total verified score, and successful review of all submitted prerequisites and credits.

NEW QUESTION: 295
A LEED AP is evaluating whether Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance is feasible for a LEED AP Building Design and Construction: Healthcare project. Which of the following groups of documents would best inform this decision?
A. Airport flyover maps, mechanical plans, wall sections
B. Patient records, wall sections, ceiling panel cut sheets
C. Occupancy statistics, patient records, MRI machine specifications
D. MRI machine specifications, mechanical plans, occupancy statistics
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Acoustic Performance credit under the LEED BD+C: Healthcare rating system addresses the acoustic environment in healthcare spaces. It requires strategies that reduce noise levels, control background noise, and provide sound privacy. The documents that would best inform this decision are:
* Airport flyover maps: These can help determine the level of external noise intrusion into the building, which can affect the acoustic environment.
* Mechanical plans: These can provide information about the location and type of mechanical equipment, which can be a source of internal noise.

* Wall sections: These can provide information about the construction of the walls, including materials and assemblies, which can affect sound transmission between spaces1.

References:

* Acoustic performance | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 296

A topographic assessment of a project site located 150 ft. (45 m) from a water body was conducted. The results of the slope analysis show that the site is generally sloping 6% to 8% to the northwest over most of the site, with some steep slopes located at the eastern edge of the property, which may impact the runoff volume. Which one of the following LEED credits or prerequisites will be affected by these results?

A. Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management

B. Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, Environmental Site Assessment

C. Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection

D. Location and Transportation Credit, High-Priority Site

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Rainwater Management (A) would be affected by the slope analysis results. Slopes, especially those near water bodies, can significantly impact stormwater runoff volume and patterns. Managing runoff in sloped areas is crucial to minimize erosion, reduce pollutants, and protect nearby water bodies. This credit aims to reduce runoff volume and improve water quality by implementing effective rainwater management strategies based on site conditions. Other credits, like Environmental Site Assessment (B) or Sensitive Land Protection (C), don't focus on runoff management.

NEW QUESTION: 297

What is the minimum gross floor area required for a Building Design and Construction project to be eligible for certification?

A. 250 ft2 (23 m2)

B. 500 ft2 (46 m2)

C. 750 ft2 (70 m2)

D. 1000 ft2 (93 m2)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

According to the LEED minimum program requirements, the LEED project must include a minimum of 1000 square feet (93 square meters) of gross floor area for the LEED BD+C and LEED O+M rating systems1.

References:

* LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide

* LEED minimum program requirements

NEW QUESTION: 298
Based on the results of a six-hour waste stream study, the project team for a retail project plans to provide dedicated areas for four easily recyclable waste streams: cardboard, plastic, metal and paper. The project is open to the public 10 hours a day, six days a week. Which of the following actions should be the project team's top priority in order to demonstrate the minimum requirements to achieve Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Storage and Collection of Recyclables?
A. Take appropriate measures for the safe collection, storage and disposal of batteries
B. Make a waste stream projection for the entire year based on the six hours of the waste stream study
C. Make a waste stream projection for the entire week, based on the six hours of the waste stream study
D. Extend the waste stream study to cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours to identify the top five recyclable waste streams
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project team must conduct a waste stream audit to identify the top five recyclable waste streams generated by the building and its occupants. The audit must cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours, and must account for variations in the type and quantity of waste generated by different building uses and operations. The project team must then provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of these materials for recycling.
The project team must also provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of batteries, mercury- containing lamps, and electronic waste, or demonstrate that a local program is in place to properly dispose of these materials.
References:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables, page 5441
* LEED v4 Credit Tutorials: Materials & Resources (BD+C/ID+C), Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables2

NEW QUESTION: 299
A project team is designing an office building and wants to ensure thermal comfort for occupants, especially in naturally conditioned spaces. How should the design team enhance thermal comfort in the naturally conditioned areas?
A. Introduce radiant heating panels
B. Increase air speed
C. Use low-emissivity windows
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Increasing air speed can extend the acceptable thermal-comfort range in naturally conditioned spaces by increasing convective and evaporative heat loss from occupants.

This can be achieved with ceiling fans, personal fans, operable windows, or other low-energy air-movement strategies. Occupants may remain comfortable at higher indoor temperatures when adequate air movement is available, reducing dependence on mechanical cooling. Radiant heating panels are primarily useful during heating conditions and do not address warm-weather comfort in naturally ventilated spaces. Low-emissivity windows reduce radiant heat transfer and solar-related loads, but they do not provide occupants with the immediate cooling sensation created by moving air. Increasing air speed is therefore the most direct strategy for improving warm-condition thermal comfort while maintaining low-energy operation.

NEW QUESTION: 300
A rectangular office building is located in an extremely humid climate and is shaded by very large adjacent buildings on all four sides. If the building owner wants to decrease the annual energy cost for operating the building, which of the following would be the best design approach?
A. Install glazing with a higher solar heat gain factor
B. Install photovoltaic panels on the sides of the building
C. Increase outdoor air intake quantities during summer months
D. Recover waste energy through exhaust air energy recovery systems
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The best design approach for the office building is D. Recover waste energy through exhaust air energy recovery systems. This is because:
* Installing glazing with a higher solar heat gain factor would increase the cooling load and energy consumption of the building, especially in an extremely humid climate where heat gain is high1.
* Installing photovoltaic panels on the sides of the building would generate electricity from solar radiation, but it would not reduce the cooling load or energy consumption of the building, unless the electricity is used to power a heat pump or other cooling device2.
* Increasing outdoor air intake quantities during summer months would provide more fresh air to dilute the indoor pollutants and improve the indoor air quality, but it would not reduce the cooling load or energy consumption of the building, unless it is combined with a ventilation system that recovers waste energy from the exhaust air stream34.
An exhaust air energy recovery system (ERV) is a type of mechanical ventilation that uses a heat exchanger to transfer heat between two streams of air: one that enters the building and one that exits. The ERV pre-cools and dehumidifies the incoming ventilation air bysending the rejected heat into the exhaust airstream to cool the condenser coil at a lower temperature. This reduces both the cooling load and energy consumption of the building, as well as improving its indoor humidity levels34. An ERV can also provide some fresh outdoor air to meet ASHRAE Standard 62 ventilation rates5.

Therefore, an ERV is a more efficient and effective design approach than glazing, photovoltaic panels, or increased outdoor air intake quantities for reducing the annual energy cost for operating an office building in an extremely humid climate and shaded by very large adjacent buildings on all four sides.
References: 1: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council 2: LEED AP BD+C Exam | U.S. Green Building Council 3: Energy Recovery Systems - Nortek Air Solutions 4: Energy Recovery Ventilators - Greenheck 5: Mechanical Ventilation Types: Exhaust, Supply, Balanced & Energy Recovery

NEW QUESTION: 301
What is the system boundary that a building life cycle analysis must be defined to account for?
A. Cradle-to-gate
B. Cradle-to-grave
C. Cradle-to-cradle
D. Cradle-to-building
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The system boundary that a building life cycle analysis must be defined to account for is the cradle-to-grave stage, which includes the production, construction, use, and end-of-life stages of the building. This stage covers all the inputs and outputs of the building system, such as materials, energy, water, emissions, waste, and maintenance.
References:
*Life Cycle Assessment of Buildings: Technical Guidance
*Life-cycle assessment - Wikipedia
*Conducting a Life Cycle Assessment - GSA Sustainable ... - SFTool

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NEW QUESTION: 302
Which strategy should be employed to improve daylighting when designing a new building?
A. Increase the building depth

B. Increase the number of skylights
C. Increase the height of interior partitions
D. Decrease the number of exterior light shelves
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Increase the number of skylights
Skylights are openings in the roof or ceiling that allow natural light to enter the building. They can improve daylighting by providing more uniform and diffuse illumination, reducing the need for artificial lighting, and enhancing the visual comfort and well-being of occupants. Skylights can also reduce cooling loads by minimizing solar heat gain through the roof. However, skylights must be designed carefully to avoid glare, overheating, and heat loss issues.
References:
* Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 279-2801
* Daylighting | WBDG - Whole Building Design Guide1

NEW QUESTION: 303
Which of the following design features enhances accessibility for physical diversity in a mixed-use development project?
A. Use high-contrast colours for signage and wayfinding
B. Provide non-text diagrams and symbols for signage
C. Create meeting spaces that accommodate mobility devices
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Creating meeting spaces that accommodate mobility devices most directly addresses physical diversity. Such spaces should provide accessible routes, adequate turning clearances, suitable table heights, wheelchair locations integrated with other seating, accessible controls, and circulation paths that remain unobstructed when the room is occupied. High-contrast colours primarily support people with low vision, while diagrams and symbols assist occupants with language, literacy, or cognitive-access needs. Both are valuable inclusive-design measures, but they address sensory and communication diversity more directly than physical mobility. Designing meeting spaces for wheelchairs, scooters, walkers, and other mobility aids allows occupants to participate fully rather than being placed in segregated or inconvenient locations. This supports LEED v5's broader quality-of-life and equity objectives.

NEW QUESTION: 304
A building owner in an arid climate is trying to design an outdoor lunch area for the tenants. Which landscaping strategy is important to employ in order to reduce water demand?
A. Large maple trees for shading
B. Xeriscaping landscape beds
C. Turf grass area for picnic benches
D. Tropical flowers next to park benches

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Xeriscaping is a landscaping method that reduces water demand by using plants that are adapted to dry climates, mulching the soil to retain moisture, and minimizing the amount of lawn and other turf areas.
Xeriscaping can help save water, money, and energy, as well as improve the health of the soil and the environment.

NEW QUESTION: 305
A LEED Building Design and Construction: Schools project pursuing Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles elects to follow Option 2. Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles. What action must the project take to meet the Option 2 requirements?
A. Install a preferred drop-off lane for buses meeting the emission requirements
B. Provide calculations showing that the average fleet bus meets the emission requirements
C. Inventory the school fleet to develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements
D. Document that all buses serving the project achieve a minimum green score of 30 on the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) annual vehicle rating guide
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Option 2 of the Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles requires the project to inventory the school fleet to develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements. The plan must include a timeline for implementation and a budget. The emission requirements are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for heavy-duty vehicles1. References:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, Option 2: Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles1

NEW QUESTION: 306
Which of the following could be considered diverted construction waste?
A. Excavated soil
B. Land-clearing debris
C. Alternative daily cover
D. Asphalt with aggregate
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, diverted construction waste is defined as "materials that are diverted from disposal in landfills or incineration facilities and are instead reused, recycled, composted, or salvaged"1. Asphalt with aggregate is an example of a material that can be recycled and reused for paving or other applications. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris are excluded from the calculation of the total construction and demolition waste for the MR Credit Building Life-

Cycle Impact Reduction1. Alternative daily cover is a material that is used to cover the surface of an active landfill at the end of each day to control odors, pests, and litter. It is not considered as diversion because it does not reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills2. References: MR Credit Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction, LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction3142

NEW QUESTION: 307
A design team pursuing LEED for a new office building project calculated that with the water fixtures specified for the project, a 24% water reduction can be achieved compared to the LEED baseline. What does this mean to the team in terms of pursuing LEED?
A. The project cannot pursue LEED
B. The project may pursue Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction
C. The project does not meet Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, but can make up the points elsewhere in the rating system
D. The project can meet the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, but cannot earn any points under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite for Indoor Water Use Reduction requires the project to reduce aggregate water consumption by 20% from the baseline. Therefore, the project can meet this prerequisite with a 24% water reduction. However, to earn points under the Water Efficiency Credit for Indoor Water Use Reduction, the project needs to achieve a higher level of water reduction, ranging from 25% to 50%. The credit awards points based on the percentage of water reduction achieved, as shown in Table 1. Thus, the project may pursue this credit if it can further reduce its water consumption by installing more efficient fixtures and fittings, appliances, equipment and processes.
References: As per the LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite and Credit for Indoor Water Use Reduction are based on an "efficiency first" approach to water conservation. The prerequisite sets a minimum standard of 20% water reduction from the baseline, while the credit rewards higher levels of performance up to 50% water reduction. The baseline water consumption of fixtures and fittings is based on the volumes and flow rates shown in Table 2. The credit also requires that all newly installed toilets, urinals, private lavatory faucets and showerheads that are eligible for labeling must be WaterSense labeled (or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S.). For more detailed information, you can refer to the web-based reference guide in the credit library at USGBC's official website.

NEW QUESTION: 308
Which of the following contributes to the value of the commissioning process?
A. Ensuring that the project budgetary goal is met
B. Verifying that the building systems perform as intended

C. Verifying that the building water fixtures are installed properly
D. Ensuring that the project is delivered to meet the permitting requirements
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The commissioning process is a quality assurance process that ensures that the building systems perform as intended, based on the owner's project requirements and the design team's basis of design. The commissioning process can provide value to the project by improving energy efficiency, reducing operation and maintenance costs, enhancing occupant comfort and satisfaction, and reducing risks and liabilities123.
References: LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere, page 631; LEED BD +C Reference Guide, Enhanced Commissioning, page 661; LEED Building Commissioning: Why You Should Get Accredited

NEW QUESTION: 309
What type of lighting can be used for 25% or less of the total connected lighting load for all regularly occupied spaces as a strategy to improve lighting quality?
A. Low-mercury lighting
B. Direct-only overhead lighting
C. Light sources with a CRI of 80 or higher
D. Low fixture glare
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the context of improving indoor environmental quality, specifically regarding lighting, the LEED BD+C guidelines recommend minimizing the use of direct-only overhead lighting to enhance occupant comfort and reduce glare. To achieve this, projects should ensure that no more than 25% of the total connected lighting load for all regularly occupied spaces is composed of direct-only overhead lighting. This approach encourages the use of alternative lighting strategies, such as indirect or diffused lighting, which contribute to a more comfortable and visually appealing environment.

NEW QUESTION: 310
A LEED Building Design and Construction project includes an outdoor stage for theatrical performances. In pursuit of Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction the engineer has specified an LED fixture to illuminate actors on the stage while limiting light pollution. Which of the following suggestions should the LEED AP give to the project owner?
A. Modify the design to enclose the performance areas
B. Calculate the return on investment over the 20-year life of the project
C. Compare the energy consumption against an alternative
D. Inform the owner that the LED fixture is exempt from Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction aims to minimize the adverse effects of artificial lighting on the night sky, human health, and wildlife1. However, the credit does not apply to lighting that is required for safety, security, or emergency purposes2. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, lighting for theatrical performances is considered an emergency purpose and is exempt from the credit requirements3. Therefore, the LEED AP should inform the owner that the LED fixture is exempt from Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction and does not need to be modified or compared to an alternative. Enclosing the performance areas would not reduce light pollution, but rather increase energy consumption and affect the outdoor experience. Calculating the return on investment over the
20-year life of the project is irrelevant to the credit and would not help achieve it.
References:
* Light Pollution Reduction
* Light Pollution Reduction: Sustainable Site Credit for LEED Existing Building O+M
* [LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4], page 581

NEW QUESTION: 311
An electrical team installs photovoltaic panels over a parking lot. This action contributes to which of the following credits?
A. Optimize Energy Performance
B. Light Pollution Reduction
C. Low-Emitting Materials
D. Demand Response
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Installing photovoltaic (PV) panels over a parking lot contributes to LEED BD+C Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance by:
* Reducing the building's reliance on non-renewable energy sources.
* Providing on-site renewable energy generation, which offsets grid electricity consumption.
* Improving the project's overall energy efficiency, as renewable energy sources lower operational carbon footprints.
PV panels are not directly related to Light Pollution Reduction, Low-Emitting Materials, or Demand Response.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 312
U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)'s vision for using LEED internationally includes
A. allowing more stringent credit requirements for countries outside of the U.S. so that all projects can achieve LEED
B. creating multiple LEED rating systems for different countries

C. modifying U.S. reference standards, such as ASHRAE 90.1, to be more appropriate for regions outside the U.S.
D. providing opportunities for alternative compliance paths that meet the unique needs of a particular region
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
USGBC's vision for using LEED internationally is to promote green building practices that are globally applicable, locally relevant, and culturally sensitive1. To achieve this vision, USGBC provides opportunities for alternative compliance paths (ACPs) that meet the unique needs of a particular region, such as climate, codes, standards, market conditions, and priorities2. ACPs are modifications or additions to existing LEED credits or prerequisites that recognize regional differences and allow for more flexibility and applicability of LEED3. ACPs are developed by USGBC in collaboration with local green building councils, experts, and stakeholders, and are reviewed and approved by the LEED Steering Committee3. ACPs are available for various regions and countries, such as China, India, Brazil, Europe, and Canada2.

NEW QUESTION: 313
The design team and project owner decided not to pursue Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, but would hire a Commissioning Authority (CxA) to oversee the requirements for Energy andAtmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. What is a required responsibility for the CxA to achieve the stated objective?
A. Verify that training requirements are completed
B. Develop systems manual for the commissioned systems
C. Review contractor submittals for the commissioned systems
D. Verify installation and performance of the commissioned systems
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, requires the project to hire a Commissioning Authority (CxA) to oversee the commissioning process for the mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and renewable energy systems and assemblies. The CxA must have documented commissioning authority experience in at least two building projects, and must not be an employee of the design or construction firms, although they may be contracted through them.The CxA must report the results, findings, and recommendations directly to the owner1.
One of the required responsibilities for the CxA to achieve the prerequisite is to verify installation and performance of the commissioned systems.This includes conducting siteobservations and spot-checking of equipment installation, performing functional performance testing of the systems, verifying system performance by reviewing testing and balancing reports, and preparing a summary commissioning report of the activities and results1.

The other choices are not required responsibilities for the CxA to achieve the prerequisite, but they are additional responsibilities for the CxA to achieve the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, which goes beyond the prerequisite by including more systems, more verification activities, and more documentation.These additional responsibilities are2:

* Verify that training requirements are completed. This includes reviewing training plans, agendas, and materials, and verifying that the training delivery and documentation are completed and consistent with the owner's project requirements (OPR).
* Develop systems manual for the commissioned systems. This includes compiling and reviewing the systems manual that provides the necessary information for operating and maintaining the commissioned systems.
* Review contractor submittals for the commissioned systems. This includes reviewing the design intent and basis of design documentation, and providing feedback on the contractor submittals related to the commissioned systems, such as shop drawings, product data, and samples.

References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, Requirements1; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, Requirements2

NEW QUESTION: 314

Which of the following is an example of nonpotable water that can be effectively used for landscape irrigation to improve water efficiency?

A. Well water from a private borehole

B. Dechlorinated swimming-pool water

C. Street runoff taken directly from storm drains

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dechlorinated swimming-pool water can be reused for landscape irrigation when its chemical quality, salinity, pH, local regulations, and plant tolerances have been evaluated. Reusing this water prevents an existing nonpotable source from being discharged while reducing demand for potable irrigation water. Well water from a private borehole is generally groundwater and is not automatically treated as an alternative water source merely because it is privately supplied; it may also be potable. Street runoff collected directly from storm drains can contain hydrocarbons, metals, sediment, pathogens, salts, and other pollutants and should not be applied directly without suitable collection and treatment. Therefore, properly dechlorinated pool water is the most appropriate listed source for safe and effective landscape irrigation.

NEW QUESTION: 315

According to Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection, Option 2: Floodplains requirement, projects that do not have legally adopted flood hazard maps should locate on a site that is:

A. Entirely outside any floodplain subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year

B. Within a floodplain subject to a 3% or greater chance of flooding every other year

C. Outside any floodplain subject to a 2% or greater chance of flooding in any given 5-year period

D. Entirely outside any floodplain subject to a 3% or greater chance of flooding in any given 10-year period

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

For LEED BD+C Location and Transportation (LT) Credit: Sensitive Land Protection, Option 2, projects must be located outside of high-risk flood zones.

* LEED aligns with FEMA's 100-year floodplain definition, meaning projects must be located outside areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding annually.

* Projects in flood-prone areas require additional mitigation measures.

* The other options (B, C, and D) use incorrect flood frequency thresholds that do not align with LEED standards.

LEED requires projects to be entirely outside a 100-year floodplain (1% annual chance of flooding).

(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 316

A new school with a 20 car parking lot has set aside four preferred parking spaces for green vehicles. What else must the project team provide to achieve Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles?

A. Nothing; the project team has met the credit requirements

B. Provide secure bike racks for 5% of the building occupants

C. Provide an additional parking space for a low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicle

D. Provide qualifying electrical vehicle supply equipment in 2% of all parking spaces

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

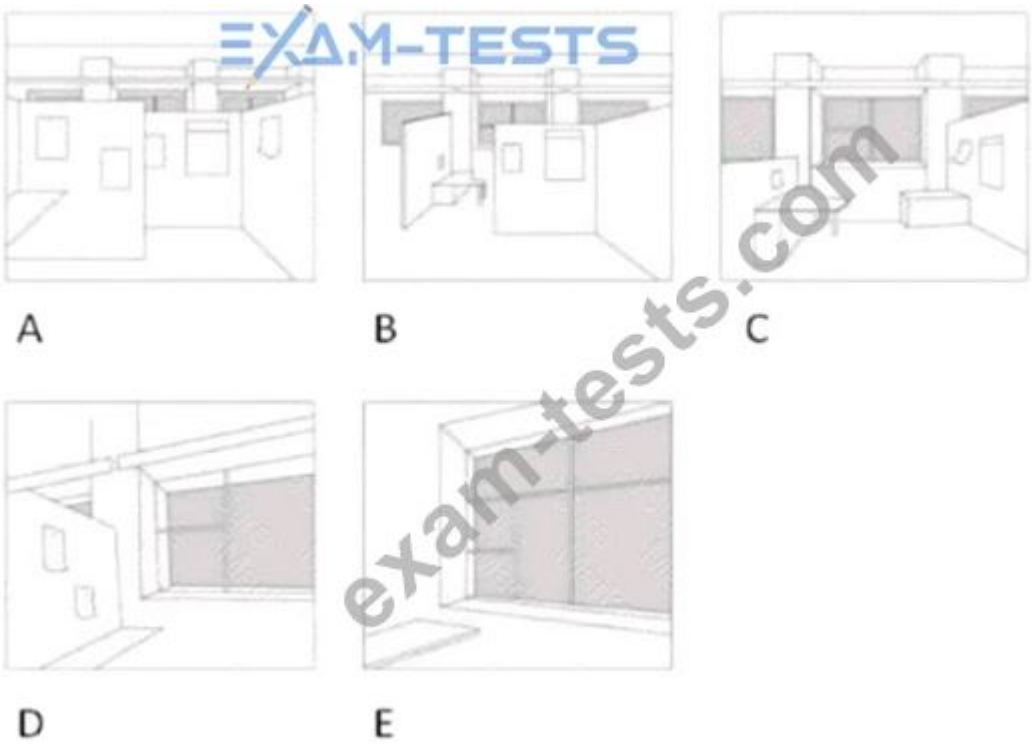
The correct answer is D, provide qualifying electrical vehicle supply equipment in 2% of all parking spaces. According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, requires that projects provide preferred parking for green vehicles for 5% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site. Green vehicles are defined as vehicles that achieve a minimum green score of 40 on the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) annual vehicle rating guide1 In addition, projects must provide one of the following:

Install alternative-fuel fueling stations for 3% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site. Alternative fuels are defined by the U.S. Energy Policy Act of 1992 and include biodiesel, electricity, ethanol, hydrogen, natural gas, and propane.

Install electrical vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) for 2% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site. EVSE must be Level 2 or higher as defined by SAE International's J1772 standard.
Provide a discounted parking rate of at least 20% for green vehicles. The discounted rate must be available to all customers (not limited by time of day or user groups), publicly posted at the entrance of the parking area, and included in all marketing materials for the parking facility1 In this case, the project team has provided preferred parking for green vehicles for 20% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site (4 out of 20 spaces), which exceeds the minimum requirement of 5%. However, they still need to provide one of the additional options listed above to achieve the credit. The most feasible option for a school project with a small parking lot would be to install EVSE for 2% of all parking spaces, which would be equivalent to one space. Therefore, answer D is correct.
The other answers are incorrect because they do not meet the credit requirements. Answer A is incorrect because providing preferred parking alone is not sufficient to achieve the credit; one of the additional options must also be provided. Answer B is incorrect because providing bike racks is not relevant to this credit, which focuses on green vehicles; bike racks are part of another credit, Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities. Answer C is incorrect because providing an additional parking space for a low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicle would not increase the percentage of preferred parking above 20%, which is already more than enough; moreover, low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles are defined differently from green vehicles in LEED v4 and have their own credit, Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint1 Reference: 1: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit: Green Vehicles, page 467.

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NEW QUESTION: 317
Which views would qualify as a quality view for Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views?



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A. A, B, C
B. B, C, D
C. C, D, E
D. A, B, D
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Quality views are defined in LEED as those which consist of multiple elements of nature, weather, or movement that allow for a connection beyond the interior space. Views that allow a clear line of sight to the exterior via vision glazing, with a view factor of 3 or greater, qualify for this credit. Fixed glazing in common spaces can also contribute to this credit.
References: This information is a synthesis based on the criteria for 'Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views' from the LEED BD+C Reference Guide available on the USGBC website. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the specific credit requirements in the LEED BD+C Reference Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 318
The total land area within a 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) radius of a project boundary consists of 130 acres (53 hectares) and has a residential to nonresidential ratio of 60:40. Within this same total land area, there are 780 dwelling units and 1,600,000 ft2 (148 645 m2) of nonresidential building space. Given these parameters, what are the surrounding residential and nonresidential densities when attempting to achieve Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses?
A. 10 dwelling units per acre (24 dwelling units per hectare) and a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 0.47
B. 10 dwelling units per acre (24 dwelling units per hectare) and a FAR of 0.70

C. 13 dwelling units per acre (32 dwelling units per hectare) and a FAR of 0.47
D. 15 dwelling units per acre (36 dwelling units per hectare) and a FAR of 0.70
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The surrounding residential density is calculated by dividing the total number of dwelling units by the total residential land area. In this case, it would be 780 dwelling units divided by 60% of 130 acres, which equals approximately 13 dwelling units per acre (or 32 dwelling units per hectare).
The nonresidential density, or Floor Area Ratio (FAR), is calculated by dividing the total nonresidential building floor area by the total nonresidential land area. In this case, it would be 1,600,000 ft² divided by 40% of 130 acres, which equals a FAR of approximately 0.47.
These calculations are used when attempting to achieve the Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, under the LEED AP BD+C V4 rating system.
Reference:
[LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide]

NEW QUESTION: 319
In a large industrial or commercial building, which energy end uses are classified as systems composed of discrete pieces of equipment that can be metered together for the purposes of Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering?
A. HVAC air system for air conditioning
B. Electrical lighting system during peak use hours
C. Water flow system used for public faucets and toilets
D. Condenser water system with a cooling tower and condenser water pumps
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A condenser water system with a cooling tower and condenser water pumps is classified as a system composed of discrete pieces of equipment that can be metered together for the purposes of Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering. This is because the condenser water system is a single energy end use that serves a specific function and can be isolated from other systems1. HVAC air system, electrical lighting system, and water flow system are not considered as single energy end uses, but rather as multiple energy end uses that serve different functions and cannot be easily isolated2.
References:
* LEED V5for Building Design and Construction, p. 415
* Advanced Energy Metering, p. 2

NEW QUESTION: 320
What is the definition of the evapotranspiration rate?
A. Evaporation of onsite reuse water
B. Percentage of potable water usage for irrigation
C. Water loss from evaporation in micro irrigation systems

D. Amount of water loss in a vegetated surface in units of water depth
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The evapotranspiration rate is the amount of water loss in a vegetated surface in units of water depth, such as millimeters or inches. It is a measure of the water demand of the plants and the climate conditions. It is used to calculate the baseline water use for irrigation in the Outdoor Water Use Reduction credit.
Reference:
* LEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, page 5381
* Outdoor Water Use Reduction Credits inLEED V5- HydroPoint2

NEW QUESTION: 321
Which of the following innovation proposals is most likely to be successful to achieve an Innovation Credit?
A. Providing an educational program on the environmental and human health benefits of green building practices
B. Including locked, indoor bicycle storage for 100% of project occupants
C. Being located next to a 20 mi. (32 km) award-winning bicycle trail
D. Distributing leaflets to project occupants about available public transit services nearby
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Providing an educational program on the environmental and human health benefits of green building practices is a potential innovation strategy that is not addressed by any existing LEED credit. It also meets the criteria of being measurable, replicable, and having a positive impact on the project and the environment.
Reference: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Innovation Category, INc1: Innovation, Option 1. Innovation (1 point), page 704.

NEW QUESTION: 322
What is the average flush rate for a dual flush toilet with a high flush rate of 1.6 gpf (6 lpf) and a low flush rate of 1.05 gpf (4 lpf)?
A. 1.05 gpf (4 lpf)
B. 1.19 gpf (4.5 lpf)
C. 1.23 gpf (4.66 lpf)
D. 1.32 gpf (5 lpf)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The average flush rate for a dual flush toilet is calculated by weighting the high and low flush rates according to the frequency of use. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1, the frequency of use for male and female occupants is assumed to be as follows:
* Male full flush: 1 time per day
* Female full flush: 1 time per day
* Male low flush: 2 times per day

* Female low flush: 2 times per day
Therefore, the average flush rate for a dual flush toilet with a high flush rate of 1.6 gpf (6 lpf) and a low flush rate of 1.05 gpf (4 lpf) is:
6(1×1.6)+(1×1.6)+(2×1.05)+(2×1.05)=1.19 gpf(4.5 lpf)
References:
* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
* Dual toilet flush rate average | LEEDuser
* Dual Flush vs Single Flush Toilet: The Complete Comparison Guide
* What Is a Dual Flush Toilet? - The Spruce

NEW QUESTION: 323
What document allows a LEED AP to register a project and sign the Certification Agreement?
A. Owner Confirmation of Agent Authority
B. Architect Code of Professional Conduct
C. Commissioning (Cx) Agent Construction Permit
D. LEED AP Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, the document that allows a LEED AP to register a project and sign the Certification Agreement is the Owner Confirmation of Agent Authority. This form is used to validate the Certification Agreement when it is signed by someone other than the owner, such as a LEED AP.It provides proof that the owner accepts the conditions in the Certification Agreement and authorizes the LEED AP to act as the owner's agent for the purpose of LEED project certification1.The other choices are not relevant documents for this purpose.Reference: LEED Certification Agreement and other legal matters1

NEW QUESTION: 324
Which of the following is a strategy to reduce waste produced by a project?
A. Design-build
B. Material reuse
C. Alternative daily cover
D. Custom design
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Material reuse directly reduces project waste by retaining existing products, assemblies, structural components, furnishings, or salvaged materials for continued use. Reuse prevents materials from entering landfills or incinerators and avoids the environmental impacts associated with extracting, manufacturing, and transporting replacement products. Design-build is a project-delivery method and does not inherently reduce material waste. Alternative daily cover is material placed over active landfill waste and is generally not equivalent to waste prevention or high-value diversion. Custom design may either reduce

or increase waste depending on detailing, procurement, and fabrication methods. LEED prioritizes source reduction and reuse over lower-value waste-management approaches because preventing waste preserves greater material and embodied-carbon value than processing discarded materials after construction.

NEW QUESTION: 325
Which of the following filtration methods is recommended for an infection risk management mode to enhance indoor air quality (IAQ) in healthcare facilities?
A. Activated carbon filtration
B. Plate-and-frame filters
C. Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED v5 EQc4: Resilient Spaces allows New Construction projects to establish an Infection Risk Management Mode consistent with ASHRAE Standard 241-2023 and its equivalent clean airflow requirements. Among the choices, ultraviolet germicidal irradiation-more commonly termed germicidal ultraviolet (GUV) in current guidance-is the relevant infection-control air-cleaning technology. USGBC/ASHRAE guidance recognizes GUV as a method for inactivating airborne pathogens and contributing equivalent clean airflow toward infection-risk-management targets. Activated carbon is primarily useful for gases, odors, and selected chemical contaminants rather than pathogen inactivation. Plate-and-frame filtration is not the infection-risk strategy identified by the question. Technically, UVGI/GUV is an air-cleaning/disinfection technology rather than a particulate filter, but C is unequivocally the intended and technically supported answer.

NEW QUESTION: 326
In order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification a Commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of how many similar projects?
A. Zero
B. One
C. Two
D. Three
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of two similar projects in order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. This is stated in the LEED v4 Building Design + Construction Guide, under the section "Energy and Atmosphere Credits Overview". The guide also provides examples of similar projects that can be used as references for commissioning.

References: [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], Fundamental commissioning and verification
- U.S. Green Building Council, EA Energy & Atmosphere Overview - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification - Above Green, EAp1: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification - Above Green, LEED credit library | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 327
A project attempting to meet the preferred parking requirements for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles may provide what incentive to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy?
A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles
B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles
C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles
D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles aims to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and alternative-fuel vehicles1. One of the requirements for this credit is to provide preferred parking for green vehicles for 5% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the project1. Preferred parking is defined as parking that is clearly marked and located in the most convenient spaces available to the driver or nearest to the main entrance of the project2. In addition to providing preferred parking, the project may also offer one or more incentives to encourage the use of green vehicles, such as a discounted parking rate, free parking passes, or rebates for parking fees3. The question asks what incentive may be provided to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy. The correct answer is C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles, because this incentive meets the minimum threshold of 20% discount suggested by the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction3, and it also demonstrates the project's commitment to supporting green vehicles in the long term. The other options are either not sufficient or not relevant for this credit. Option A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not permanent and may not be attractive enough for drivers to switch to green vehicles. Option B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles is not relevant because it does not address green vehicles, but rather carpool vehicles, which are covered by a different credit (Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint)4. Option D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not directly related to parking and may not be a significant incentive for drivers.
Green Vehicles
Green Vehicles - Canada Green Building Council

[LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4], page 544 Reduced Parking Footprint

NEW QUESTION: 328
The Lakeside Resort is located approximately 60 mi. (96.6 km) from the nearest town. Occupants are expected to arrive primarily by automobile, and existing public transportation consists of approximately one bus trip per day.
The project wants to earn as many Location and Transportation (LT) credits as possible.
Which of the following strategies helps achieve points under LTc3: Compact and Connected Development, Option 2. Access to Transit?
A. Offer a private shuttle that runs occupants into the nearest town and to local attractions with a minimum three-year commitment. Build a covered transit shelter for occupants to use while they wait for the shuttle.
B. Implement a carpool incentive program that gives guests and employees incentives to carpool to the project and from the project to local attractions and into town.
C. Count the bus trip(s) from the project to the local town and the bus trips occupants can connect with once they are in town. The project anticipates 70 possible rides per day on weekdays and 27 on weekends with all bus options combined.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED v5 LTc3 specifically recognizes Project-Sponsored Transit Service as an alternative pathway under Option 2, Access to Transit. A qualifying service may consist of vans, shuttles, or buses serving regular occupants and visitors between the project and external destinations. LEED requires the service to operate year-round, be guaranteed for at least three years after the certificate of occupancy, and provide an accessible transit shelter within the specified walking distance. Option A directly incorporates these requirements. Carpool incentives are transportation-demand-management measures rather than the project-sponsored transit pathway. Option C incorrectly combines onward transit connections with the project's limited local service; public-transit points are calculated from qualifying routes serving eligible stops and must independently satisfy weekday and weekend trip thresholds. Therefore, the project-sponsored shuttle is the valid strategy.

NEW QUESTION: 329
For major renovation and new construction projects, the required energy and water-related system analyses should be the same except for
A. site conditions
B. massing and orientation
C. plug and process load needs
D. building envelope performance
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
For major renovation and new construction projects, the required energy and water-related system analyses should be the same except for plug and process load needs. Plug and

process loads are the electrical loads that are not related to lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, such as computers, appliances, equipment, and machinery. Plug and process load needs may vary depending on the type and function of the building, and they can have a significant impact on the energy performance and demand of the building. Therefore, the project team should analyze the plug and process load needs for each project and design strategies to reduce or optimize them. The other factors, such as site conditions, massing and orientation, and building envelope performance, are common to both major renovation and new construction projects, and they should be analyzed in the same way for both types of projects.
Reference:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Integrative Process Credit: Integrative Process, page 811
* Integrative Process Worksheet2

NEW QUESTION: 330
A consultant specifies the required U-value, solar heat gain coefficient, and visible light transmittance for a project. What type of building envelope assembly would require these attributes?
A. Floors
B. Roofs
C. Walls
D. Windows
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The U-value (thermal transmittance), Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC), and Visible Light Transmittance (VLT) are all key metrics used to evaluate the performance of windows and other glazing materials in the building envelope.
* U-value measures how much heat is transferred through a window assembly, impacting thermal insulation and energy efficiency.
* Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) determines how much solar radiation is transmitted through glass and converted into heat, affecting cooling loads.
* Visible Light Transmittance (VLT) indicates the percentage of visible light passing through the window, influencing daylighting and glare control.
These attributes are crucial for windows as they directly affect energy performance, occupant comfort, and daylighting strategies in a LEED-certified building.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 331
Selecting a high-reflectance interior paint which is compliant with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1113 can help contribute towards which two credits?

A. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting
B. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Minimum Indoor Environmental Quality Performance
D. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Environmental Quality Strategies and Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Environmental Quality Performance
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Selecting a high-reflectance interior paint that meets the SCAQMD Rule 1113 can help contribute towards two credits: Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting.The first credit requires that interior paints and coatings comply with the VOC content limits specified by the SCAQMD Rule 1113 or equivalent standards to reduce indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants1The second credit aims to provide high-quality lighting that supports visual acuity and occupant comfort, and that responds to the needs of the space and its users.One of the strategies to achieve this credit is to use light-colored finishes with a minimum reflectance of 0.7 for ceilings, 0.5 for walls, and 0.2 for floors to increase the effectiveness of daylighting and electric lighting systems2References:1:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Low-Emitting Materials, page 692.2:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Interior Lighting, page 715.

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NEW QUESTION: 332
EAp1: Operational Carbon Projection and Decarbonization Plan requires a 25-year forecast. What is the primary purpose of this forecast?
A. Prove that the building will be net-zero energy
B. Estimate utility-cost savings to secure project financing
C. Map future carbon emissions as the local electrical grid is projected to become cleaner

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The 25-year forecast is intended to show how the project's operational carbon emissions may change over time as building energy use, equipment, fuels, refrigerants, and the electrical grid evolve. Grid electricity is expected to change in carbon intensity as renewable generation expands and fossil-fuel generation declines. A building's projected emissions therefore cannot be evaluated accurately by applying only the current grid-emissions factor for its entire operating period. The forecast helps the project team identify future emissions, evaluate electrification and efficiency measures, plan equipment replacement, and establish a credible decarbonization pathway. It does not prove that the building will be net-zero energy, because energy balance and carbon emissions are different metrics. It is also not primarily a financial analysis for obtaining project financing. LEED v5 places operational decarbonization at the centre of project planning.

NEW QUESTION: 333
A project elects to pursue Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Option 2. Diverse Uses because of the project's location in an amenity-rich area. The project features 18 uses overall, including at least four uses in three of the five use type categories. What threshold must the project surpass in order to demonstrate exemplary performance for Option 2?
A. Exemplary Performance is not available for Option 2
B. 15 uses, including two uses in each of the five categories
C. 15 uses, including at least one Food Retail and one Community Anchor use
D. 18 uses, including uses in at least four of the five use type categories
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Exemplary Performance is not available for Option 2 of Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses. According to theLEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, this credit has two options: Option 1. Surrounding Density (5 points) and Option 2. Diverse Uses (1 point).Exemplary Performance is only available for Option 1, and it requires achieving a surrounding density of at least 405,000 square feet per acre (100,000 square meters per hectare)1.Option 2 does not have any Exemplary Performance criteria, and it only requires locating the projectwithin a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of at least seven diverse uses2.References:
Credit: Surrounding density and diverse uses | U.S. Green Building Council Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses -LEED V5

NEW QUESTION: 334
The design team and project owner decided not to pursue Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, but would hire a Commissioning Authority (CxA) to oversee the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. What is a required responsibility for the CxA to achieve the stated objective?
A. Verify installation and performance of the commissioned systems

B. Review the building10 months after substantial completion
C. Verify that training requirements are completed
D. Develop a systems manual for the commissioned systems
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
ForLEED BD+C Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Prerequisite: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, theCxA is responsible for verifying that building systems are properly installed and functioning correctly.
This ensures compliance with the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR)andbasis of design (BOD).
Developing a systems manual (Option D) is required for Enhanced Commissioning, not Fundamental Commissioning.
Reviewing the building after 10 months (Option B) is also part of Enhanced Commissioning, not Fundamental Commissioning.
Training verification (Option C) is beneficial but not a core responsibility for Fundamental Commissioning.
Verifying installation and performance (Option A) is the primary requirement for the CxA under Fundamental Commissioning.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 335
A new school with a 20 car parking lot has set aside four preferred parking spaces for green vehicles. What else must the project team provide to achieve Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles?
A. Nothing; the project team has met the credit requirements
B. Provide secure bike racks for 5% of the building occupants
C. Provide an additional parking space for a low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicle
D. Provide qualifying electrical vehicle supply equipment in 2% of all parking spaces
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The correct answer is D, provide qualifying electrical vehicle supply equipment in 2% of all parking spaces.
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, requires that projects provide preferred parking for green vehicles for
5% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site. Green vehicles are defined as vehicles that achieve a minimum green score of 40 on the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) annual vehicle rating guide1 In addition, projects must provide one of the following:
Install alternative-fuel fueling stations for 3% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site.

Alternative fuels are defined by the U.S. Energy Policy Act of 1992 and include biodiesel, electricity, ethanol, hydrogen, natural gas, and propane.
Install electrical vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) for 2% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site. EVSE must be Level 2 or higher as defined by SAE International's J1772 standard.
Provide a discounted parking rate of at least 20% for green vehicles. The discounted rate must be available to all customers (not limited by time of day or user groups), publicly posted at the entrance of the parking area, and included in all marketing materials for the parking facility1 In this case, the project team has provided preferred parking for green vehicles for 20% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site (4 out of 20 spaces), which exceeds the minimum requirement of 5%. However, they still need to provide one of the additional options listed above to achieve the credit. The most feasible option for a school project with a small parking lot would be to install EVSE for 2% of all parking spaces, which would be equivalent to one space. Therefore, answer D is correct.
The other answers are incorrect because they do not meet the credit requirements. Answer A is incorrect because providing preferred parking alone is not sufficient to achieve the credit; one of the additional options must also be provided. Answer B is incorrect because providing bike racks is not relevant to this credit, which focuses on green vehicles; bike racks are part of another credit, Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities. Answer C is incorrect because providing an additional parking space for a low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicle would not increase the percentage of preferred parking above 20%, which is already more than enough; moreover, low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles are defined differently from green vehicles in LEED v4 and have their own credit, Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint1 References: 1: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit: Green Vehicles, page 467.

