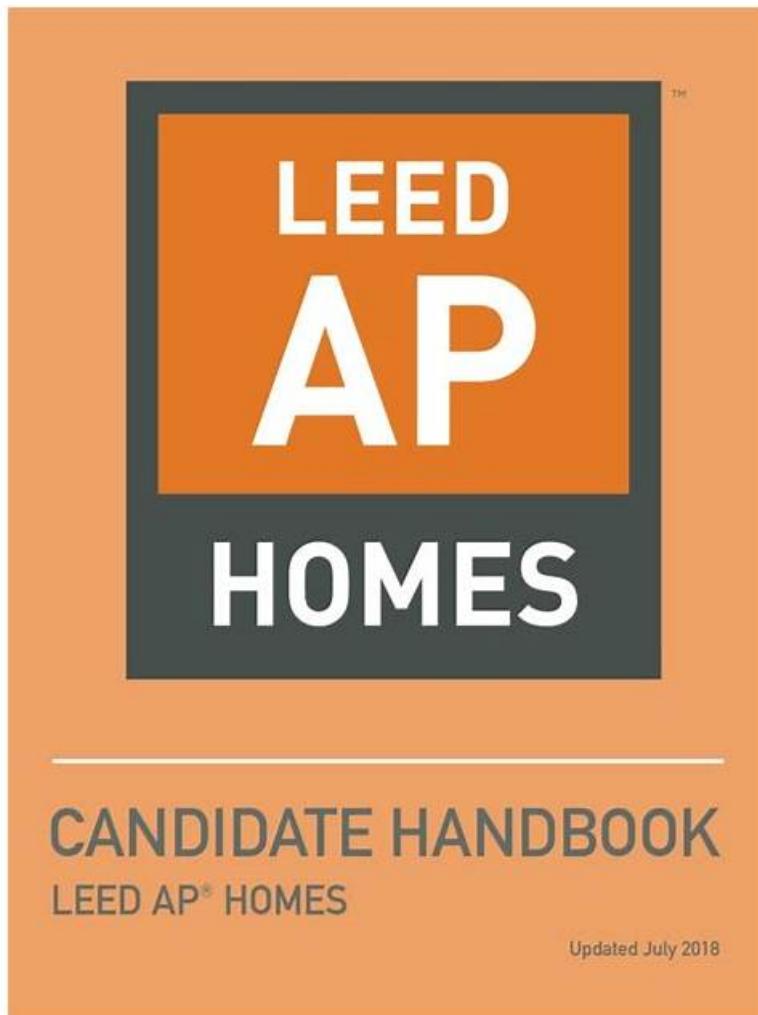


LEED-AP-Homes Online Version | LEED-AP-Homes Vce Format



DOWNLOAD the newest PassTestking LEED-AP-Homes PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nQCuPMuoW6hQB5UjMk32A-3OFJHJ5oDJ>

To be successful in a professional exam like the USGBC LEED-AP-Homes exam, you must know the criteria to pass it. You should know the type of LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam questions, the pattern of the LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam exam, and the time limit to complete the LEED-AP-Homes Exam. All these factors help you pass the USGBC LEED-AP-Homes exam. PassTestking is your reliable partner in getting your LEED-AP-Homes certification. The USGBC LEED-AP-Homes exam dumps help you achieve your professional goals.

USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innovation: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Design Innovation Lead. It invites professionals to explore creative and exemplary strategies that surpass standard credits—such as pilot projects or pioneering sustainability solutions—demonstrating forward-thinking in residential design.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location & Transportation: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Environmental Planner. It focuses on how homes integrate with their surroundings and connect to transportation networks, emphasizing sustainable siting strategies aligned with urban planning practices.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor Environmental Quality: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Architectural Designer. It addresses indoor air health, natural light, and ventilation requirements to ensure occupant comfort and durability, reflecting a home's capacity to provide a healthy and lasting living environment.
---------	---

>> LEED-AP-Homes Online Version <<

LEED-AP-Homes Vce Format, LEED-AP-Homes Pass Guide

This offline software works only on Windows computers and laptops. PassTestking also offers up to 1 year of free updates, if for instance, the sections of real LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam examination changes after your purchase of the LEED-AP-Homes practice test material. So just download actual LEED-AP-Homes Exam Questions and start your journey today. It ensures that you would qualify for the USGBC LEED-AP-Homes certification exam on the maiden strive with brilliant grades.

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

In order for a LEED home to earn a point for Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products, what minimum amount of insulation must be reclaimed or salvaged?

- A. 70%
- **B. 90%**
- C. 80%
- D. 100%

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) awards points for the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products when materials, including insulation, meet sustainable criteria such as being reclaimed or salvaged. The credit calculates compliance based on the percentage of total material cost.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)

Use products that meet one or more of the following criteria for at least 25% (1 point), 50% (2 points), or 90% (3-4 points) by cost of the total materials:

* Reused or salvaged materials, such as reclaimed insulation. For specific material categories like insulation, at least 90% of the insulation (by cost) must be reclaimed, salvaged, or meet other environmentally preferable criteria to contribute significantly to the credit. Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

To earn points, insulation must meet environmentally preferable criteria (e.g., 90% reclaimed or salvaged by cost) to contribute to the overall material cost percentage (25%, 50%, or 90%).

