

LEED-AP-Homes Certification Exam Dumps - LEED-AP-Homes Valid Exam Papers



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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regional Priority Credits: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Regional Performance Advisor. It covers specific environmental credits that reflect local priorities, enabling tailored certification strategies that align with regional ecosystems or regulatory contexts.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">LEED Process: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Green Building Consultant. It covers the comprehensive framework of the LEED Homes certification process, from understanding project eligibility and roles—such as green raters and quality assurance designers—to navigating certification requirements, the LEED verification process, and documentation submission to GBCI.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Energy and Atmosphere: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Green Building Engineer. It includes evaluating the principles of energy efficiency, performance optimization, and emissions reduction in residential design, all critical to minimizing environmental impact while meeting occupant needs.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

What is the advantage of using native and adapted plant species instead of conventional turf?

- A. Decreased wildlife habitat
- **B. Decreased frequency of mowing**
- C. Increased stormwater runoff
- D. Increased use of potable water

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) promotes the use of native and adapted plants in the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use and Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat to reduce maintenance and environmental impacts compared to conventional turf.

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

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

Native and adapted plant species require less maintenance, including decreased frequency of mowing, compared to conventional turf grass, which often needs frequent cutting to maintain appearance.

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

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

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use

Using native and adapted plants reduces maintenance demands, such as mowing frequency, compared to turf grass, while also lowering irrigation needs.

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

The correct answer is decreased frequency of mowing (Option C), as native and adapted plants typically require less frequent maintenance than turf grass.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.

B). Decreased wildlife habitat: Native plants increase wildlife habitat, not decrease it, as per Question 75.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.

D). Increased use of potable water: Native plants reduce potable water use due to lower irrigation needs.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes WE and SS credits, including benefits of native plants, 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 maintenance reduction.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit:

Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

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/lead-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming native plant advantages.

NEW QUESTION # 74

A single-family home meets the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit Prerequisite, Ventilation using a continuous exhaust strategy. Which of the following Indoor Environmental Quality credits are potential credit synergies?

- A. Enhanced Ventilation
- B. Contaminant Control
- C. Radon Control
- D. Enhanced Combustion Venting

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) requires the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Prerequisite:

Ventilation, which can be met using a continuous exhaust strategy to provide adequate outdoor air. Certain EQ credits have synergies with this prerequisite, enhancing ventilation performance or indoor air quality.

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

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation (1-3 points)

Projects that meet the ventilation prerequisite using a continuous exhaust strategy can pursue the Enhanced Ventilation credit by providing additional outdoor air, improving air distribution, or installing advanced filtration systems. This credit builds on the prerequisite by optimizing ventilation performance.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

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

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation

This credit synergizes with the ventilation prerequisite by offering points for exceeding minimum ventilation requirements, such as increasing outdoor air rates or using high-efficiency filters in continuous exhaust systems.

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

The Enhanced Ventilation credit (Option D) is a direct synergy with the continuous exhaust strategy, as it builds on the prerequisite by improving ventilation rates, distribution, or filtration.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

B). Contaminant Control: This credit addresses source control (e.g., low-VOC materials, entryway systems), which complements ventilation but is not a direct synergy with continuous exhaust. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

C). Enhanced Combustion Venting: This credit focuses on combustion equipment safety (e.g., sealed combustion appliances), which is unrelated to exhaust ventilation strategies. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, p. 144.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including ventilation synergies, 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 Enhanced Ventilation.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

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 ventilation credit synergies.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which of the following power needs requires special consideration at the design phase?

- A. Electric vehicle charging station
- B. ENERGY STAR appliances
- C. 220-volt supply to laundry room
- D. Continuously operating bathroom fans

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) encourages planning for energy-efficient and sustainable technologies during the design phase, particularly for significant electrical loads that impact infrastructure, as addressed in credits like Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance.

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

EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance

Design the home to accommodate high-efficiency systems and emerging technologies, such as electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, which require dedicated electrical capacity (e.g., 240-volt circuits) and planning during the design phase to ensure adequate panel capacity and conduit placement.

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

Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.