NEW QUESTION: 336
An urban office building project is installing a cooling tower. To save on potable water, the project would like to use a nonpotable water source to provide 20% of the cooling tower makeup water to achieve the maximum number of points under Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use. Which nonpotable water source would be the most appropriate for use?
A. Municipally supplied tap water
B. Ground surface stormwater runoff
C. Rainwater collected from the building roof
D. Graywater from the building's hand-washing sinks
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Rainwater collected from the building roof would be the most appropriate nonpotable water source for use in a cooling tower. This is because rainwater is generally cleaner than other nonpotable sources and does not require extensive treatment before use. Additionally,

using rainwater can help to reduce stormwater runoff, providing an additional environmental benefit.

NEW QUESTION: 337
A LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction office building's HVAC system includes hot water from a central utility plant. The central utility plant is owned and operated by a management company.
The office pays a flat fee for hot water, included as part of the leas. The management company does not meter or invoice for actual hot water consumption. For the project to meet the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Building-Level Energy Metering, an energy meter must be installed for
A. natural gas
B. hot water at the main service point
C. nothing, because the flat fee is included as part of the lease
D. nothing, because the energy source is outside of the project's scope
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
An energy meter must be installed for hot water at the main service point for the project to meet the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Building-Level Energy Metering.According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, this prerequisite requires that "all energy sources used by the building must be metered or submetered"1. The hot water from the central utility plant is an energy source used by the building, even if it is not directly paid by the office. Therefore, it must be metered at the point where it enters the building. The other options are incorrect because natural gas is not an energy source used by the building in this case, and the flat fee or the ownership of the energy source do not exempt the project from the metering requirement.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Category, EAp Building-Level Energy Metering, page 569.

NEW QUESTION: 338
U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)'s vision for using LEED internationally includes
A. allowing more stringent credit requirements for countries outside of the U.S. so that all projects can achieve LEED
B. creating multiple LEED rating systems for different countries
C. modifying U.S. reference standards, such as ASHRAE 90.1, to be more appropriate for regions outside the U.S.
D. providing opportunities for alternative compliance paths that meet the unique needs of a particular region
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
USGBC's vision for using LEED internationally is to promote green building practices that are globally applicable, locally relevant, and culturally sensitive1. To achieve this vision, USGBC provides opportunities for alternative compliance paths (ACPs) that meet the

unique needs of a particular region, such as climate, codes, standards, market conditions, and priorities2. ACPs are modifications or additions to existing LEED credits or prerequisites that recognize regional differences and allow for more flexibility and applicability of LEED3. ACPs are developed by USGBC in collaboration with local green building councils, experts, and stakeholders, and are reviewed and approved by the LEED Steering Committee3. ACPs are available for various regions and countries, such as China, India, Brazil, Europe, and Canada2.
References:
* LEED International | U.S. Green Building Council
* Alternative Compliance Paths (ACPs) | U.S. Green Building Council
* USGBC's 2020 vision will use LEED to further global connectedness | U.S. Green Building Council
* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4

NEW QUESTION: 339
For major renovation and new construction projects, the required energy and water-related system analyses should be the same except for
A. site conditions
B. massing and orientation
C. plug and process load needs
D. building envelope performance
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
For major renovation and new construction projects, the required energy and water-related system analyses should be the same except for plug and process load needs. Plug and process loads are the electrical loads that are not related to lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, such as computers, appliances, equipment, and machinery. Plug and process load needs may vary depending on the type and function of the building, and they can have a significant impact on the energy performance and demand of the building. Therefore, the project team should analyze the plug and process load needs for each project and design strategies to reduce or optimize them. The other factors, such as site conditions, massing and orientation, and building envelope performance, are common to both major renovation and new construction projects, and they should be analyzed in the same way for both types of projects.
Reference:
* LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Integrative Process Credit: Integrative Process, page 811
* Integrative Process Worksheet2

NEW QUESTION: 340
A downtown office building is unable to construct dedicated parking for its occupants. However, the building developer has partnered with a parking garage to offer discounted

parking for its occupants. If the discounted parking rate is $450 per month, how much must the rate be for green vehicles for the building to receive one point for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles?

A. $90

B. $225

C. $360

D. $405

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

For the building to receive one point for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, the rate for green vehicles must be 80% less than the regular parking rate. Therefore, if the discounted parking rate is $450 per month, the rate for green vehicles must be $90 per month (20% of $450).

Reference: LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources 1

NEW QUESTION: 341

What requirements are needed to earn Regional Priority credits?

A. Full name and specialty credential of LEED AP

B. Points are awarded automatically

C. Exemplary performance

D. Related credits registration

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Regional Priority (RP) credits are awarded based on local environmental concerns.

* Projects must register for credits that align with local sustainability priorities.

* Points are NOT automatic-projects must achieve the related credits.

(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 342

A design team is evaluating strategies to ensure that a healthcare facility remains operational for critical services during frequent power outages. The building currently relies on a diesel generator for emergency power, but the owner is interested in sustainable alternatives that can also contribute to the project's energy efficiency during normal operations.

Which of the following strategies should the design team recommend to provide energy resilience for the healthcare facility while enhancing energy efficiency during regular operations?

A. Install a new natural-gas generator as the primary source of backup power

B. Implement solar photovoltaic panels with a battery energy-storage system

C. Increase the capacity of the existing diesel generator

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Solar photovoltaic panels combined with battery energy storage provide both operational and resilience benefits. During normal conditions, the photovoltaic system generates

renewable electricity that can reduce grid purchases and operational carbon emissions. The battery can store excess generation, manage peak demand, and support selected critical loads when the electrical grid fails. With appropriate controls and islanding capability, the system can maintain essential healthcare functions without relying exclusively on combustion-based generators. A natural-gas generator and a larger diesel generator provide backup capacity, but neither materially improves routine energy efficiency or advances the project's decarbonization objectives. Combustion generators may still be retained for extended emergencies, but the photovoltaic-and-storage strategy delivers the strongest combination of renewable energy, load management, reduced emissions, and operational resilience.

NEW QUESTION: 343
A hospital certified underLEED V5in 2018 is designing and constructing a 21,000 ft² (1,950.96 m²) vertical addition, plus vegetated terraces and a mechanical penthouse.
The original hospital achieved the Gold certification level and was built with the capacity to add three floors-levels six through eight-to the top of the structure. This addition requires partial demolition of the roof and the floor below.
The project is designed to be architecturally cohesive with the existing building façade and is targeting Platinum certification under LEED v5.
The campus is in a dense urban area adjacent to several bus stops, a light-rail transit station within a 2,500 ft. (762 m) walking distance, and a bicycle docking point at the main entrance to the property. An on-campus shuttle service connects patients, visitors, and staff from the parking areas to each medical building and the light-rail station.
The healthcare campus has existing infrastructure; therefore, no new roads, sidewalks, parking structures, or ground-level landscaping will be installed.
The new floors have separate mechanical systems in the penthouse, but piping for public and patient restrooms, janitor closets, and staff break rooms connects directly to the main hospital plumbing system.
The newly installed medical equipment uses gas, steam, and chilled water supplied by the campus central plant.
In addition to the vegetated terraces, the project team is considering installing a green roof with walkways, fountains, and seating areas for patients, visitors, and staff. If the project attempts SSc2: Accessible Outdoor Space, what percentage of the required outdoor space must be vegetated?
A. 20%
B. 25%
C. 30%
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For SSc2: Accessible Outdoor Space, at least 25% of the qualifying outdoor space must be vegetated, have overhead vegetated canopy, or incorporate an appropriate natural feature. Therefore, Option B is correct. The space must also be physically accessible and

designed for meaningful occupant use rather than functioning merely as inaccessible roof landscaping. Walkways, seating areas, and fountains can establish an occupant-oriented outdoor environment, while the vegetated portion supports ecological performance, restorative contact with nature, stormwater benefits, and reduced hardscape impacts. A qualifying vegetated roof can contribute when it is accessible and configured as usable outdoor space. The 20% option is below the required threshold, while 30% incorrectly treats the broader outdoor-space provision as the minimum vegetated percentage.

NEW QUESTION: 344
What is the minimum number of members of the integrated project team for the Integrative Process Prerequisite, Integrative Project Planning and Design?
A. One
B. Two
C. Four
D. Six
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1, the Integrative Process Prerequisite, Integrative Project Planning and Design, requires the project to assemble an integrated project team that includes at least four key project team members, in addition to the owner or owner's representative.
The key project team members are those who have the authority and responsibility to make design decisions and implement them during construction. The integrated project team should include professionals from different disciplines, such as architecture, engineering, landscape, interior design, construction, commissioning, operations, and maintenance. The integrated project team should collaborate throughout the project phases, from discovery to occupancy, to achieve the project goals and optimize the building performance.
References:
* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
* Integrated Product Team (IPT) - AcqNotes
* The Power of an Integrated Project Team Process - Little

NEW QUESTION: 345
Which of the following types of water should a project team focus on utilizing to achieve water savings and acquire points under WEc2: Enhanced Water Efficiency, Option 6. Water Reuse, Path 1. Reuse-Ready System, while reducing reliance on potable water?
A. Desalinated ocean water provided by a utility company
B. Graywater collected and treated on-site
C. Harvested and stored rainwater
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Graywater collected from appropriate building sources and treated on-site is suitable for a reuse-ready system because it represents a recurring project-generated supply that can offset potable-water demand. The project can design dedicated collection piping, storage, treatment, controls, and separate nonpotable distribution for uses such as toilet flushing, irrigation, or cooling-tower makeup. Utility-supplied desalinated water remains externally supplied water and does not create an on-site reuse cycle. Harvested rainwater is also a valuable alternative source, but its availability varies with climate, roof area, rainfall patterns, and storage capacity. Graywater is typically linked more consistently to building occupancy and wastewater generation. The system must comply with public-health regulations, plumbing codes, cross-connection controls, treatment requirements, and water-quality monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 346
Which energy efficient lamp type is free from mercury?
A. Compact Fluorescent
B. High Pressure Sodium
C. Light Emitting Diode
D. T-8 Fluorescent
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Light Emitting Diode (LED) is an energy efficient lamp type that is free from mercury. Mercury is a toxic metal that can pose health and environmental risks when released from broken or discarded lamps. LED lamps do not contain mercury or other hazardous substances, and they also have longer lifespans and lower energy consumption than other lamp types12. Reference: No mercury Lights | LEEDuser; LED Lighting

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NEW QUESTION: 347
Which would contribute to compliance with Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space?
A. A mall with an indoor atrium, featuring a reflective roof
B. A parking lot that serves as the location for a monthly flea market
C. An intensive vegetated roof, provided the building has at least a 1.0 Floor to Area Ratio (FAR)

D. A forested area containing nature trails, that also achieves Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space requires the project to provide outdoor space greater than or equal to 30% of the total site area (including building footprint). At least 25% of that outdoor space must be vegetated, have overhead vegetated canopy, or be a water body. Option A does not qualify as outdoor space, Option B is not vegetated or a water body, and Option C only applies to projects with a FAR of less than 1.0. Option D meets the requirements for both outdoor space and vegetation, and also contributes to the protection or restoration of habitat1. Reference: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space, Requirements1

NEW QUESTION: 348

A project attempting to meet the preferred parking requirements for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles may provide what incentive to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy?

A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles

B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles

C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles

D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles aims to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and alternative-fuel vehicles1. One of the requirements for this credit is to provide preferred parking for green vehicles for 5% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the project1. Preferred parking is defined as parking that is clearly marked and located in the most convenient spaces available to the driver or nearest to the main entrance of the project2. In addition to providing preferred parking, the project may also offer one or more incentives to encourage the use of green vehicles, such as a discounted parking rate, free parking passes, or rebates for parking fees3. The question asks what incentive may be provided to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy. The correct answer is C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles, because this incentive meets the minimum threshold of 20% discount suggested by the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction3, and it also demonstrates the project's commitment to supporting green vehicles in the long term. The other options are either not sufficient or not relevant for this credit. Option A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not permanent and may not be attractive enough for drivers to switch to green vehicles. Option B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles is not relevant because it does not address green vehicles, but rather carpool vehicles, which are covered by a different credit (Location and

Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint)4. Option D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not directly related to parking and may not be a significant incentive for drivers.

NEW QUESTION: 349
Which of the following methods is the referenced standard for demonstrating compliance with Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. ASHRAE 62.2 - 2007
B. ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010
C. ASHRAE 55 - 2010
D. ASHRAE 62.1 - 2010
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The referenced standard for Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) Prerequisite: Minimum Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Performance in LEED AP ID+C projects is ASHRAE 62.1 - 2010. ASHRAE 62.1 specifies ventilation rates and air quality requirements for acceptable indoor air quality in commercial buildings, establishing the minimum standards needed to maintain health and comfort. ASHRAE 62.2 (A) is relevant to low-rise residential buildings, ASHRAE 90.1 (B) covers energy standards, and ASHRAE 55 (C) relates to thermal comfort rather than air quality.

NEW QUESTION: 350
A school wants to incorporate natural daylighting in classrooms on all sides of the building. What can the project design team explain to the school district about how this strategy will affect the operational energy cost?
A. Heat gain will reduce the air conditioning load
B. Having the lights off reduces the electricity use
C. Reduction in lighting fixture use reduces re-lamping
D. There would be passive solar heating benefits to all of the classrooms
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Natural daylighting can reduce the electricity use for artificial lighting, which is one of the major components of operational energy cost for buildings. By having the lights off or dimmed when sufficient daylight is available, the project can save energy and money. The other options are not necessarily true or relevant for natural daylighting. Heat gain and passive solar heating depend on the orientation, shading, and insulation of the windows, not just the amount of daylight. Reduction in lighting fixture use may reduce re-lamping, but that is not a significant factor in operational energy cost compared to electricity use.
References: EA Credit Optimize Energy Performance, EQ Credit Daylight, LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction123

NEW QUESTION: 351

A project team compares a life-cycle assessment (LCA) model to a baseline design to determine the reductions in six impact categories. One impact category exceeds the baseline by 7%. Which alternative analyses should the team run to check different impact measurements?

A. Change the orientation of the design case building

B. Optimize the slab depth of the design case building

C. Decrease the gross floor area of the baseline building

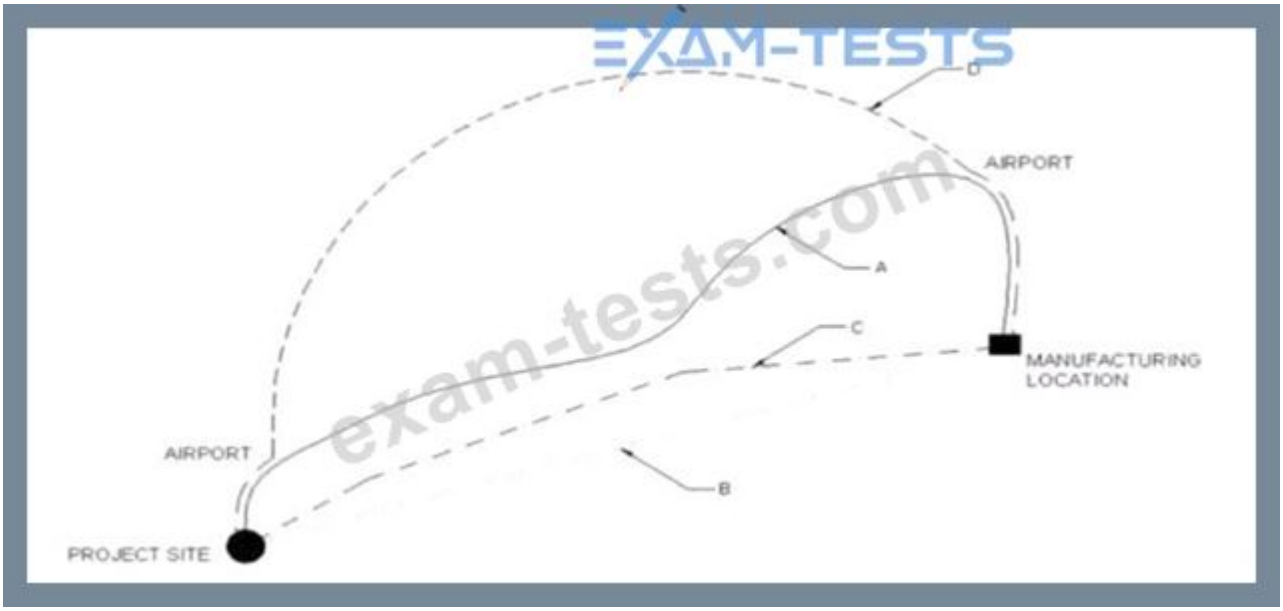
D. Increase the wall mass and types of windows in the baseline building

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

This alternative analysis can help the team check the impact of reducing the amount of concrete used in the building, which can affect several impact categories, such as global warming potential (GWP), acidification, and eutrophication1. Concrete is a material with high embodied energy and carbon emissions, and reducing its use can lower the environmental impact of the building2. Optimizing the slab depth can also improve the thermal performance and daylighting of the building, which can reduce the operational energy use and demand3.

NEW QUESTION: 352

How is the distance between the project site and the manufacturing location determined for Materials and Resources Credit. Building Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials. Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices?



A. Roadway distance

B. Straight line distance

C. Rail freight distance

D. Air freight distance

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The distance between the project site and the manufacturing location is determined by the straight line distance. This is because the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that the distance should be measured as the crow flies1. The straight line distance is the shortest distance between two points on a plane, regardless of the mode of transportation or the road conditions. The image that you sent shows the straight line distance between the project site and the manufacturing location as the line segment AB.
References:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Credit:
Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, page 551

NEW QUESTION: 353
Which of the following groups of documents is most likely to support both Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Thermal Comfort, and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control?
A. Architectural floor plans, mechanical plans, lighting plans
B. Photometric plans, mechanical schedules, lamp specifications
C. Lighting plans, surveys of occupants, sequence of operations
D. Surveys of occupants, photometric plans, mechanical schedules
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The most likely group of documents to support both Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Thermal Comfort, and Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1. Lighting Control is C, lighting plans, surveys of occupants, sequence of operations. Lighting plans show the layout and type of lighting fixtures, as well as the lighting controls, such as dimmers, timers, occupancy sensors, or daylight sensors. Surveys of occupants provide feedback on the satisfaction and comfort level of the building users regarding the thermal and lighting conditions. Sequence of operations describes how the mechanical and lighting systems operate and respond to different scenarios, such as occupancy, temperature, or daylight levels.
These documents can demonstrate that the project meets the requirements for both credits, which are:
* For Thermal Comfort, the project must design the HVAC systems and the building envelope to meet the requirements of ASHRAE Standard 55-2010, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy, or a local equivalent, and provide individual thermal comfort controls for at least 50% of the individual occupant spaces, and group thermal comfort controls for all shared multi-occupant spaces1.
* For Interior Lighting, Option 1.Lighting Control, the project must provide individual lighting controls that enable adjustments to suit individual task needs for at least 90% of the individual occupant spaces, and provide lighting system controls for all shared multi-

occupant spaces that allow occupants to adjust the lighting to meet group needs and preferences2.
The other groups of documents are less likely to support both credits, because:
* Architectural floor plans, mechanical plans, and lamp specifications do not show the lighting controls or the occupant feedback.
* Photometric plans, mechanical schedules, and lamp specifications do not show the thermal comfort design or the occupant feedback.
* Surveys of occupants, photometric plans, and mechanical schedules do not show the lighting controls or the thermal comfort design.
References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Thermal Comfort, Requirements1; LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, Option 1.Lighting Control, Requirements2

NEW QUESTION: 354
Which of the following strategies can be used to achieve a point in Innovation Credit, Innovation, Option 1.
Innovation?
A. Achieve 60% reduction in outdoor water use
B. Implement an employee engagement and education plan
C. Use on site renewable energy for 8% of the total energy needs
D. Purchase green power for 100% of the total project energy use
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Option 1 of the Innovation credit under LEED v4.1 BD+C rating system (Building Design and Construction) allows for achieving significant, measurable environmental performance using a strategy not addressed in the LEED green building rating system1. Implementing an employee engagement and education plan could be a unique strategy that promotes sustainability and environmental stewardship, which is not specifically addressed in the LEED rating system.
References: LEED (BD+C)- Innovation Credit: Innovation Option 1

NEW QUESTION: 355
What document allows a LEED AP to register a project and sign the Certification Agreement?
A. Owner Confirmation of Agent Authority
B. Architect Code of Professional Conduct
C. Commissioning (Cx) Agent Construction Permit
D. LEED AP Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the document that allows a LEED AP to register a project and sign the Certification Agreement is the Owner

Confirmation of Agent Authority. This form is used to validate the Certification Agreement when it is signed by someone other than the owner, such as a LEED AP. It provides proof that the owner accepts the conditions in the Certification Agreement and authorizes the LEED AP to act as the owner's agent for the purpose of LEED project certification1. The other choices are not relevant documents for this purpose. References: LEED Certification Agreement and other legal matters1

NEW QUESTION: 356
Which views would qualify as a quality view for Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views?
A. A, B, C
B. B, C, D
C. C, D, E
D. A, B, D
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Quality views are defined in LEED as those which consist of multiple elements of nature, weather, or movement that allow for a connection beyond the interior space. Views that allow a clear line of sight to the exterior via vision glazing, with a view factor of 3 or greater, qualify for this credit. Fixed glazing in common spaces can also contribute to this credit. References: This information is a synthesis based on the criteria for 'Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views' from the LEED BD+C Reference Guide available on the USGBC website. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the specific credit requirements in the LEED BD+C Reference Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 357
At the time of registering a project in LEED Online, Regional Priority credits are determined based upon the project's
A. environmental zone
B. longitude and latitude
C. ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010 climate zone
D. Environmental Protection Agency Phase I Assessment
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
At the time of registering a project in LEED Online, Regional Priority credits are determined based on the project's longitude and latitude. Regional Priority credits are bonus points that reward projects for addressing the environmental, social, and public health issues that are most relevant to their location1. The project team must enter the project's address and confirm the precise location using the Google Maps interface in LEED Online2. The longitude and latitude coordinates are then used to identify the Regional Priority credits that are applicable to the project2. The project can earn up to four Regional Priority points by achieving the base credits that correspond to the Regional Priority credits1. Reference: Regional priority credit lookup | U.S. Green Building Council

Regional Priority (RP) credits - U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 358
Which of the following sinks is classified as a private lavatory faucet under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. A sink in an office restroom
B. A sink in a school classroom
C. A sink in a hotel room bathroom
D. A sink in a shared office restroom
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A sink in a hotel room bathroom is classified as a private lavatory faucet under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction. According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, a private lavatory faucet is defined as "a faucet that is not generally accessible and is used only by the building's occupants and not by the public or visitors" 1. A sink in an office restroom, a school classroom, or a shared office restroom are examples of public lavatory faucets, which have different baseline flow rates and requirements.References:
LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Water Efficiency Category, WEc Indoor Water Use Reduction, page 681.

