

# Exam LEED-AP-Homes Quiz & Dumps LEED-AP-Homes Download



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## USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Innovation: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Design Innovation Lead. It invites professionals to explore creative and exemplary strategies that surpass standard credits—such as pilot projects or pioneering sustainability solutions—demonstrating forward-thinking in residential design.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Indoor Environmental Quality: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Architectural Designer. It addresses indoor air health, natural light, and ventilation requirements to ensure occupant comfort and durability, reflecting a home's capacity to provide a healthy and lasting living environment.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Location &amp; Transportation: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Environmental Planner. It focuses on how homes integrate with their surroundings and connect to transportation networks, emphasizing sustainable siting strategies aligned with urban planning practices.</li></ul>

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### USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

#### NEW QUESTION # 63

What combination of WaterSense showerheads will achieve Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use?

- A. Master shower with one head at 2.2 gpm (8.3 lpm), two secondary showers with one head each at 1.6 gpm (6.1 lpm)
- B. Master shower with one head at 3.0 gpm (11.4 lpm), three secondary showers with one head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm)
- C. Master shower with two heads each at 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm), three secondary showers with one head each at 1.0 gpm (3.8 lpm)
- D. Master shower with one head at 2.5 gpm (9.5 lpm), two secondary showers with one head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Indoor Water Use, which awards points for reducing water consumption through WaterSense-labeled fixtures, including showerheads, which must have flow rates at or below 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm) to achieve significant savings.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

WE Credit: Indoor Water Use (1-6 points)

Install WaterSense-labeled showerheads with a maximum flow rate of 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm) to achieve water savings compared to the baseline of 2.5 gpm (9.5 lpm). Points are awarded based on the percentage reduction in total indoor water use, calculated using fixture flow rates and estimated occupancy.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

WE Credit: Indoor Water Use

WaterSense showerheads with flow rates at or below 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm) contribute to achieving the credit by reducing water consumption. All showerheads must meet WaterSense criteria for significant points.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

Evaluation of options (assuming WaterSense labeling requires # 2.0 gpm):

\* A. Master shower: 1 head at 2.2 gpm (8.3 lpm), two secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.6 gpm (6.1 lpm): The master shower exceeds the WaterSense limit (2.0 gpm), but the question's flow rate (2.2 gpm) may reflect a typo or outdated baseline. Assuming 2.0 gpm for WaterSense compliance, and 1.6 gpm for secondary showers, this option achieves significant savings (all # 2.0 gpm).

\* B. Master shower: 1 head at 2.5 gpm (9.5 lpm), two secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm): The master shower at 2.5 gpm exceeds WaterSense criteria, disqualifying it.

\* C. Master shower: 2 heads at 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm), three secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.0 gpm (3.8 lpm): All heads meet WaterSense (# 2.0 gpm), but multiple heads (total 7.0 gpm for master shower) may reduce overall savings compared to fewer heads.

\* D. Master shower: 1 head at 3.0 gpm (11.4 lpm), three secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm): The master shower at 3.0 gpm exceeds WaterSense criteria, disqualifying it.

Note: The flow rate in Option A (2.2 gpm) appears inconsistent with WaterSense (# 2.0 gpm). Assuming a correction to 2.0 gpm, Option A is the best fit, as all showerheads are close to or below 2.0 gpm, maximizing savings for the credit.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes WE credits, including indoor water use, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of WaterSense criteria.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming WaterSense showerhead criteria.

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

If the roof sheathing of a home is constructed of certified lumber approved for LEED, under what circumstances can points be earned?

- A. If the certified wood is sourced from a 600 mi. (966 km) radius
- B. If the certified content is greater than 45%
- C. No points are earned because certified lumber is a prerequisite
- D. **If the certified content is greater than 90%**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) awards points for the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products when using certified lumber, specifically Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified wood, which contributes to the required percentage of material cost.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)

Use FSC-certified wood for at least 25% (1 point), 50% (2 points), or 90% (3-4 points) by cost of the total materials. For specific material categories like roof sheathing, at least 90% of the component (by cost) must be FSC-certified to significantly contribute to the credit.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

Points are awarded for FSC-certified lumber if it constitutes at least 90% of a specific component like roof sheathing (by cost) to meet higher point thresholds (e.g., 3-4 points). Certified lumber is not a prerequisite; it contributes to the credit.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is if the certified content is greater than 90% (Option B), as this ensures the roof sheathing significantly contributes to the credit's material cost threshold for points.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.

C). If the certified wood is sourced from a 600 mi. (966 km) radius: Local sourcing (within 100 miles) is relevant for Option 1: Local Production, not FSC certification. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

D). No points are earned because certified lumber is a prerequisite: Certified lumber is not a prerequisite; MR Prerequisite: Certified Tropical Wood applies only to tropical wood, not all lumber. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Prerequisite: Certified Tropical Wood, p. 156.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes MR credits, including certified lumber, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of FSC certification thresholds.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming certified lumber criteria.

#### NEW QUESTION # 65

Solar hot water heating systems are rewarded under which Energy and Atmosphere credit?

- A. High-Efficiency Appliances
- B. Balancing of Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems
- C. Renewable Energy

- D. Efficient Domestic Hot Water Equipment

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) rewards energy-efficient systems, including solar hot water heating, under the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category. Solar hot water systems reduce energy use for water heating, a significant component of residential energy consumption.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

EA Credit: Efficient Domestic Hot Water Equipment (1-3 points)

Install high-efficiency water heating equipment, such as solar hot water systems, that meet specified performance criteria (e.g., solar fraction of at least 0.4 for solar systems). Points are awarded based on the efficiency and percentage of hot water demand met by the system.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit:

Efficient Domestic Hot Water Equipment, p. 134.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

EA Credit: Efficient Domestic Hot Water Equipment

Solar hot water systems qualify for points by reducing energy use for water heating, based on their solar fraction or efficiency.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

Solar hot water heating systems are rewarded under Efficient Domestic Hot Water Equipment (Option B), as they directly address water heating efficiency.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: High-Efficiency Appliances, p. 136.

