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EDGE EDGE-Expert Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Certification Process	- Project registration and documentation requirements - Verification and audit process
Topic 2: Resource Efficiency Metrics	- Energy efficiency concepts and savings calculation - Materials efficiency and embodied energy basics - Water efficiency strategies and benchmarks
Topic 3: EDGE Green Building Fundamentals	- Sustainable design principles - Overview of EDGE system and certification framework
Topic 4: EDGE Software Application	- Project modeling and inputs in EDGE software - Interpreting performance results and compliance

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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
Which type of evidence is required at the post-construction stage for the efficiency measure window glazing?

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

Answer: B

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 # 31
Which are the certification levels within the EDGE certification system?

- A. EDGE Silver, EDGE Gold, and EDGE Platinum
- B. EDGE Certified, EDGE Silver, and EDGE Gold
- C. EDGE Certified, EDGE Advanced, and EDGE Zero Carbon
- D. EDGE Certified, EDGE Advanced, and EDGE Zero Energy

Answer: C

Explanation:
The CBCI EDGE curriculum explains that the EDGE system uses a tiered structure that starts with resource- efficiency certification and can progress to a net-carbon outcome. The foundational level is EDGE Certified, which is achieved when a project demonstrates at least 20 percent savings in energy, water, and embodied energy in materials compared with the baseline. Above this is EDGE Advanced, which retains the same minimum 20 percent requirements for water and materials while requiring a higher performance threshold for energy, meaning at least 40 percent energy savings.
Beyond these two efficiency tiers, the system includes EDGE Zero Carbon, which builds on EDGE Certified or EDGE Advanced by addressing the project's carbon footprint through a combination of high energy efficiency, on-site or off-site renewable energy to reduce operational emissions, and carbon offsets for remaining operational emissions to reach net zero operational carbon.
The options that mention Silver, Gold, and Platinum reflect other rating systems, not EDGE. EDGE also does not use "EDGE Zero Energy" as the certification level name in the core tier list presented in the curriculum.
Therefore, the correct set of certification levels is EDGE Certified, EDGE Advanced, and EDGE Zero Carbon.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Air-cooled chillers have the following components:

- A. Cooling tower, condenser, condenser pump, evaporator.
- B. Compressor, condenser, thermal expansion valve, evaporator.
- C. Compressor, water-cooled condenser, thermal expansion valve, evaporator.
- D. Chilled water pump, condenser, thermal expansion valve, evaporator.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Air-cooled chillers are a type of HVAC system commonly evaluated in EDGE for their energy efficiency in green building design. The EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0 outlines the components of air-cooled chillers in the context of energy efficiency measures. According to the EDGE User Guide (Version 2.1), air- cooled chillers differ from water-cooled chillers by not requiring a cooling tower or associated water-based components like a condenser pump. The guide states: "Air-cooled chillers consist of a compressor, air-cooled condenser, thermal expansion valve, and evaporator, which work together to provide cooling by rejecting heat directly to the ambient air" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option A includes a cooling tower and condenser pump, which are specific to water-cooled chillers. Option D mentions a water- cooled condenser, which is incorrect for air-cooled systems. Option C includes a chilled water pump, which is not a core component of the chiller itself but part of the broader system. Option B accurately lists the compressor, condenser (air-cooled, implied), thermal expansion valve, and evaporator, aligning with the EDGE description of air-cooled chiller components.
Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, HVAC Systems.

NEW QUESTION # 33
Energy consumption calculations in EDGE are based on:

- A. Hourly simulation.
- B. Cooling and heating degree days.
- C. Steady state calculations.
- D. Quasi-steady state calculations.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The EDGE software uses a simplified approach to calculate energy consumption, focusing on accessibility and speed for users in emerging markets. The EDGE Methodology Report explains the calculation method:
"Energy consumption in EDGE is calculated using steady state calculations, which assume constant conditions over a period to estimate energy use for heating, cooling, lighting, and other systems. This method simplifies the modeling process while providing sufficiently accurate results for the purposes of EDGE certification" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods). Option B, steady state calculations, directly matches this approach. Option A (hourly simulation) is incorrect, as EDGE does not use dynamic simulations: "EDGE does not employ hourly simulations, which are more complex and resource-intensive, as the goal is to provide a fast and simple tool" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.1: EDGE Software Overview). Option C (quasi-steady state calculations) is also incorrect, as EDGE does not use this intermediate method: "Quasi-steady state methods, which account for some dynamic effects, are not used in EDGE to maintain simplicity" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods). Option D (cooling and heating degree days) is a metric used to estimate climate impact, not the calculation method: "Degree days are inputs to the steady state calculations, not the method itself" (EDGE User Guide, Section 3.2: Climate Data Inputs). Thus, steady state calculations (Option B) are used for energy consumption in EDGE.
Reference:EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 2.1: EDGE Software Overview, Section 3.2: Climate Data Inputs.

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which of the following protocols should be followed when the project city is not listed in the EDGE App?

- A. Select any city in the same climate zone around the world and use that to certify the project.
- B. Choose the closest city to the project location and edit the climate data if necessary.
- C. Write to EDGE Certifier to request the city to be included and wait for the application to be updated.
- D. Choose the capital city to the project location and edit the climate data if necessary.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The EDGE App relies on location-specific climate data to calculate resource savings, but not all cities are listed. The EDGE User Guide provides guidance for such cases: "If the project city is not listed in the EDGE App, the user should choose the closest city to the project location that is available in the database. If necessary, the user can edit the climate data (e.g., temperature, humidity) to better reflect the project's actual conditions, ensuring accurate calculations" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.2: Project Setup). Option B, choose the closest city and edit the climate data if necessary, directly matches this protocol. Option A (write to EDGE Certifier and wait) is incorrect, as this is not a required step: "Users are not required to request new cities; they can proceed by selecting the closest city" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.2: Project Setup). Option C(select any city in the same climate zone globally) is too broad and inaccurate: "Choosing a city from a different region, even in the same climate zone, may lead to incorrect assumptions about local practices and climate" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 3.2: Climate Data Inputs). Option D (choose the capital city) is also incorrect unless it is the closest: "The capital city should only be selected if it is the nearest available option in the database" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.2: Project Setup). Thus, the correct protocol is to choose the closest city and edit climate data (Option B).
Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 2.2: Project Setup; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 3.2: Climate Data Inputs.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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