NEW QUESTION: 359
The current facilities requirements (CFR) and operations and maintenance plan (OMP) required for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification must include
A. issue logs
B. functional performance tests
C. minimum outside air requirements
D. installation verification (construction) checklists
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The current facilities requirements (CFR) and operations and maintenance plan (OMP) are two documents that are required for the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. The CFR is a document that describes the owner's project requirements, such as the design intent, performance goals, and operational needs of the building. The OMP is a document that provides information and guidance on how to operate and maintain the commissioned systems and equipment. According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the CFR and OMP must include the minimum outside air requirements, which are the minimum rates of outdoor air ventilation that are needed to provide acceptable indoor air quality and thermal comfort for the occupants1. The issue logs, functional performance tests, and

installation verification (construction) checklists are not required to be included in the CFR and OMP, but they are part of the commissioning process and documentation.
References:
* LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, page 2611
* Fundamental commissioning and verification | U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 360
A project's total site area is 240,000 ft2 (22 297 m2) and the building footprint is 40,000 ft2 (3 716 m2). How much outdoor space and vegetated space must it provide to earn Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space?
A. 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) of outdoor space of which 15,000 ft2 (1 394 m2) must be vegetated
B. 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) of outdoor space of which 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) must be vegetated
C. 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space of which 18,000 ft2 (1 672 m2) must be vegetated
D. 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space of which 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) must be vegetated
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project must provide outdoor space that is at least 30% of the total site area (including the building footprint), of which at least 25% must be vegetated. In this case, the project must provide 0.3 x 240,000 ft2 = 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space, of which 0.25 x 72,000 ft2 = 18,000 ft2 (1 672 m2) must be vegetated. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.
Reference: LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p. 5411

NEW QUESTION: 361
What is the system boundary that a building life cycle analysis must be defined to account for?
A. Cradle-to-gate
B. Cradle-to-grave
C. Cradle-to-cradle
D. Cradle-to-building
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The system boundary that a building life cycle analysis must be defined to account for is the cradle-to-grave stage, which includes the production, construction, use, and end-of-life stages of the building. This stage covers all the inputs and outputs of the building system, such as materials, energy, water, emissions, waste, and maintenance.

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NEW QUESTION: 362
Which of the following strategies can be used to reduce the internal load of a building?
A. Decreasing lighting power
B. Oversize the HVAC systems
C. Install low reflective exterior facade
D. Increase the insulating value of the glazing and window frame system
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Decreasing lighting power is a strategy that can be used to reduce the internal load of a building. Internal load is the amount of heat generated within a building by its occupants, equipment, and lighting1. Reducing lighting power can lower the internal heat gain and thus decrease the cooling demand and energy consumption of the building2. Other strategies to reduce internal load include using energy-efficient appliances, natural ventilation, daylighting, occupancy sensors, and shading devices3. References:
* 8.1: Internal Loads - Engineering LibreTexts
* Chapter 3: Design Loads for Residential Buildings - HUD User
* Internal Heat Gain - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

NEW QUESTION: 363
An office is relocating to a new facility. Any furniture that is relocated to the new site can contribute as a reused material for Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials if it was purchased:
A. At least two years prior to the date of project registration
B. Within the past five years
C. Within two years of the substantial completion of the project
D. At least five years prior to the certification of the project
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
To qualify as reused material under the Materials and Resources Credit, furniture must have been purchased at least two years prior to the project's registration date. This ensures that the materials meet the definition of reuse, aligning with LEED's goal of reducing the demand for new materials and promoting the conservation of resources.

NEW QUESTION: 364
Which of the following strategies enhances energy resilience by ensuring that critical loads are powered during a grid outage?
A. Increase insulation in the building envelope
B. Install a battery energy-storage system
C. Implement energy-efficient lighting
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A battery energy-storage system can supply electricity to designated critical loads when grid power is unavailable. When properly sized and integrated with controls, transfer equipment, and potentially on-site renewable generation, the battery can maintain essential lighting, communications, refrigeration, medical equipment, security systems, or other priority functions. Increased insulation reduces heating and cooling demand and can extend passive survivability, but it does not directly provide electrical power during an outage. Energy-efficient lighting reduces the amount of electricity required and may allow stored energy to last longer, but the lighting equipment itself is not a backup power source. Battery storage therefore provides the direct energy-resilience capability requested while also supporting demand management and renewable-energy integration during normal operation.

NEW QUESTION: 365
What is the best strategy for a LEED AP to suggest in order to quantify the impact of increasing the window- to-wall ratio on a Building Design and Construction project?
A. Compare the current project to other similar projects
B. Monitor the HVAC loads throughout the life of the project
C. Perform a simple box energy model before the completion of the schematic phase
D. Review Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI)'s comments on the energy model submission
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option allows the project team to evaluate the impact of different window-to-wall ratios on the energy performance of the building, and to optimize the design accordingly. A simple box energy model is a preliminary analysis tool that can be used to compare different design alternatives and inform decision making in the early stages of the project12.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction: Energy and Atmosphere, The impacts of window to wall ratio and window orientation on building energy consumption and CO2 emissions under climate change. Message has links.

NEW QUESTION: 366
A neighborhood housing development organization has dual goals, promoting occupant's health and minimizing energy costs. What LEED Building Design and Construction, New

Construction credit might the LEED AP propose to best achieve the organization's dual goals?

A. Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit

B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance

C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low Emitting Materials

D. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, is the most suitable for achieving the organization's dual goals.This credit encourages the use of energy-efficient strategies to reduce the environmental and economic harms associated with excessive energy use, thereby promoting occupants' health and minimizing energy costs.

LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) V4 resources1

NEW QUESTION: 367

Which of the following Sustainable Sites credits are eligible to be used as a campus approach?

A. Light Pollution Reduction, Places of Respite, Open Space

B. Heat Island Reduction, Places of Respite, Site Master Plan

C. Direct Exterior Access, Heat Island Reduction, Rainwater Management

D. Heat Island Reduction, Light Pollution Reduction, Rainwater Management

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the LEED Campus Guidance, the campus approach allows projects that share a single location and site attributes to achieve separate LEED certification for each project, building space, or group on the master site. The campus approach can be used for certain credits that are influenced by the site conditions and infrastructure, such as Sustainable Sites credits. The LEED Campus Guidance provides a list of eligible credits for the campus approach, which includes the following Sustainable Sites credits1:

* Site Assessment
* Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat
* Open Space
* Rainwater Management
* Heat Island Reduction
* Light Pollution Reduction

Therefore, Heat Island Reduction, Light Pollution Reduction, and Rainwater Management are Sustainable Sites credits that are eligible to be used as a campus approach. Places of Respite, Site Master Plan, and Direct Exterior Access are not Sustainable Sites credits, but other credits or prerequisites that are not eligible for the campus approach1.

Reference:

* LEED Campus Guidance1

NEW QUESTION: 368

In the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Low-Emitting Materials, what types of products need to be evaluated for both Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content of the material and VOC emissions of the material?

A. Flooring

B. Furniture

C. Composite wood

D. Wet applied products

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Furniture is the only type of product that needs to be evaluated for both VOC content and VOC emissions in the LEED BD+C Low-Emitting Materials credit.Flooring, composite wood, and wet applied products only need to meet the VOC content requirements, while other types of products, such as ceilings, walls, thermal and acoustic insulation, and exterior applied products, only need to meet the VOC emissions requirements1.

:

LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide

Low-Emitting Materials | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 369

A developer is considering an urban infill site for a new commercial building rather than a rural greenfield site adjacent to a stream. Which of the following is an economic advantage of the infill site?

A. Protects greenfields and farmland

B. Preserves habitat and natural resources

C. Reduces need for new utility infrastructure

D. Reduces potential damage to an existing stream

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

An economic advantage of the infill site is that it reduces the need for new utility infrastructure. This is because the infill site is located within an existing urban area that already has access to water, sewer, electricity, and other utilities1. The developer can save on the costs of extending or installing new utility lines and services to the rural greenfield site, which may not have adequate or reliable utility infrastructure2. The other options are not economic advantages, but rather environmental benefits of the infill site. Protecting greenfields and farmland, preserving habitat and natural resources, and reducing potential damage to an existing stream are all positive outcomes of avoiding development on the rural greenfield site, but they do not directly translate into monetary savings for the developer3.

References:

*High-priority site, p. 1

*The Economics of Infill Development, p. 2

*LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 69

NEW QUESTION: 370
For minimum acoustic performance, peak-hour is defined as M
A. lowest noise level over a specified sample time
B. highest noise level over various periods of time
C. an energy-average of the noise level over a specified sample time
D. an energy-average of noise level divided by total sample time and area of the space
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Peak-hour is a term used to describe the time period when the traffic noise is highest, usually during morning and evening rush hours. Peak-hour noise level is measured by the equivalent continuous sound level (Leq), which is an energy-average of the noise level over a specified sample time. For minimum acoustic performance, LEED requires projects to implement acoustic treatment and other measures to minimize noise intrusion from exterior sources for high-noise sites (peak-hour Leq above 60 dBA during school hours).
LEED BD+C: Schools v4 -LEED V5Minimum acoustic performance
Schools-NC-v4 EQp3: Minimum acoustic performance | LEEDuser
Schools-NC-v4.1 EQp3: Minimum acoustic performance | LEEDuser

NEW QUESTION: 371
The project team wants to modify the design of an office building copy room to minimize the risk of airborne contamination to the surrounding space. The design includes a separate exhaust, but due to design constraints the partition walls of the room cannot run deck-to-deck. What can the team do to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies?
A. Use MERV 8 (F5), or higher, filters
B. Provide a hard-lid ceiling
C. Create positive pressure in the room
D. Provide a large opening to dilute air contaminates
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies aims to establish better quality indoor air for the building occupants that promotes their comfort and well-being1. This credit requires the project team to implement several strategies to reduce the exposure of occupants and HVAC systems to environmental tobacco smoke, airborne contaminants, and chemicals1. One of the strategies is to design and construct all interior partitions to full height (deck-to-deck) or provide a hard-lid ceiling for spaces where hazardous gases or chemicals may be present or used2. This strategy helps prevent the migration of contaminants from one space to another through the plenum3. A copy room is an example of such a space, as it may contain printers, copiers, toners, and solvents that can emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter (PM) into the air4. Therefore, the project team can achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies by providing a hard-lid ceiling for the copy room.

Reference:
Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies
Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies - Canada Green Building Council
[LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4], page 631 Copy Rooms: A Source of Indoor Air Pollution

NEW QUESTION: 372
Based on the results of a six-hour waste stream study, the project team for a retail project plans to provide dedicated areas for four easily recyclable waste streams: cardboard, plastic, metal and paper. The project is open to the public 10 hours a day, six days a week. Which of the following actions should be the project team's top priority in order to demonstrate the minimum requirements to achieve Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Storage and Collection of Recyclables?
A. Take appropriate measures for the safe collection, storage and disposal of batteries
B. Make a waste stream projection for the entire year based on the six hours of the waste stream study
C. Make a waste stream projection for the entire week, based on the six hours of the waste stream study
D. Extend the waste stream study to cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours to identify the top five recyclable waste streams
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project team must conduct a waste stream audit to identify the top five recyclable waste streams generated by the building and its occupants. The audit must cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours, and must account for variations in the type and quantity of waste generated by different building uses and operations. The project team must then provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of these materials for recycling. The project team must also provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of batteries, mercury-containing lamps, and electronic waste, or demonstrate that a local program is in place to properly dispose of these materials.
Reference:
LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables, page 5441 LEED v4 Credit Tutorials: Materials & Resources (BD+C/ID+C), Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables2

NEW QUESTION: 373
During a review of the HVAC equipment submittal, the Commissioning Authority (CxA) determined that the contractor substituted a higher efficiency piece of equipment. Which of the following is the priority for the CxA to consider?
A. Energy meter location
B. Equipment Maintenance Plan

C. Owner's Project Requirements
D. Coordination of other contractors
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Owner's Project Requirements (OPR) is a document that defines the goals, expectations, and performance criteria of the project, as established by the owner or the owner's representative1. The OPR is one of the key deliverables of the commissioning process and serves as the basis for the design, construction, and operation of the building systems. Therefore, the priority for the Commissioning Authority (CxA) to consider when the contractor substitutes a higher efficiency piece of equipment is whether the substitution meets or exceeds the OPR. The CxA should verify that the new equipment is compatible with the OPR and does not compromise the performance, functionality, or reliability of the system. The CxA should also communicate the substitution to the owner and the design team and document the change in the commissioning plan and report.

NEW QUESTION: 374
A project has total waste of 20 tons (18.1 tonnes) that includes the following:
8 tons (7.3 tonnes) of recycled demolition steel and concrete
2 tons (1.8 tonnes) of trees cleared from the site
. 3 tons (2.7 tonnes) of commingled scrap with 40% diverted
. 6 tons (5.4 tonnes) of used furniture donated to a non-profit organization
1 ton (0.9 tonnes) of removed carpet and ceiling tiles sent back to the manufacturer What is the percentage of diverted waste for Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management?
A. 60%
B. 75%
C. 90%
D. 100%
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The percentage of diverted waste for Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management is calculated by dividing the total weight of diverted materials by the total weight of waste generated1. Diverted materials are those that are reused, recycled, salvaged, or donated2. In this case, the total weight of diverted materials is:
* 8 tons (7.3 tonnes) of recycled demolition steel and concrete
* 6 tons (5.4 tonnes) of used furniture donated to a non-profit organization
* 1 ton (0.9 tonnes) of removed carpet and ceiling tiles sent back to the manufacturer
* 40% of 3 tons (2.7 tonnes) of commingled scrap, which is 1.2 tons (1.1 tonnes) The sum of these weights is 16.2 tons (14.7 tonnes). The total weight of waste generated is 20 tons (18.1 tonnes). Therefore, the percentage of diverted waste is:
(16.2 / 20) x 100 = 81%

However, the credit allows for a 10% adjustment for vegetative waste, which is not considered a building material3. Therefore, the percentage of diverted waste after adjustment is:
(81 - 10) = 71%
The closest answer option to this value is B. 75%.
References:
* Construction and Demolition Waste Management
* Construction Waste Management
* Construction and Demolition Waste Management - Canada Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 375
Which site preparation and construction method contributes to earning the Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management?
A. Reuse excavated soil and land-clearing debris
B. Implement in situ soil remediation and post removal of the existing concrete pavement
C. Salvage and recycle 50% of the existing materials (based on volume) generated during site demolition for three material streams
D. Ensure reduction of pollution from construction activities by using airborne dust generation capture systems
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management aims to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills and incineration facilities by recovering, reusing, and recycling materials. According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, one of the options to achieve this credit is to divert at least 50% of the total construction and demolition material from disposal and recycle or salvage at least three material streams1. Therefore, salvaging and recycling 50% of the existing materials (based on volume) generated during site demolition for three material streams would contribute to earning this credit. The other options are not related to this credit, but to other credits or prerequisites, such as Sustainable Sites Prerequisite: Construction Activity Pollution Prevention1, Materials and Resources Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables1, and Materials and Resources Credit: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials1.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Credit:
Construction and Demolition Waste Management, page 5481
*LEED v4 Construction and Demolition Waste

NEW QUESTION: 376

Which of the following are control measures recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning National Contractors Association (SMACNA) for the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan?

A. Source control

B. Material selection

C. Contractor training

D. Pre-construction meeting

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Source control is one of the control measures recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning National Contractors Association (SMACNA) for the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan. Source control means minimizing the generation and emission of indoor air pollutants from the construction activities and materials. Some examples of source control are1:

* Using low-emitting adhesives, sealants, paints, coatings, and flooring systems that comply with the VOC limits of the applicable LEED credit.
* Storing absorptive materials in a protected area and covering them with plastic sheeting to prevent moisture and mold growth.
* Scheduling the installation of finish materials after the completion of wet and dusty work, such as concrete pouring, drywall sanding, and painting.
* Isolating work areas where high levels of contaminants are generated or used, such as welding, cutting, grinding, and solvent cleaning, and providing adequate ventilation and exhaust.
* Prohibiting smoking, eating, and drinking in the work areas, and providing designated areas for these activities.

Reference:

* Construction indoor air quality management plan | U.S. Green Building Council1

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NEW QUESTION: 377

U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)'s vision for using LEED internationally includes

A. allowing more stringent credit requirements for countries outside of the U.S. so that all projects can achieve LEED

B. creating multiple LEED rating systems for different countries
C. modifying U.S. reference standards, such as ASHRAE 90.1, to be more appropriate for regions outside the U.S.
D. providing opportunities for alternative compliance paths that meet the unique needs of a particular region
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
USGBC's vision for using LEED internationally is to promote green building practices that are globally applicable, locally relevant, and culturally sensitive1. To achieve this vision, USGBC provides opportunities for alternative compliance paths (ACPs) that meet the unique needs of a particular region, such as climate, codes, standards, market conditions, and priorities2. ACPs are modifications or additions to existing LEED credits or prerequisites that recognize regional differences and allow for more flexibility and applicability of LEED3. ACPs are developed by USGBC in collaboration with local green building councils, experts, and stakeholders, and are reviewed and approved by the LEED Steering Committee3. ACPs are available for various regions and countries, such as China, India, Brazil, Europe, and Canada2.
References:
* LEED International | U.S. Green Building Council
* Alternative Compliance Paths (ACPs) | U.S. Green Building Council
* USGBC's 2020 vision will use LEED to further global connectedness | U.S. Green Building Council
* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4

NEW QUESTION: 378
Which of the following Building Product Disclosure and Optimization credits under the Materials and Resources category would a project team achieve by using insulation material that is cradle-to-cradle V3 Gold certified?
A. Material Ingredients, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices and Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)
B. Material Ingredients, Option 1. Material Ingredient Reporting and Material Ingredients, Option 2.
Material Ingredient Optimization
C. Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting and Material Ingredients, Option 2. Material Ingredient Optimization
D. Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices and Material Ingredients, Option
2. Material Ingredient Optimization
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:

Cradle-to-cradle certification (Gold level) meets the requirements for Material Ingredient Optimization under Option 2. It demonstrates the product's compliance with advanced environmental standards, supporting the LEED focus on transparency and optimization of building materials to minimize their environmental and human health impacts.

NEW QUESTION: 379
Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Option 1. Surrounding Density requires project teams to exclude what type of land area from the calculations?
A. Buildable land within 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) of the project boundary
B. Public right-of-way areas within 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) of the project boundary
C. Surface parking areas within 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) of the project boundary
D. University campus land areas within 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) of the project boundary
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This option requires the project team to exclude public right-of-way areas, such as streets, sidewalks, and alleys, from the calculations of the surrounding existing density1. This option ensures that the density is measured based on the buildable land area, which is the area available for development or construction2.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], Surrounding density and diverse uses.

NEW QUESTION: 380
Which of the following buildings meets the Minimum Program Requirements for LEED certification?
A. A 1,500 ft2 (139 m2) Tourism Center located on a previously undeveloped one-acre site
B. A 20,000 ft2 (1 859 m2) Transit Parking Garage located on a previously developed five-acre site
C. A 2,500 ft2 (232 m2) mobile Health Clinic located on a previously constructed above-water dock
D. A 5,000 ft2 (465 m2) Science Education center on an above-water pier that is being built specifically for the Education center
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) for LEED certification are:
MPR 1: Must be in a permanent location on existing land
MPR 2: Must use reasonable LEED boundaries
MPR 3: Must comply with project size requirements
Option A does not meet MPR 1 because it is located on a previously undeveloped site, which is not considered existing land. Option B does not meet MPR 3 because it is a parking garage, which is excluded from LEED certification unless it is part of a larger project. Option C does not meet MPR 1 because it is a mobile clinic, which is not

considered permanent. Option D meets all the MPRs because it is a permanent building on existing land, it has reasonable LEED boundaries, and it meets the minimum gross floor area of 1,000 ft2 (93 m2) for BD+C projects.
:
LEED minimum program requirements
Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs)
What do the LEED Minimum Program Requirements Really Mean?

