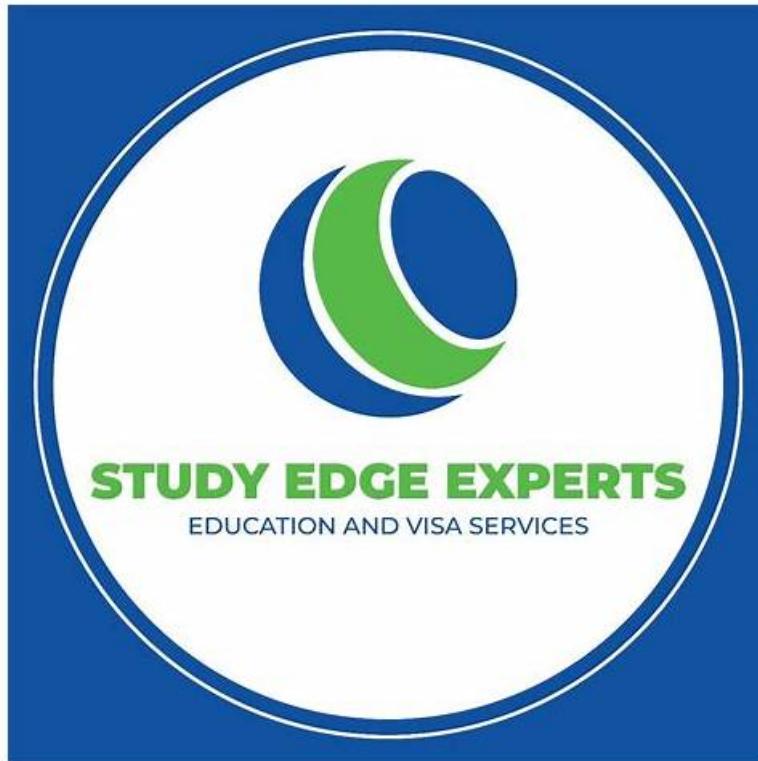


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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following may NOT lead to a higher adoption of green building practices?

- A. Lower electricity supply costs

- B. Public awareness and capacity building
- C. Clear visibility of estimated savings and cost of green measures
- D. Green building regulations

Answer: A

Explanation:

Adoption of green building practices in EDGE is influenced by factors that incentivize or mandate resource efficiency. The EDGE User Guide discusses drivers for green building adoption: "Factors that lead to higher adoption of green building practices include green building regulations, which mandate compliance with efficiency standards; public awareness and capacity building, which educate stakeholders on the benefits of green design; and clear visibility of estimated savings and costs, which provide financial justification for green measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.1: Introduction to EDGE). Option A (green building regulations) directly encourages adoption by enforcing standards: "Regulations requiring energy or water efficiency standards push developers to adopt green practices to meet legal requirements" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Standard). Option C (public awareness and capacity building) increases adoption by educating stakeholders: "Awareness campaigns and training programs increase demand for green buildings by informing developers, owners, and tenants of their benefits" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.1: Introduction to EDGE). Option D (clear visibility of estimated savings and costs) incentivizes adoption by demonstrating financial benefits: "EDGE's display of savings and payback periods motivates adoption by showing the return on investment for green measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.4).

Interpreting EDGE Results). However, Option B (lower electricity supply costs) may not lead to higher adoption, as it reduces the financial incentive to save energy. "Lower electricity supply costs decrease the cost savings from energy efficiency measures, potentially discouraging investment in green practices, as the payback period for measures like insulation or efficient lighting becomes longer" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.4: Cost Savings Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further elaborates: "High utility costs often drive green building adoption by making energy and water savings more financially attractive, whereas lower costs can reduce the urgency to implement efficiency measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Certification). In this context, lower electricity supply costs (Option B) may not encourage green building practices, as the economic motivation for energy savings diminishes.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 1.1: Introduction to EDGE, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Certification, Section 2.4: Interpreting EDGE Results; EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Standard; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.4: Cost Savings Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 20

In a 3-star business hotel near the city center, which of the following elements of the building's water use breakdown is/are likely to consume the most water?

- A. Faucets in guest rooms
- B. Showers in guest rooms
- C. Toilets in lobby area
- D. Laundry

Answer: B

Explanation:

Water consumption in hotels varies significantly based on usage patterns, with guest-related activities often dominating the water use breakdown. The EDGE User Guide provides detailed insights into water use in hotels: "In a typical 3-star business hotel, the largest contributor to water consumption is showers in guest rooms, accounting for approximately 40-50% of total water use due to frequent guest showers, especially in urban hotels with high occupancy. Laundry, toilets, and faucets also contribute, but to a lesser extent, with laundry at 15-20%, toilets at 10-15%, and faucets at 5-10%" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Option A, showers in guest rooms, aligns with this breakdown as the element likely to consume the most water. Option B (laundry) is significant but lower than showers: "Laundry in 3-star hotels consumes less water than showers, as laundry is typically centralized and less frequent than daily guest showers" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option C (toilets in lobby area) is a minor contributor, as lobby toilets serve fewer users compared to guest rooms: "Toilets in public areas like the lobby have lower usage compared to guest room facilities, contributing only a small fraction of total water use in hotels" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures).

