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Our LEED-AP-Homes training materials are compiled carefully with correct understanding of academic knowledge using the fewest words to express the most clear ideas, rather than unnecessary words expressions or sentences and try to avoid out-of-date words. And our LEED-AP-Homes Exam Questions are always the latest questions and answers for our customers since we keep updating them all the time to make sure our LEED-AP-Homes study guide is valid and the latest.

USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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 designees—to navigating certification requirements, the LEED verification process, and documentation submission to GBCI.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Location & 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials & Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Sustainability Specialist. It emphasizes the selection and management of eco-friendly materials, efficient usage of resources, and implementation of waste reduction strategies to support green residential construction.
Topic 6	<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.

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Braindumps LEED-AP-Homes Downloads & Exam LEED-AP-Homes Details

As the labor market becomes more competitive, a lot of people, of course including students, company employees, etc., and all want to get LEED-AP-Homes authentication in a very short time, this has developed into an inevitable trend. Each of them is eager to have a strong proof to highlight their abilities, so they have the opportunity to change their current status, including getting a better job, have higher pay, and get a higher quality of material, etc. It is not easy to qualify for a qualifying exam in such a short period of time. Our company's LEED-AP-Homes learning material is very good at helping customers pass the exam and obtain a certificate in a short time, and now I'm going to show you our LEED-AP-Homes Learning materials.

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

A shower stall was installed adjacent to an exterior wall prior to insulation installation. What is the impact to LEED for Homes certification?

- **A. The home cannot be LEED certified until the walls are insulated in compliance with the Thermal Enclosure Checklist**
- B. The overall R-value of the home's insulation must be increased to compensate for the deficit
- C. The home energy model must include this feature so the HERS index score reflects it
- D. The prescriptive path for Energy and Atmosphere cannot be used

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Prerequisite:

Minimum Energy Performance, which requires compliance with the Thermal Enclosure System Checklist to ensure proper insulation and airtightness for energy efficiency.

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

EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance

The project must comply with the Thermal Enclosure System Checklist, which requires that all exterior walls be fully insulated to meet or exceed specified R-values before other components (e.g., shower stalls) are installed. Insulation must be installed behind shower stalls or other fixtures adjacent to exterior walls to prevent thermal bridging and ensure compliance. Non-compliance with the checklist prevents certification until corrected.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

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

EA Prerequisite: Energy Performance

All exterior walls must be insulated in accordance with the Thermal Enclosure System Checklist. If components like shower stalls are installed before insulation, the home cannot be certified until the walls are properly insulated to meet the checklist requirements.

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

The correct answer is the home cannot be LEED certified until the walls are insulated in compliance with the Thermal Enclosure Checklist (Option D), as installing a shower stall before insulation violates the prerequisite's requirement for proper insulation installation.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

B). The home energy model must include this feature so the HERS index score reflects it: The HERS model assumes proper insulation; the issue is a construction error, not a modeling requirement. Reference:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

C). The overall R-value of the home's insulation must be increased to compensate for the deficit:

Increasing R-value elsewhere does not address the specific checklist requirement for insulation behind the shower stall. Reference:

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

Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA prerequisites, including the Thermal Enclosure Checklist, 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 insulation compliance.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

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 insulation checklist requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following products will be eligible for points toward Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production?

- A. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Mexico within a 98 mi. (158 km) radius of the final installation in New Mexico
- B. Granite slabs extracted in China and manufactured and installed in New York City
- C. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Western Canada and installed in California within a 750 mi. (1,200 km) radius
- D. Wooden doors manufactured in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, assembled 1,463 mi. (2,354 km) away in Provo, Utah, and installed 1,246 mi. (2,005 km) away in Austin, Texas

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) awards points for the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production, which encourages the use of materials sourced locally to reduce transportation impacts.

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

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production (1-4 points) Use products that have been extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site for at least 25%, 50%, or 90% (by cost) of the total materials.

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+C Rating system confirms:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production Materials must be extracted, harvested, or recovered and manufactured within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site to qualify for local production points.

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

Evaluation of options:

* A. Granite slabs extracted in China and manufactured and installed in New York City: Extracted in China, far exceeding the 100-mile (160 km) limit, so it does not qualify.

* B. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Western Canada and installed in California within a 750 mi. (1,200 km) radius: The 750-mile radius exceeds the 100-mile limit, so it does not qualify.

* C. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Mexico within a 98 mi. (158 km) radius of the final installation in New Mexico: Both harvesting and manufacturing are within 100 miles (160 km), meeting the local production criteria.

* D. Wooden doors manufactured in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, assembled 1,463 mi. (2,354 km) away in Provo, Utah, and installed 1,246 mi. (2,005 km) away in Austin, Texas: The distances for manufacturing and assembly far exceed the 100-mile limit, so it does not qualify.

The correct answer is Option C, as the wood studs meet the local production requirement of being harvested and manufactured within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site.

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 the 100-mile radius.