NEW QUESTION: 381
Large commercial buildings are most often dominated by
A. internal loads
B. lighting loads
C. external loads
D. envelope loads
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Large commercial buildings are most often dominated by internal loads, which are the heat gains or losses from people, equipment, lighting, and other sources inside the building. Internal loads can affect the heating and cooling loads and the energy consumption of the building. Therefore, reducing internal loads can improve the building's energy efficiency and performance. References:
* LEED AP BD+C V4 Reference Guide, Chapter 5: Energy and Atmosphere, page 5-51
* ENERGY STAR Building Upgrade Manual, Chapter 6: Lighting, page 6-22
* Michaels Energy, Shell vs. Load Dominated Buildings

NEW QUESTION: 382
Discussing the project goals to help identify the credits and options that the team should attempt is an example of
A. documenting LEED credits
B. creating the Basis of Design (BOD)
C. developing the LEED Scorecard
D. implementing the Commissioning (Cx) Plan
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Discussing the project goals to help identify the credits and options that the team should attempt is an example of developing the LEED Scorecard. The LEED Scorecard is a tool that shows the potential points that a project can achieve under each credit category of the LEED rating system1. Developing the LEED Scorecard involves selecting the most appropriate credits and options based on the project's goals, location, budget, and design2. The scorecard helps the project team track their progress and prioritize their actions throughout the design and construction process1. References:
* LEED scorecard | U.S. Green Building Council

* LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 383
An owner has insisted on using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level. What Sustainable Sites credit will this decision impact the most?
A. Site Development-Protect or Restore Habita
B. Site Assessment
C. Heat Island Reduction
D. Light Pollution Reduction
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level will impact the Sustainable Sites credit Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat the most. This credit requires that at least
20% of the site area (excluding building footprint) or 5% of the site area (including building footprint) must be vegetated with native or adapted plants. Non-native or non-adapted plants do not qualify for this credit and may also have negative impacts on the local ecosystem and biodiversity. The other credits are not directly affected by the choice of plant species, although they may have other requirements related to vegetation, such as shading, reflectance, or lighting.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Sustainable Sites Category, SSc Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat, page 648.

NEW QUESTION: 384
Which of the following is a leadership extraction practice that rewards projects for choosing materials with closed-loop recycling and take-back programs in LEED?
A. Material reuse
B. Bio-based elements
C. Extended producer responsibility
D. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) wood products
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Extended producer responsibility
Extended producer responsibility is a leadership extraction practice that encourages manufacturers to take back their products or packaging at the end of their useful life and recycle them in a closed-loop system. This reduces the environmental impacts of extraction, transportation, and disposal of raw materials. LEED rewards projects for choosing materials that have extended producer responsibility programs or policies in place.
References:

Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 263-2641 LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 385
A project team is using the whole building simulation model to quantify the percentage of energy savings for the project. Which of the following should remain the same for both the baseline building and the proposed building?
A. Building operating schedule and occupancy hours
B. Building operating schedule and total window area
C. Building envelope construction and occupancy hours
D. Total window area and building envelope construction
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option requires the project team to use the same building operating schedule and occupancy hours for both the baseline building and the proposed building in the whole building simulation model1. This option ensures that the energy savings are calculated based on the same level of building activity and occupancy, which are major factors that affect the energy performance of a building2.

NEW QUESTION: 386
The design team is attempting to achieve the Increased Ventilation strategy in the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Indoor Air Quality in a conference room. The associated ASHRAE standard requires 400 CFM (11.3 CMM) of ventilation air, but the local code requires 500 CFM (14.1 CMM) of ventilation air. What is the required minimum amount of ventilation air to achieve this credit?
A. 650 CFM (18.4 CMM)
B. 500 CFM (14.1 CMM)
C. 400 CFM (11.3 CMM)
D. 520 CFM (14.7 CMM)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Detailed Explanation:
The project must meet the more stringent requirement, which in this case is 500 CFM (14.1 CMM) as per the local code. LEED Enhanced Indoor Air Quality prerequisites and credits prioritize compliance with the highest applicable ventilation standards to improve indoor air quality and occupant comfort.

NEW QUESTION: 387
When using the Integrative Process, what is the best way for the LEED AP to assess the impact of indoor and outdoor water consumption in a Building Design and Construction project?
A. Perform a preliminary water budget analysis before the completion of schematic design

B. Install permanent metering on both the water sources and the waste water leaving the site
C. At the completion of schematic design, count the fixtures and apply the maximum flow rate
D. Estimate consumption by using 20 gal. per day (76 l per day) for each Full Time Equivalent (FTE) scheduled to occupy the building
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
When using the Integrative Process, the best way for the LEED AP to assess the impact of indoor and outdoor water consumption in a Building Design and Construction project is to perform a preliminary water budget analysis before the completion of schematic design. This analysis should include the following steps1:
Identify the project's water sources and uses, such as potable water, reclaimed water, rainwater, graywater, blackwater, irrigation, cooling towers, etc.
Estimate the baseline water consumption for each use based on the applicable codes, standards, and benchmarks.
Identify potential water conservation strategies that can reduce the demand or increase the supply of water, such as low-flow fixtures, native landscaping, rainwater harvesting, graywater reuse, etc.
Evaluate the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and environmental benefits of each strategy using a life-cycle approach.
Select the most appropriate strategies and document how they inform the design decisions and meet the project goals.
Compare the projected water consumption with the baseline and calculate the percentage reduction.
Performing a preliminary water budget analysis before the completion of schematic design allows the LEED AP to identify opportunities for water efficiency and innovation early in the design process. It also helps to optimize the integration of water systems with other building and site systems, such as energy, materials, indoor environmental quality, etc. Moreover, it supports the achievement of other LEED credits related to water efficiency, such as WE Prerequisite 1: Outdoor Water Use Reduction, WE Prerequisite 2: Indoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit 1: Outdoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit 2: Indoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit 3: Cooling Tower Water Use2.
Reference:
Understanding Integrative Design in LEED v41
LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction2

NEW QUESTION: 388
To achieve LEED points under MRc2 Reduce Embodied Carbon, Option 3: Track Carbon Emissions from Construction Activities, it requires:
A. On-site adherence to the AGC Playbook on Decarbonization and Carbon Reporting
B. Documenting type and amounts of all on-site usage of fuel and utilities

C. Creating a plan to achieve a reduction of on-site carbon emissions
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED v5 MRc2 explicitly provides points for tracking greenhouse-gas-producing construction activities under the construction-stage life-cycle module A5. The credit focuses on actual fuel and utility usage associated with contractor jobsite operations. One pathway awards a point for tracking all contractor fuel and utility consumption, while the higher pathway extends tracking to contractor and subcontractor jobsite operations. Importantly, LEED does not require the project to prove that construction emissions were reduced in order to earn these tracking points; accurate measurement and carbon accounting are the principal requirements. Therefore, simply developing a reduction plan, as described in Option C, is insufficient. The AGC Playbook may provide useful industry guidance, but adherence to it is not the stated credit requirement. Option B correctly identifies the required operational data that must be documented.

NEW QUESTION: 389
To achieve the Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction, Option 1. BUG Rating Method, projects must demonstrate
A. all luminaires have full cutoff fixtures
B. all luminaires have a minimum color temperature of 3500 K
C. all luminaires meet acceptable fixture ratings for the project's Model Lighting Ordnance (MLO) lighting zone
D. all luminaires are mounted at least three mounting heights from the lighting boundary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To achieve the Sustainable Sites Credit, Light Pollution Reduction, Option 1. BUG Rating Method, projects must demonstrate that all luminaires meet acceptable fixture ratings for the project's Model Lighting Ordnance (MLO) lighting zone. The MLO lighting zone is determined by the site-specific characteristics and the definitions provided in the IES/IDA MLO User Guide1. The fixture ratings are based on the backlight- uplight-glare (BUG) system, which measures the amount of light emitted in different directions by a luminaire, as defined in IES TM-15-11, Addendum A2. The maximum allowable ratings for each lighting zone are given in Table 1 of the credit language3. References: IES/IDA MLO User Guide; IES TM-15-11, Addendum A; Light pollution reduction

NEW QUESTION: 390
What is the basis of energy consumption in determining the percentage of green power or carbon offsets?
A. Quality
B. Quantity
C. Efficiency
D. Performance
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The basis of energy consumption in determining the percentage of green power or carbon offsets is the quantity of energy used by the project, measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh) or British thermal units (Btu).
Green power is electricity generated from renewable sources, such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, or geothermal. Carbon offsets are reductions or removals of greenhouse gas emissions from a project or activity that compensates for the emissions from another source. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1, the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Green Power and Carbon Offsets, requires the project to engage in a contract for qualified resources that meet the following requirements:
* The contract term is at least five years.
* The green power or carbon offsets are based on the quantity of energy consumed by the building.
* The green power is Green-e Energy certified or the equivalent.
* The carbon offsets are Green-e Climate certified, Verified Carbon Standard certified, Gold Standard certified, or the equivalent.
References:
* LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
* Green Power and Carbon Offsets | U.S. Green Building Council
* Green Power and Carbon Offsets - LEEDuser
* Green Power and Carbon Offsets - LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction ...

NEW QUESTION: 391
Which of the following plumbing fixtures apply to the calculations in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Toilets, urinals, pre-rinse spray valves
B. Toilets, private lavatory faucets, dishwashers
C. Urinals, public lavatory faucets, kitchen sink faucets
D. Urinals, showerheads, commercial kitchen filling operations faucets
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction requires the project to reduce the aggregate water consumption from plumbing fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the baseline. The baseline water consumption is determined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and subsequent rulings by the Department of Energy, or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S.The plumbing fixtures and fittings that apply to the calculations are toilets, urinals, lavatory faucets (both private and public), showerheads, and kitchen sink faucets1.Pre-rinse spray valves, dishwashers, and commercial kitchen filling operations faucets are not included in the calculations, as they are considered process water uses1.Therefore, the correct answer is C, urinals, public lavatory faucets, kitchen sink faucets.References:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, Requirements1

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NEW QUESTION: 392
A facility manager cleaning highly reflective paving material is
A. unnecessarily wasting water
B. reducing the heat island effect
C. increasing the heat island effect
D. lowering the Solar Reflectance Index (SRI)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The heat island effect is the phenomenon of urban areas having higher air temperatures than surrounding rural areas due to the absorption and emission of heat by human-made surfaces, such as buildings, roads, and pavements. The heat island effect can have negative impacts on the environment, human health, and energy consumption. One of the strategies to reduce the heat island effect is to use highly reflective paving materials that have a high solar reflectance index (SRI), which measures the ability of a surface to reflect solar radiation and stay cool. However, over time, the paving materials can accumulate dirt and dust, which can lower their reflectance and increase their heat absorption. Therefore, a facility manager cleaning highly reflective paving material is reducing the heat island effect by restoring the reflectance and cooling potential of the surface12.
References:
* Heat Island Reduction | U.S. Green Building Council1
* SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit andLEED V5/V4.1 - Carlisle SynTec

NEW QUESTION: 393
A project's total site area is 240,000 ft2 (22 297 m2) and the building footprint is 40,000 ft2 (3 716 m2). How much outdoor space and vegetated space must it provide to earn Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space?
A. 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) of outdoor space of which 15,000 ft2 (1 394 m2) must be vegetated
B. 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) of outdoor space of which 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) must be vegetated

C. 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space of which 18,000 ft2 (1 672 m2) must be vegetated
D. 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space of which 60,000 ft2 (5 574 m2) must be vegetated
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project must provide outdoor space that is at least 30% of the total site area (including the building footprint), of which at least 25% must be vegetated. In this case, the project must provide 0.3 x 240,000 ft2 = 72,000 ft2 (6 689 m2) of outdoor space, of which 0.25 x 72,000 ft2 = 18,000 ft2 (1 672 m2) must be vegetated. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.References:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.5411

NEW QUESTION: 394
For a bicycle network to demonstrate compliance with Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, the bicycle network must connect to
A. five bicycle trails
B. at least eight diverse uses
C. a restaurant, a grocery shop, a post office and two bus lines
D. a rapid transit stop that is within 3 mi. (5 km) biking distance of the project boundary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, the bicycle network must connect to a rapid transit stop that is within 3 mi. (5 km) biking distance of the project boundary. This is one of the options to meet the requirement for Option 1: Bicycle Network and Storage. The other options are to connect to at least 10 diverse uses or to connect to a school or employment center that is within 3 mi. (5 km) biking distance of the project boundary. Reference:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit: Bicycle Facilities, Option 1: Bicycle Network and Storage1

NEW QUESTION: 395
In order for a product to contribute to Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization, Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declaration, the product needs to be
A. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified
B. cradle-to-cradle certified
C. third-party verified in a Corporate Sustainability Report (CSR)
D. critically reviewed life-cycle assessment conforming to ISO 14044
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is D. critically reviewed life-cycle assessment conforming to ISO 14044. This is because:

* Option 1 of this credit requires the use of products that have environmental product declarations (EPDs), which are documents that provide information about the environmental impact of a product throughout its life cycle1.
* EPDs are based on life-cycle assessments (LCAs), which are systematic analyses of the environmental aspects and potential impacts of a product from raw material extraction to disposal2.
* LCAs must conform to the international standard ISO 14044, which specifies the principles and framework for conducting and reporting LCAs3. LCAs must also be critically reviewed by an independent panel of experts to ensure their validity and reliability4.
* The other options are not relevant for this credit. FSC certification is a label that indicates that a wood product comes from a well-managed forest5. Cradle-to-cradle certification is a label that indicates that a product is designed for circular economy, with minimal waste and toxicity. CSR is a report that discloses the social and environmental performance of a company.

NEW QUESTION: 396
Which of the following criteria does a project need to implement in order to qualify for Sustainable Sites Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, Option 1?
A. Use of natural plants rated for their effect in reducing the heat island effect, while also restoring a minimum of 20% (including the building footprint) of all portions of the site identified as previously disturbed
B. Use of only native or adapted vegetation, along with not restoring a minimum of 36% (including the building footprint) of all portions of the site identified as previously disturbed
C. Use of native or adapted vegetation, restoring a minimum of 30% (including the building footprint) of all portions of the site identified as previously disturbed
D. Use of natural vegetation and not artificial greenery, restoring a minimum of 25% (including the building footprint) of all portions of the site identified as previously disturbed
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To qualify for the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, Option 1, a project must use native or adapted vegetation and restore at least 30% of the previously disturbed site area, including the building footprint (C). This requirement supports biodiversity by using plants suited to the local climate and ecosystem. Restoration of disturbed land helps improve ecological health and reduces dependency on irrigation, fertilizers, and other resources.

NEW QUESTION: 397
Which of the following actions should be taken to ensure that project teams understand and prioritize the selection of materials compliant with the Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization?
A. Include the material requirements in the project specifications
B. Select locally sourced and manufactured materials

C. Include all building materials in a whole-building life-cycle analysis
D. Procure materials directly from raw material suppliers
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
For LEED BD+C Materials and Resources (MR) Credit: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization
, teams must prioritize material selection based on environmental and sustainability attributes.
* Including material requirements in project specifications ensures that all contractors, suppliers, and stakeholders follow the necessary sustainability criteria.
* Selecting locally sourced materials (Option B) is beneficial, but it is not the primary focus of this credit.
* Whole-building life-cycle analysis (Option C) is related to a different LEED credit (MR Credit:
Whole-Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction).
* Procuring materials directly from raw suppliers (Option D) is not a LEED requirement and does not ensure compliance with disclosure and optimization requirements.
Option A is the correct choice because defining sustainability criteria in specifications helps ensure LEED-compliant materials are used throughout the project.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 398
Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment requires evaluation of
A. vegetation, topography, archaeology
B. soils, archeology, hydrology
C. human health effects, climate, land value
D. topography, hydrology, human use
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 399
Which of the following strategies can increase the climate resilience of a project during site-specific natural hazard events?
A. Enhancing roof insulation
B. Utilizing drought-tolerant landscaping
C. Increasing indoor ventilation rates
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
LEED v5 requires projects to identify relevant natural and climate hazards through IPp1: Climate Resilience Assessment and then use appropriate resilience strategies. Drought is specifically recognized as a natural hazard. For projects addressing drought through SSc4: Enhanced Resilient Site Design, USGBC explicitly identifies native and/or drought-tolerant adapted vegetation as a resilience strategy. Such landscaping reduces dependence on irrigation water and allows site vegetation to remain viable under prolonged water

shortages or changing precipitation patterns. Enhanced roof insulation can improve building-envelope performance during temperature extremes but does not broadly address the site-specific hazard represented most clearly in these choices. Increasing indoor ventilation rates can actually increase energy demand and provides no direct site-hazard adaptation. Therefore, drought-tolerant landscaping is the explicitly recognized LEED v5 resilience measure among the available options.

NEW QUESTION: 400
Which of the following plumbing fixtures apply to the calculations in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Toilets, urinals, pre-rinse spray valves
B. Toilets, private lavatory faucets, dishwashers
C. Urinals, public lavatory faucets, kitchen sink faucets
D. Urinals, showerheads, commercial kitchen filling operations faucets
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction requires the project to reduce the aggregate water consumption from plumbing fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the baseline. The baseline water consumption is determined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and subsequent rulings by the Department of Energy, or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S. The plumbing fixtures and fittings that apply to the calculations are toilets, urinals, lavatory faucets (both private and public), showerheads, and kitchen sink faucets1. Pre-rinse spray valves, dishwashers, and commercial kitchen filling operations faucets are not included in the calculations, as they are considered process water uses1. Therefore, the correct answer is C, urinals, public lavatory faucets, kitchen sink faucets. Reference: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, Requirements1

NEW QUESTION: 401
What standard should an engineer use when establishing minimum ventilation rates for a new mechanically ventilated space to earn Indoor Environmental Quality, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. Local building code
B. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
C. International Mechanical Code 2012
D. The ventilation code requiring the greatest volume of outside air
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
ASHRAE 62.1-2010 is the standard that an engineer should use when establishing minimum ventilation rates for a new mechanically ventilated space to earn Indoor

Environmental Quality, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance. This is the standard referenced by the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide for this prerequisite.
Local building code, International Mechanical Code 2012, and the ventilation code requiring the greatest volume of outside air are not acceptable alternatives for this prerequisite.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Category, EQp Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, page 674.

NEW QUESTION: 402
The project team has decided to substitute the flooring in the school gym with natural rubber flooring that has met the Sustainable Agriculture Standard. The cost of the substituted flooring is $80,000. The project will achieve
A. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices
B. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing ofRaw Materials, Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting
C. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declarations
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management, Option 1. Diversion
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices Natural rubber flooring is a bio-based material that can contribute to the achievement of Option 2 of the Sourcing of Raw Materials credit, which requires using products that meet at least one of the responsible extraction criteria for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project1.By meeting the Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAN), the natural rubber flooring demonstrates that it has been produced in a way that conserves biodiversity, protects natural resources, and enhances social and economic well-being2. Therefore, the cost of the substituted flooring ($80,000) can be counted towards the credit threshold.
References:
* Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 263-2641
* Sustainable Agriculture Standard | Rainforest Alliance3

NEW QUESTION: 403
The owner has stated a desire to provide a variety of non-automobile commuting options for the future occupants.
What credits should the LEED AP suggest to meet this goal?
A. Location and Transportation Credit, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses and Sustainable Sites Credit, Open Space

B. Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction and Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities
C. Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint and Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit
D. Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit and Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 404
Which approach will contribute to maintaining compliance with Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management?
A. Installing bioretention area
B. Installing on-site renewable power generation facility
C. Substituting impervious surface area with high-albedo paving materials
D. Increase artificial turf on the roof
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Installing a bioretention area is an example of a low-impact development (LID) practice that can reduce runoff volume and improve water quality by replicating the natural hydrology and water balance of the site.This approach will contribute to maintaining compliance with Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management, which requires designingthe site to retain the runoff from the developed site for at least the 80th percentile of rainfall events1.References:
Credit: Rainwater management | U.S. Green Building Council
Achieving SSc Rainwater Management inLEED V5.1

NEW QUESTION: 405
For a task chair purchased for a healthcare facility, which portion of the product contributes toward Materials and Resources Credit, Furniture and Medical Furnishings?
A. Wheels, 4% of product by weight, that do not contain lead, mercury, cadmium or antimony
B. Fabric, 5% of product by weight, with stain resistant treatment containing Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs)
C. Metal base, 20% of product by weight, which do not contain heavy metals and is not plated with hexavalent chromium
D. Plastic armrests, 30% of product by weight, with added antimicrobial treatment
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The metal base, 20% of product by weight, which do not contain heavy metals and is not plated with hexavalent chromium, contributes toward Materials and Resources Credit, Furniture and Medical Furnishings. This is because it meets the criteria of Option 1: Minimal Chemical Content, which requires that all components that constitute at least 5%, by weight, of a furniture or medical furnishing assembly must contain less than 100 ppm of

at least four of the five chemical groups listed in the option. The other portions of the product either do not meet the 5% weight threshold (wheels), or contain chemicals that are restricted by Option 1 (fabric, armrests).
:LEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, Materials and Resources Category, MRc Furniture and Medical Furnishings, Option 1. Minimal Chemical Content, page 711.

