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LEED AP® BD+C EXAM PREPARATION GUIDE

BUILDING DESIGN
CONSTRUCTION



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USGBC LEED-AP-BD-C Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor Water Use Reduction: This section measures the skills of LEED Green Associates in minimizing indoor water consumption to reduce water use effectively, including toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads. Additionally, candidates will examine appliance types that consume water, such as cooling towers and washing machines.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrative Strategies: It emphasizes the importance of an integrative process. The topic also covers their knowledge about the value of teamwork in developing integrative green strategies and how they can collaborate throughout different project phases.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor Environmental Quality: This domain measures the skills of LEED Green Associates in creating healthy indoor environments. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining adequate ventilation levels through both natural and mechanical means. Additionally, candidates will be assessed on topics such as tobacco smoke control measures.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and Transportation: This topic measures the skills of LEED Green Associates in sustainable development. It addresses critical factors in site selection, including development constraints and opportunities related to environmental considerations, and community connectivity concepts, such as walkability and street design, which are vital for promoting sustainable transportation options.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and Atmosphere: In this topic, LEED Green Associates focuses on building reuse, including historic building renovations. It covers material reuse strategies, enclosure materials, and permanently installed interior components into new designs.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Sites: It covers site assessment and planning that involves evaluating various site characteristics, such as topography, hydrology, climate, vegetation, and soil conditions. It also covers assessing a site's potential as a resource for energy flows while addressing construction activity pollution prevention measures.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Loads: This topic is focused on optimizing building performances through effective load management. It addresses design considerations such as building orientation and glazing selection while clarifying regional factors that influence these decisions.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Efficiency: This topic measures the skills of LEED Green Associates in optimizing water use in building projects. It explores strategies for reducing outdoor water use through efficient irrigation practices, including landscape water requirements and irrigation systems. It also covers using native and adaptive plant species to minimize irrigation demands.

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USGBC LEED AP Building Design + Construction (LEED AP BD+C) Sample Questions (Q151-Q156):

NEW QUESTION # 151

A contractor is building a retirement community project. 30% of the building's product costs were derived from reused/salvaged materials or met recycled content criteria. Which of the following credits can the LEED AP submit towards certification?

- A. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients
- B. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations
- C. Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Construction and Demolition - Waste Management Planning
- **D. Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials rewards projects that use materials that have optimized extraction processes by limiting or eliminating the extraction of new resources, the reuse of materials or the use of recycled materials¹. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction², the credit has two options: Option 1. Raw Material Source and Extraction Reporting and Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices. Option 1 requires the project to use at least 20 permanently installed products from at least five different manufacturers that have publicly released a report from their raw material suppliers which include extraction locations, a commitment to long-term ecologically responsible land use, a commitment to reducing environmental harms from extraction and/or manufacturing processes, and a commitment to meeting applicable standards or programs voluntarily that address responsible sourcing criteria². Option 2 requires the project to use products that meet at least one of the responsible sourcing criteria below for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently installed building products in the project:

- * Extended producer responsibility. Products purchased from a manufacturer (producer) that participates in an extended producer responsibility program or is directly responsible for extended producer responsibility.
- * Bio-based materials. Bio-based products must meet the Sustainable Agriculture Network's Sustainable Agriculture Standard. Bio-based raw materials must be tested using ASTM Test Method D6866 and be legally harvested, as defined by the exporting and receiving country. Exclude hide products, such as leather and other animal skin material.
- * Wood products. Wood products must be certified by the Forest Stewardship Council or USGBC- approved equivalent.
- * Materials reuse. Reused products must include salvaged, refurbished, or reused products.
- * Recycled content. Recycled content is the sum of postconsumer recycled content plus one-half the preconsumer recycled content, based on cost. Products meeting recycled content criteria are valued at 100% of their cost for the purposes of credit achievement calculation.
- * USGBC approved program. Other USGBC approved programs meeting leadership extraction criteria.