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

EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance

Electric vehicle charging stations require special consideration in the design phase, including dedicated circuits and infrastructure to support high-voltage, high-amperage loads, ensuring future scalability and energy efficiency.

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

An electric vehicle charging station (Option D) requires special consideration during the design phase due to its high power demand (typically 240 volts, 30-50 amps), necessitating dedicated circuits, panel capacity upgrades, and potential conduit or wiring planning to avoid costly retrofits.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

B). 220-volt supply to laundry room: While a 220-volt circuit is common for dryers, it is standard in residential design and does not require special consideration beyond typical electrical planning. Reference: No specific LEED requirement for laundry circuits.

C). ENERGY STAR appliances: These focus on efficiency and do not require unique electrical infrastructure beyond standard outlets. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: High-Efficiency Appliances, p. 136.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA credits, including energy-efficient design, 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 EV charging considerations.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.

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 EV charging design needs.

NEW QUESTION # 76

For a project to earn one point for Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products, what must occur?

- A. Achieve more than 95% of the component by weight or volume that meets Option 2: Environmentally Preferable Products
- **B. Meet more than two or more of the criteria under Option 2: Environmentally Preferable Products**
- C. Achieve more than 95% of the component by weight or volume that meets Option 1: Local Production
- D. Meet both Option 1: Local Production and Option 2: Environmentally Preferable Products

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) outlines the requirements for the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, which encourages the use of sustainable materials. The credit has two options: Option 1: Local Production (materials sourced within 100 miles) and Option 2:

Environmentally Preferable Products (materials with attributes like recycled content, FSC-certified wood, or low emissions).

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

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

Earn points by meeting the following:

* Option 2: Environmentally Preferable Products: Use products that meet one or more of the following criteria for at least 25% (1

point), 50% (2 points), or 90% (3-4 points) by cost of the total materials:

* Recycled content

* FSC-certified wood

* Bio-based materials

* Low-emission products (e.g., low-VOC paints) To earn 1 point, at least 25% of the materials (by cost) must meet two or more of these criteria. 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 Crating system confirms:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

For 1 point, use products that meet two or more environmentally preferable criteria (e.g., recycled content, FSC-certified) for at least 25% of the total material cost.

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

To earn one point under Option 2, the project must use materials that collectively meet two or more of the environmentally preferable criteria (e.g., a product with both recycled content and low emissions) for at least

25% of the total material cost. This makes Option B the correct answer.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Achieve more than 95% of the component by weight or volume that meets Option 1: Local Production: Option 1 focuses on local production (within 100 miles), not environmentally preferable attributes, and uses cost, not weight or volume. It is a separate compliance path. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

D). Meet both Option 1: Local Production and Option 2: Environmentally Preferable Products: The credit allows projects to pursue either Option 1 or Option 2 independently. Meeting both is not required for one point. 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 Environmentally Preferable Products, 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 Option 2's criteria.

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 criteria for one point.

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following written materials must be provided to a new home occupant to comply with Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Education of the Homeowner, Tenant or Building Manager?

- A. Operations and maintenance manual
- B. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Homes guidelines
- C. ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2006
- D. 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question references an "Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite" for education, which appears to be a misnomer, as the LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes this requirement under the Innovation (IN) Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager. This prerequisite ensures occupants receive materials to understand and maintain the home's sustainable features. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager Provide an operations and maintenance manual to the homeowner or tenant, including product manuals for installed equipment (e.g., HVAC, water heating systems) and information on the operation and maintenance of green features.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Innovation Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.

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

IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner or Tenant

An operations and maintenance manual must be provided to occupants, detailing the function, operation, and maintenance of sustainable systems and equipment in the home.

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

The correct answer is operations and maintenance manual (Option B), as this is the required written material to comply with the prerequisite.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, no mention in IN Prerequisite: Education.

C). 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines: These are unrelated to LEED homeowner education

requirements. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, no mention in IN Prerequisite: Education.

D). Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Homes guidelines: While ENERGY STAR guidelines may be relevant, they are not required written materials for this prerequisite. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IN

Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes IN prerequisites, including education requirements, 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 operations and maintenance manual.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Innovation Prerequisite:

Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.

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 education materials.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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