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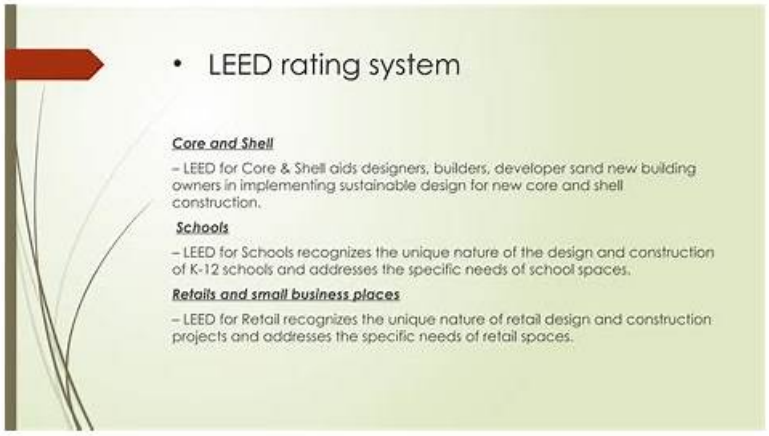

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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Regional Priority Credits: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Regional Performance Advisor. It covers specific environmental credits that reflect local priorities, enabling tailored certification strategies that align with regional ecosystems or regulatory contexts.
Topic 2	• 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	• Materials & Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Sustainability Specialist. It emphasizes the selection and management of eco-friendly materials, efficient usage of resources, and implementation of waste reduction strategies to support green residential construction.
Topic 4	• 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.

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LEED-AP-Homes Reliable Test Blueprint - LEED-AP-Homes Questions

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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62
Looking at the attached table, a project team is aiming for three points in Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use. The site contains a total of 57,500 ft² (5,342 m²) of softscape. If the plan has 8,000 ft² (743 m²) of turf grass, what is the minimum area of native or adapted landscape required to achieve the desired three points for this credit?
Turf grass area
Native or adapted plant area
Points
< 60%
> 25%
1
< 40%
> 50%
2
< 20%
> 75%
3
< 5%
> 75%
4

- A. 38,967 ft² (3,620 m²) of native or adapted plant area
- B. 39,355 ft² (3,656 m²) of native or adapted plant area
- C. 43,126 ft² (4,007 m²) of native or adapted plant area
- D. 2,784 ft² (259 m²) of native or adapted plant area

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theWater Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use
, which awards points based on the ratio of turf grass (high water use) to native or adapted plants (low water use) in the softscape to reduce irrigation needs.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use (1-4 points)
To achieve 3 points, the softscape must have less than 20% turf grass and more than 75% native or adapted plants, calculated by area.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98-99.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use
For 3 points, the turf grass area must be less than 20% of the total softscape, and the native or adapted plant area must exceed 75%.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
Calculation:
* Total softscape area: 57,500 ft² (5,342 m²).
* Turf grass area: 8,000 ft² (743 m²).
* Turf grass percentage: (8,000 ÷ 57,500) × 100 = 13.91% (< 20%, meets requirement).
* Minimum native or adapted plant area for 3 points: > 75% of 57,500 ft² = 0.75 × 57,500 =43,125 ft².
* Compare options:
* A. 38,967 ft² (3,620 m²): 38,967 ÷ 57,500 = 67.77% (< 75%, does not meet).
* B. 39,355 ft² (3,656 m²): 39,355 ÷ 57,500 = 68.44% (< 75%, does not meet).
* C. 43,126 ft² (4,007 m²): 43,126 ÷ 57,500 = 75.00% (meets > 75% requirement).
* D. 2,784 ft² (259 m²): 2,784 ÷ 57,500 = 4.84% (far below 75%, does not meet).
The correct answer is43,126 ft² (4,007 m²) of native or adapted plant area(Option C), as it meets the minimum requirement for 3 points.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes WE credits, including outdoor water use, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the table's criteria.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit:
Outdoor Water Use, p. 98-99.

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 softscape ratios.

NEW QUESTION # 63
A home has a large shower compartment of 3,750 in² (2.4 m²) with dual 1.5 gpm (5.6 lpm) shower heads.
How should the flow rate be calculated?

- A. Multiple shower heads are not allowed
- B. The flow rates are added to total 3.0 gpm (11.2 lpm)
- C. Shower compartment size does not affect shower head flow rates for LEED compliance
- D. The flow rate is calculated as two separate compartments of 1.5 gpm (5.6 lpm)

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)addresses shower compartments in theWater Efficiency (WE) Credit: Indoor Water Use, where the size and number of showerheads impact water use calculations.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
WE Credit: Indoor Water Use (1-6 points)
A shower compartment is defined as an enclosed area with a floor area of no more than 2,500 in² (1.6 m²), where all fixtures (e.g., multiple showerheads) count as a single fixture for water use calculations.
Compartments larger than 2,500 in² are considered multiple compartments, and multiple showerheads in such cases are not allowed for LEED compliance to ensure water efficiency.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
WE Credit: Indoor Water Use
For shower compartments exceeding 2,500 in² (1.6 m²), multiple showerheads are not permitted to maintain water efficiency goals.
Each compartment must be treated separately if applicable, but large compartments cannot have multiple heads.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The shower compartment is 3,750 in² (2.4 m²), exceeding the 2,500 in² limit. Therefore,multiple showerheads are not allowed(Option C), as LEED restricts multiple heads in oversized compartments to ensure water efficiency.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.
B). The flow rate is calculated as two separate compartments of 1.5 gpm (5.6 lpm): The compartment is one unit, and multiple heads are not allowed, not treated as separate compartments.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.
D). Shower compartment size does not affect shower head flow rates for LEED compliance:
Compartment size directly affects whether multiple heads are allowed.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes WE credits, including showerhead calculations, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of compartment size restrictions.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.
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 showerhead restrictions.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which of the following power needs requires special consideration at the design phase?

- A. 220-volt supply to laundry room
- B. Electric vehicle charging station
- C. ENERGY STAR appliances
- D. Continuously operating bathroom fans

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)encourages planning for energy-efficient and sustainable technologies during the design phase, particularly for significant electrical loads that impact infrastructure, as addressed in credits likeEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance
Design the home to accommodate high-efficiency systems and emerging technologies, such as electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, which require dedicated electrical capacity (e.g., 240-volt circuits) and planning during the design phase to ensure adequate panel capacity and conduit placement.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit:
Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance
Electric vehicle charging stations require special consideration in the design phase, including dedicated circuits and infrastructure to support high-voltage, high-amperage loads, ensuring future scalability and energy efficiency.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
Anelectric vehicle charging station(Option D) requires special consideration during the design phase due to its high power demand (typically 240 volts, 30-50 amps), necessitating dedicated circuits, panel capacity upgrades, and potential conduit or wiring planning to avoid costly retrofits.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.
B). 220-volt supply to laundry room: While a 220-volt circuit is common for dryers, it is standard in residential design and does not require special consideration beyond typical electrical planning.Reference: No specific LEED requirement for laundry circuits.
C). ENERGY STAR appliances: These focus on efficiency and do not require unique electrical infrastructure beyond standard outlets.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: High-Efficiency Appliances, p. 136.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including energy-efficient design, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of EV charging considerations.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.
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 EV charging design needs.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Which important factors must be considered when calculating the design landscape water requirements?

- A. Sub-metering, bedding area zones, and shut-off valves
- B. Soil slope, "no-disturbance" zones, and runoff velocity
- C. Soil pH, soil compaction, and impervious surfaces
- D. Vegetation selection, microclimate, and irrigation type

Answer: D

Explanation:

TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)addresses landscape water use in theWater Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use, which requires calculating the design landscape water requirements to optimize irrigation efficiency. Key factors influence the water needs of a landscape, guiding the design and irrigation strategy.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use (1-4 points)
Calculate the landscape water requirement based on the following factors:
* Vegetation selection: Choose plants with low water needs (e.g., native or drought-tolerant species).
* Microclimate: Consider site-specific conditions like sun exposure, shade, and wind that affect evapotranspiration rates.
* Irrigation type: Select efficient systems (e.g., drip irrigation) to minimize water waste.These factors are used to estimate the water demand and design an efficient irrigation system.Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use
The design landscape water requirement is determined by vegetation selection, microclimate factors (e.g., sun /shade), and irrigation system efficiency (e.g., drip vs. spray).
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isvegetation selection, microclimate, and irrigation type(Option B), as these are the primary factors for calculating water requirements per LEED guidelines.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 99 (discusses implementation, not calculation factors).
C). Soil slope, "no-disturbance" zones, and runoff velocity: These relate toSustainable Sitescredits (e.g., Rainwater Management) for managing runoff, not calculating landscape water needs.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.
D). Soil pH, soil compaction, and impervious surfaces: While soil conditions affect plant health, they are secondary to vegetation, microclimate, and irrigation for water requirement calculations. Impervious surfaces are relevant to heat island or runoff credits.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes WE credits, including outdoor water use, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of these factors.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98-99.
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 landscape water factors.

NEW QUESTION # 66
After the HVAC contractor has completed the rough-in installation of all air handling equipment, what step should be taken to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Contaminant Control during construction?

- A. Install temporary fans throughout the house
- B. Open all the windows in the house
- C. Flush the building for 48 hours
- D. Seal off all duct boots and vents

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theIndoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit:
Contaminant Control, which includes strategies to prevent contaminants from entering HVAC systems during construction to maintain indoor air quality.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, Option 3: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management (1-2 points) During construction, seal off all duct boots and vents after HVAC rough-in installation to prevent dust, debris, and other contaminants from entering the system, ensuring clean air distribution upon occupancy.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EQ Credit: Contaminant Control
Sealing duct boots and vents during construction is a required step to prevent contamination of HVAC systems, protecting indoor air quality.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isseal off all duct boots and vents(Option C), as this prevents contaminants from entering the HVAC system during construction, aligning with the credit's requirements.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.
B). Open all the windows in the house: This may help with ventilation but does not protect HVAC systems from construction debris.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.
D). Install temporary fans throughout the house: Temporary fans are not a specified strategy for this credit.
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EQ credits, including contaminant control during construction, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of duct sealing.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.
LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (https://www.usgbc.org/credits).
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LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming contaminant control strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 67
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