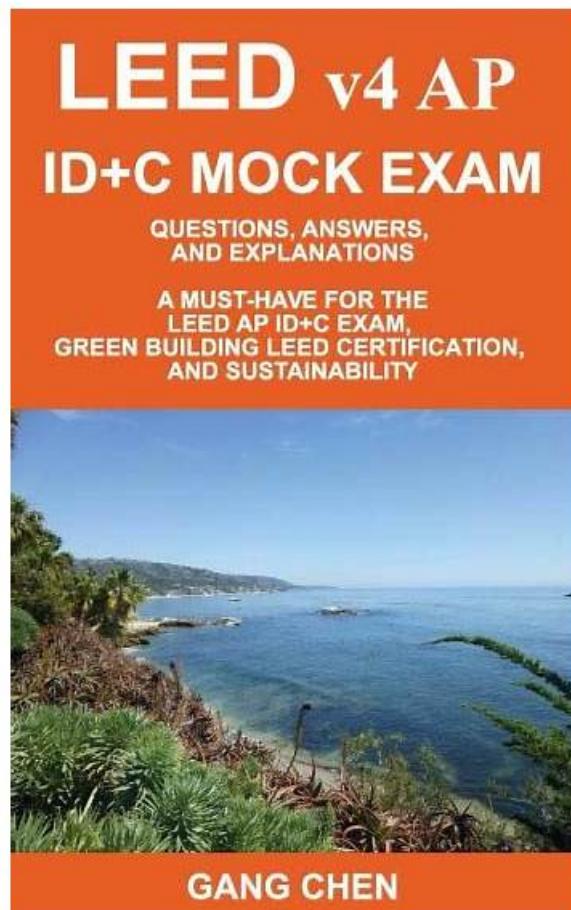


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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following measures is a radon-resistant construction technique?

- A. Perforated foundation slab to allow air circulation
- B. Continuously operating bath fans to remove gases from inside the home
- C. Vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home**
- D. Pressurized basement or crawlspace to prevent gases from entering the home

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit: Radon Control, which promotes radon-resistant construction techniques to mitigate the health risks of radon gas, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can accumulate in homes.

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

EQ Credit: Radon Control (1 point)

Install a passive or active radon-resistant system, including a vent pipe extending from below the foundation (e.g., sub-slab or crawlspace) to the roof to exhaust radon gases before they enter the home. This is a primary radon-resistant construction technique.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

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

EQ Credit: Radon Control

A vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home (e.g., sub-slab depressurization system) is a key radon-resistant technique, preventing radon entry into living spaces.

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

The correct answer is vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home (Option A), as this is a standard radon-resistant technique, typically involving a sub-slab depressurization system with a vent pipe.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Perforated foundation slab to allow air circulation: Perforated slabs are not a recognized radon-resistant method; they may increase radon entry by allowing gas to flow into the home. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

D). Continuously operating bath fans to remove gases from inside the home: Bath fans address general ventilation, not radon-specific mitigation, which requires sub-slab venting. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including radon control, 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 vent pipe systems.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

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 radon-resistant techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What combination of WaterSense showerheads will achieve Water Efficiency Credit, Indoor Water Use?

- A. Master shower with one head at 2.2 gpm (8.3 lpm), two secondary showers with one head each at 1.6 gpm (6.1 lpm)
- B. Master shower with one head at 2.5 gpm (9.5 lpm), two secondary showers with one head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm)
- C. Master shower with one head at 3.0 gpm (11.4 lpm), three secondary showers with one head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm)
- D. Master shower with two heads each at 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm), three secondary showers with one head each at 1.0 gpm (3.8 lpm)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Indoor Water Use, which awards points for reducing water consumption through WaterSense-labeled fixtures, including showerheads, which must have flow rates at or below 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm) to achieve significant savings.

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

WE Credit: Indoor Water Use (1-6 points)

Install WaterSense-labeled showerheads with a maximum flow rate of 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm) to achieve water savings compared to the baseline of 2.5 gpm (9.5 lpm). Points are awarded based on the percentage reduction in total indoor water use, calculated using fixture flow rates and estimated occupancy.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

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

WE Credit: Indoor Water Use

WaterSense showerheads with flow rates at or below 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm) contribute to achieving the credit by reducing water consumption. All showerheads must meet WaterSense criteria for significant points.

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

Evaluation of options (assuming WaterSense labeling requires # 2.0 gpm):

* A. Master shower: 1 head at 2.2 gpm (8.3 lpm), two secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.6 gpm (6.1 lpm): The master shower exceeds the WaterSense limit (2.0 gpm), but the question's flow rate (2.2 gpm) may reflect a typo or outdated baseline. Assuming 2.0 gpm for WaterSense compliance, and 1.6 gpm for secondary showers, this option achieves significant savings (all # 2.0 gpm).

* B. Master shower: 1 head at 2.5 gpm (9.5 lpm), two secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm): The master shower at 2.5 gpm exceeds WaterSense criteria, disqualifying it.

* C. Master shower: 2 heads at 2.0 gpm (7.6 lpm), three secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.0 gpm (3.8 lpm): All heads meet WaterSense (# 2.0 gpm), but multiple heads (total 7.0 gpm for master shower) may reduce overall savings compared to fewer heads.

