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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam EDGE-Expert Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q56-Q61):

56. Frage

The Client has sent a copy of the local occupancy permit for a project being audited. This permit:

- A. Does not replace the need to audit all EDGE measures.
- B. Replaces the need to audit EDGE Materials measures.
- C. Does not replace the need for desktop studies.
- D. Replaces the need to audit all EDGE measures.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

An occupancy permit indicates that a building meets local regulatory requirements for occupancy, but it does not address the specific green building measures required for EDGE certification. The EDGE Certification Protocol clearly outlines the role of such permits in the audit process: "A local occupancy permit provided by the Client confirms that the building complies with local building codes and is ready for use. However, it does not replace the need to audit all EDGE measures, as EDGE certification requires verification of specific energy, water, and materials efficiency measures that are not typically covered by local permits" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.4: Post-Construction Requirements). Option A, does not replace the need to audit all EDGE measures, directly aligns with this guidance, as the Auditor must still verify each claimed measure (e.g., insulation, low-flow fixtures, fly ash concrete) against EDGE standards. Option B (replaces the need to audit all EDGE measures) is incorrect, as the permit does not address EDGE-specific requirements:

"Local permits do not verify EDGE measures like energy savings or embodied energy reductions, so a full audit is still required" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 4.4: Site Audit Procedures). Option C (does not replace the need for desktop studies) is partially correct but less comprehensive, as desktop studies are only one part of the audit process: "Desktop studies are part of the audit, but the occupancy permit does not exempt any aspect of the EDGE audit, including site visits and measure verification" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.2: Audit Requirements). Option D (replaces the need to audit EDGE Materials measures) is also incorrect, as materials measures (e.g., use of fly ash concrete) require specific evidence like manufacturer's data sheets, not covered by an occupancy permit: "Materials measures require detailed documentation of embodied energy reductions, which local permits do not address" (EDGE User Guide, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures). The EDGE User Guide further reinforces: "The Auditor must verify all EDGE measures through appropriate documentation and site visits, regardless of local permits, to ensure compliance with the EDGE standard" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.3: Post-Construction Certification). Thus, the occupancy permit does not replace the need to audit all EDGE measures (Option A).

Reference: EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.4: Post-Construction Requirements, Section 3.2: Audit Requirements; EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 4.4: Site Audit Procedures; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.3: Post-Construction Certification, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures.

57. Frage

To claim efficiency measure Insulation for Cold Storage Envelope, which of the following documents is required as evidence at the preliminary certification stage?

- A. Purchase receipts showing the U-value specification of the cold storage envelope
- B. Drawing(s) showing the U-value specification of the cold storage envelope
- C. Calculations of Coefficient of Performance (COP)
- D. Manufacturer's data sheets for the HVAC system

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The preliminary certification stage requires specific documentation to verify the implementation of efficiency measures like Insulation for Cold Storage Envelope. The EDGE Certification Protocol outlines the evidence requirements: "For measures involving insulation, such as Insulation for Cold Storage Envelope, the Client must provide drawings at the preliminary certification stage that specify the U-value of the installed insulation to demonstrate compliance with the measure's requirements. The U-value must be lower than the Base Case to qualify for savings" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.2: Audit Requirements). Option C, drawings showing the U-value specification of the cold storage envelope, directly aligns with this requirement. Option A (calculations of Coefficient of Performance) is irrelevant, as COP applies to HVAC systems, not insulation:

"COP is used for chillers, not insulation measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option B (manufacturer's data sheets for the HVAC system) is also unrelated, as the measure focuses on the envelope, not HVAC: "HVAC documentation is not required for insulation measures" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.2: Audit Requirements). Option D (purchase receipts showing the U-value) is more relevant at the post-construction stage: "Purchase receipts are typically required at the post-construction stage to confirm installation, while drawings suffice for design-stage verification" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.4: Post-Construction Requirements). Thus, drawings with U-value specifications (Option C) are required at preliminary certification.

Reference: EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.2: Audit Requirements, Section 3.4: Post-Construction Requirements; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures.

58. Frage

In the EDGE software, what is the unit of the embodied carbon of the material?

- A. kgCO₂
- B. kWh
- C. BTU
- D. MJ

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Embodied carbon in EDGE refers to the carbon emissions associated with the production, transportation, and installation of building materials, a key metric for materials efficiency. The EDGE User Guide specifies how this is measured: "In the EDGE software, the embodied carbon of materials is quantified in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (kgCO₂), reflecting the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with the material's lifecycle, from extraction to installation"(EDGE User Guide, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures).