Option D (faucets in guest rooms) also uses less water than showers: "Faucets in guest rooms, used for handwashing or brushing teeth, have lower flow rates and usage frequency compared to showers, which often run for 5-10 minutes per use" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further elaborates: "In business hotels, showers dominate water use due to high occupancy and guest behavior, making measures like low-flow shower heads particularly effective for water savings" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report adds: "For a 3-star hotel with 100 rooms and 70% occupancy, showers can account for 45 liters per guest per day,

compared to 15 liters for laundry, 10 liters for toilets, and 5 liters for faucets, based on standard usage assumptions" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations).

Thus, showers in guest rooms (Option A) are likely to consume the most water in this context.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following hot water technologies is from a renewable source?

- A. Preheating water using waste heat from the generator
- **B. Solar hot water collectors**
- C. High efficiency boiler for water heating
- D. Ground source heat pump

Answer: B

Explanation:

EDGE recognizes renewable energy sources for their contribution to reducing carbon emissions in hot water production. The EDGE User Guide defines renewable hot water technologies: "Solar hot water collectors are considered a renewable source in EDGE, as they directly use solar energy to heat water, reducing reliance on fossil fuel-based energy" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option B, solar hot water collectors, matches this description as it harnesses solar energy, a renewable resource. Option A (ground source heat pump) uses electricity to transfer heat from the ground, which is efficient but not renewable unless the electricity is from a renewable source: "Ground source heat pumps are efficient but rely on electrical input, not classified as a renewable source in EDGE" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Option C (high efficiency boiler) typically uses gas or electricity, not a renewable source: "Boilers, even high-efficiency ones, are not renewable as they burn fuel or use grid electricity" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option D (preheating water using waste heat from the generator) is a heat recovery method, not a renewable source: "Waste heat recovery improves efficiency but is not considered a renewable energy source in EDGE" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.3: Energy Measures). Thus, solar hot water collectors (Option B) is the renewable source technology.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics, Section 5.3: Energy Measures.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following is a required measure?

- A. Efficient lighting for internal areas
- B. Green roof
- **C. Insulation of roof**
- D. Lighting controls

Answer: C

Explanation:

In EDGE, certain measures are mandatory to ensure a baseline level of resource efficiency, while others are optional depending on the project's goals. The EDGE User Guide specifies mandatory measures for certification: "To achieve EDGE certification, projects must meet minimum requirements, including mandatory measures such as insulation of the roof to reduce heat gain or loss, ensuring a basic level of energy efficiency across all building typologies in climates where thermal performance is relevant" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures). Option B, insulation of roof, is identified as a required measure in EDGE, particularly in climates where heating or cooling loads are significant, which applies to most regions.

Option A (green roof) is an optional measure, not mandatory: "Green roofs are an optional measure in EDGE, contributing to energy and water savings but not required for certification" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.5: Additional Energy Measures).

Option C (lighting controls) is also optional, as EDGE allows flexibility in lighting strategies: "Lighting controls, such as occupancy sensors, are optional measures that can enhance energy savings but are not mandatory" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures).

Option D (efficient lighting for internal areas) is encouraged but not required: "Efficient lighting for internal areas (EEM22) is an optional measure, requiring at least 90% of lamps to be efficient, but projects can achieve certification without it if other energy measures meet the 20% savings threshold" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures).

The EDGE Certification Protocol reinforces this: "Mandatory measures like roof insulation ensure a minimum standard of energy efficiency, while measures like green roofs, lighting controls, and efficient lighting are optional and

contribute to overall savings" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.2: Certification Requirements). Therefore, insulation of the roof (Option B) is the required measure among the options.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures, Section 4.5: Additional Energy Measures; EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.2: Certification Requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Water consumption savings, resulting from greywater recovery, are based on which of the following?

- A. Base case water consumption
- B. Incremental cost of installation and cost of water consumption at local tariff
- C. Improved case water consumption
- D. Cost of water consumption at local tariff

Answer: A

Explanation:

Greywater recovery in EDGE is a water efficiency measure, and the software calculates savings by comparing water consumption before and after implementing the measure. The EDGE Methodology Report explains the calculation method: "Water consumption savings from greywater recovery are calculated as the difference between the Base Case water consumption and the Improved Case water consumption after applying the measure. The Base Case represents the typical water use without any efficiency measures, serving as the benchmark for all savings calculations" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option A, Base Case water consumption, is the correct reference point for determining savings, as it establishes the baseline against which the greywater recovery measure is evaluated. Option B (Improved Case water consumption) is the result after applying the measure, not the basis for savings. Option C (cost of water consumption at local tariff) and Option D (incremental cost of installation and cost of water consumption at local tariff) relate to financial outputs, not the direct calculation of water savings, as clarified:

"Water savings in EDGE are quantified in volume (liters or cubic meters), not cost, though cost savings are derived later using local tariffs" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Thus, greywater recovery savings are based on Base Case water consumption (Option A).

Reference:EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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