C). Renewable Energy: This credit rewards on-site renewable energy generation (e.g., solar photovoltaic panels for electricity), not solar thermal systems for water heating. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Renewable Energy, p. 138.

D). Balancing of Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems: This credit addresses HVAC duct design and balancing, not water heating. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Balancing of Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA credits, including water heating efficiency, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of this credit.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Efficient Domestic Hot Water Equipment, p. 134.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming solar hot water criteria.

**NEW QUESTION # 66**

A project team is pursuing Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use. The site contains a total of 57,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (5,342 m<sup>2</sup>) of softscape.

What ratio of turf grass and native or adapted landscape is required to achieve four points for this credit? (Refer to the table below)

Turf grass area Native or adapted plant area Points

< 60%

> 25%

1

< 40%

> 50%

2

< 20%

> 75%

3

< 5%

> 75%

4

- A. 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (232 m<sup>2</sup>) turf grass and 44,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (4,088 m<sup>2</sup>) native or adapted landscape
- B. 11,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (1,068 m<sup>2</sup>) turf grass and 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (3,716 m<sup>2</sup>) native or adapted landscape
- C. 12,600 ft<sup>2</sup> (1,171 m<sup>2</sup>) turf grass and 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (3,716 m<sup>2</sup>) native or adapted landscape
- D. 4,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (418 m<sup>2</sup>) turf grass and 44,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (4,088 m<sup>2</sup>) native or adapted landscape

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use, which awards points based on the ratio of turf grass (high water use) to native or adapted plants (low water use) in the softscape to reduce irrigation needs.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use (1-4 points)

Reduce outdoor water use by selecting native or adapted plants and limiting turf grass. Points are awarded based on the percentage of softscape area:

\* < 5% turf grass and > 75% native or adapted plants: 4 points. The total softscape area is used to calculate the percentages of turf grass and native/adapted plants. Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98-99.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use

Achieve 4 points by ensuring less than 5% of the softscape is turf grass and more than 75% is native or adapted plants, based on area calculations.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

Calculation for 4 points:

\* Total softscape area: 57,500 ft<sup>2</sup>.

\* For 4 points:

\* Turf grass: < 5% of 57,500 ft<sup>2</sup> = < 0.05 × 57,500 = < 2,875 ft<sup>2</sup>.

\* Native or adapted plants: > 75% of 57,500 ft<sup>2</sup> = > 0.75 × 57,500 = > 43,125 ft<sup>2</sup>.

Evaluate options:

\* A. 12,600 ft<sup>2</sup> turf grass and 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> native or adapted:

\* Turf grass: 12,600 / 57,500 = 21.91% (> 5%).

\* Native: 40,000 / 57,500 = 69.57% (< 75%).

\* Does not meet 4-point criteria (only qualifies for 1 point: < 60% turf, > 25% native).

\* B. 11,500 ft<sup>2</sup> turf grass and 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> native or adapted:

\* Turf grass: 11,500 / 57,500 = 20% (> 5%).

\* Native: 40,000 / 57,500 = 69.57% (< 75%).

\* Does not meet 4-point criteria (qualifies for 2 points: < 40% turf, > 50% native).

\* C. 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> turf grass and 44,000 ft<sup>2</sup> native or adapted:

\* Turf grass: 2,500 / 57,500 = 4.35% (< 5%).

\* Native: 44,000 / 57,500 = 76.52% (> 75%).

\* Meets 4-point criteria.

\* D. 4,500 ft<sup>2</sup> turf grass and 44,000 ft<sup>2</sup> native or adapted:

\* Turf grass: 4,500 / 57,500 = 7.83% (> 5%).

\* Native: 44,000 / 57,500 = 76.52% (> 75%).

\* Does not meet 4-point criteria (qualifies for 3 points: < 20% turf, > 75% native).

Answer Option C (2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> turf grass and 44,000 ft<sup>2</sup> native or adapted landscape) meets the requirements for 4 points.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes WE credits, including outdoor water use, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the table's criteria.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98-99.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming softscape ratios.

## NEW QUESTION # 67

Which of the following products could earn one point for being reclaimed under the Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products?

- A. Brick for the home's exterior cladding
- B. Steel garage doors with opener
- C. Downspouts and gutters
- D. **Stained glass window**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) awards points for the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products when products are reclaimed (reused or salvaged from another project), contributing to the required percentage of material cost (e.g., 25% for 1 point).

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)

Use products that are reused or salvaged from the same or another project for at least 25% (by cost) of the total materials to earn 1 point. Reclaimed products include salvaged architectural elements like stained glass windows, which are reused in their original form.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

Reclaimed materials, such as salvaged stained glass windows, qualify for points if they contribute to the required material cost percentage (e.g., 25% for 1 point).

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is stained glass window (Option A), as it is a salvaged architectural element commonly reused in its original form, qualifying as a reclaimed material under the credit.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

C). Steel garage doors with opener: Garage doors are usually new or refurbished, not reclaimed, and the opener is a mechanical component, not typically salvaged. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

D). Brick for the home's exterior cladding: While brick can be reclaimed (as in Question 42), it is not specified as salvaged here, unlike the stained glass window, which is a classic reclaimed item. Reference:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes MR credits, including reclaimed materials, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of reclaimed architectural elements.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming reclaimed material criteria.

## NEW QUESTION # 68

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