Option A, kgCO₂, directly matches this unit, as EDGE uses kgCO₂ to standardize carbon emissions across materials, allowing for comparison and aggregation in the software's results. Option B (MJ) is incorrect, as MJ (megajoules) measures embodied energy, not carbon: "Embodied energy in EDGE is measured in MJ, representing the energy consumed in material production, while embodied carbon is separately calculated in kgCO₂ to assess environmental impact" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials). Option C (BTU) is also incorrect, as BTU (British Thermal Units) is an energy unit not used in EDGE for carbon calculations: "EDGE uses metric units like MJ for energy and kgCO₂ for carbon; BTU is not a standard unit in the software" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.3: Using the EDGE App). Option D (kWh) is another energy unit, typically used for operational energy, not embodied carbon: "kWh is used in EDGE to measure operational energy consumption, such as electricity use, but not for embodied carbon, which is always in kgCO₂" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods). The EDGE User Guide further clarifies: "The software displays embodied carbon in kgCO₂ to align with global carbon accounting standards, enabling users to understand the environmental footprint of their material choices" (EDGE User Guide, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report adds: "For example, concrete might have an embodied carbon of 0.15 kgCO₂ per kg, allowing users to compare materials like fly ash concrete versus standard concrete in terms of carbon impact" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials). Thus, the unit of embodied carbon in EDGE is kgCO₂ (Option A).

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures, Section 2.3: Using the EDGE App; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods.

59. Frage

In EDGE software, occupancy sensors are used for controlling:

- A. Water taps.
- B. Air conditioners.
- C. Lighting.
- D. External lighting.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Occupancy sensors in the EDGE software are part of energy efficiency measures aimed at reducing unnecessary energy use by automating system operation based on occupant presence. The EDGE User Guide explicitly defines their application: "Occupancy sensors in EDGE are used for controlling lighting in internal areas, automatically turning lights off when spaces are unoccupied to reduce energy consumption. This measure, often listed as EEM23 - Occupancy Sensors for Lighting, can achieve significant savings in buildings with intermittent occupancy, such as offices or schools" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures). Option A, lighting, directly matches this description, as occupancy sensors are primarily associated with lighting control in EDGE. Option B (water taps) is incorrect, as occupancy sensors are not used for water systems in EDGE: "Water taps may be controlled by sensors in some projects, but this is not a recognized measure in EDGE, which focuses on measures like low-flow fixtures for water savings" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Option C (air conditioners) is also incorrect, as occupancy sensors for HVAC are not a standard measure in EDGE: "While occupancy sensors can theoretically control air conditioners, EDGE does not include this as a measure; HVAC efficiency is addressed through measures like variable speed drives or efficient chillers" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Option D (external lighting) is not applicable, as EDGE specifies occupancy sensors for internal areas: "Occupancy sensors in EDGE are applied to internal

lighting, not external lighting, which may use timers or photocells instead" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report further confirms: "The energy savings from occupancy sensors in EDGE are calculated based on reduced lighting hours in internal spaces, reflecting typical usage patterns in commercial buildings" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.4:

Lighting Calculations). Thus, occupancy sensors are used for controlling lighting (Option A).

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics, Section 5.4: Lighting Calculations.

60. Frage

In a 3-star business hotel near the city center, which of the following elements of the building's water use breakdown is/are likely to consume the most water?

- A. Laundry
- B. Faucets in guest rooms
- C. Showers in guest rooms
- D. Toilets in lobby area

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Water consumption in hotels varies significantly based on usage patterns, with guest-related activities often dominating the water use breakdown. The EDGE User Guide provides detailed insights into water use in hotels: "In a typical 3-star business hotel, the largest contributor to water consumption is showers in guest rooms, accounting for approximately 40-50% of total water use due to frequent guest showers, especially in urban hotels with high occupancy. Laundry, toilets, and faucets also contribute, but to a lesser extent, with laundry at 15-20%, toilets at 10-15%, and faucets at 5-10%" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Option A, showers in guest rooms, aligns with this breakdown as the element likely to consume the most water. Option B (laundry) is significant but lower than showers: "Laundry in 3-star hotels consumes less water than showers, as laundry is typically centralized and less frequent than daily guest showers" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option C (toilets in lobby area) is a minor contributor, as lobby toilets serve fewer users compared to guest rooms: "Toilets in public areas like the lobby have lower usage compared to guest room facilities, contributing only a small fraction of total water use in hotels" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures).

Option D (faucets in guest rooms) also uses less water than showers: "Faucets in guest rooms, used for handwashing or brushing teeth, have lower flow rates and usage frequency compared to showers, which often run for 5-10 minutes per use" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further elaborates: "In business hotels, showers dominate water use due to high occupancy and guest behavior, making measures like low-flow shower heads particularly effective for water savings" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report adds: "For a 3-star hotel with 100 rooms and 70% occupancy, showers can account for 45 liters per guest per day, compared to 15 liters for laundry, 10 liters for toilets, and 5 liters for faucets, based on standard usage assumptions" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations).

Thus, showers in guest rooms (Option A) are likely to consume the most water in this context.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

61. Frage

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Leute aus verschiedenen Bereichen bemühen sich um ihre Zukunft. Bemühen Sie sich auch um Erhöhung Ihrer Fähigkeit? Haben Sie das EDGE EDGE-Expert Zertifikat? Wie viel wissen Sie über EDGE EDGE-Expert Zertifizierungsprüfung? Was sollen Sie machen, wenn Sie nicht genug Kenntnisse zur EDGE-Expert Prüfung beherrschen? Machen Sie sich keine Sorge. It-Pruefung kann Ihnen Hilfe bieten.

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