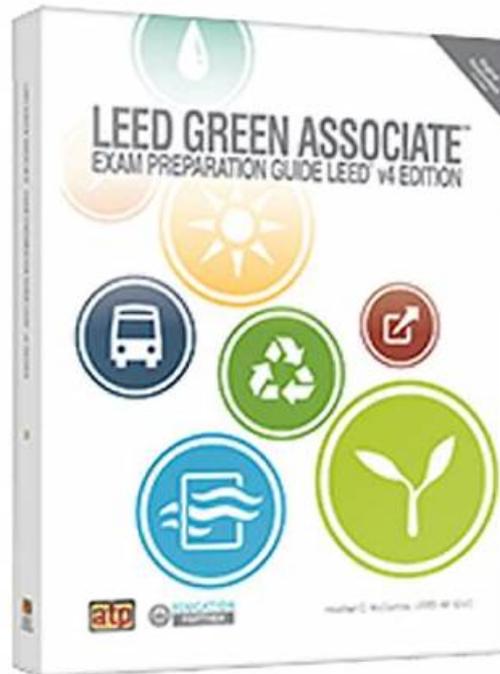


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USGBC LEED-Green-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Sites: This section of the exam measures the skills of landscape architects and focuses on on-site assessment and design strategies that reduce environmental impact. It includes topics like habitat conservation, rainwater management, and exterior lighting.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor Environmental Quality: This section of the exam measures the skills of indoor air quality specialists and covers strategies for improving indoor air quality, lighting, acoustics, and occupant comfort. It emphasizes the use of low-emitting materials and green cleaning practices.
Topic 6	<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.

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USGBC LEED Green Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135

Relating to water efficiency in LEED, gallons per minute or liters per minute refers to the amount of

- **A. water used by flow fixtures**
- B. stormwater runoff
- C. captured rainwater
- D. water used by flush fixtures

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Gallons per minute or liters per minute refers to the amount of water used by flow fixtures in LEED. Flow fixtures are fixtures that deliver a constant stream of water, such as faucets, showerheads, or hose bibs. The flow rate of these fixtures is measured in gallons per minute (gpm) or liters per minute (L/min), which indicates how much water flows through them in a given time period. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving water efficiency is to "use low-flow faucets and showerheads (maximum 2.5 gpm at 80 psi)" [1, p. 14]. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Water Efficiency | U.S. Department of Energy]

NEW QUESTION # 136

Which of the following is a strategy that a design team should consider in order to decrease the impact of a new construction project?

- **A. Select native plants to provide habitat for local fauna**
- B. Increase the project's footprint to maximize roof space for a solar array
- C. Locate the project in an existing office park with ample parking
- D. Maximize views of the existing wetland

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Selecting native plants to provide habitat for local fauna is a strategy that a design team should consider in order to decrease the impact of a new construction project. Native plants are plants that have evolved in a specific region and have adapted to the local climate and soil conditions. Native plants can offer many benefits for the environment, such as:

Reducing water use and runoff by requiring less irrigation and fertilization Enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services by supporting native wildlife and pollinators Improving air quality and mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon and reducing greenhouse gas emissions Increasing soil health and stability by preventing erosion and improving infiltration Creating a sense of place and cultural identity by reflecting the natural heritage of the region The other options are not strategies that would decrease the impact of a new construction project. Maximizing views of the existing wetland may improve occupant satisfaction, but it does not necessarily reduce the environmental footprint of the project. Locating the project in an existing office park with ample parking may reduce land use and transportation impacts, but it may also increase heat island effect and stormwater runoff. Increasing the project's footprint to maximize roof space for a solar array may increase renewable energy generation, but it may also increase site disturbance, material use, and energy demand. References: : Native Plants

NEW QUESTION # 137

Materials that would otherwise be discarded but are incorporated into a new building are considered to be

- A. reused materials
- B. local materials
- C. recycled materials
- D. renewable materials

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reused materials are materials that have been used before and are incorporated into a new building without significant alteration¹. They are different from recycled materials, which are materials that have been reprocessed into new products or materials². Reused materials reduce the demand for new resources and the amount of waste sent to landfills¹. LEED v4 encourages the use of reused materials by awarding points for Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials³.

Construction Waste Management | WBDG - Whole Building Design Guide¹

Why plastic waste is an ideal building material - BBC Future²

LEED v4 | HPAC Engineering³

NEW QUESTION # 138

EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager is used for measuring

- A. only ongoing energy performance
- B. embodied energy
- C. ongoing energy and water performance
- D. only ongoing water performance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager is a no-cost, interactive energy management tool that allows you to securely track and assess energy and water consumption across your building portfolio¹². You can use Portfolio Manager to benchmark your building's performance, set investment priorities, verify savings, and apply for ENERGY STAR certification²³. Portfolio Manager does not measure embodied energy, which is the total amount of energy required to produce, transport, and install building materials.

NEW QUESTION # 139

Which location for a new building will have the greatest impact on lowering greenhouse gas emissions?

- A. An urban center instead of the suburbs
- B. An economic development district
- C. A brownfield location
- D. A previously developed site

Answer: A

Explanation:

LEED promotes compact, transit-rich locations:

