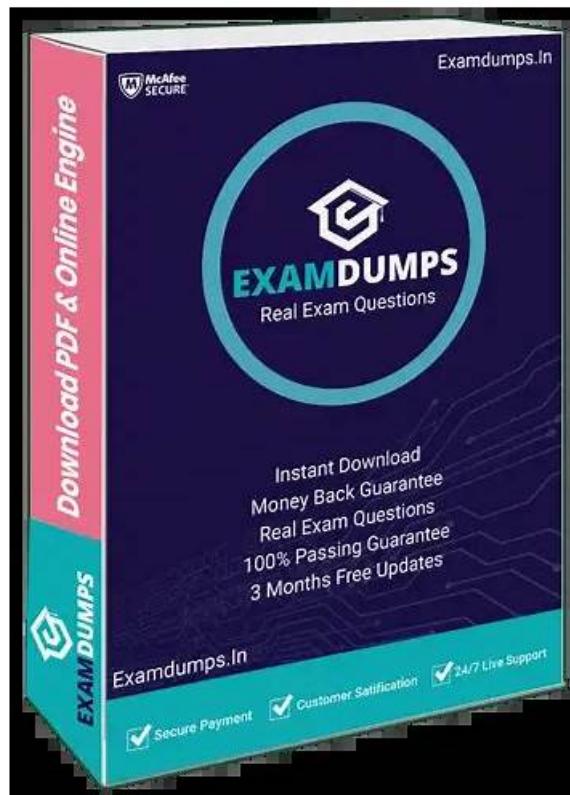


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## Best Way to Prepare For EDGE EDGE-Expert Certification Exam

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## **EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 21**

A building is located in a hot and dry climate where water availability (rainfall) is low. Which of the following measures will give the lowest water savings?

- A. Rainwater harvesting
- B. Dual flush for water closets
- C. Recycle black water
- D. Low-flow showers

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a hot and dry climate with low rainfall, water efficiency measures in EDGE are evaluated based on their potential to reduce potable water demand, but their effectiveness depends on local conditions. The EDGE User Guide explains the impact of various water-saving measures: "In regions with low rainfall, rainwater harvesting provides minimal water savings due to limited precipitation, whereas measures like low-flow showers, dual flush toilets, and black water recycling can achieve consistent savings by reducing direct water use or reusing wastewater" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Option B, rainwater harvesting, relies on rainfall to collect water for non-potable uses, but in a hot and dry climate with low water availability, its effectiveness is limited: "Rainwater harvesting systems in EDGE are modeled based on local precipitation data. In arid climates with annual rainfall below 200 mm, savings from rainwater harvesting are typically less than 5% of total water demand, as the collected volume is insufficient to meet significant needs" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). In contrast, Option A (low-flow showers) reduces water use directly: "Low-flow showers can reduce water consumption by 20-30% in buildings, regardless of climate, by limiting flow rates to 6-8 liters per minute" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Option C (recycle black water) also offers consistent savings: "Black water recycling systems can save 30-40% of water demand by treating and reusing wastewater for flushing or irrigation, independent of rainfall" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option D (dual flush for water closets) similarly provides reliable savings: "Dual flush toilets reduce water use by 25-35% by offering a low-flush option for liquid waste, effective in all climates" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Given the low rainfall in a hot and dry climate, rainwater harvesting (Option B) yields the lowest water savings compared to the other measures, which do not depend on precipitation. The EDGE User Guide further notes: "In dry climates, measures like rainwater harvesting are often the least effective, while demand-side measures (e.g., low-flow fixtures) and recycling systems provide higher and more consistent water savings" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.3: Additional Water Efficiency Measures). Thus, rainwater harvesting (Option B) gives the lowest water savings in this context.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures, Section 5.3: Additional Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

### **NEW QUESTION # 22**

Which type of evidence is required at the post-construction stage for the efficiency measure window glazing?

- A. Design building elevations marking the window glass specifications
- B. Bill of quantities with the specifications for the window glass highlighted
- C. Manufacturer's data sheets showing the make and model, U-value, and SHGC of the installed glass
- D. Window schedule for the building showing the major window glass types if more than one type of glass is present

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The post-construction stage in EDGE certification requires evidence to confirm that the efficiency measures claimed in the design stage have been implemented as specified. For window glazing, which affects energy efficiency through its U-value (thermal transmittance) and SHGC (Solar Heat Gain Coefficient), the EDGE Certification Protocol provides clear requirements: "At the post-construction stage, the Client must provide manufacturer's data sheets for the window glazing measure, showing the make and model, U-value, and SHGC of the installed glass, to confirm that the glazing matches the specifications claimed in the self-assessment and meets the energy efficiency requirements" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.4: Post- Construction

