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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">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Materials & Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Sustainability Specialist. It emphasizes the selection and management of eco-friendly materials, efficient usage of resources, and implementation of waste reduction strategies to support green residential construction.

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You can even print the study material and save it in your smart devices to study anywhere and pass the LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam (LEED-AP-Homes) certification exam. The second format, by PDF4Test, is a web-based LEED-AP-Homes practice exam that can be accessed online through browsers like Firefox, Google Chrome, Safari, and Microsoft Edge. You don't need to download or install any excessive plugins or Software to use the web-based software.

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

For a two-bedroom unit in a multi-family building, a kitchen's minimum airflow requirement for intermittent local exhaust is:

- A. 1 cfm per ft² (5.08 lps per m²)
- B. 100 cfm (47 lps)
- C. 2.5 cfm per ft² (12.7 lps per m²)
- D. 200 cfm (94 lps)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses kitchen ventilation requirements in the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ)

Prerequisite: Ventilation, which references ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2010 for minimum airflow rates in residential buildings, including multi-family units.

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

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

For intermittent local exhaust in kitchens, ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2010 requires a minimum airflow rate of 100 cfm (47 lps) for each kitchen to effectively remove cooking-related pollutants and moisture, regardless of the number of bedrooms.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

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

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Intermittent local exhaust in kitchens must provide at least 100 cfm (47 lps) per ASHRAE 62.2-2010 to ensure adequate ventilation in multi-family units, including two-bedroom units.

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

The correct answer is 100 cfm (47 lps) (Option A), as this is the minimum airflow requirement for intermittent kitchen exhaust per ASHRAE 62.2-2010.

Why not the other options?

* B. 200 cfm (94 lps): This exceeds the minimum requirement for intermittent kitchen exhaust.

* C. 1 cfm per ft² (5.08 lps per m²): Kitchen exhaust is not based on floor area but on a fixed rate (100 cfm).

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ prerequisites, including ventilation 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 ASHRAE 62.2-2010.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

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 kitchen exhaust requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which of the following credits awards exemplary performance?

- A. Materials and Resources Credit, Durability Management Verification
- B. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Envelope Insulation
- **C. Location and Transportation Credit, Compact Development**
- D. Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) allows certain credits to award exemplary performance points under the Innovation (IN) Credit: Innovation for exceeding standard credit thresholds, promoting exceptional sustainability achievements.

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

IN Credit: Innovation (1-5 points)

Exemplary performance points are awarded for achieving significantly higher thresholds than required for specific credits.

For Location and Transportation Credit: Compact Development, exemplary performance is awarded for exceeding the maximum density or proximity requirements (e.g., higher dwelling units per acre or closer proximity to services).

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Innovation Credit: Innovation, p.

190; Location and Transportation Credit: Compact Development, p. 57.

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

IN Credit: Innovation

Exemplary performance is available for credits like LT Credit: Compact Development when projects achieve significantly higher densities or connectivity than the standard credit requirements.

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

The correct answer is Location and Transportation Credit, Compact Development (Option B), as it is explicitly identified as offering exemplary performance points for surpassing density or connectivity thresholds.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Durability Management Verification, p. 162.

C). Sustainable Sites Credit, Heat Island Reduction: This credit does not list exemplary performance in LEED v4 for Homes. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Heat Island Reduction, p. 80.

D). Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Envelope Insulation: This credit focuses on insulation quality, not exemplary performance thresholds. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Envelope Insulation, p. 120. The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes IN credits, including exemplary performance, 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 compact development.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Innovation Credit: Innovation, p. 190; Location and Transportation Credit: Compact Development, p. 57.

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 exemplary performance credits.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 14

In addition to testing envelope leakage for energy impacts, a blower door test can be used in attached housing projects to evaluate:

- A. Effectiveness of non-toxic strategies designed to control pests
- **B. Potential for environmental tobacco smoke and odor contamination**
- C. Quantity of moisture transfer through common wall systems
- D. Flow rate of local exhaust and supply fans or hoods

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) requires blower door testing in the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Air Infiltration to measure envelope leakage, but it also has applications in Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) credits for attached housing (e.g., multifamily or semi-detached homes) to assess air transfer between units.

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

EQ Credit: Compartmentalization (1 point, multifamily)

In attached housing projects, use a blower door test to evaluate the potential for environmental tobacco smoke and odor contamination between units by measuring air leakage through common walls and ensuring effective sealing. This ensures indoor air quality by preventing unwanted air transfer.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Compartmentalization, p. 152.

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

EQ Credit: Compartmentalization

Blower door testing in attached housing verifies the airtightness of shared walls, reducing the potential for environmental tobacco smoke, odors, or other contaminants to transfer between units.

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

The correct answer is potential for environmental tobacco smoke and odor contamination (Option D), as blower door tests in attached housing assess air leakage through common walls, which can carry smoke or odors.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

B). Quantity of moisture transfer through common wall systems: While air leakage can carry moisture, blower door tests focus on air, not moisture quantification. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Compartmentalization, p. 152.

C). Effectiveness of non-toxic strategies designed to control pests: Pest control strategies are addressed in EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, not evaluated via blower door tests. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including compartmentalization, 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 blower door testing for smoke and odor control.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Compartmentalization, p. 152.

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 compartmentalization testing.

NEW QUESTION # 15

The minimum required outdoor air ventilation is calculated based on the conditioned floor area of the home and the:

- A. Number of bedrooms
- B. Number of full-time occupants
- C. Number of bathrooms
- D. Volume of the home

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses minimum outdoor air ventilation in the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ)

Prerequisite: Ventilation, using ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2010 to determine ventilation rates based on conditioned floor area and the number of bedrooms.

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

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Meet the minimum outdoor air ventilation requirements of ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2010, which calculates ventilation rates based on the conditioned floor area of the home and the number of bedrooms (as a proxy for occupancy). The formula is: Ventilation rate (cfm) = $0.01 \times \text{floor area (ft}^2\text{)} + 7.5 \times (\text{number of bedrooms} + 1)$.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

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

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Ventilation rates are determined using ASHRAE 62.2-2010, based on conditioned floor area and the number of bedrooms, which accounts for typical occupancy levels.

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

The correct answer is number of bedrooms (Option B), as ASHRAE 62.2-2010 uses this alongside conditioned floor area to calculate ventilation requirements.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

C). Number of bathrooms: Bathrooms influence local exhaust requirements, not whole-house ventilation rates. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

D). Number of full-time occupants: While occupancy affects ventilation needs, ASHRAE 62.2-2010 uses bedrooms as a proxy, not actual occupant counts. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ prerequisites, including ventilation calculations, 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 ASHRAE 62.2-2010.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

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 ventilation calculation criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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