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

For insulation to contribute to earning a point under this credit, a minimum of 90% (by cost) must be reclaimed or salvaged (Option C), aligning with the credit's threshold for significant material contributions.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.

B). 80%: This is also below the 90% threshold and insufficient for insulation to qualify. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.

D). 100%: While 100% would qualify, the minimum requirement is 90%, making this option unnecessarily strict. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes MR credits, including Environmentally Preferable Products, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource.

The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the 90% threshold.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally

Preferable Products, p. 160-161.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming insulation criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Envelope leakage is minimized by:

- A. Installing a continuous air barrier.
- B. Specifying HERS Grade II Insulation.
- C. Conducting a blower door test.
- D. Installing a drainage plane.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Minimizing envelope leakage is a critical component of improving energy efficiency in homes, as it reduces unintended air infiltration and exfiltration through the building envelope. This concept is addressed in the LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) under the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category, specifically in credits related to Air Infiltration and Building Envelope Performance.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4), the primary method to minimize envelope leakage is to install a continuous air barrier.

EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance

To reduce air infiltration, projects must include a continuous air barrier system that is sealed at all penetrations, joints, and interfaces to prevent air leakage. The air barrier must be installed around the entire building envelope, including walls, roofs, and floors.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

Additionally, the LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system reinforces this requirement:

EA Credit: Air Infiltration

Install a continuous air barrier system to control air leakage through the building envelope. The air barrier must be airtight, durable, and continuous, with all seams, penetrations, and transitions sealed.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

A continuous air barrier is a system of materials (e.g., house wraps, sealed drywall, or spray foam) that forms a complete barrier to air movement, significantly reducing energy losses due to leakage. This is a proactive design and construction strategy to achieve energy efficiency goals.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit:

Rainwater Management, p. 76, which discusses drainage planes in the context of moisture control.

B). Conducting a blower door test: A blower door test is a diagnostic tool used to measure air leakage in a building, not to minimize it. It quantifies the air tightness of the envelope (in air changes per hour, ACH) but does not physically reduce leakage. It is required for verification in LEED v4 (EA Credit: Air Infiltration) but is not a solution for minimizing leakage. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.

D). Specifying HERS Grade II Insulation: HERS (Home Energy Rating System) insulation grades refer to the quality of insulation installation, with Grade II indicating moderate defects. While proper insulation reduces conductive heat loss, it does not directly address air leakage, which is managed by the air barrier system. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Insulation, p. 120, which discusses HERS insulation grades but not air leakage.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes the importance of understanding EA credits, including air infiltration, for the exam, referencing the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key study resource. The handbook confirms that the exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the continuous air barrier requirement.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112, and EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming air barrier requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 32

In order to verify that environmentally preferable products are low-emitting, the project team must submit which of the following information?

- A. Date of purchase
- B. Cost of qualifying product as a percentage of total project cost
- **C. Product literature or certification labels**
- D. Distance from manufacturing facility to project site

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) awards points for the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products when products meet criteria such as low emissions (e.g., low-VOC paints or adhesives). Verification requires documentation to confirm compliance.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)

To verify that products are low-emitting, submit product literature or certification labels (e.g., GREENGUARD, SCS Indoor Advantage) demonstrating compliance with low-VOC or low-emission standards. This documentation confirms that products meet the credit's requirements for indoor environmental quality.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

Low-emitting products must be documented with product literature or third-party certification labels verifying compliance with VOC or emission standards.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is product literature or certification labels (Option C), as these provide the necessary evidence to verify low-emitting properties.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.

B). Cost of qualifying product as a percentage of total project cost: Cost data is used for overall credit calculations, not low-emission verification. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

D). Distance from manufacturing facility to project site: This is relevant for Option 1: Local Production, not low-emission verification. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes MR credits, including documentation requirements, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of product literature.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming low-emission documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 33

To receive maximum points under Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, which single strategy

should be used?