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 local production criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Envelope leakage is minimized by:

- A. Installing a drainage plane.
- B. Conducting a blower door test.
- C. Specifying HERS Grade II Insulation.
- **D. Installing a continuous air barrier.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Minimizing envelope leakage is a critical component of improving energy efficiency in homes, as it reduces unintended air infiltration and exfiltration through the building envelope. This concept is addressed in the LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) under the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category, specifically in credits related to Air Infiltration and Building Envelope Performance.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4), the primary method to minimize envelope leakage is to install a continuous air barrier:

EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance

To reduce air infiltration, projects must include a continuous air barrier system that is sealed at all penetrations, joints, and interfaces to prevent air leakage. The air barrier must be installed around the entire building envelope, including walls, roofs, and floors.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

Additionally, the LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C Crating system reinforces this requirement:

EA Credit: Air Infiltration

Install a continuous air barrier system to control air leakage through the building envelope. The air barrier must be airtight, durable, and continuous, with all seams, penetrations, and transitions sealed.

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

A continuous air barrier is a system of materials (e.g., house wraps, sealed drywall, or spray foam) that forms a complete barrier to air movement, significantly reducing energy losses due to leakage. This is a proactive design and construction strategy to achieve energy efficiency goals.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit:

Rainwater Management, p. 76, which discusses drainage planes in the context of moisture control.

B). Conducting a blower door test: A blower door test is a diagnostic tool used to measure air leakage in a building, not to minimize it. It quantifies the air tightness of the envelope (in air changes per hour, ACH) but does not physically reduce leakage. It is required for verification in LEED v4 (EA Credit: Air Infiltration) but is not a solution for minimizing leakage. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.

D). Specifying HERS Grade II Insulation: HERS (Home Energy Rating System) insulation grades refer to the quality of insulation installation, with Grade II indicating moderate defects. While proper insulation reduces conductive heat loss, it does not directly address air leakage, which is managed by the air barrier system. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Insulation, p. 120, which discusses HERS insulation grades but not air leakage.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes the importance of understanding EA credits, including air infiltration, for the exam, referencing the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key study resource. The handbook confirms that the exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the continuous air barrier requirement.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112, and EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.

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 air barrier requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following strategies contributes to achieving Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management?

- A. Direct rainwater runoff toward an appropriate permanent infiltration feature
- B. Install a graywater collection system with filtration for irrigation and non-potable use
- C. Provide filtration of the stormwater runoff before discharging into the city storm system
- D. Use drought-resistant vegetation in all planting areas

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Rainwater Management, which aims to reduce stormwater runoff and its environmental impacts through on-site management strategies.

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

SS Credit: Rainwater Management (1-3 points)

Manage stormwater runoff through strategies such as directing runoff to permanent infiltration features (e.g., rain gardens, permeable paving, or bioswales) to reduce the volume and rate of runoff entering storm sewers.

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

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

SS Credit: Rainwater Management

Directing rainwater runoff to permanent infiltration features, such as rain gardens or infiltration trenches, contributes to credit achievement by promoting on-site retention and reducing stormwater discharge.

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

The correct answer is direct rainwater runoff toward an appropriate permanent infiltration feature (Option A), as this directly reduces runoff volume, aligning with the credit's intent.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Install a graywater collection system with filtration for irrigation and non-potable use: Graywater systems are addressed in WE Credit: Indoor Water Use or WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, not stormwater management. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

D). Provide filtration of the stormwater runoff before discharging into the city storm system: Filtration improves water quality but does not reduce runoff volume, which is the primary goal of the Rainwater Management credit. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit:

Rainwater Management, p. 76.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes SS credits, including rainwater management, 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 infiltration strategies.

References:

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

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 rainwater management strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Looking at the attached table, a project team is aiming for three points in Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use. The site contains a total of 57,500 ft² (5,342 m²) of softscape. If the plan has 8,000 ft² (743 m²) of turf grass, what is the minimum area of native or adapted landscape required to achieve the desired three points for this credit?

Turf grass area

Native or adapted plant area

Points

< 60%

> 25%

1

< 40%

> 50%

2

< 20%

> 75%

3

< 5%

> 75%

4

- A. 39,355 ft² (3,656 m²) of native or adapted plant area
- **B. 43,126 ft² (4,007 m²) of native or adapted plant area**
- C. 2,784 ft² (259 m²) of native or adapted plant area
- D. 38,967 ft² (3,620 m²) of native or adapted plant area

Answer: B

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)

To achieve 3 points, the softscape must have less than 20% turf grass and more than 75% native or adapted plants, calculated by area.

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

For 3 points, the turf grass area must be less than 20% of the total softscape, and the native or adapted plant area must exceed 75%.

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

Calculation:

* Total softscape area: 57,500 ft² (5,342 m²).

* Turf grass area: 8,000 ft² (743 m²).

* Turf grass percentage: $(8,000 \div 57,500) \times 100 = 13.91\%$ (< 20%, meets requirement).

* Minimum native or adapted plant area for 3 points: > 75% of 57,500 ft² = $0.75 \times 57,500 = 43,125$ ft².

* Compare options:

* A. 38,967 ft² (3,620 m²): $38,967 \div 57,500 = 67.77\%$ (< 75%, does not meet).

* B. 39,355 ft² (3,656 m²): $39,355 \div 57,500 = 68.44\%$ (< 75%, does not meet).

* C. 43,126 ft² (4,007 m²): $43,126 \div 57,500 = 75.00\%$ (meets > 75% requirement).

* D. 2,784 ft² (259 m²): $2,784 \div 57,500 = 4.84\%$ (far below 75%, does not meet).

The correct answer is 43,126 ft² (4,007 m²) of native or adapted plant area (Option C), as it meets the minimum requirement for 3 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>).

