USGBC LEED-Green-Associate Dumps PDF To Gain Brilliant Result (2026)

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USGBC LEED-Green-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• LEED Process: This section of the exam measures the skills of sustainability consultants and covers the foundational aspects of LEED, including organization fundamentals, the structure of LEED rating systems, and the LEED certification process. It emphasizes understanding the goals and objectives of each credit category and how they contribute to sustainable building practices.
Topic 2	• 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	• Integrative Strategies: This section of the exam measures the skills of project managers and focuses on the integrative process in LEED projects. It includes understanding the roles of various team members and standards that support LEED, such as ASHRAE and ENERGY STAR guidelines. This section highlights the importance of collaboration and systems thinking in achieving sustainable design.
Topic 4	• 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	• Project Surroundings and Public Outreach: This section of the exam measures the skills of community engagement specialists and covers the environmental impacts of buildings, green building codes, and the values of sustainable design. It also includes regional design considerations and public outreach strategies.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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.

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USGBC LEED Green Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q370-Q375):

NEW QUESTION # 370
The range of points required to maintain Gold level of LEED certification is

- A. 50-59
- B. 50-69
- C. 60-79
- D. 40-49

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
LEED certification is awarded based on the number of points a project earns across several categories of green building performance. The range of points required to maintain Gold level of LEED certification is 60-79, out of a possible 110 points. The other levels of LEED certification are: Certified (40-49 points), Silver (50-59 points), and Platinum (80 or more points)13.
References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide3

NEW QUESTION # 371
Designers and builders can construct a green building that uses significantly less water than a conventional building by incorporating which opportunity?

- A. Invasive plant landscapes
- B. Not tracking water metering
- C. Use of potable water
- D. Native plant landscapes

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
Designers and builders can construct a green building that uses significantly less water than a conventional building by incorporating native plant landscapes. Native plant landscapes are plants that are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, and require little or no irrigation, fertilization, or pesticides. They also provide habitat for wildlife, reduce stormwater runoff, and enhance the aesthetic value of the site. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Sustainable Sites category is to

"conserve water by using native or adapted plants" [1, p. 13]. References: [LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook], [Native Plants | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

NEW QUESTION # 372
The project team for a new office building would like to achieve Materials and Resources Credit, Construction and Demolition Waste Management. Which strategy contributes to achieving this goal?

- A. Purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
- B. Providing an off-site location for all waste and construction debris
- C. Providing an on-site location for all waste to be sorted
- D. Providing a centralized location in the building for recycling office products

Answer: C

Explanation:
LEED's MR Credit: Construction and Demolition Waste Management encourages diverting construction waste from landfills. Sorting waste on-site improves tracking accuracy and diversion rates.
"Divert at least 50% of the total construction and demolition material... using on-site separation."
- LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, MR Credit: Construction and Demolition Waste Management
#GBES LEED v4 Study Guide#

NEW QUESTION # 373
Which of the following tools should be used to identify indoor environmental issues and prepare a corrective action plan to make necessary changes?

- A. Life-cycle assessments
- B. Occupant surveys
- C. Thermal sensors
- D. Mixed-mode design calculations

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Occupant surveys are tools that can be used to identify indoor environmental issues and prepare a corrective action plan to make necessary changes. Occupant surveys are questionnaires that collect feedback from the building users about their satisfaction, comfort, health, and productivity in relation to the indoor environmental quality (IEQ) factors, such as thermal comfort, indoor air quality, lighting quality, acoustic quality, and occupant control. Occupant surveys can help to identify the sources and causes of IEQ problems, as well as the potential solutions and improvements. Occupant surveys are also required for some LEED credits, such as IEQc7.2 Thermal Comfort, Verification1, which requires a corrective action plan if more than 20% of the occupants are dissatisfied with the thermal conditions in the space2. The other options are not directly related to identifying indoor environmental issues and preparing a corrective action plan, as they involve different types of tools or metrics that are not relevant for measuring occupant satisfaction and comfort.

NEW QUESTION # 374
Which class of refrigerants contributes the most to ozone depletion potential (ODP)?

- A. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- B. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons {HCFCs}
- C. Ammonia (NH3)
- D. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the class of refrigerants that contribute the most to ozone depletion potential (ODP). Ozone depletion potential is a measure of how much a substance can damage the ozone layer in the stratosphere, which protects life on Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. CFCs are synthetic chemicals that contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon atoms. They were

widely used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, solvents, and foam blowing agents until they were phased out by the Montreal Protocol due to their high ODP. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving energy and atmosphere efficiency is to "eliminate chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in new building HVAC&R systems" [1, p. 15]. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Ozone Depletion Potential | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

NEW QUESTION # 375

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