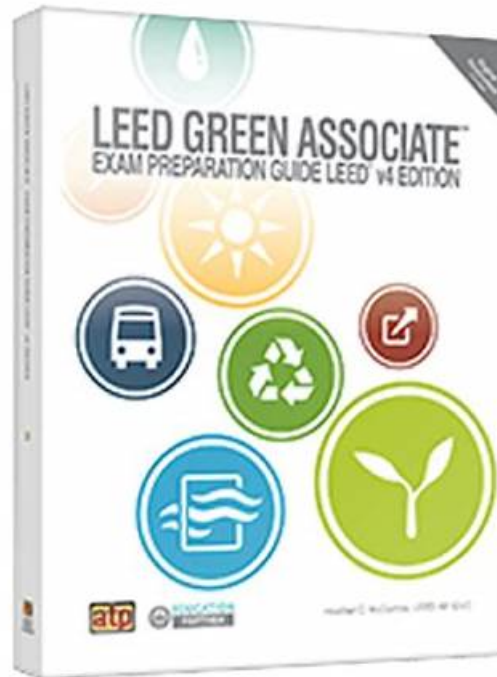


USGBC LEED-Green-Associate Web-Based Practice Exam Software



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USGBC LEED-Green-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy and Atmosphere: This section of the exam measures the skills of energy efficiency engineers and covers building loads, energy efficiency measures, and alternative energy practices. It emphasizes commissioning, energy auditing, and the use of renewable energy sources.

Quiz 2026 LEED-Green-Associate: Valid LEED Green Associate Exam Simulation Questions

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USGBC LEED Green Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q303-Q308):

NEW QUESTION # 303

Which action promotes pedestrian access to a project site?

- A. Designating parking spaces closest to the building for exclusive use by carpooling vehicles
- **B. Utilizing an existing community nature path connecting the building to surrounding buildings**
- C. Providing shuttle access between the project site and a local transit center
- D. Placing a low speed limit in the parking lot around the building

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Utilizing an existing community nature path connecting the building to surrounding buildings is an action that promotes pedestrian access to a project site. Pedestrian access is the ability of people to walk to and from a project site safely and comfortably. A community nature path is a type of pedestrian infrastructure that provides a pleasant and scenic route for walking, as well as environmental benefits such as habitat creation, stormwater management, and heat island reduction. The other options are not actions that promote pedestrian access to a project site. Placing a low speed limit in the parking lot around the building is an action that enhances pedestrian safety within the project site, but does not improve pedestrian access to the project site.

Providing shuttle access between the project site and a local transit center is an action that encourages alternative transportation, but does not promote pedestrian access to the project site. Designating parking spaces closest to the building for exclusive use by carpooling vehicles is an action that reduces vehicle trips and emissions, but does not promote pedestrian access to the project site.

References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 30; USGBC, [Location & Transportation], page 3.

NEW QUESTION # 304

Which strategy will help build consensus for a project's sustainability goals?

- A. Including LEED language in project specifications
- B. Circulating a project scorecard
- **C. Hosting a charrette**
- D. Survey building occupants

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

A charrette is a strategy that can help build consensus for a project's sustainability goals. A charrette is an intensive, collaborative, and creative workshop that brings together the project team and other stakeholders to define the project goals, scope, and strategies. A charrette can help to establish a common vision, identify synergies, and prioritize actions for a green building project. A charrette can also foster communication, trust, and buy-in among the participants¹³. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook¹, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide³

NEW QUESTION # 305

As of 1996, the Montreal Protocol banned the production of what chemical compound known to have ozone-depleting potential?

- A. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- **B. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)**
- C. Hydrofluorocarbons Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP)
- D. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

As of 1996, the Montreal Protocol banned the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), a chemical compound known to have ozone-depleting potential. CFCs are synthetic substances that were widely used as refrigerants, propellants, solvents, and foam-blowing agents. CFCs have high ozone depletion potential (ODP), which means they can destroy the ozone layer that protects the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty that aims to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances. The Montreal Protocol banned the production of CFCs in

1996 for developed countries and in 2010 for developing countries¹. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook¹, UNEP's Montreal Protocol

NEW QUESTION # 306

The Solar Reflective Index (SRI) applies to which concept?

- A. Reducing light pollution
- B. Maximizing access to open space
- C. Avoidance of sensitive habitat
- **D. Reducing heat island effect**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The Solar Reflective Index (SRI) is a measure of how well a material reflects solar radiation and releases absorbed heat. It is used to evaluate the performance of cool roofs, which can reduce the heat island effect by lowering the surface temperature of buildings and urban areas.

References :=

SRI Calculator | LEEDuser

What Is Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of Materials?

Picking A Cool Roof: SRI Index Is Key - Roofing Coverage - Facilitiesnet Solar Reflectivity & Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) by Color LEED CANADA SOLAR REFLECTANCE AND EMISSIVITY - Vicwest

NEW QUESTION # 307

Which class of refrigerants contributes the most to ozone depletion potential (ODP)?

- **A. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)**
- B. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons {HCFCs}
- C. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- D. Ammonia (NH₃)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the class of refrigerants that contribute the most to ozone depletion potential (ODP). Ozone depletion potential is a measure of how much a substance can damage the ozone layer in the stratosphere, which protects life on Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. CFCs are synthetic chemicals that contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon atoms. They were widely used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, solvents, and foam blowing agents until they were phased out by the Montreal Protocol due to their high ODP. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving energy and atmosphere efficiency is to "eliminate chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in new building HVAC&R systems"

[1, p. 15]. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Ozone Depletion Potential | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

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