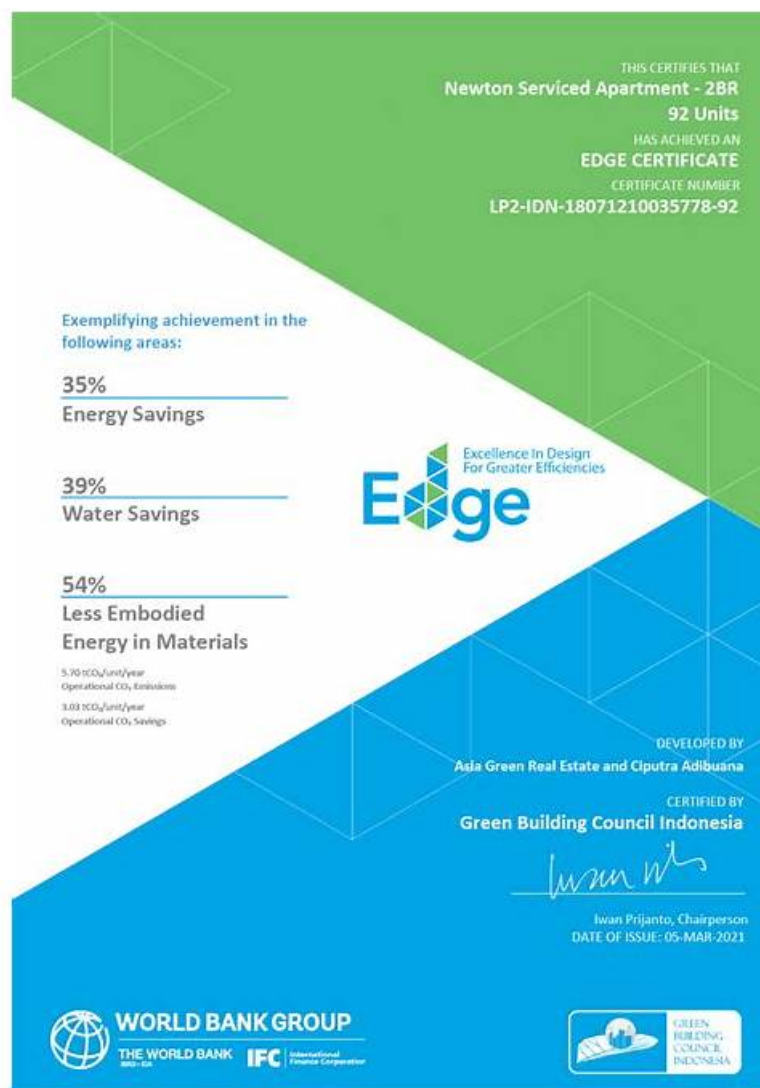


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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

Who is responsible for paying the EDGE certification fees?

- A. EDGE Operations and Management Team
- **B. EDGE Client**
- C. EDGE Expert
- D. Local Green Building Council

Answer: B

Explanation:

The EDGE certification process involves various fees, including registration and certification fees, and assigns clear responsibility for their payment. The EDGE Certification Protocol explicitly states: "The EDGE Client, typically the project owner or developer, is responsible for paying the EDGE certification fees, which include the registration fee to enter the project into the system and the certification fee upon successful completion of the audit process. These fees are paid to the EDGE Certification Provider to cover the costs of certification" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.1: Registration). Option B, EDGE Client, directly aligns with this responsibility, as the Client is the party seeking certification and thus bears the financial obligation. Option A (EDGE Expert) is incorrect, as the Expert provides consultancy services and is typically paid by the Client, not responsible for certification fees: "The EDGE Expert may assist with the certification process, but the Client is responsible for all fees associated with registration and certification" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles of EDGE Expert). Option C (EDGE Operations and Management Team) is also incorrect, as this team oversees the EDGE program, not individual project fees: "The EDGE Operations and Management Team manages the program at a global level and does not handle or pay project- specific certification fees" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.3: Program Structure). Option D (Local Green Building Council) may act as a Certification Provider in some regions, but they receive the fees, not pay them: "Local Green Building Councils, such as those partnered with GBCI, may serve as Certification Providers, but the payment of fees is the responsibility of the Client, not the Council" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.1: Project Preparation). The EDGE User Guide further reinforces: "The Client must budget for and pay all EDGE certification fees, ensuring timely payment to the Certification Provider to avoid delays in the certification process" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.1: Project Preparation). The EDGE Certification Protocol adds: "Certification fees are typically invoiced by the Certification Provider, such as GBCI, and must be settled by the Client to receive the final EDGE certificate" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.3:

Certification Decision). Thus, the EDGE Client (Option B) is responsible for paying the certification fees.

Reference: EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.1: Registration, Section 1.3: Program Structure, Section

3.3: Certification Decision; EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles of EDGE Expert; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.1: Project Preparation.