NEW QUESTION: 406
A luxury hotel project is in the design phase and is located on a scenic waterfront. It is one point away from attaining LEED Platinum certification. The LEED AP is recommending that the team pursue Innovation Credit, Innovation, Option 3. Additional Strategies. Which of the following credits would be desirable considering the location of the project?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, Exemplary Performance
B. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Quality Views, Exemplary Performance
C. Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Acoustic Performance, Exemplary Performance
D. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Commissioning, Exemplary Performance
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The LEED Platinum certification requires the project to achieve exemplary performance in at least one credit that allows it, as specified in the LEED Reference Guide1. One of the credits that meets this criterion is the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, which focuses on providing healthy and comfortable indoor environments for occupants. The credit has two options: Quality Views and Enhanced Commissioning.
Quality Views requires the project to have windows that provide views of natural scenery or water bodies, which can enhance the well-being and satisfaction of occupants. Enhanced Commissioning requires the project to have a comprehensive commissioning plan that ensures all systems are properly installed, tested, and operated before occupancy. Both options can help reduce energy consumption, improve indoor air quality, and create a positive sensory experience for occupants.
References:
* LEED Reference Guide v4
* LEED Platinum Certification - LD Products
* LEED Accreditation | LEED Certification & Credentials Overview - GBES

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NEW QUESTION: 407
Which individual occupant lighting control meets the requirements of Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting?
A. Two Level (on, off)
B. Three Level (on, 25%, off)
C. Three Level (on, 50%, off)
D. Three Level (on, 75%, off)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, requires the project team to provide individual occupant lighting control for at least 90% of the individual occupant spaces, or at least 50% of the shared multi-occupant spaces. The lighting control must enable occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual tasks and preferences, and must have at least three lighting levels, excluding off1. Therefore, a three level (on, 25%, off) lighting control meets the requirements of this credit, while a two level (on, off) lighting control does not. A three level (on, 50%, off) or a three level (on, 75%, off) lighting control may also meet the requirements, depending on the lighting power density and the daylight availability in the space2.
References:
* LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Interior Lighting, page 7071
* Interior lighting | U.S. Green Building Council3

NEW QUESTION: 408
The energy-related systems analysis for Integrative Process credit for Core and Shell projects should include all system loads and occupants required by which Energy and Atmosphere prerequisite?
A. Building-level energy metering
B. Fundamental commissioning and verification
C. Minimum energy performance
D. Fundamental refrigerant management
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
The energy-related systems analysis must align with the requirements of the Minimum Energy Performance prerequisite. This prerequisite ensures that energy systems are modeled to optimize performance and meet baseline criteria outlined in ASHRAE 90.1-2010 (or applicable standard). Including all system loads and occupants provides a comprehensive understanding of energy demands.

NEW QUESTION: 409
Which individual occupant lighting control meets the requirements of Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting?
A. Two Level (on, off)
B. Three Level (on, 25%, off)
C. Three Level (on, 50%, off)
D. Three Level (on, 75%, off)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, requires the project team to provide individual occupant lighting control for at least 90% of the individual occupant spaces, or at least 50% of the shared multi-occupant spaces. The lighting control must enable occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual tasks and preferences, and must have at least three lighting levels, excluding off1. Therefore, a three level (on, 25%, off) lighting control meets the requirements of this credit, while a two level (on, off) lighting control does not. A three level (on, 50%, off) or a three level (on, 75%, off) lighting control may also meet the requirements, depending on the lighting power density and the daylight availability in the space2.
Reference:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Interior Lighting, page 7071
* Interior lighting | U.S. Green Building Council3

NEW QUESTION: 410
For minimum acoustic performance, peak-hour is defined as M
A. lowest noise level over a specified sample time
B. highest noise level over various periods of time
C. an energy-average of the noise level over a specified sample time
D. an energy-average of noise level divided by total sample time and area of the space
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Peak-hour is a term used to describe the time period when the traffic noise is highest, usually during morning and evening rush hours. Peak-hour noise level is measured by the equivalent continuous sound level (Leq), which is an energy-average of the noise level over a specified sample time. For minimum acoustic performance, LEED requires projects to implement acoustic treatment and other measures to minimize noise intrusion from exterior sources for high-noise sites (peak-hour Leq above 60 dBA during school hours).
Reference:
LEED BD+C: Schools v4 - LEED v4 Minimum acoustic performance
Schools-NC-v4 EQp3: Minimum acoustic performance | LEEDuser
Schools-NC-v4.1 EQp3: Minimum acoustic performance | LEEDuser

NEW QUESTION: 411

A project has a potable water source as well as two alternative water sources. Which of the following statements is applicable for a project using two alternative water sources?
A. A project may not use two alternative water sources
B. Target the uses that require the least treatment first
C. Match uses by location: indoor sources to indoor uses, outdoor sources to outdoor uses
D. All alternative water sources should be treated to potable water standards
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The best practice for using alternative water sources is to target the uses that require the least treatment first, such as irrigation, toilet flushing, and cooling tower makeup. This reduces the energy and cost associated with treating water to higher standards than necessary. Matching uses by location is not a requirement, nor is treating all alternative water sources to potable water standards. A project may use more than one alternative water source as long as they meet the applicable codes and standards. Reference: WE Credit Indoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit Outdoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit Cooling Tower Water Use1

NEW QUESTION: 412
Which principal areas must the LEED AP focus on to attain the Integrative Process Credit, Integrative Process?
A. Materials and resources
B. Location and site selection
C. Regional priority and innovation
D. Energy and water related systems
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Integrative Process credit, Integrative Process, requires the project team to conduct a preliminary analysis of the energy and water related systems during the pre-design phase, and use the results to inform the design and construction of the project. The analysis must include at least two potential strategies for each of the following areas: site conditions, massing and orientation, basic envelope attributes, lighting levels, thermal comfort ranges, plug and process load needs, programmatic and operational parameters, outdoor water use, and indoor water use. The project team must also document how the analysis informed the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and design documents.
:
LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Integrative Process Credit: Integrative Process, page 811 Integrative Process Worksheet2

NEW QUESTION: 413
The required minimum scope of analysis for a product-specific declaration that contributes toward Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declaration is
A. gate-to-gate

B. cradle-to-gate
C. cradle-to-grave
D. cradle-to-cradle
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The minimum scope of analysis for a product-specific declaration is cradle-to-gate, which means from raw material extraction to the factory gate. This option requires the use of at least 20 different permanently installed products sourced from at least five different manufacturers that have product-specific declarations.
References:
*LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, page 5441
*LEED v4.1 BD+C MRc2 Building Product Disclosure and Optimization (BDPO) EPD credit2

NEW QUESTION: 414
In the step-by-step guidance for Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, which of the following requirements can define a bicycle network?
A. Bike share
B. Traffic lights
C. Slow speed roadways
D. One-way streets
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 415
A project team wants to educate the facility manager on the installed building systems to improve Indoor Environmental Quality. They want the facility manager to maintain the systems so that they will continue to function as intended. Which of the following should be provided to the facility manager?
A. Vendor invoices for mechanical equipment
B. Preventive maintenance plan for the building
C. As-built drawings and copies of material submittals
D. A copy of the credit documentation for the credits that were approved by Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A preventive maintenance plan is a document that outlines the procedures and schedules for maintaining the building systems and equipment. It helps to ensure that the systems and equipment are operating efficiently and effectively, and that they meet the design intent and performance goals. A preventive maintenance plan can also help to reduce the risk of failures, breakdowns, and repairs, and extend the service life of the systems and equipment. A preventive maintenance plan is especially important for improving the indoor environmental quality, as it can prevent issues such as poor ventilation, air leaks, moisture problems, mold growth, and indoor air pollution. Therefore, the project team should provide

the facility manager with a preventive maintenance plan for the building, along with the necessary training and resources to implement it.
References:
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit:
Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, page 6951
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit:
Thermal Comfort, page 7041
*LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit:
Acoustic Performance, page 7101
*Preventive Maintenance Plan - The Ridiculously Simple Guide

NEW QUESTION: 416
Which rating system is appropriate for a new mixed-use building with 300,000 ft2 (27 871 m2) of residential units, 150,000 ft2 (13 935 m2) hotel and 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) of retail space?
A. Retail
B. Hospitality
C. Core and Shell Development
D. New Construction
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
New Construction is the appropriate rating system for a new mixed-use building with 300,000 ft2 (27 871 m2) of residential units, 150,000 ft2 (13 935 m2) hotel and 50,000 ft2 (4 645 m2) of retail space. According to the LEED rating system selection guidance1, the New Construction rating system applies to buildings that are being newly constructed or going through a major renovation, and that include any of the following use types: office, retail, hospitality, education, residential, warehouse and distribution centers, or data centers2. The New Construction rating system can also be used for mixed-use buildings that have more than one use type3. Since the project involves new construction of a mixed-use building with residential, hospitality, and retail uses, the New Construction rating system is the most suitable option. The other rating systems are not applicable because they are either specific to one use type (Retail and Hospitality) or to buildings that are not complete at the time of certification (Core and Shell Development). Reference:
LEED rating system selection guidance | U.S. Green Building Council
LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council LEED v4 Rating Systems | USGBC-LI

NEW QUESTION: 417

A mixed-use development is located 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) from a future commuter rail line station. Which of the following pieces of information is needed when determining whether the rail line station can contribute to Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit?

A. Discounted rail pass availability

B. Rail line station construction completion date

C. Connections to transfer routes

D. Passenger capacity

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The rail line station construction completion date is needed when determining whether the rail line station can contribute to Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit. This is because the credit requires that the transit service must be existing or planned to be in operation within two years of the project's occupancy1. Discounted rail pass availability, connections to transfer routes, and passenger capacity are not relevant for this credit1.

Reference:

* Access to quality transit, p. 1

NEW QUESTION: 418

A project team has installed a rainwater harvesting system on site. In which of the following could this system be recognized?

A. Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering and Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction

B. Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering and Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction

C. Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management and Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction

D. Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management and Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A rainwater harvesting system on site could be recognized in the Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management and the Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction. The Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management rewards projects that reduce runoff volume and improve water quality by replicating the natural hydrology and water balance of the site1. A rainwater harvesting system can help achieve this by capturing and reusing rainwater on site2. The Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction rewards projects that reduce indoor water consumption by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings3. A rainwater harvesting system can help achieve this by providing an alternative source of water for non-potable uses such as toilet flushing and irrigation4.

The other options are not correct. The Water Efficiency Credit, Water Metering does not recognize rainwater harvesting systems, but rather requires projects to install permanent

water meters that measure the total potable water use for the building and grounds. The Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Outdoor Water Use Reduction does not recognize rainwater harvesting systems, but rather requires projects to reduce outdoor water consumption by using plant species that are native or adapted to the region and by using irrigation systems that are efficient and properly controlled. The Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction does not recognize rainwater harvesting systems, but rather requires projects to reduce indoor water consumption by 20% from the baseline by installing water-efficient fixtures and fittings.

NEW QUESTION: 419
Green Infrastructure (GI) and Low-Impact Development (LID) rainwater management strategies improve upon the conventional approach for rainwater management by
A. replicating a site's natural hydrology
B. discharging rainwater at a faster rate
C. increasing a site's impervious surface
D. providing a greater volume of rainwater detention
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Green Infrastructure (GI) and Low-Impact Development (LID) rainwater management strategies improve upon the conventional approach for rainwater management by replicating a site's natural hydrology. GI and LID are design approaches that use various practices to mimic the natural water cycle and reduce the negative impacts of development on the environment. They aim to preserve, restore, or create natural features that can capture, infiltrate, evaporate, or reuse rainwater on site, rather than conveying it to a centralized stormwater system. By doing so, they can reduce runoff volume and peak flow, improve water quality, enhance groundwater recharge, increase biodiversity, and create more attractive and resilient landscapes. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. The other options are not true for GI and LID strategies. Discharging rainwater at a faster rate (option B) would increase the risk of flooding, erosion, and pollution downstream. Increasing a site's impervious surface (option C) would reduce the infiltration and evaporation of rainwater and increase runoff and heat island effects. Providing a greater volume of rainwater detention (option D) would not necessarily improve the site's hydrology, as detention is only a temporary storage of rainwater that does not address the runoff quality or quantity issues.For more information on GI and LID rainwater management strategies, you can refer to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction1or the Green CE course on Rainwater Management for LEED v4.1 Projects2.

NEW QUESTION: 420
A project has a potable water source as well as two alternative water sources. Which of the following statements is applicable for a project using two alternative water sources?

A. A project may not use two alternative water sources
B. Target the uses that require the least treatment first
C. Match uses by location: indoor sources to indoor uses, outdoor sources to outdoor uses
D. All alternative water sources should be treated to potable water standards
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The best practice for using alternative water sources is to target the uses that require the least treatment first, such as irrigation, toilet flushing, and cooling tower makeup. This reduces the energy and cost associated with treating water to higher standards than necessary. Matching uses by location is not a requirement, nor is treating all alternative water sources to potable water standards. A project may use more than one alternative water source as long as they meet the applicable codes and standards. References: WE Credit Indoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit Outdoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit Cooling Tower Water Use1

NEW QUESTION: 421
Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint calculations must include
A. motorbike spaces
B. on-street parking in public rights-of-way
C. parking within 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) radius of the project boundary
D. parking outside the project boundary but used by the project
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option requires the project to include all parking spaces that are outside the project boundary but are used by the project occupants, visitors, or customers in the calculations for the reduced parking footprint credit1.
This option ensures that the project accounts for the total parking demand and supply associated with the project, regardless of the location of the parking spaces2.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], NC-v4 LTc7: Reduced parking footprint | LEEDuser.

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NEW QUESTION: 422

What are the requirements of commercial projects for long-term bicycle storage under Location and Transportation, Bicycle Facilities - Bicycle Storage and Shower Rooms?
A. Provide for at least 5% of all regular building occupants, with no less than four storage spaces per building
B. Provide for at least 10% of all regular building occupants, with no less than five storage spaces per building
C. Provide for at least 15% of all regular building occupants, with no less than 10 storage spaces per building
D. Provide for at least 25% of all regular building occupants, with no less than 10 storage spaces per building
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is B. Provide for at least 10% of all regular building occupants, with no less than five storage spaces per building.
According to the LEED v4.1 Bicycle Storage Requirements1, commercial projects must provide long-term bicycle storage for at least 10% of all regular building occupants, with no less than five storage spaces per building. Long-term bicycle storage is defined as secure, enclosed, and weather-protected spaces that are intended for use by occupants who make regular trips to the project building. Examples of long-term bicycle storage include lockers, cages, rooms, or dedicated areas within buildings1. The purpose of this requirement is to encourage the use of bicycles as a sustainable mode of transportation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel consumption.

NEW QUESTION: 423
Innovation credits for exemplary performance can be awarded for
A. achieving one pilot credit
B. achieving double the credit requirements
C. demonstrating significant environmental benefits
D. demonstrating a qualitative improvement in environmental performance
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Exemplary performance credits are one of the options to earn innovation points under the LEED v4.1 rating system. They are typically awarded for achieving double the credit requirements or the next incremental percentage threshold of an existing LEED v4.1 prerequisite or credit that allows exemplary performance. For example, to earn an exemplary performance point for the Energy and Atmosphere credit Optimize Energy Performance, the project must demonstrate a percentage improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared to the baseline building performance rating per ASHRAE 90.1-2010 by at least 12 percentage points for new construction, or by at least 16 percentage points for major renovations.

NEW QUESTION: 424

Under Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, Option 1: Whole-Building Energy Simulation, how can the energy cost savings be accurately determined?
A. Compare the current model with similar building baseline models to determine the anticipated peak energy cost usage while applying any savings from on-site renewable energy systems after the maximum compliance has been achieved
B. For the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, Option 1, energy cost savings are determined by comparing the proposed model with a baseline model (B). This comparison calculates anticipated energy cost reductions. LEED requires that any on-site renewable energy systems are applied to the model after demonstrating compliance, further supporting sustainability goals. Using a baseline comparison method ensures a fair and standardized approach for energy performance assessments.
C. Compare the proposed model with the baseline model to determine the anticipated energy cost savings while applying any savings from on-site renewable energy systems after minimum compliance has been demonstrated
D. Compare the current model with comparable models to determine the peak energy cost savings while applying any savings from on-site non-renewable energy systems after minimum compliance has been demonstrated
E. Compare the proposed model with the baseline model within the Basis of Design (BOD) to determine the anticipated energy cost savings while applying any savings to government paybacks for on-site renewable energy systems after maximum compliance has been demonstrated
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 425
Which of the following documents contains the design team's interpretation of the Owner's Project Requirements?
A. Basis of Design (BOD)
B. Simple Box Energy Model Analysis
C. System's manual
D. Integrated Project Delivery report
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Basis of Design (BOD) is the document that contains the design team's interpretation of the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). The BOD describes the proposed systems and how they will meet the OPR, as well as the assumptions and criteria used forthe design.The BOD is a key document for the Integrative Process credit and the Enhanced Commissioning credit in LEED BD+C12.References: LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Integrative Process, page 301; LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Enhanced Commissioning, page 681

NEW QUESTION: 426

What is the best strategy for a LEED AP to suggest in order to quantify the impact of increasing the window-to-wall ratio on a Building Design and Construction project?
A. Compare the current project to other similar projects
B. Monitor the HVAC loads throughout the life of the project
C. Perform a simple box energy model before the completion of the schematic phase
D. Review Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI)'s comments on the energy model submission
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
This option allows the project team to evaluate the impact of different window-to-wall ratios on the energy performance of the building, and to optimize the design accordingly. A simple box energy model is a preliminary analysis tool that can be used to compare different design alternatives and inform decision making in the early stages of the project12.

NEW QUESTION: 427
When planning a water-efficient landscape design, the designer should consider including
A. potable water
B. sprinkler system
C. native vegetation
D. permeable pavement
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The best answer is C. native vegetation. This is because:
*Native vegetation is adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, and therefore requires less water than non-native plants1.
*Native vegetation also supports local biodiversity, reduces erosion, and enhances the aesthetic value of the landscape2.
*Potable water is not a good option for water-efficient landscape design, as it is a scarce and valuable resource that should be conserved for human consumption and hygiene3.
*Sprinkler systems are not a good option for water-efficient landscape design, as they can waste a lot of water through evaporation, runoff, and overspray4. Drip irrigation or micro-sprinklers are more efficient methods of watering plants.
*Permeable pavement is not a good option for water-efficient landscape design, as it is not a plant-based element, but a hardscape feature that allows water to infiltrate into the ground. Permeable pavement can reduce stormwater runoff and pollution, but it does not directly contribute to water conservation in the landscape.

NEW QUESTION: 428
In order to achieve the requirements of LEED, the Electrical Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) must comply with:
A. State, but not regional standards established for electrical vehicles operated within the state of vehicle operation

B. Regional, state, or local standards for the electrical connectors to be used
C. Level 1 charging capacity (110 volts AC)
D. Manufacturer's standards established for electrical vehicles operated within the state of vehicle primary operation
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
To meet the requirements for EVSE compliance under LEED, the equipment must adhere to regional, state, or local standards for electrical connectors. This ensures alignment with the local codes and practices for electric vehicle infrastructure, supporting accessibility and usability of EVSE. LEED prioritizes sustainable transportation by promoting infrastructure that meets standardized requirements, enabling efficient and effective EV charging.

NEW QUESTION: 429
A project attempting to meet the preferred parking requirements for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles may provide what incentive to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy?
A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles
B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles
C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles
D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles aims to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and alternative-fuel vehicles1. One of the requirements for this credit is to provide preferred parking for green vehicles for 5% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the project1. Preferred parking is defined as parking that is clearly marked and located in the most convenient spaces available to the driver or nearest to the main entrance of the project2. In addition to providing preferred parking, the project may also offer one or more incentives to encourage the use of green vehicles, such as a discounted parking rate, free parking passes, or rebates for parking fees3. The question asks what incentive may be provided to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy. The correct answer is C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles, because this incentive meets the minimum threshold of 20% discount suggested by the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction3, and it also demonstrates the project's commitment to supporting green vehicles in the long term. The other options are either not sufficient or not relevant for this credit. Option A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not permanent and may not be attractive enough for drivers to switch to green vehicles. Option B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles is not relevant because it does not address green vehicles, but rather carpool vehicles, which are covered by a different credit (Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint)4. Option D. An annual maintenance

voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not directly related to parking and may not be a significant incentive for drivers.
References:
* Green Vehicles
* Green Vehicles - Canada Green Building Council
* [LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4], page 544
* Reduced Parking Footprint

NEW QUESTION: 430
Which of the following project types is required to consider the perimeter floor area instead of the regularly occupied floor area under the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight calculations?
A. Retail
B. Schools
C. Healthcare
D. Core and Shell
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Healthcare projects are required to consider the perimeter floor area instead of the regularly occupied floor area under the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Daylight calculations. This is because healthcare projects have different daylighting needs and challenges than other project types, and the perimeter area is more likely to have access to natural light and views. The perimeter floor area is defined as the regularly occupied spaces within 15 feet (4.5 meters) of the exterior wall that meets the minimum glazing requirements. Reference:
LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 6021
LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction, p. 362

NEW QUESTION: 431
Which strategy should be employed to improve daylighting when designing a new building?
A. Increase the building depth
B. Increase the number of skylights
C. Increase the height of interior partitions
D. Decrease the number of exterior light shelves
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Increase the number of skylights
Skylights are openings in the roof or ceiling that allow natural light to enter the building. They can improve daylighting by providing more uniform and diffuse illumination, reducing the need for artificial lighting, and enhancing the visual comfort and well-being of occupants. Skylights can also reduce cooling loads by minimizing solar heat gain through

the roof. However, skylights must be designed carefully to avoid glare, overheating, and heat loss issues.

