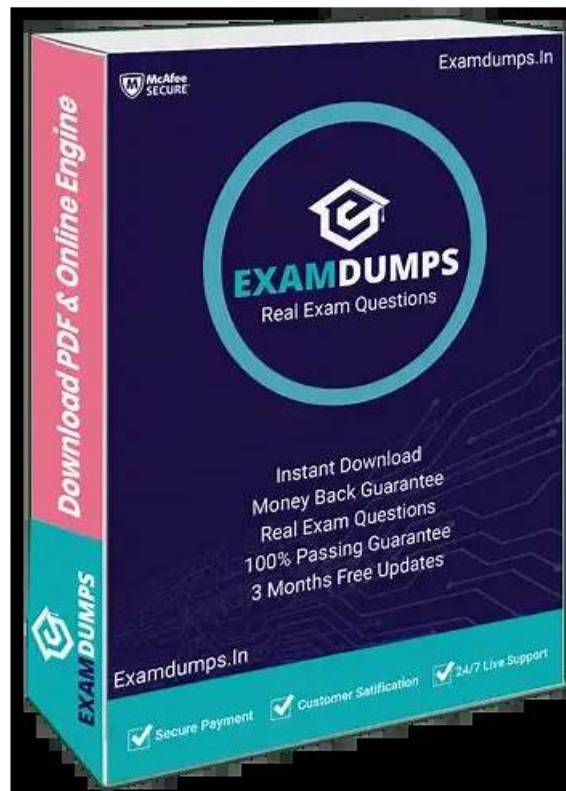


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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following is an EDGE measure to reduce the embodied energy in materials?

- A. Occupancy sensors
- **B. Fly ash concrete**
- C. External shading
- D. Low-flow shower heads

Answer: B

Explanation:

Embodied energy in materials is one of the three core pillars of the EDGE standard, focusing on reducing the environmental impact of construction materials. The EDGE User Guide lists measures that specifically target embodied energy: "To reduce embodied energy in materials, EDGE includes measures such as the use of fly ash concrete, which substitutes a portion of cement with fly ash, a byproduct of coal combustion, thereby lowering the embodied energy and carbon footprint of concrete production" (EDGE User Guide, Section 7.2:

Materials Efficiency Measures). Option B, fly ash concrete, directly aligns with this measure, as it reduces the need for high-energy cement production. Option A (external shading) impacts energy by reducing cooling loads but does not directly address embodied energy: "External shading reduces operational energy use but does not contribute to embodied energy savings unless the shading materials themselves are low-impact, which is not specified in EDGE" (EDGE User Guide, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies). Option C (occupancy sensors) is an energy efficiency measure for lighting, not materials: "Occupancy sensors reduce lighting energy use but have no direct impact on embodied energy in materials" (EDGE User Guide, Section

4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures). Option D (low-flow shower heads) targets water efficiency, not materials:

"Low-flow shower heads reduce water consumption, but their embodied energy impact is minimal and not a focus of EDGE materials measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report further elaborates: "Fly ash concrete can reduce embodied energy by up to 20% compared to traditional concrete, making it a key measure in EDGE for materials efficiency, especially in high-volume applications like hospitals or hotels" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1:

Embodied Energy in Materials). Other materials measures in EDGE, such as using recycled steel or bamboo, are not listed among the options, making fly ash concrete (Option B) the correct choice for reducing embodied energy.

Reference: EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials.

NEW QUESTION # 55

To maintain their licensed status, what must EDGE Auditors do?

- A. Undertake at least one building project audit every three years.
- **B. Undertake at least one building project audit every two years.**
- C. Attend refresher training for at least two hours every three years.
- D. Attend refresher training for at least two hours every two years.

Answer: B

Explanation:

EDGE Auditors must meet specific requirements to maintain their licensed status, ensuring they remain active and competent in their role. The EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols provide detailed guidance: "To maintain their licensed status, EDGE Auditors must undertake at least one building project audit every two years. This requirement ensures that Auditors remain actively engaged in the certification process and maintain their practical experience in verifying EDGE projects" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1:

Maintaining Auditor Status). Option A, undertake at least one building project audit every two years, directly aligns with this requirement. Option B (attend refresher training for at least two hours every two years) and Option C (attend refresher training for at least two hours every three years) are incorrect, as the protocols specify a different training requirement: "EDGE Auditors must

attend refresher training as required by IFC, typically every three years, but the duration is not specified as a minimum of two hours; the focus is on completing the training, not the exact hours" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1: Maintaining Auditor Status). Option D (undertake at least one building project audit every three years) is also incorrect, as the required frequency is every two years, not three: "A three-year interval for audits does not meet the requirement of one audit every two years, which is necessary to ensure ongoing competence" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1: Maintaining Auditor Status). The EDGE User Guide supports this by stating: "Auditors maintain their status by conducting at least one audit every two years, ensuring they stay familiar with EDGE standards and procedures through active practice" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.5: Working with EDGE Auditors). Additionally, the protocols note: "Failure to conduct an audit within two years may result in a lapse of Auditor status, requiring recertification through additional training or re-examination" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.2: Recertification Conditions). Thus, undertaking at least one audit every two years (Option A) is the correct requirement for maintaining EDGE Auditor status.