NEW QUESTION # 18

As an EDGE Auditor, one requires a full set of documentation to support each green building measure selected in a project assessment. Providing this information is the responsibility of:

- A. The Building Inspector.
- **B. The Client.**
- C. The project design team.
- D. The Facility Manager.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The roles and responsibilities in the EDGE certification process are clearly defined to ensure a streamlined audit process. The EDGE Certification Protocol explicitly assigns the responsibility for providing documentation to support green building measures: "The EDGE Client is responsible for providing a full set of documentation to support each green building measure selected in the project assessment. This includes drawings, specifications, manufacturer's data sheets, and any other evidence required by the Auditor to

verify compliance with the EDGE standard during both the design and post-construction stages" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.1: Certification Process). Option A, the Client, directly aligns with this requirement, as the Client (typically the project owner or developer) is the primary party submitting the project for certification and must provide all necessary evidence. Option B (the Facility Manager) is incorrect because the Facility Manager's role is operational, not related to certification documentation: "Facility Managers may assist with operational data for EDGE Zero Carbon certification but are not responsible for providing design or construction documentation" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.3: Certification Levels). Option C (the Building Inspector) is also incorrect, as this role is external to the EDGE process and not involved in certification: "Building Inspectors ensure compliance with local codes, not EDGE requirements" (EDGE User Guide, Glossary). Option D (the project design team) may prepare documentation, but the responsibility lies with the Client to submit it: "While the design team often prepares technical documents, it is the Client's responsibility to compile and provide them to the Auditor as part of the certification process" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles of EDGE Client). The EDGE User Guide further reinforces this by stating: "The Client must ensure all supporting documentation is complete and accessible to the Auditor to avoid delays in the certification process" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.2: Documentation Requirements). Therefore, the Client (Option A) is responsible for providing the full set of documentation for the audit.

Reference:EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.1: Certification Process, Section 2.3: Certification Levels; EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles of EDGE Client; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.2: Documentation Requirements, Glossary.

NEW QUESTION # 19

The COP of the water-cooled chiller is 6, and the cooling thermal load is 3516 W. What is the power rating of the chiller?

- A. 21096 W
- B. 586 W
- C. 3510 W
- D. 3522 W

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Coefficient of Performance (COP) is used in EDGE to calculate the electrical power input required for a given thermal output of a chiller. The EDGE Methodology Report defines COP as: "COP is the ratio of thermal output to electrical input, expressed as $COP = \text{Thermal Output} / \text{Electrical Input}$. To find the electrical input (power rating), rearrange the formula: $\text{Electrical Input} = \text{Thermal Output} / COP$ " (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Given the COP of the water-cooled chiller as 6 and the cooling thermal load (thermal output) as 3516 W, the power rating is calculated as follows: $\text{Electrical Input} = 3516 \text{ W} / 6 = 586 \text{ W}$. Option A, 586 W, matches this calculation. Option B (3510 W) is incorrect, as it is slightly less than the thermal output, implying an unrealistic COP near 1. Option C (3522 W) is slightly above the thermal output, also incorrect. Option D (21096 W) is the result of multiplying the thermal output by the COP (3516×6), which is the inverse of the correct calculation. The EDGE User Guide confirms: "For a chiller with a COP of 6, the electrical input is one-sixth of the thermal output, ensuring energy efficiency is accurately assessed" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Thus, the power rating is 586 W (Option A).

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

NEW QUESTION # 20

Variable speed drives in HVAC systems help:

- A. Reduce the speed.
- B. Increase the speed.
- C. Reduce energy consumption.
- D. Reduce water consumption.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Variable speed drives (VSDs) are a recognized energy efficiency measure in EDGE for optimizing HVAC system performance. The EDGE User Guide explains their role: "Variable speed drives in HVAC systems, such as those used in fans and pumps, adjust the motor speed to match the load demand, significantly reducing energy consumption compared to fixed-speed systems. This measure can achieve up to 30% energy savings in HVAC operations" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option

C, reduce energy consumption, directly aligns with this description. Option A (reduce the speed) and Option B (increase the speed) are partially correct in that VSDs adjust speed, but the primary benefit in EDGE is energy savings, not speed adjustment itself: "The goal of VSDs in EDGE is energy reduction through speed modulation, not speed adjustment as an end" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Option D (reduce water consumption) is incorrect, as VSDs impact energy use, not water: "VSDs are an energy measure and do not directly affect water consumption in HVAC systems" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Thus, VSDs help reduce energy consumption (Option C).
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.

NEW QUESTION # 21

In the EDGE software, what is the unit of the embodied carbon of the material?

- A. kWh
- B. MJ
- C. kgCO₂
- D. BTU

Answer: C

Explanation:

Embodied carbon in EDGE refers to the carbon emissions associated with the production, transportation, and installation of building materials, a key metric for materials efficiency. The EDGE User Guide specifies how this is measured: "In the EDGE software, the embodied carbon of materials is quantified in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (kgCO₂), reflecting the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with the material's lifecycle, from extraction to installation"(EDGE User Guide, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures).

Option A, kgCO₂, directly matches this unit, as EDGE uses kgCO₂ to standardize carbon emissions across materials, allowing for comparison and aggregation in the software's results. Option B (MJ) is incorrect, as MJ (megajoules) measures embodied energy, not carbon: "Embodied energy in EDGE is measured in MJ, representing the energy consumed in material production, while embodied carbon is separately calculated in kgCO₂ to assess environmental impact" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials). Option C (BTU) is also incorrect, as BTU (British Thermal Units) is an energy unit not used in EDGE for carbon calculations: "EDGE uses metric units like MJ for energy and kgCO₂ for carbon; BTU is not a standard unit in the software" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.3: Using the EDGE App). Option D (kWh) is another energy unit, typically used for operational energy, not embodied carbon: "kWh is used in EDGE to measure operational energy consumption, such as electricity use, but not for embodied carbon, which is always in kgCO₂" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods). The EDGE User Guide further clarifies: "The software displays embodied carbon in kgCO₂ to align with global carbon accounting standards, enabling users to understand the environmental footprint of their material choices" (EDGE User Guide, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report adds: "For example, concrete might have an embodied carbon of 0.15 kgCO₂ per kg, allowing users to compare materials like fly ash concrete versus standard concrete in terms of carbon impact" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials). Thus, the unit of embodied carbon in EDGE is kgCO₂ (Option A).

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures, Section 2.3: Using the EDGE App; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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