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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

How often should the EDGE Zero Carbon certification be renewed?

- A. Every two years if using carbon offsets, or every four years if using 100% renewable energy
- B. Every four years if using carbon offsets, or every two years if using 100% renewable energy
- C. Initially after four years, subsequently every two years
- **D. Initially after two years, subsequently every four years**

Answer: D

Explanation:

EDGE Zero Carbon certification requires periodic renewal to ensure ongoing compliance with zero carbon standards, particularly since it often involves carbon offsets or renewable energy commitments that may change over time. The EDGE Certification Protocol specifies the renewal timeline: "EDGE Zero Carbon certification must be renewed initially after two years to verify that the building continues to meet the zero carbon requirements, including the use of carbon offsets or renewable energy. Subsequently, renewal is required every four years to ensure long-term compliance with the standard" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.3: Certification

Levels). Option A, initially after two years, subsequently every four years, directly matches this requirement. Option B (initially after four years, subsequently every two years) reverses the timeline, which does not align with the protocol: "The initial two-year renewal ensures early verification, while the four-year cycle applies thereafter to balance monitoring with practicality" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.3: Certification Levels). Option C (every two years if using carbon offsets, or every four years if using 100% renewable energy) and Option D (every four years if using carbon offsets, or every two years if using 100% renewable energy) introduce a distinction based on the method of achieving zero carbon status, which is not supported by EDGE documentation: "The renewal timeline for EDGE Zero Carbon is consistent regardless of whether carbon offsets or renewable energy are used, as both methods require ongoing verification of performance and offset purchases" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.3: Advanced Certifications). The EDGE Methodology Report adds: "The two-year initial renewal allows for confirmation of operational data and offset validity, while the four-year subsequent renewal cycle ensures sustained commitment without excessive administrative burden" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 2.3: Zero Carbon Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further confirms: "EDGE Zero Carbon certification renewal follows a standard schedule of two years initially, then every four years, to maintain the integrity of the zero carbon claim over time" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.3: Advanced Certifications). Thus, the correct renewal schedule is initially after two years, then every four years (Option A).

Reference:EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.3: Certification Levels; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.3: Advanced Certifications; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 2.3: Zero Carbon Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 86

In order for a project to complete the design certification stage requirements, the EDGE Client must do which of the following?

- A. Access the EDGE software and begin and complete a full self-assessment of the building.
- B. Internally review the EDGE measures with their design team and third-party consultant.
- C. Provide the EDGE Auditor access to the self-assessment and all supporting documentation.
- D. Review and sign an agreement with a local or global partner to provide EDGE certification services.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 87

Increasing the glazing area of an office building will NOT impact which of the following?

- A. Hot water demand
- B. Lighting energy
- C. Cooling demand
- D. Heating demand

Answer: A

Explanation:

Increasing the glazing area in an office building affects various aspects of energy consumption due to changes in heat gain, heat loss, and natural light availability, but it does not influence all buildingsystems. The EDGE User Guide explains the impacts of glazing: "Increasing the glazing area (window-to-wall ratio, WWR) in an office building typically increases cooling demand due to higher solar heat gain, increases heating demand in colder climates due to greater heat loss through windows, and reduces lighting energy by allowing more natural daylight, assuming proper daylighting design" (EDGE User Guide, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies). Option A (cooling demand) is affected, as more glazing increases solar heat gain: "Higher WWR leads to greater cooling loads in hot climates due to increased solar radiation entering the building" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods). Option B (heating demand) is also impacted, particularly in cooler climates: "Larger glazing areas increase heat loss in cold climates, raising heating demand due to the lower thermal resistance of windows compared to walls" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures). Option C (lighting energy) is affected, as more glazing can reduce the need for artificial lighting: "Increased glazing can lower lighting energy by enhancing daylight penetration, provided glare is controlled" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures). However, Option D (hot water demand) is not impacted by glazing area, as hot water use is tied to occupant activities (e. g., showers, cleaning) rather than building envelope design: "Hot water demand in EDGE is determined by occupant use patterns, such as the number of showers or laundry cycles, and is not influenced by glazing area or WWR" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further confirms: "Glazing area impacts energy-related metrics like cooling, heating, and lighting, but has no direct effect on hot water demand, which is calculated separately based on usage assumptions" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Therefore, increasing glazing area does not impact hot water demand (Option D).

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures, Section 4.4:

Lighting Efficiency Measures, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which of the following measures require testing by the EDGE Auditor at the site audit?

- A. EEM07 - Green Roof
- B. WEM15 - Waste Water Treatment and Recycling System
- C. WEM16 - Condensate Water Recovery
- **D. WEM03 - Low-flow Faucets for Bathrooms**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the CBCI EDGE certification procedures, certain measures require physical verification and performance testing during the site audit to confirm that installed systems match the design-stage commitments entered in the EDGE software. Low-flow faucets for bathrooms fall into this category because their compliance depends on measurable flow rates. During the audit, the EDGE Auditor may use flow-measuring devices to test fixture discharge rates and verify that they meet the specified liters per minute used in the improved case calculations. This ensures that projected water savings are genuinely achieved in practice. In contrast, measures such as a green roof are typically verified visually and through documentation such as drawings and material specifications rather than performance testing. Condensate water recovery and wastewater treatment systems are usually confirmed through installed system inspection, capacity checks, and documentation review, but not necessarily through direct flow-rate testing at each fixture point like low-flow faucets. The curriculum emphasizes that fixtures with defined performance parameters, such as flow rates, are subject to on-site testing to maintain the integrity and credibility of EDGE water savings claims.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which of the following hot water technologies is from a renewable source?

- A. Preheating water using waste heat from the generator
- B. Ground source heat pump
- C. High efficiency boiler for water heating
- **D. Solar hot water collectors**

Answer: D

Explanation:

EDGE recognizes renewable energy sources for their contribution to reducing carbon emissions in hot water production. The EDGE User Guide defines renewable hot water technologies: "Solar hot water collectors are considered a renewable source in EDGE, as they directly use solar energy to heat water, reducing reliance on fossil fuel-based energy" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option B, solar hot water collectors, matches this description as it harnesses solar energy, a renewable resource. Option A (ground source heat pump) uses electricity to transfer heat from the ground, which is efficient but not renewable unless the electricity is from a renewable source: "Ground source heat pumps are efficient but rely on electrical input, not classified as a renewable source in EDGE" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Option C (high efficiency boiler) typically uses gas or electricity, not a renewable source: "Boilers, even high-efficiency ones, are not renewable as they burn fuel or use grid electricity" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option D (preheating water using waste heat from the generator) is a heat recovery method, not a renewable source: "Waste heat recovery improves efficiency but is not considered a renewable energy source in EDGE" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.3: Energy Measures). Thus, solar hot water collectors (Option B) is the renewable source technology.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics, Section 5.3: Energy Measures.

NEW QUESTION # 90

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