* D. Master shower: 1 head at 3.0 gpm (11.4 lpm), three secondary showers: 1 head each at 1.5 gpm (5.7 lpm): The master shower at 3.0 gpm exceeds WaterSense criteria, disqualifying it.

Note: The flow rate in Option A (2.2 gpm) appears inconsistent with WaterSense (# 2.0 gpm). Assuming a correction to 2.0 gpm, Option A is the best fit, as all showerheads are close to or below 2.0 gpm, maximizing savings for the credit.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes WE credits, including indoor 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 WaterSense criteria.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

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 WaterSense showerhead criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 35

To receive maximum points under Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, which single strategy should be used?

- A. Providing a tight seal between garage and conditioned space
- B. Keeping HVAC systems out of garage
- C. **Using a detached garage**
- D. Installing a garage exhaust fan

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit:

Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, which aims to prevent garage pollutants (e.g., vehicle exhaust, chemicals) from entering conditioned living spaces.

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

EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection (1-2 points)

To achieve the maximum points (2 points), use a detached garage, as it physically separates the garage from conditioned spaces, eliminating the risk of pollutant transfer. Other strategies, such as sealing the garage- conditioned space interface or installing exhaust fans, earn fewer points.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

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

EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection

A detached garage is the most effective strategy, earning the maximum 2 points by preventing any pollutant transfer from the garage to the home's conditioned spaces.

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

The correct answer is using a detached garage (Option C), as it achieves the maximum points by eliminating the risk of pollutant infiltration.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

B). Keeping HVAC systems out of garage: This is a requirement but does not earn maximum points alone.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

D). Providing a tight seal between garage and conditioned space: This earns 1 point but is less effective than a detached garage. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including garage pollutant protection, 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 detached garages.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Garage Pollutant Protection, p. 149.

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 garage protection strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 36

During the walk-through with a new home occupant, which of the following is NOT required?

- A. Information on how to maintain the equipment
- B. **Information related to product return policies and rebates**
- C. Instruction in how to use the measures and operate the equipment
- D. Identification of all installed equipment

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) requires a walk-through as part of the Innovation (IN) Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager to educate occupants on the operation and maintenance of sustainable systems.

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

IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager Conduct a minimum two-hour walk-through with the homeowner, including:

* Identification of all installed equipment (e.g., HVAC, water heating systems).

* Instruction on how to use and operate the equipment and green measures.

* Information on how to maintain the equipment to ensure ongoing performance. Information on product return policies or rebates is not required. 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 rating system confirms:

IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner or Tenant

The walk-through must cover equipment identification, operation, and maintenance instructions, but does not include product return policies or rebates.

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

The correct answer is information related to product return policies and rebates (Option D), as this is not a required component of the walk-through.

Why not the other options?

* A. Identification of all installed equipment: This is required to familiarize occupants with sustainable systems.

* B. Instruction in how to use the measures and operate the equipment: This is required to ensure proper operation.

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 walk-through 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 walk-through content.

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 walk-through requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 37

A builder plans to build two semi-detached residential homes at a rural lot he just bought, where the municipal water system cannot reach. The homes will use well water dug on site. The builder would like to build the two units as LEED certified homes. To meet the prerequisite of Water Efficiency domain in LEED Homes, what should the builder do?

- A. At least one water meter will be shared by two units, and another separate meter will be used for monitoring landscaping

water usage

- B. These two semi-detached homes will be exempt from the prerequisite of Water Efficiency
- C. Use one water meter for the entire building of two units
- D. **Install two water meters for each unit separately**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Water Efficiency (WE) Prerequisite: Total Water Use, which requires metering to monitor water consumption in LEED-certified homes, even those using well water.

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

WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use

Install water meters to measure total potable water use for the entire home, including indoor and outdoor uses.

For multifamily or attached housing (e.g., semi-detached homes), each dwelling unit must have its own water meter to track individual usage accurately.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.

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

WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use

In attached housing projects, such as semi-detached homes, each unit must have a separate water meter to monitor potable water use, regardless of whether the water source is municipal or well water.

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

For two semi-detached homes using well water, the builder must install two water meters for each unit separately (Option A) to comply with the prerequisite, ensuring individual monitoring of water use for each dwelling unit.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.

C). These two semi-detached homes will be exempt from the prerequisite of Water Efficiency: There is no exemption for well water; all LEED homes must meet the metering prerequisite. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.

D). At least one water meter will be shared by two units, and another separate meter will be used for monitoring landscaping water usage: Individual unit metering is required, and while a separate landscaping meter is encouraged (e.g., for WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use), it is not a prerequisite requirement. 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 prerequisites, including water metering, 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 individual metering for attached homes.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.

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 metering requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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If you're still learning from the traditional old ways and silently waiting for the test to come, you should be awake and ready to take the exam in a different way. Study our LEED-AP-Homes training materials to write "test data" is the most suitable for your choice, after recent years show that the effect of our LEED-AP-Homes guide dump has become a secret weapon of the examinee through qualification examination, a lot of the users of our LEED-AP-Homes guide dump can get unexpected results in the examination. It can be said that our LEED-AP-Homes study questions are the most powerful in the market at present, not only because our company is leader of other companies, but also because we have loyal users. LEED-AP-Homes training materials are not only the domestic market, but also the international high-end market. We are studying some learning models suitable for high-end users. Our research materials have many advantages.

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