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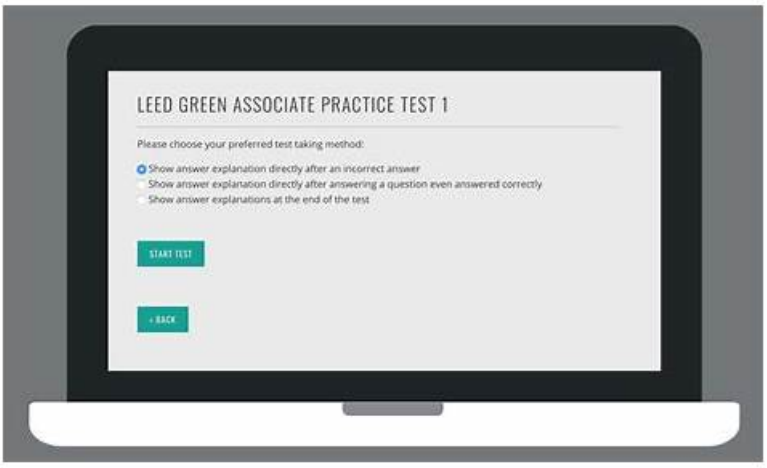

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USGBC LEED-Green-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• LEED Process: This section of the exam measures the skills of sustainability consultants and covers the foundational aspects of LEED, including organization fundamentals, the structure of LEED rating systems, and the LEED certification process. It emphasizes understanding the goals and objectives of each credit category and how they contribute to sustainable building practices.
Topic 2	• Sustainable Sites: This section of the exam measures the skills of landscape architects and focuses on on-site assessment and design strategies that reduce environmental impact. It includes topics like habitat conservation, rainwater management, and exterior lighting.
Topic 3	• Project Surroundings and Public Outreach: This section of the exam measures the skills of community engagement specialists and covers the environmental impacts of buildings, green building codes, and the values of sustainable design. It also includes regional design considerations and public outreach strategies.
Topic 4	• Materials and Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of sustainable materials specialists and focuses on reuse, life-cycle impacts, waste management, and environmentally preferable purchasing practices. It highlights the importance of material selection in reducing environmental impacts.
Topic 5	• Location and Transportation: This section of the exam measures the skills of urban planners and covers site selection criteria and alternative transportation strategies. It emphasizes choosing sites that minimize environmental impact and promote sustainable transportation options.
Topic 6	• Water Efficiency: This section of the exam measures the skills of water conservation specialists and covers strategies for reducing water usage both indoors and outdoors. It includes the use of gray water and rainwater in irrigation and the implementation of low-flow fixtures.

Topic 7	• Indoor Environmental Quality: This section of the exam measures the skills of indoor air quality specialists and covers strategies for improving indoor air quality, lighting, acoustics, and occupant comfort. It emphasizes the use of low-emitting materials and green cleaning practices.

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USGBC LEED Green Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71
What is the term for collecting, reprocessing, marketing and using materials that are diverted or recovered from the solid waste stream?

- A. Salvaged materials
- B. Chain -of-custody
- C. Building material reuse
- D. Recycling

Answer: D

Explanation:
Recycling is the term for collecting, reprocessing, marketing and using materials that are diverted or recovered from the solid waste stream. Recycling is a process that transforms waste materials into new products that can be used for different purposes. Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators, conserves natural resources, saves energy, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Materials and Resources category is to "reduce waste through recycling during construction and occupancy" [1, p. 15]. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Recycling Basics | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

NEW QUESTION # 72
A building manager is comparing the operating cost of the existing boiler to the purchase and operation of a new and more efficient boiler. The building manager discovers that although the upfront cost is significant, purchasing the new boiler would drastically decrease the cost of running and operating the system. This exercise is called

- A. value engineering
- B. integrated design
- C. life-cycle costing
- D. life-cycle assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:
Life-cycle costing is an economic analysis method that considers all costs associated with an asset over its entire life cycle, from acquisition and installation to operation, maintenance, and disposal. In this case, the building manager is comparing the total costs of owning and operating two different boilers over their respective lifetimes. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

NEW QUESTION # 73

The protection and restoration of natural vegetation, wetland areas and bodies of water through building footprint consolidation helps to

- A. prevent light pollution
- B. support conservation programs
- C. preserve open space and sensitive areas
- D. minimize hardscape

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The protection and restoration of natural vegetation, wetland areas and bodies of water through building footprint consolidation helps to preserve open space and sensitive areas, which are important for maintaining biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human well-being. Building footprint consolidation refers to the strategy of minimizing the area of land that is occupied by a building and its associated infrastructure, such as roads, parking lots, and utilities. By reducing the building footprint, project teams can avoid or minimize the impacts of development on natural habitats, wetlands, and water bodies, which often provide critical functions such as water quality improvement, flood control, wildlife habitat, and recreation. LEED v4.1 recognizes and rewards this strategy in the Sensitive Land Protection credit1, which aims to conserve existing natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity2. References: LEED Link: Sensitive Land Protection, section "LEED v4.1 BD+C: Sensitive Land Protection"; Sensitive Land Protection | U.S. Green Building Council, section "Intent"

NEW QUESTION # 74
Light colored paving and cool roofs are terms referring to materials with

- A. higher emissivity and lower albedo
- B. lower emissivity and lower albedo
- C. lower emissivity and higher albedo
- D. higher emissivity and higher albedo

Answer: D

Explanation:
Light-colored paving and cool roofs refer to materials with higher emissivity and higher albedo. Emissivity is the ability of a material to emit heat that it absorbs, while albedo is a measure of how much light that hits a surface is reflected without being absorbed. Materials with high emissivity can help reduce heat islands by releasing more of the heat they absorb, while those with high albedo can reflect more sunlight and thus stay cooler. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

NEW QUESTION # 75
The amount of landfill-destined waste generated during project construction can be reduced by requiring the general contractor to

- A. use contractor vehicles to disperse waste materials to multiple disposal sites within the project region
- B. take advantage of municipal waste pick-up to reduce the weight of the project's construction material scraps
- C. burn paper and cardboard materials on-site
- D. follow requirements for using dimensional construction materials, prefabrication or material efficient framing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The amount of landfill-destined waste generated during project construction can be reduced by requiring the general contractor to follow requirements for using dimensional construction materials, prefabrication or material efficient framing. These methods reduce the amount of material waste by minimizing cutting, fitting, and trimming on site, and by using standardized or modular components that can be easily reused or recycled.
The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving materials and resources efficiency is to "reduce construction waste through efficient framing techniques" [1, p.
15]. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Reducing Construction Waste | U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency]

NEW QUESTION # 76
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