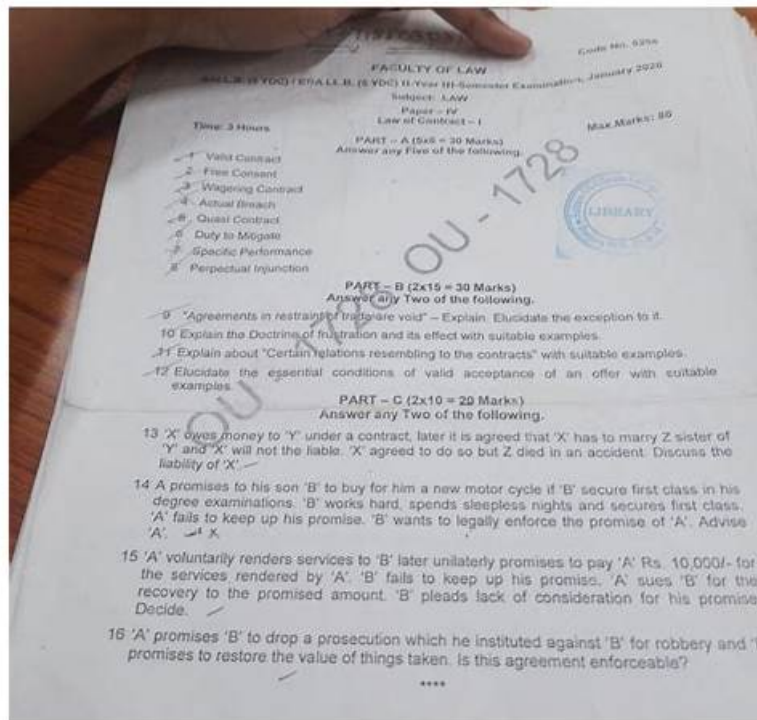


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USGBC LEED-Green-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and Transportation: This section of the exam measures the skills of urban planners and covers site selection criteria and alternative transportation strategies. It emphasizes choosing sites that minimize environmental impact and promote sustainable transportation options.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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USGBC LEED Green Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q238-Q243):

NEW QUESTION # 238

A civil engineer would like to incorporate strategies for rainwater management in order to prevent the flooding occurring at the project site. Which design technique should be used to help prevent stormwater damage to the building and surrounding site?

- **A. Install a bioswale**
- B. Pave the site with high Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) material
- C. Pave the site with impervious material
- D. Direct runoff into a stream

Answer: A

Explanation:

Installing a bioswale is a design technique that should be used to help prevent stormwater damage to the building and surrounding site. A bioswale is a vegetated channel that conveys stormwater runoff while filtering pollutants, reducing peak flow rates, increasing infiltration, and providing habitat. A bioswale can help prevent stormwater damage by reducing erosion, flooding, sedimentation, and contamination of waterways. The other options are not design techniques that should be used to help prevent stormwater damage to the building and surrounding site. Directing runoff into a stream is a design technique that can cause stormwater damage by increasing the volume and velocity of water entering the stream, resulting in erosion, flooding, sedimentation, and contamination of the stream. Paving the site with high Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) material is a design technique that can reduce the heat island effect by reflecting more solar radiation than conventional paving materials, but it does not prevent stormwater damage as it does not reduce runoff or improve water quality. Paving the site with impervious material is a design technique that can cause stormwater damage by preventing infiltration and increasing runoff, resulting in erosion, flooding, sedimentation, and contamination of waterways.

References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 32; USGBC [Sustainable Sites], page 4-5.

NEW QUESTION # 239

During which stage of the conventional building process are each disciplined practitioner on project teams involved?

- A. post occupancy phase

- B. End of project discovery phase
- **C. As required during design process**
- D. Discovery phase

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The conventional building process stages can vary depending on the type, size, and complexity of the project, but a general overview can be found in this article. According to the article, the stages are:

Planning: This is the stage where the project idea is conceived, the feasibility and budget are assessed, the design and engineering are developed, the permits and approvals are obtained, and the contractors and subcontractors are hired. This stage involves various disciplined practitioners on project teams, such as architects, engineers, surveyors, estimators, project managers, and lawyers.

Sitework and foundation: This is the stage where the project site is prepared, the utilities are connected, the excavation and grading are done, and the foundation is laid. This stage involves mainly civil engineers, site workers, foundation contractors, and building inspectors.

Rough framing: This is the stage where the structural components of the building are erected, such as walls, floors, roofs, stairs, and windows. This stage involves mainly carpenters, framers, roofers, and window installers.

Exterior construction: This is the stage where the exterior finishes of the building are applied, such as siding, brickwork, stucco, insulation, doors, and landscaping. This stage involves mainly exterior contractors, painters, landscapers, and door installers.

MEP (Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing): This is the stage where the mechanical systems of the building are installed and tested, such as heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC), plumbing, electrical wiring, lighting fixtures, fire alarms, and security systems. This stage involves mainly mechanical engineers, electricians, plumbers, HVAC technicians, and fire protection specialists.

Finishes and fixtures: This is the final stage where the interior finishes of the building are applied, such as drywall, flooring, cabinets, countertops, appliances, furniture, and accessories. This stage involves mainly interior designers, drywallers, flooring installers, cabinet makers, countertop installers, appliance installers, and furniture movers.

As you can see from this overview, each disciplined practitioner on project teams is involved in different stages of the conventional building process, depending on their expertise and role. However, they are also required to collaborate and coordinate with each other throughout the design process, which spans from the planning stage to the finishes and fixtures stage. The design process is an iterative and interactive process that involves creating, reviewing, and refining the design plans and specifications to meet the project goals and requirements¹. Therefore, the answer is D. As required during design process.

References:

Building a House Step by Step: A Guide From Start to Finish

What Is Disciplined Agile? - Project Management Institute

NEW QUESTION # 240

The range of points required to maintain Gold level of LEED certification is

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 241

Limiting the concentration of which of the following substances protects the health of construction personnel?

- **A. vocs**
- B. Biomass
- C. Compostable materials
- D. CFC refrigerants

Answer: A

Explanation:

vocs are volatile organic compounds that can evaporate from paints, solvents, adhesives, and other building materials. They can cause health problems such as eye irritation, respiratory distress, headaches, and cancer. Limiting the concentration of vocs in the air protects the health of construction personnel by reducing their exposure to these harmful substances¹².

Reference:

Occupational Hygiene - Occupational Exposure Limits | CCOHS

1910.1450 - Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories. | Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NEW QUESTION # 242

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 243

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