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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A salvaged wood door from another site qualifies under what Materials and Resources sustainable criteria?

## Options:

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- A- Certified wood
- B- Materials reuse
- C- Bio-based materials
- D- Waste diversion

## Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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A salvaged wood door from another site qualifies under the Materials and Resources sustainable criteria of materials reuse. Materials reuse is the practice of using existing materials or products for new purposes without altering their form or composition. Materials reuse reduces the demand for virgin materials, saves energy and resources, and prevents waste generation. The other options are not

applicable to a salvaged wood door from another site. Certified wood is wood that has been harvested from forests that are managed in an environmentally responsible, socially beneficial, and economically viable manner according to the standards of an accredited certification system such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Bio-based materials are materials that are derived from plants or animals, such as bamboo, cork, wool, or cotton. Waste diversion is the practice of diverting waste from landfills or incinerators by recycling, reusing, salvaging, or donating materials. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 28; USGBC, [Materials and Resources], page 4.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which Is a component of a construction waste management plan?

### Options:

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- A- List of materials to be diverted from disposal
- B- Projected cost savings from diverting waste
- C- Quantity of waste generated from excavated soil
- D- Distance of the recycling facility from the project site

## Answer:

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A

## Explanation:

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A list of materials to be diverted from disposal is a component of a construction waste management plan. A construction waste management plan is a document that outlines the goals, procedures, and responsibilities for diverting construction and demolition waste from landfills or incinerators. A list of materials to be diverted from disposal identifies the types and quantities of materials that can be recycled, reused, salvaged, or donated, as well as the destinations and methods for diversion. The other options are not components of a construction waste management plan. Projected cost savings from diverting waste is a potential benefit of implementing a construction waste management plan, but it is not a required component. Quantity of waste generated from excavated soil is a factor that affects the construction waste generation rate, but it is not a component of a construction waste management plan. Distance of the recycling facility from the project site is a factor that affects the transportation emissions and costs associated with diverting waste, but it is not a component of a construction waste management plan. Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 28; USGBC, [Materials and Resources], page 3.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which describes the difference between graywater and blackwater?

### Options:

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- A- Graywater includes storm water and potable water, whereas blackwater Includes stormwater and Irrigation
- B- Graywater may be used for irrigation or drinking, but blackwater should only be used as a source of process water
- C- Graywater includes wastewater from lavatory faucets, whereas blackwater includes waste water from toilets and urinals
- D- Graywater is approved for human consumption and may be supplied from wells or municipal water systems, whereas blackwater is comprised of wastewater from toilets and urinals

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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Graywater includes wastewater from lavatory faucets, whereas blackwater includes wastewater from toilets and urinals. This describes the difference between graywater and blackwater according to LEED. Graywater is wastewater that has been used for non-potable purposes, such as washing hands or dishes, but does not contain human or animal waste. Blackwater is wastewater that has been contaminated with human or animal waste from toilets or urinals. Graywater can be reused for certain purposes after minimal treatment, such as irrigation or toilet flushing, whereas blackwater requires more advanced treatment before reuse or disposal. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving water efficiency is to "use non-potable water (graywater) for sewage conveyance" [1, p. 14].Reference:LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Graywater vs Blackwater | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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The Interior space of a six-story commercial building is being completely renovated. Which of the following actions should the design team conduct first in order to incorporate green building strategies?

### Options:

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- A- Set project goals
- B- Identify improvement opportunities
- C- Benchmark performance of existing building
- D- Measure performance and undergo third party verification

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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Setting project goals is the action that the design team should conduct first in order to incorporate green building strategies in a six-story commercial building renovation project. Setting project goals is an important step in the integrative process that defines the vision and expectations for the project's sustainability performance and guides the decision-making throughout the design and construction phases. Setting project goals involves engaging key stakeholders, such as owners, users, designers, contractors, and operators, and identifying measurable objectives, targets, and metrics for various aspects of green building, such as energy efficiency, water conservation, material selection, indoor environmental quality, site selection, and transportation access. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the steps in the integrative process is to "establish sustainability goals early in project development" [1, p. 12].Reference:LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Integrative Process | U.S. Green Building Council]

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following strategies can be used for improving Indoor Environmental Quality during construction?

**Options:**

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- A- Monitor outdoor airflow
- B- Calibrate sensors

**C-** Maintain clean interior spaces

**D-** Use integrated pest management

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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Monitoring outdoor airflow is a strategy for improving indoor environmental quality during construction. Outdoor airflow is the amount of fresh air that enters a building through natural or mechanical means. Monitoring outdoor airflow can help ensure that adequate ventilation is provided to the building during construction, which can prevent the accumulation of indoor pollutants, such as dust, debris, or volatile organic compounds, that may affect the health and comfort of the workers or occupants. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving indoor environmental quality is to "monitor outdoor airflow" [1, p. 16].Reference:LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Outdoor Airflow | ASHRAE]

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What does the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) administer?



**Options:**

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- A- LEED Green Associate exams
- B- LEED rating systems development
- C- LEED Credentialing Programs related to Green Building practice
- D- LEED Project Certification through third-party certification bodies accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) administers the LEED rating systems development. The LEED rating systems are frameworks that provide guidance and criteria for designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining green buildings. The USGBC is responsible for developing, maintaining, and updating the LEED rating systems through a consensus-based process that involves various stakeholders, such as technical experts, industry leaders, government representatives, and public comments. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that "USGBC is committed to transforming the way our buildings are designed, constructed and operated through LEED" [1, p. 7].Reference:LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [LEED Rating Systems | U.S. Green Building Council]

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following credit categories is affected by increasing the amount of ventilation in an occupied space?

**Options:**

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- A- Water Efficiency
- B- Indoor Ventilation and Energy
- C- Indoor Environmental Quality
- D- Materials and Resources

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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Increasing the amount of ventilation in an occupied space affects the Indoor Environmental Quality credit category. Ventilation is the process of supplying fresh outdoor air and removing stale indoor air from a building. Ventilation can improve the indoor environmental quality by diluting or removing indoor pollutants, such as carbon dioxide, volatile organic compounds, or particulate matter, and

enhancing the thermal comfort and well-being of the occupants. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the strategies for achieving indoor environmental quality is to "increase ventilation rates" [1, p. 16].Reference:LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Ventilation | U.S. Department of Energy]

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