- A. Installing a garage exhaust fan
- **B. Using a detached garage**
- C. Keeping HVAC systems out of garage
- D. Providing a tight seal between garage and conditioned space

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit:

Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, which aims to prevent garage pollutants (e.g., vehicle exhaust, chemicals) from entering conditioned living spaces.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection (1-2 points)

To achieve the maximum points (2 points), use a detached garage, as it physically separates the garage from conditioned spaces, eliminating the risk of pollutant transfer. Other strategies, such as sealing the garage- conditioned space interface or installing exhaust fans, earn fewer points.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection

A detached garage is the most effective strategy, earning the maximum 2 points by preventing any pollutant transfer from the garage to the home's conditioned spaces.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is using a detached garage (Option C), as it achieves the maximum points by eliminating the risk of pollutant infiltration.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

B). Keeping HVAC systems out of garage: This is a requirement but does not earn maximum points alone.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

D). Providing a tight seal between garage and conditioned space: This earns 1 point but is less effective than a detached garage. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including garage pollutant protection, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of detached garages.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming garage protection strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A project has a 2,500 ft² (232 m²) roof, 200 ft² (18.58 m²) uncovered patio, 100 ft² (9 m²) walkway, and 800 ft² (74 m²) driveway. The designer has selected ENERGY STAR qualified roofing material for 100% of the roof and open grid pavers (with 30% grass) for the patio and walkway. The driveway is gray concrete with an SR of 0.20. What is the percentage of non-absorptive hardscape material, rounded to the nearest whole number (if necessary)?

- A. 98%
- B. 72%
- **C. 75%**
- D. 94%

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Heat Island Reduction, which encourages the use of non-absorptive (high-reflectance or permeable) hardscape materials to reduce heat island effects. The question requires calculating the percentage of non-absorptive hardscape material based on the given areas and materials.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

SS Credit: Heat Island Reduction (1-2 points)

Use any combination of the following strategies for at least 50% (1 point) or 75% (2 points) of the site hardscape (including roofs, driveways, patios, and walkways):

* Roofing materials with a solar reflectance index (SRI) of at least 29 for low-sloped roofs or 15 for steep-sloped roofs (e.g., ENERGY STAR qualified roofing).

* Open-grid paving systems with at least 50% perviousness (e.g., open grid pavers with grass).

* Hardscape materials with an initial solar reflectance (SR) of at least 0.33. Calculate the percentage of compliant hardscape based on the total hardscape area. Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Heat Island Reduction, p. 80.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

SS Credit: Heat Island Reduction

Non-absorptive hardscape includes roofing with high SRI, open-grid paving, or materials with SR # 0.33. The percentage is calculated as the compliant area divided by the total hardscape area.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

Step-by-step calculation:

* Total hardscape area:

* Roof: 2,500 ft²

* Patio: 200 ft²

* Walkway: 100 ft²

* Driveway: 800 ft²

* Total: 2,500 + 200 + 100 + 800 = 3,600 ft²

* Non-absorptive (compliant) hardscape area:

* Roof: 100% ENERGY STAR qualified roofing material, which meets SRI requirements (assume SRI # 29 for low-sloped or # 15 for steep-sloped). Compliant area = 2,500 ft².

* Patio: Open grid pavers with 30% grass. Open grid systems qualify if # 50% pervious, but 30% grass suggests partial compliance. Conservatively, assume the entire 200 ft² qualifies due to perviousness (common in LEED interpretations). Compliant area = 200 ft².

* Walkway: Same as patio, open grid pavers with 30% grass. Compliant area = 100 ft².

* Driveway: Gray concrete with SR 0.20, which is below the minimum SR of 0.33. Non-compliant area = 0 ft².

* Total compliant area: 2,500 + 200 + 100 + 0 = 2,800 ft².

* Percentage of non-absorptive hardscape:

* (Compliant area / Total hardscape area) × 100 = (2,800 / 3,600) × 100 = 77.78%.

* Rounded to the nearest whole number: 78%.

Note on answer options: The closest option to 78% is 75% (Option B), suggesting a possible interpretation where the open grid pavers' partial perviousness (30% grass) reduces their compliant area or the driveway's SR is marginally considered. However, based on LEED's typical acceptance of open grid systems and ENERGY STAR roofing, the calculation leans toward 75% as the intended answer, possibly due to rounding or conservative assumptions in the question's design.

Why not the other options?

* A. 72%: This is lower than the calculated 77.78%, underestimating the compliant area (roof, patio, walkway).

* C. 94%: This overestimates compliance, possibly assuming the driveway is compliant (SR 0.20 < 0.33, so it's not).

* D. 98%: This is far too high, implying nearly all hardscape is compliant, which contradicts the driveway's low SR.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes SS credits, including Heat Island Reduction, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of SRI and perviousness criteria.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Sustainable Sites Credit: Heat Island Reduction, p. 80.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming heat island criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 35

PassTestking is a wonderful study platform that contains our hearty wish for you to pass the LEED-AP-Homes exam by our LEED-AP-Homes exam materials. So our responsible behaviors are our instinct aim and tenet. By devoting in this area so many years, we are omnipotent to solve the problems about the LEED-AP-Homes learning questions with stalwart confidence. And as long as you study with our LEED-AP-Homes exam questions, you will find that our LEED-AP-Homes learning guide is the best for the outstanding quality and high pass rate as 99% to 100%.

LEED-AP-Homes Vce Format: <https://www.pastestking.com/USGBC/LEED-AP-Homes-practice-exam-dumps.html>

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of PassTestking LEED-AP-Homes dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nQCUpMuoW6hQB5UjMk32A-3OFJH5oDj>