NEW QUESTION: 432
Which of the following components is critical for developing a successful water-balance model for WEc2: Enhanced Water Efficiency, Option 1. Whole-Project Water Use?
A. Identify all end uses within the project scope, including fixtures and fittings
B. Prioritise alternative water sources to offset overall water demand
C. Require equipment specifications to align with the contract documents
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A reliable water-balance model must begin by identifying every applicable water end use within the project scope. These may include plumbing fixtures, irrigation, cooling towers, process equipment, commercial kitchens, laundry, pools, humidification, and other building-specific demands. The team then establishes baseline and proposed consumption for each end use and determines where alternative water supplies can be applied. Prioritising alternative sources before quantifying demand could result in an incorrectly sized or operationally unsuitable system. Coordinating specifications with contract documents is important for implementation, but it does not establish the water balance itself. A complete inventory prevents major demands from being omitted and allows the team to calculate total consumption, potable-water reductions, reuse opportunities, treatment needs, and storage requirements accurately.

NEW QUESTION: 433
In the context of community connectivity, the purpose of promoting walkability in urban planning is to:
A. Foster social engagement and interaction
B. Improve public health and encourage active lifestyles
C. Increase urban density and reduce urban sprawl
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Walkability serves several sustainability objectives, but its direct quality-of-life benefit is enabling routine physical activity and reducing dependence on motorized transportation. LEED v5's Location and Transportation framework explicitly promotes walkability, livability, and transportation efficiency. Its Quality of Life impact area links safer, more walkable environments to human health, accessibility, and well-being, while supporting active transportation modes such as walking and cycling. Social interaction may also increase in pedestrian-oriented communities, making Option A a secondary benefit, but it is not the strongest health-centered purpose represented by the choices. Higher density can support walkability, yet increasing density is a planning mechanism rather than the direct human outcome of walking itself. Consequently, Option B most accurately captures why walkable planning is promoted from a community health and quality-of-life perspective within the LEED v5 framework.

NEW QUESTION: 434
A project in a cold climate does not want a highly reflective roof because they want the heat absorption. How can this project comply with Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction?
A. The credit is not feasible for this project
B. The credit may be achieved by using nonroof measures only
C. The credit is applicable for projects that document this special condition
D. The credit can only be achieved by using an alternative compliance path
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The credit may be achieved by using nonroof measures only, such as shading, paving, and vegetation, to reduce the heat island effect on the site. The credit does not require a highly reflective roof for all projects, but allows for flexibility and trade-offs depending on the climate and design conditions. The project can use the Heat Island Reduction 1 to demonstrate compliance with the credit requirements. The credit is feasible and applicable for this project, and does not need an alternative compliance path. References: SS Credit Heat Island Reduction, LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction234

NEW QUESTION: 435
Smoking is prohibited inside LEED-certified buildings in order to eliminate the health risks associated with environmental tobacco smoke. Which building type could have limited exceptions from this requirement?
A. Warehouse projects
B. Residential projects
C. Healthcare projects
D. Office projects
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
LEED v5 EQp3 No Smoking or Vehicle Idling generally requires projects to prohibit smoking inside the building and restrict outdoor smoking to compliant designated locations. Residential projects, however, receive a specific limited exception for dwelling units and private balconies. Where smoking is permitted within residential dwelling units, the project must meet prescribed compartmentalization and air-leakage requirements to prevent smoke migration to adjacent units and common areas. Smoking restrictions continue to apply to other areas of the project. Warehouses, offices, and healthcare facilities do not receive this residential dwelling-unit exception merely because of their building type. Schools are subject to even stricter provisions requiring smoking to be prohibited throughout the site. Therefore, among the listed choices, residential projects are the building type for which LEED explicitly establishes limited exceptions under the prerequisite, making Option B correct.

NEW QUESTION: 436
Which of the following sinks is classified as a private lavatory faucet under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. A sink in an office restroom
B. A sink in a school classroom
C. A sink in a hotel room bathroom
D. A sink in a shared office restroom
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A sink in a hotel room bathroom is classified as a private lavatory faucet under Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction. According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, a private lavatory faucet is defined as "a faucet that is not generally accessible and is used only by the building's occupants and not by the public or visitors" 1. A sink in an office restroom, a school classroom, or a shared office restroom are examples of public lavatory faucets, which have different baseline flow rates and requirements.References:
LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Water Efficiency Category, WEc Indoor Water Use Reduction, page 681.

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NEW QUESTION: 437
Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint calculations must include
A. motorbike spaces
B. on-street parking in public rights-of-way
C. parking within 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) radius of the project boundary
D. parking outside the project boundary but used by the project
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This option requires the project to include all parking spaces that are outside the project boundary but are used by the project occupants, visitors, or customers in the calculations for the reduced parking footprint credit1. This option ensures that the project accounts for the total parking demand and supply associated with the project, regardless of the location of the parking spaces2.

References: = [LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide], NC-v4 LTc7: Reduced parking footprint | LEEDuser.

NEW QUESTION: 438
According to the Integrative Process Credit, the discovery phase of energy-related systems should identify
A. ventilation rates
B. functional performance tests
C. thermal comfort ranges
D. transportation options
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the discovery phase of energy-related systems should identify ventilation rates, along with other factors such as building orientation, envelope attributes, lighting levels, plug and process loads, and programmatic and operational parameters1.
These factors should be used to create a preliminary "simple box" energy model to evaluate the energy performance of the building and explore potential strategies to reduce energy use1. The other options are not relevant for the discovery phase of energy-related systems. Functional performance tests are part of the implementation phase1. Thermal comfort ranges are related to indoor environmental quality2. Transportation options are related to sustainable sites3. References: IP Credit Integrative Process, LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction4123

NEW QUESTION: 439
A LEED Building Design and Construction: Schools project pursuing Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles elects to follow Option 2. Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles. What action must the project take to meet the Option 2 requirements?
A. Install a preferred drop-off lane for buses meeting the emission requirements
B. Provide calculations showing that the average fleet bus meets the emission requirements
C. Inventory the school fleet to develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements
D. Document that all buses serving the project achieve a minimum green score of 30 on the American Council foran Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) annual vehicle rating guide
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
According to the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Option 2 of the Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles requires the project to inventory the school fleetto develop and create a plan for all buses to meet the emission requirements. The plan

must include a timeline for implementation and a budget. The emission requirements are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for heavy-duty vehicles1. References: LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles, Option 2: Green Buses or School-Owned Vehicles1

NEW QUESTION: 440
A Photovoltaic (PV) system was installed on a 35,000 ft2 (3 252 m2) project. What actions need to take place in order to meet compliance for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning (Cx) and Verification?
A. No action is necessary as the PV system is not required to be commissioned
B. The PV system installer should commission his own installations and share the results with the project owner
C. The Cx agent for the project must conduct or oversee the Cx of the PV system
D. The building's mechanical engineer should commission his own installations and share the results with the project owner
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C, the Cx agent for the project must conduct or oversee the Cx of the PV system. According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, requires that all energy-related systems, including renewable energy systems such as PV, be commissioned by an independent commissioning agent (CxA) or a qualified member of the project team who reports to the owner.The CxA or the qualified team member must perform or oversee all commissioning activities, including developing a commissioning plan, reviewing design documents and submittals, verifying installation and performance, and preparing a commissioning report12Reference:1:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, page 562.2:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Glossary, page 1020.

NEW QUESTION: 441
What is the definition of the evapotranspiration rate?
A. Evaporation of onsite reuse water
B. Percentage of potable water usage for irrigation
C. Water loss from evaporation in micro irrigation systems
D. Amount of water loss in a vegetated surface in units of water depth
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The evapotranspiration rate is the amount of water loss in a vegetated surface in units of water depth, such as millimeters or inches. It is a measure of the water demand of the plants and the climate conditions. It is used to calculate the baseline water use for irrigation in the Outdoor Water Use Reduction credit.
References:

*LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, page 5381
*Outdoor Water Use Reduction Credits in LEED v4 - HydroPoint2

NEW QUESTION: 442
What standard should an engineer use when establishing minimum ventilation rates for a new mechanically ventilated space to earn Indoor Environmental Quality, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance?
A. Local building code
B. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
C. International Mechanical Code 2012
D. The ventilation code requiring the greatest volume of outside air
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
ASHRAE 62.1-2010 is the standard that an engineer should use when establishing minimum ventilation rates for a new mechanically ventilated space to earn Indoor Environmental Quality, Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance. This is the standard referenced by the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide for this prerequisite.
Local building code, International Mechanical Code 2012, and the ventilation code requiring the greatest volume of outside air are not acceptable alternatives for this prerequisite.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Category, EQp Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, page 674.

NEW QUESTION: 443
A project design team for an elementary school project is attempting to achieve Innovation Credit, Innovation, Option 1. Innovation. Which of the following strategies would qualify?
A. Pilot Credit from LEED Pilot Credit Library
B. Exemplary Performance in Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance
C. Create educational kiosks and posters around the school with picture of building systems' sustainable features
D. Implement a building as a learning lab curriculum that has been piloted in three other primary schools in the district
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
This strategy would qualify as an innovation credit because it is not addressed in the LEED green building rating system, and it achieves significant, measurable environmental performance by educating the students and the community about the benefits of green building. The project team would need to identify the intent, requirements, submittals, and design approach of this strategy in the Basis of Design document1. This strategy is also listed as an example of innovation in the LEED Innovation Catalog2.

NEW QUESTION: 444
Every location in the U.S. identifies how many regional credits?

A. Four
B. Five
C. Six
D. Seven
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Every location in the U.S. identifies four regional credits that are of particular importance for that region. These credits are selected by the USGBC regional councils and chapters based on the environmental, social, and public health issues that are relevant for their areas. A project can earn up to four bonus points by achieving these regional credits.
References:
* LEED V5BD+C Reference Guide, page 6081
* Regional Priority (RP) credits - U.S. Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 445
What is the maximum number of points a project pursuing LEED for New Construction can achieve under Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit?
A. Two points
B. Three points
C. Four points
D. Five points
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, the Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit has two options: Option 1. Transit-Served Location and Option 2. Transit Service Quality. Option 1 can earn 1 to 4 points depending on the percentage of functional entries within walking distance of transit stops or stations. Option 2 can earn 1 point if the project meets the minimum weekday and weekend headways for bus, streetcar, or informal transit stops, or rail stations or ferry terminals.The maximum number of points a project can achieve under this credit is 4 points by meeting both options1.Reference:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, Requirements1

NEW QUESTION: 446
Which of the following will contribute to reducing the heat island effect?
A. Artificial turf grass
B. Intensive vegetated roof
C. Steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35
D. Low sloped roof with initial Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of 64
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
An intensive vegetated roof is a roof that has a thick layer of soil and plants that provide shade, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management. It can reduce the heat island

effect by lowering the surface and air temperature of the roof and the surrounding area. Artificial turf grass does not reduce the heat island effect because it is not a living plant and does not provide cooling benefits. A steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35 does not meet the minimum requirement of 39 for Option 1 or 32 for Option 2 of the Heat Island Reduction credit. A low sloped roof with initial SRI of 64 exceeds the minimum requirement of 82 for Option
1 or 64 for Option 2, but it is not the best option among the choices because it only reflects solar radiation and does not provide other benefits such as shading, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management.References:
* Heat Island Reduction credit in LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 - LEED v4.11
* SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit and LEED V4/V4.12
* LEED Principle: Urban Heat Island Mitigation and Roofing3

NEW QUESTION: 447
Building Product Disclosure and Optimization is based on market
A. reliability
B. durability
C. transparency
D. consumption
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Building Product Disclosure and Optimization is based on market transparency, which means providing information about the environmental and social impacts of the products and materials used in the building. TheLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the intent of this credit category is to encourage the use of products and materials for which life-cycle information is available and that have environmentally, economically, and socially preferable life-cycle impacts"1. By disclosing the information about the product ingredients, environmental product declarations, sourcing of raw materials, and material ingredients optimization, the project team can make informed decisions and support the development of a more sustainable market. LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Credit: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations, page 5462 LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Credit: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, page 5502 LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Credit: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients, page 5542

NEW QUESTION: 448
A hospital certified underLEED V5in 2018 is designing and constructing a 21,000 ft² (1,950.96 m²) vertical addition, plus vegetated terraces and a mechanical penthouse.

The original hospital achieved the Gold certification level and was built with the capacity to add three floors-levels six through eight-to the top of the structure. This addition requires partial demolition of the roof and the floor below.
The project is designed to be architecturally cohesive with the existing building façade and is targeting Platinum certification under LEED v5.
The campus is in a dense urban area adjacent to several bus stops, a light-rail transit station within a 2,500 ft. (762 m) walking distance, and a bicycle docking point at the main entrance to the property. An on-campus shuttle service connects patients, visitors, and staff from the parking areas to each medical building and the light-rail station.
The healthcare campus has existing infrastructure; therefore, no new roads, sidewalks, parking structures, or ground-level landscaping will be installed.
The new floors have separate mechanical systems in the penthouse, but piping for public and patient restrooms, janitor closets, and staff break rooms connects directly to the main hospital plumbing system.
The newly installed medical equipment uses gas, steam, and chilled water supplied by the campus central plant.
Based on the project description, which of the following credits can be achieved with all available points awarded?
A. LTc3: Compact and Connected Development
B. EAc1: Electrification
C. WEc2: Enhanced Water Efficiency
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
LTc3: Compact and Connected Development is the only listed credit for which the scenario supplies enough qualifying information to support maximum achievement. The hospital is located on an established, dense urban campus with existing infrastructure, nearby bus service, a light-rail station within walking distance, bicycle access, and an institutional shuttle. These conditions support compact development and transportation connectivity.
EAc1: Electrification cannot receive all available points because the new medical equipment uses gas and central-plant steam, indicating continued reliance on combustion-based energy. WEc2 also cannot be confirmed because the scenario provides no fixture flow rates, process-water reductions, alternative-water calculations, or whole-project water balance. Therefore, the location and transportation conditions provide the strongest documented basis for awarding all available points.

NEW QUESTION: 449
When the project occupancy is not known, which method is recommended?
A. Default occupant density from ASHRAE 62.1-2010, Table 6-1
B. Default occupant density from ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Table G3.1.1A
C. Weekly average taken into account all the occupants in a typical 24-hour day of operation

D. Occupancy measured for eight hours, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., for all occupancy patterns

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This method is recommended when the project occupancy is not known, because it provides the default occupant density values for various space types, such as offices, classrooms, retail, and restaurants1. These values are based on the typical or average occupancy of similar spaces, and can be used to estimate the ventilation requirements and energy performance of the project2.

References: =LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, ASHRAE 62.1-2010, Table 6-1.

NEW QUESTION: 450

At the time of registering a project in LEED Online, Regional Priority credits are determined based upon the project's

A. environmental zone

B. longitude and latitude

C. ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010 climate zone

D. Environmental Protection Agency Phase I Assessment

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

At the time of registering a project in LEED Online, Regional Priority credits are determined based on the project's longitude and latitude. Regional Priority credits are bonus points that reward projects for addressing the environmental, social, and public health issues that are most relevant to their location1. The project team must enter the project's address and confirm the precise location using the Google Maps interface in LEED Online2. The longitude and latitude coordinates are then used to identify the Regional Priority credits that are applicable to the project2. The project can earn up to four Regional Priority points by achieving the base credits that correspond to the Regional Priority credits1. References:

* Regional priority credit lookup | U.S. Green Building Council
* Regional Priority (RP) credits - U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 451

Which of the following will contribute to reducing the heat island effect?

A. Artificial turf grass

B. Intensive vegetated roof

C. Steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35

D. Low sloped roof with initial Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of 64

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

An intensive vegetated roof is a roof that has a thick layer of soil and plants that provide shade, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management. It can reduce the heat island effect by lowering the surface and air temperature of the roof and the surrounding area.

Artificial turf grass does not reduce the heat island effect because it is not a living plant and does not provide cooling benefits. A steep sloped roof with initial SRI of 35 does not meet the minimum requirement of 39 for Option 1 or 32 for Option 2 of the Heat Island Reduction credit. A low sloped roof with initial SRI of 64 exceeds the minimum requirement of 82 for Option
1 or 64 for Option 2, but it is not the best option among the choices because it only reflects solar radiation and does not provide other benefits such as shading, evapotranspiration, and stormwater management. References:
Heat Island Reduction credit in LEED BD+C: New Construction v4.1 - LEED v4.11
SpecTopics: Heat Island Reduction Credit and LEED® V4/V4.12 LEED Principle: Urban Heat Island Mitigation and Roofing3

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NEW QUESTION: 452
What is the minimum gross floor area required for a Building Design and Construction project to be eligible for certification?
A. 250 ft2 (23 m2)
B. 500 ft2 (46 m2)
C. 750 ft2 (70 m2)
D. 1000 ft2 (93 m2)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the LEED minimum program requirements, the LEED project must include a minimum of 1000 square feet (93 square meters) of gross floor area for the LEED BD+C and LEED O+M rating systems1.
References:
* LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide
* LEED minimum program requirements

NEW QUESTION: 453
The project team has decided to substitute the flooring in the school gym with natural rubber flooring that has met the Sustainable Agriculture Standard. The cost of the substituted flooring is $80,000. The project will achieve

A. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices
B. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting
C. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declarations
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management, Option 1. Diversion
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices Natural rubber flooring is a bio-based material that can contribute to the achievement of Option 2 of the Sourcing of Raw Materials credit, which requires using products that meet at least one of the responsible extraction criteria for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project1. By meeting the Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAN), the natural rubber flooring demonstrates that it has been produced in a way that conserves biodiversity, protects natural resources, and enhances social and economic well-being2. Therefore, the cost of the substituted flooring ($80,000) can be counted towards the credit threshold.
Reference:
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 263-2641 Sustainable Agriculture Standard | Rainforest Alliance3

NEW QUESTION: 454
Which of the following prerequisites or credits are affected by using plug-in devices when attempting to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Demand Response
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit. Advanced Energy Metering
C. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Minimum Energy Performance
D. Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite. Building Level Energy Metering
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using plug-in devices can affect the energy performance of the building, which is one of the criteria for achieving Indoor Environmental Quality Credit. Thermal Comfort. The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction states that "the project team must demonstrate that the proposed design meets the minimum energy performance requirements of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010, Appendix G, with errata"1. Plug-in devices are considered as part of the process loads in the energy model, and they can increase the energy consumption and demand of the building. Therefore, the project team must account for the plug-in devices in the energy model and ensure that the proposed design meets or exceeds the baseline performance rating.

References:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite:
Minimum Energy Performance, page 2591
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit:
Thermal Comfort, page 7041

NEW QUESTION: 455
When preparing the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, Construction Activity Pollution Prevention, the Construction General Permit must contain which of the following?
A. Waste Management Plan
B. Building orientation on the site
C. Installation plan for perimeter control
D. Minimum standards for equipment exhaust
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Construction General Permit (CGP) for the Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, Construction Activity Pollution Prevention, must contain an installation plan for perimeter control. This is part of the Erosion and Sedimentation Control (ESC) Plan, which is designed to prevent loss of soil during construction by stormwater runoff and/or wind erosion, prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or receiving streams, and prevent polluting the air with dust and particulate matter1.
Reference:
Sustainable Sites Prerequisites | GlobalSpec

NEW QUESTION: 456
Which individual occupant lighting control meets the requirements of Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting?
A. Two Level (on, off)
B. Three Level (on, 25%, off)
C. Three Level (on, 50%, off)
D. Three Level (on, 75%, off)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Interior Lighting, requires the project team to provide individual occupant lighting control for at least 90% of the individual occupant spaces, or at least 50% of the shared multi-occupant spaces. The lighting control must enable occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual tasks and preferences, and must have at least three lighting levels, excluding off1. Therefore, a three level (on, 25%, off) lighting control meets the requirements of this credit, while a two level (on, off) lighting control does not. A three level (on, 50%, off) or a three level (on, 75%, off) lighting control

may also meet the requirements, depending on the lighting power density and the daylight availability in the space2.

NEW QUESTION: 457
A contractor is building a retirement community project. 30% of the building's product costs were derived from reused/salvaged materials or met recycled content criteri a. Which of the following credits can the LEED AP submit towards certification?
A. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials
B. Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Construction and Demolition - Waste Management Planning
C. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients
D. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials rewards projects that use materials that have optimized extraction processes by limiting or eliminating the extraction of new resources, the reuse of materials or the use of recycled materials1. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction2, the credit has two options: Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting and Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices. Option 1 requires the project to use at least 20 permanently installed products from at least five different manufacturers that have publicly released a report from their raw material suppliers which include extraction locations, a commitment to long-term ecologically responsible land use, a commitment to reducing environmental harms from extraction and/or manufacturing processes, and a commitment to meeting applicable standards or programs voluntarily that address responsible sourcing criteria2. Option 2 requires the project to use products that meet at least one of the responsible sourcing criteria below for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project:
Extended producer responsibility. Products purchased from a manufacturer (producer) that participates in an extended producer responsibility program or is directly responsible for extended producer responsibility.
Bio-based materials. Bio-based products must meet the Sustainable Agriculture Network's Sustainable Agriculture Standard. Bio-based raw materials must be tested using ASTM Test Method D6866 and be legally harvested, as defined by the exporting and receiving country. Exclude hide products, such as leather and other animal skin material.
Wood products. Wood products must be certified by the Forest Stewardship Council or USGBC-approved equivalent.
Materials reuse. Reused products must include salvaged, refurbished, or reused products.