Therefore, among the given options, only Option A is relevant to the use of reused/salvaged materials or recycled content, as they can contribute to the materials reuse or recycled content criteria under Option

2. Option B is a prerequisite that requires the project to develop and implement a construction and demolition waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal and whether the materials will be sorted on-site or co-mingled². Option C is a credit that requires the project to use at least 20 different permanently installed products from at least five different manufacturers that use any of the following programs to demonstrate the chemical inventory of the product to at least 0.1% (1000 ppm):

- * Health Product Declaration. The end use product has a published, complete Health Product Declaration with full disclosure of known hazards in compliance with the Health Product Declaration Open Standard.
- * Cradle to Cradle. The end use product has been certified at the Cradle to Cradle v2 Basic level or Cradle to Cradle v3 Bronze level.
- * REACH Optimization. The end use product is compliant with REACH Optimization criteria.
- * GreenScreen v1.2 Benchmark. The product's chemical ingredients are inventoried using the GreenScreen v1.2 Benchmark.
- * Declare. The Declare product label must indicate that all ingredients have been disclosed down to 1000 ppm.

Option D is a credit that requires the project to use at least 20 different permanently installed products that have environmental product declarations. The products must be sourced from at least five different manufacturers. The environmental product declarations must conform to ISO 14025, 14040, 14044, and EN 15804 or ISO 21930 and have at least a cradle-to-gate scope².

NEW QUESTION # 152

Under the Building Design and Construction rating systems, projects can opt for a review process that helps teams determine if the project is on track to achieve LEED certification at its preferred level. This process is referred to as

- A. Appeal Review
- B. Expedited Review
- **C. Split Review**
- D. Credit Interpretation Ruling

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

A split review is an optional review process that allows project teams to submit the design and construction portions of their projects separately. This can help teams determine if the project is on track to achieve LEED certification at its preferred level, and identify any issues or clarifications needed before the final review. A split review also reduces the documentation burden and review time for the construction review².

References: = Submitting a project for review, The LEED Submittal Process and Appeals

NEW QUESTION # 153

When a project team sustainably develops a project site, the design should

- A. increase water runoff
- **B. remediate sites already in decline**
- C. maximize construction pollution
- D. replace natural water flow patterns

Answer: B

Explanation:

remediate sites already in decline

When a project team sustainably develops a project site, the design should aim to remediate sites already in decline, such as brownfields, degraded lands, or abandoned properties. By doing so, the project can restore the environmental quality, ecological functions, and social value of the site, as well as reduce the pressure on undeveloped lands and natural habitats. LEED offers credits for projects that choose to locate on and remediate sites already in decline, such as the Sustainable Sites Credit, Site Assessment and the Sustainable Sites Credit, Brownfields Remediation1.

NEW QUESTION # 154

Based on the results of a six-hour waste stream study, the project team for a retail project plans to provide dedicated areas for four easily recyclable waste streams: cardboard, plastic, metal and paper. The project is open to the public 10 hours a day, six days a week. Which of the following actions should be the project team's top priority in order to demonstrate the minimum requirements to achieve Materials and Resources Prerequisite, Storage and Collection of Recyclables?

- A. Take appropriate measures for the safe collection, storage and disposal of batteries
- B. Make a waste stream projection for the entire week, based on the six hours of the waste stream study
- **C. Extend the waste stream study to cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours to identify the top five recyclable waste streams**
- D. Make a waste stream projection for the entire year based on the six hours of the waste stream study

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, the project team must conduct a waste stream audit to identify the top five recyclable waste streams generated by the building and its occupants. The audit must cover a representative time period of a minimum of 24 hours, and must account for variations in the type and quantity of waste generated by different building uses and operations. The project team must then provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of these materials for recycling. The project team must also provide dedicated areas for the collection and storage of batteries, mercury-containing lamps, and electronic waste, or demonstrate that a local program is in place to properly dispose of these materials.

References:

* LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, Materials and Resources Prerequisite:

Storage and Collection of Recyclables, page 5441

* LEED v4 Credit Tutorials: Materials & Resources (BD+C/ID+C), Prerequisite: Storage and Collection of Recyclables2

NEW QUESTION # 155

A Healthcare Project is constructing a new building adjacent to an existing LEED Certified hospital facility.

The new building's location is on the same hospital campus as the certified facility. The entire hospital campus was analyzed with an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) as part of the certified facility's project scope. The new building project needs to complete a new Phase I ESA if

- A. contamination was identified by the certified facility
- B. the certified facility's Phase I ESA is older than 180 days
- **C. the local equivalent standard is more stringent than ASTM E1527-05**
- D. the Phase II ESA uncovers suspected contamination

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1I1EsfkR-UNTv2Ns0PMh5tLe3n7W72aPm>