Requirements). Option C, manufacturer's data sheets showing the make and model, U-value, and SHGC of the installed glass, directly matches this requirement, as it provides the specific technical data needed to verify compliance. Option A (design building elevations marking the window glass specifications) is relevant at the design stage, not post-construction: "Design elevations are required at the preliminary stage to show intended glazing specifications, not after construction" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.2:

Audit Requirements). Option B (bill of quantities with specifications highlighted) is insufficient on its own, as it may not provide detailed technical data: "Bills of quantities may support purchase verification, but manufacturer's data sheets are required for technical specifications like U-value and SHGC" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.4: Post-Construction Requirements). Option D (window schedule showing major glass types) is helpful but not sufficient, as it lacks the detailed technical data: "Window schedules may indicate glass types, but they do not replace the need for manufacturer's data sheets with U-value and SHGC at post-construction" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.2: Documentation Requirements). The EDGE User Guide further clarifies: "For glazing measures, post-construction evidence must confirm the installed product's performance through manufacturer's data sheets, ensuring alignment with the design-stage claims" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures). Thus, manufacturer's data sheets (Option C) are required at the post-construction stage.

Reference:EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 3.4: Post-Construction Requirements, Section 3.2: Audit Requirements; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.2: Documentation Requirements, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures.

## NEW QUESTION # 23

In EDGE software, occupancy sensors are used for controlling:

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

### Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

## NEW QUESTION # 24

Which of the following elements is considered in EDGE to estimate water use in homes?

- A. Exterior fountains
- B. **Water heating**
- C. HVAC
- D. Solar water heaters

### Answer: B

#### Explanation:

The EDGE software estimates water use in homes by considering elements that contribute to potable water demand, focusing on indoor and occupant-related usage. The EDGE User Guide details the elements included in water use calculations: "In EDGE, water use in homes is estimated based on occupant activities, including water for showers, faucets, toilets, laundry, and water heating, which accounts for hot water demand in these applications. These elements are modeled using standard usage assumptions for residential buildings" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Option B, water heating, is explicitly included, as it represents the hot water demand for showers, faucets, and laundry, which is a significant component of residential water use. Option A (HVAC) is incorrect, as HVAC systems primarily consume energy, not water, except in specific cases like cooling towers, which are not typical in homes: "HVAC systems in homes, such as air conditioners, do not directly contribute to water use in EDGE calculations, unlike in commercial buildings with cooling towers" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option C (exterior fountains) is also excluded, as EDGE focuses on indoor water use: "Exterior water use, such as for fountains or irrigation, is not typically included in EDGE's water use estimates for homes, unless specifically modeled as an optional measure, which fountains are not" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.3: Additional Water Efficiency Measures). Option D (solar water heaters) is a measure to reduce energy use for water heating, not an element of water use itself: "Solar water heaters reduce the energy demand for water heating but do not change the volume of water used, which is what EDGE estimates for water use in homes" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report further specifies: "Water use in homes is calculated based on per-capita assumptions for activities like showering, flushing, and water heating, ensuring a standardized baseline for savings calculations" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Thus, water heating (Option B) is the element considered in EDGE to estimate water use in homes.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures, Section 5.3: Additional Water Efficiency Measures, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

Who are licensed to train candidates as EDGE Experts and EDGE Auditors?

- A. EDGE Auditors
- B. EDGE Certification Providers
- C. Accredited EDGE Experts
- D. **EDGE Faculty**

#### Answer: D

#### Explanation:

Training for EDGE Experts and Auditors is a structured process managed by specific entities authorized by the IFC. The EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols specify: "EDGE Faculty are licensed by IFC to deliver training for candidates aspiring to become EDGE Experts and EDGE Auditors. These trainers are selected and trained by IFC to ensure consistency and quality in the delivery of EDGE training programs" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 3.2: Training Requirements). Option A, EDGE Faculty, directly matches this description. Option B (EDGE Auditors) is incorrect, as auditors perform audits, not training, per the protocols: "EDGE Auditors are responsible for verifying project compliance, not for training others" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.2: Roles). Option C (EDGE Certification Providers) is also incorrect, as their role is to issue certifications, not conduct training: "Certification Providers like GBCI issue EDGE certificates but do not train candidates" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.3: Certification Process).

Option D (Accredited EDGE Experts) is wrong, as Experts advise on projects, not train others, as per the protocols: "EDGE Experts provide consultancy services to project teams" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles).

Reference:EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 3.2: Training Requirements, Section 2.1: Roles, Section 2.2: Roles; EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.3: Certification Process.

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

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