Recycled content. Recycled content is the sum of postconsumer recycled content plus one-half the preconsumer recycled content, based on cost. Products meeting recycled content criteria are valued at 100% of their cost for the purposes of credit achievement calculation.
USGBC approved program. Other USGBC approved programs meeting leadership extraction criteria.
Therefore, among the given options, only Option A is relevant to the use of reused/salvaged materials or recycled content, as they can contribute to the materials reuse or recycled content criteria under Option 2. Option B is a prerequisite that requires the project to develop and implement a construction and demolition waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal and whether the materials will be sorted on-site or co-mingled2. Option C is a credit that requires the project to use at least 20 different permanently installed products from at least five different manufacturers that use any of the following programs to demonstrate the chemical inventory of the product to at least 0.1% (1000 ppm):
Health Product Declaration. The end use product has a published, complete Health Product Declaration with full disclosure of known hazards in compliance with the Health Product Declaration Open Standard.
Cradle to Cradle. The end use product has been certified at the Cradle to Cradle v2 Basic level or Cradle to Cradle v3 Bronze level.
REACH Optimization. The end use product is compliant with REACH Optimization criteria.
GreenScreen v1.2 Benchmark. The product's chemical ingredients are inventoried using the GreenScreen v1.2 Benchmark.
Declare. The Declare product label must indicate that all ingredients have been disclosed down to 1000 ppm.
Option D is a credit that requires the project to use at least 20 different permanently installed products that have environmental product declarations. The products must be sourced from at least five different manufacturers. The environmental product declarations must conform to ISO 14025, 14040, 14044, and EN 15804 or ISO 21930 and have at least a cradle-to-gate scope2.
Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4
Recycled content | U.S. Green Building Council
CS-v4.1 MRc3: Sourcing of Raw Materials | LEEDuser
How to choose the right materials for a LEED project? - GBCE

NEW QUESTION: 458
Which of the following Building Product Disclosure and Optimization credits under the Materials and Resources category would a project team achieve by using insulation material that is cradle-to-cradle V3 Gold certified?

A. Material Ingredients, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices and Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1. Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)
B. Material Ingredients, Option 1. Material Ingredient Reporting and Material Ingredients, Option 2. Material Ingredient Optimization
C. Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting and Material Ingredients, Option 2. Material Ingredient Optimization
D. Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices and Material Ingredients, Option 2. Material Ingredient Optimization
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed
Cradle-to-cradle certification (Gold level) meets the requirements for Material Ingredient Optimization under Option 2. It demonstrates the product's compliance with advanced environmental standards, supporting the LEED focus on transparency and optimization of building materials to minimize their environmental and human health impacts.

NEW QUESTION: 459
A core and shell project is located in a dense urban area that is known to have frequent fluctuations in the power supply grid (brown-outs). The project team is seeking LEED Platinum certification. Which credit should be pursued when considering the regional context?
A. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Demand Response
B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Advanced Energy Metering
C. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Green Power and Carbon Offset
D. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Enhanced Refrigerant Management
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The credit that should be pursued when considering the regional context of frequent power supply grid fluctuations (brown-outs) is Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Demand Response. This credit encourages participation in demand response programs that reduce peak electricity demand and help stabilize the grid. It also provides an opportunity to earn regional priority points, which are bonus points for credits that address regional environmental issues. The other credits are not directly related to the regional context of brown-outs.

NEW QUESTION: 460
Which one of the following represents quality transit service as defined in Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit?
A. A bus stop served by two bus lines Monday through Friday, located 1/8 mi. (0.20 km) from the project building
B. A rail station served by one train line Monday through Sunday, located 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) from the project building

C. A rail station served by two train lines Monday through Sunday, located 1 mi. (1.60 km) from the project building
D. A private shuttle bus stop providing hourly service Monday through Friday to a rail station two hours away, located across the street from the project building
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit requires projects to locate within walking distance of existing or planned transit stops that provide access to quality transit service1. Quality transit service is defined as transit service that meets the minimum weekday and weekend headways (time between vehicles) and hours of operation listed in Table 1 of the credit requirements2. According to Table 1, the minimum weekday headway for bus service is 15 minutes, and the minimum weekday headway for rail service is 10 minutes. The minimum weekend headway for both bus and rail service is 30 minutes. The minimum hours of operation for both bus and rail service are 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays and 8 a.m. to 6 p.
m. on weekends2. In addition, the credit requires projects to locate within a 1/4 mi. (0.40 km) walking distance of bus, streetcar, or rideshare stops or within a 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) walking distance of bus rapid transit stops, light or heavy rail stations, commuter rail stations, or ferry terminals1.
Option A does not represent quality transit service because it only has two bus lines that may not meet the minimum headway and hours of operation requirements. Option C does not represent quality transit service because it is beyond the maximum walking distance of 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) for rail stations. Option D does not represent quality transit service because it is a private shuttle bus that does not qualify as a public transportation service, and it provides hourly service that does not meet the minimum headway requirements.
Option B represents quality transit service because it has a rail station that is within the maximum walking distance of 1/2 mi. (0.80 km) from the project building, and it has one train line that operates Monday through Sunday, which implies that it meets the minimum headway and hours of operation requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 461
A project team compares a life-cycle assessment (LCA) model to a baseline design to determine the reductions in six impact categories. One impact category exceeds the baseline by 7%. Which alternative analyses should the team run to check different impact measurements?
A. Change the orientation of the design case building
B. Optimize the slab depth of the design case building
C. Decrease the gross floor area of the baseline building
D. Increase the wall mass and types of windows in the baseline building
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This alternative analysis can help the team check the impact of reducing the amount of concrete used in the building, which can affect several impact categories, such as global

warming potential (GWP), acidification, and eutrophication1. Concrete is a material with high embodied energy and carbon emissions, and reducing its use can lower the environmental impact of the building2. Optimizing the slab depth can also improve the thermal performance and daylighting of the building, which can reduce the operational energy use and demand3.
References: = LCA in LEED - Whole-building Life Cycle Assessment, Concrete and Embodied Carbon - Can we reduce carbon emissions and still use concrete?, Optimizing Slab Thickness for Energy Performance.

NEW QUESTION: 462
What phase of the integrative process gives the team the greatest chance of success in meeting the project's environmental goals cost-effectively?
A. Design
B. Discovery
C. Operations
D. Construction
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Discovery
The discovery phase of the integrative process gives the team the greatest chance of success in meeting the project's environmental goals cost-effectively. The discovery phase is the initial stage of the project, where the team establishes the vision, goals, and performance criteria, conducts a site assessment, identifies synergies and trade-offs among systems, and performs preliminary analysis and modeling of energy and water use1. By engaging in this phase early and iteratively, the team can explore various design options, identify potential savings and benefits, and optimize the project outcomes2.

NEW QUESTION: 463
A LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction office building's HVAC system includes hot water from a central utility plant. The central utility plant is owned and operated by a management company.
The office pays a flat fee for hot water, included as part of the lease. The management company does not meter or invoice for actual hot water consumption. For the project to meet the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Building-Level Energy Metering, an energy meter must be installed for
A. natural gas
B. hot water at the main service point
C. nothing, because the flat fee is included as part of the lease
D. nothing, because the energy source is outside of the project's scope
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
An energy meter must be installed for hot water at the main service point for the project to meet the requirements for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Building-Level Energy

Metering. According to the LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, this prerequisite requires that "all energy sources used by the building must be metered or submetered" 1. The hot water from the central utility plant is an energy source used by the building, even if it is not directly paid by the office. Therefore, it must be metered at the point where it enters the building. The other options are incorrect because natural gas is not an energy source used by the building in this case, and the flat fee or the ownership of the energy source do not exempt the project from the metering requirement.References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Category, EAp Building-Level Energy Metering, page 569.

NEW QUESTION: 464
An owner has insisted on using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level. What Sustainable Sites credit will this decision impact the most?
A. Site Development-Protect or Restore Habita
B. Site Assessment
C. Heat Island Reduction
D. Light Pollution Reduction
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Using a non-native or non-adapted plant species on both the vegetated roof and ground level will impact the Sustainable Sites credit Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat the most. This credit requires that at least 20% of the site area (excluding building footprint) or 5% of the site area (including building footprint) must be vegetated with native or adapted plants. Non-native or non-adapted plants do not qualify for this credit and may also have negative impacts on the local ecosystem and biodiversity. The other credits are not directly affected by the choice of plant species, although they may have other requirements related to vegetation, such as shading, reflectance, or lighting.

NEW QUESTION: 465
The design team for a school project finds that they can achieve an 18% savings in indoor water use from the baseline. If the team adds a rainwater harvesting system that reduces water use by another 10%, they can earn:
A. Zero points because they have not fulfilled the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
B. Only the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
C. Two points for Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction
D. One or two points for Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction depending on the type of metering installed
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Water Efficiency (WE) Prerequisite: Indoor Water Use Reduction requires at least 20% savings over the baseline.
* The project initially achieves 18% savings, which does not meet the prerequisite.

* With the rainwater harvesting system, the total savings reach 28%, exceeding the minimum 20% prerequisite.
* A 28% total reduction qualifies the project for two points under Water Efficiency (WE) Credit:
Indoor Water Use Reduction.
The type of metering does not impact the points awarded for this credit.
(Source: Official LEED BD+C Reference Manual)

NEW QUESTION: 466
The energy-related systems analysis for Integrative Process credit for Core and Shell projects should include all system loads and occupants required by which Energy and Atmosphere prerequisite?
A. Building-level energy metering
B. Fundamental commissioning and verification
C. Minimum energy performance
D. Fundamental refrigerant management
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Detailed Explanation:
The energy-related systems analysis must align with the requirements of the Minimum Energy Performance prerequisite. This prerequisite ensures that energy systems are modeled to optimize performance and meet baseline criteria outlined in ASHRAE 90.1-2010 (or applicable standard). Including all system loads and occupants provides a comprehensive understanding of energy demands.

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NEW QUESTION: 467
What is a benefit of including the public in a charrette for a new school before the pre-design phase?
A. Neighbors can plan for future construction
B. It will help streamline the permitting process
C. Potential partnerships with the community can be revealed
D. The owner can determine financial strategies based on the public's input

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A charrette is a collaborative design process that involves multiple stakeholders, such as the owner, the design team, the community, and the users. By including the public in a charrette for a new school before the pre- design phase, potential partnerships with the community can be revealed. For example, the school might share facilities or resources with a nearby library, park, or community center. This can enhance the social and environmental benefits of the project, as well as reduce costs and increase efficiency.
References: LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Introduction, page 171; LEED BD+C Reference Guide, Integrative Process, page 291

NEW QUESTION: 468
What is the best strategy for a LEED AP to suggest in order to quantify the impact of increasing the window-to-wall ratio on a Building Design and Construction project?
A. Compare the current project to other similar projects
B. Monitor the HVAC loads throughout the life of the project
C. Perform a simple box energy model before the completion of the schematic phase
D. Review Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI)'s comments on the energy model submission
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
This option allows the project team to evaluate the impact of different window-to-wall ratios on the energy performance of the building, and to optimize the design accordingly. A simple box energy model is a preliminary analysis tool that can be used to compare different design alternatives and inform decision making in the early stages of the project12.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction: Energy and Atmosphere, The impacts of window to wall ratio and window orientation on building energy consumption and CO2 emissions under climate change. Message has links.

NEW QUESTION: 469
What supporting material is required for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects in order to document Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities for the bicycle network?
A. Photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts
B. Photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities
C. Vicinity map showing bicycle network, route and distance along network to eligible destination(s)
D. Manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities, including the number of bicycles supported by each bike rack
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Location and Transportation Credit, Bicycle Facilities, requires the project team to provide a vicinity map that shows the bicycle network, the route and the distance along the network to eligible destination(s) for all LEED Building Design and Construction projects. The vicinity map is a supporting material that demonstrates that the project site is within a 200-yard (180-meter) walking distance of a bicycle network that connects to at least one of the following: diverse uses, public transportation, recreation facilities, or schools1. The vicinity map must also show the scale and the north arrow, and indicate the project site and the eligible destination(s)2. The photographs of bicycle network signage and directional signposts, the photographs of the installed bicycle storage and shower facilities, and the manufacturer specifications for the chosen bicycle storage facilities are not required for the bicycle network, but for the bicycle storage and shower facilities.
Reference:
* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Location and Transportation Credit: Bicycle Facilities, page 1281
* LEED v4.1 Bicycle Storage Requirements

NEW QUESTION: 470
A building owner in an arid climate is trying to design an outdoor lunch area for the tenants. Which landscaping strategy is important to employ in order to reduce water demand?
A. Large maple trees for shading
B. Xeriscaping landscape beds
C. Turf grass area for picnic benches
D. Tropical flowers next to park benches
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Xeriscaping is a landscaping method that reduces water demand by using plants that are adapted to dry climates, mulching the soil to retain moisture, and minimizing the amount of lawn and other turf areas.
Xeriscaping can help save water, money, and energy, as well as improve the health of the soil and the environment.
References:
*How to Xeriscape for a Water-Wise Yard - Better Homes & Gardens
*Xeriscaping: how to use this landscaping method in your yard | Why subscribe?
*Xeriscaping: Gardening with Less Water - Dennis' 7 Dees | Landscaping ...
*Guide to Xeriscape Landscaping - The Spruce.

NEW QUESTION: 471
In order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification a Commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of how many similar projects?

A. Zero
B. One
C. Two
D. Three
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The commissioning (Cx) agent must have completed the commissioning process activities for a minimum of two similar projects in order to meet the minimum qualifications for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification. This is stated in theLEED V5Building Design + Construction Guide, under the section "Energy and Atmosphere Credits Overview". The guide also provides examples of similar projects that can be used as references for commissioning.
References: [LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide], Fundamental commissioning and verification - U.S. Green Building Council, EA Energy & Atmosphere Overview - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification - Above Green, EAp1: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification - Above Green, LEED credit library | U.S. Green Building Council

NEW QUESTION: 472
What reference standard is used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used?
A. ASHRAE 55-2010
B. ASHRAE 90.1-2007
C. ASHRAE 90.1-2010
D. ASHRAE 62.1-2010
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
ASHRAE 90.1-2010 is the reference standard used to determine compliance with the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Minimum Energy Performance when the whole building energy modeling option is used. This prerequisite requires demonstrating a 5% improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared to the baseline building performance rating per ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Appendix G1. The baseline building performance rating is based on a building design that meets the minimum requirements of ASHRAE 90.1-20102. Reference:
Prerequisite: Minimum energy performance | U.S. Green Building Council
Minimum Energy Performance - ASHRAE 90.1 - 2010

NEW QUESTION: 473
A Photovoltaic (PV) system was installed on a 35,000 ft2 (3 252 m2) project. What actions need to take place in order to meet compliance for Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning (Cx) and Verification?
A. No action is necessary as the PV system is not required to be commissioned

B. The PV system installer should commission his own installations and share the results with the project owner
C. The Cx agent for the project must conduct or oversee the Cx of the PV system
D. The building's mechanical engineer should commission his own installations and share the results with the project owner
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C, the Cx agent for the project must conduct or oversee the Cx of the PV system. According to theLEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, requires that all energy-related systems, including renewable energy systems such as PV, be commissioned by an independent commissioning agent (CxA) or a qualified member of the project team who reports to the owner.The CxA or the qualified team member must perform or oversee all commissioning activities, including developing a commissioning plan, reviewing design documents and submittals, verifying installation and performance, and preparing a commissioning report12References:1:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, page 562.2:LEED V5Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Glossary, page 1020.

NEW QUESTION: 474
A new Science Education Center is pursuing LEED certification. Which of the following strategies could be submitted to earn an Innovation in Design credit?
A. The selection of energy-efficient LED fixtures for all of the building's lighting
B. The installation of an air-purifying facade material on the front entrance of the building
C. The integration of rainwater management strategies to achieve a Regional Priority Credit
D. The implementation of a comprehensive metering strategy to measure three individual energy end uses
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This strategy could be submitted to earn an Innovation in Design credit because it addresses a green building topic not covered by any existing LEED credit. The air-purifying facade material is a novel and sustainable feature that can reduce the environmental impact of the building by removing pollutants from the air and improving the outdoor air quality1.
References: =LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Air-purifying facade material.

NEW QUESTION: 475
Which of the following strategies will aid in reducing indoor water use?
A. Design drip irrigation for landscape
B. Use high-efficiency HVAC systems

C. Exclude janitor closets in the building
D. Optimize consumption of showerheads
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to theLEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, one of the strategies to reduce indoor water use is to optimize the consumption of showerheads by selecting fixtures that have a flow rate lower than the baseline of 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) at 80 psi, or a local equivalent for projects outside the U.S.This can help the project achieve the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, and the Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction, by reducing the aggregate water consumption from plumbing fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the baseline1.
The other choices are not strategies to reduce indoor water use, because:
Designing drip irrigation for landscape is a strategy to reduce outdoor wateruse, not indoor water use1.
Using high-efficiency HVAC systems is a strategy to reduce energy use, not water use, although it may have some indirect water savings by reducing the cooling tower water use2.
Excluding janitor closets in the building is not a feasible or practical strategy, as janitor closets are necessary for cleaning and maintenance purposes, and may also be required by codes or standards3.
:LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction, Requirements1;LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use Reduction, Requirements1;LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, Requirements2;LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Green Cleaning - High-Performance Cleaning Program, Requirements3

NEW QUESTION: 476
Which of the following is required in determining the baseline for Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Duration of use
B. Building floor area
C. Make and model of fixtures
D. Proposed design fixture flow rates
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The make and model of fixtures is required in determining the baseline for the Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction. This information is used to calculate the baseline water consumption of the building, which is then compared to the proposed water use to determine the percentage reduction.

NEW QUESTION: 477

For a project located on a greenfield site and attempting the Location and Transportation Credit, Sensitive Land Protection, Option 2, what must the development footprint avoid?
A. Land that is within 200 ft. (61 m) of a local government wetland demonstration project
B. Soils that are to be restored according to the SITES Guidelines and Performance Benchmarks 2009. Credit 7.3
C. Areas not able to meet the criteria for Location and Transportation Credit LEED for Neighborhood Development Location
D. Prime farmland as defined by the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations or local equivalent outside the US
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Detailed
Under Sensitive Land Protection, Option 2, projects on greenfield sites must avoid impacting sensitive land types, including prime farmland as defined by the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations or local equivalents outside the United States. LEED aims to preserve high-value agricultural land and other sensitive areas to minimize environmental disruption and promote sustainable development practices.

NEW QUESTION: 478
For Location and Transportation Credit, Access to Quality Transit, a project team preparing timetables and service-level documentation must ensure the materials include
A. verification that a weighted daily average has been used for each qualifying route
B. confirmation that functional entries of the project are within 3/4 mi. (1.20 km) of the stop
C. verification that a weighted building average has been used for each qualifying functional entry
D. confirmation that each qualifying route features paired route service (service in opposite directions)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
This option requires the project team to calculate the weighted daily average of the number of trips per day for each qualifying route, using the formula provided in the LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide.
This option ensures that the transit service frequency is accurately represented and meets the minimum thresholds for weekday and weekend trips, as shown in Table 1 and Table 2 of the guide.
References: = [LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide], Access to Quality Transit.

NEW QUESTION: 479
Which of the following Water Efficiency credits differ between LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare?
A. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use

B. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has no Water Efficiency Credit, Cooling Tower Water Use
C. LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
D. LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare has additional appliance and process water requirements in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction LEED Building Design and Construction: New Construction and LEED Building Design and Construction: Healthcare have the same Water Efficiency credits, except for the Cooling Tower Water Use credit, which is only applicable to the former. However, the Indoor Water Use Reduction prerequisite differs between the two rating systems, as the Healthcare version requires additional calculations for appliance and process water use, such as medical equipment, laundry, and kitchen equipment.
Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4 - Pages 256-3171 LEED V5: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S.Green Building Council2

NEW QUESTION: 480
A project attempting to meet the preferred parking requirements for Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles may provide what incentive to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy?
A. Three years of free parking for green vehicles
B. Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles
C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles
D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The Location and Transportation Credit, Green Vehicles aims to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and alternative-fuel vehicles1. One of the requirements for this credit is to provide preferred parking for green vehicles for 5% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the project1. Preferred parking is defined as parking that is clearly marked and located in the most convenient spaces available to the driver or nearest to the main entrance of the project2. In addition to providing preferred parking, the project may also offer one or more incentives to encourage the use of green vehicles, such as a discounted parking rate, free parking passes, or rebates for parking fees3. The question asks what incentive may be provided to meet the requirements and highlight the project sustainable vehicle strategy. The correct answer is C. A permanent discounted parking rate of at least 20% for all green vehicles, because this incentive meets the minimum threshold of 20% discount suggested by the

LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction3, and it also demonstrates the project's commitment to supporting green vehicles in the long term. The other options are either not sufficient or not relevant for this credit. Option A.
Three years of free parking for green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not permanent and may not be attractive enough for drivers to switch to green vehicles. Option B.
Preferred parking decals for 5% of occupants utilizing carpool vehicles is not relevant because it does not address green vehicles, but rather carpool vehicles, which are covered by a different credit (Location and Transportation Credit, Reduced Parking Footprint)4.
Option D. An annual maintenance voucher for at least 5% of occupants driving green vehicles is not sufficient because it is not directly related to parking and may not be a significant incentive for drivers.
References:
Green Vehicles
Green Vehicles - Canada Green Building Council
[LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction v4], page 544 Reduced Parking Footprint

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