Reference: EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1: Maintaining Auditor Status, Section 5.2: Recertification Conditions; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.5: Working with EDGE Auditors.

NEW QUESTION # 56

In the EDGE certification system, who is responsible for the entire project including providing project documentation, access to the site, and the payment of audit and certification fees?

- A. EDGE Expert
- B. EDGE Certification Provider
- **C. Project Owner**
- D. EDGE Auditor

Answer: C

Explanation:

The EDGE certification process assigns clear responsibilities to various stakeholders to ensure a smooth and accountable process. The EDGE Certification Protocol defines the role of the Project Owner (also referred to as the EDGE Client): "The Project Owner, as the EDGE Client, is responsible for the entire project within the EDGE certification system. This includes providing all necessary project documentation (e.g., drawings, specifications, and self-assessments), ensuring access to the site for audits, and paying the audit and certification fees as required by the Certification Provider" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.1: Roles and Responsibilities). Option C, Project Owner, directly aligns with this comprehensive responsibility. Option A (EDGE Expert) is incorrect, as the Expert's role is advisory: "The EDGE Expert provides consultancy services, assisting with documentation and measure selection, but the ultimate responsibility for submission and payment lies with the Project Owner" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles of EDGE Expert). Option B (EDGE Auditor) is also incorrect, as the Auditor's role is to verify compliance, not manage the project: "The EDGE Auditor conducts independent audits and is not responsible for project management, documentation provision, or fee payments" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.2: Roles of EDGE Auditor). Option D (EDGE Certification Provider) is responsible for issuing certificates and overseeing the process, not managing the project: "The EDGE Certification Provider, such as GBCI, reviews the Auditor's recommendation and issues certificates, but does not manage the project or pay fees" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.3: Certification Decision). The EDGE User Guide further reinforces this:

"The Project Owner must coordinate all aspects of the certification process, ensuring documentation is complete, site access is granted for post-construction audits, and all fees are paid to the Certification Provider in a timely manner" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.1: Project Preparation). This holistic responsibility makes the Project Owner (Option C) the correct answer.

Reference: EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.1: Roles and Responsibilities, Section 3.3: Certification Decision; EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles of EDGE Expert, Section 2.2: Roles of EDGE Auditor; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.1: Project Preparation.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Who is responsible for paying the EDGE certification fees?

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

Answer: C

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 # 58

Which of the following building types is NOT covered by EDGE?

- A. Factories (heavy industry)
- B. Hospitals
- C. Warehouses
- D. Schools

Answer: A

Explanation:

EDGE certification applies to specific building typologies that align with its focus on resource efficiency in new constructions and major renovations. The EDGE User Guide lists the covered building types: "EDGE certification is available for the following building typologies: homes, hotels, offices, hospitals, retail, schools, warehouses, and light industry buildings. These typologies are selected because they have predictable energy, water, and materials usage patterns that can be modeled in the EDGE software" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Certification). Option A (hospitals), Option B (schools), and Option D (warehouses) are explicitly included in this list, making them eligible for EDGE certification. However, Option C (factories - heavy industry) is not covered, as clarified in the EDGE Certification Protocol: "Heavy industry factories are not covered by EDGE, as their energy and water usage patterns are highly variable and process-driven, making them unsuitable for the standardized modeling approach used in EDGE. Light industry buildings, such as small manufacturing facilities with predictable usage, are included, but heavy industry, such as steel production or chemical manufacturing, is excluded" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Standard). The EDGE Methodology Report further explains: "Heavy industry factories involve complex industrial processes that dominate resource consumption, which cannot be accurately modeled using EDGE's simplified methodology, unlike hospitals, schools, or warehouses, which have more consistent occupancy and usage patterns" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 2.1: Calculation Approach). The EDGE User Guide also notes: "Building types like heavy industry factories are outside the scope of EDGE, as the software is designed for commercial and residential buildings with typical HVAC, lighting, and water demands" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Certification).

Therefore, factories (heavy industry) (Option C) is the building type not covered by EDGE.

Reference: EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Certification; EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Standard; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 2.1: Calculation Approach.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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