

USGBC

LEED-AP-ID+C

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Question: 1

What percentage of individual occupant spaces should have individual thermal comfort controls?

- A. 50%
- B. 20%
- C. 30%
- D. 40%

Answer: A

Explanation:

EQ Credit–Thermal Comfort requires project teams to provide individual thermal comfort controls to at least 50% of individual occupant spaces.

Anything amount below 50% would not meet the minimum requirements for this credit.

Question: 2

What is the minimum percentage of construction and demolition materials required to be diverted for Option 1, Path 1 of MR Credit–Construction and Demolition Waste Management?

- A. 50%
- B. 100%
- C. 75%
- D. 30%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option 1, Path 1 of MR Credit–Construction and Demolition Waste Management requires projects to divert at least 50% of their total construction and demolition material. These diverted materials must include at least three material streams.

The requirement for Path 2 of Option 1 for this credit is diversion of 75%. Diverting 100% is not required but is an excellent achievement. Diverting 30% would not meet the minimum requirement for this credit.

Question: 3

During which phase should project teams start identifying synergies in their strategies and using those opportunities across disciplines and building systems?

- A. Construction and occupancy
- B. Predesign and design
- C. Construction
- D. Occupancy

Answer: B

Explanation:

By identifying and utilizing synergies early in the project, the team can streamline the process of becoming LEED certified.

Identifying synergies in the occupancy or construction phases would not be helpful to the project as it may be too late to act on some of the strategies.

Question: 4

To meet the requirements of Option 2 in MR Credit–Building Product Disclosure and Optimization–Sourcing of Raw Materials, what percentage of structure and enclosure materials can be included as compliant building products?

- A. 50%
- B. 10%
- C. 100%
- D. 30%

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of Option 2 in MR Credit–Building Product Disclosure and Optimization–Sourcing of Raw Materials, structure and enclosure materials cannot constitute more than 30% of the value of the compliant building products.

A structure and enclosure materials percentage of 50% or 100% is too high to meet the requirements; 10% is acceptable but not the maximum.

Question: 5

What does the ASHRAE 90.1-2010 standard prescribe to reduce lighting power density in Option 2 of EA Prerequisite–Minimum Energy Performance?

- A. Reduce connected lighting power density by 5%
- B. Reduce connected lighting power density by 30%
- C. Reduce connected lighting power density by 20%
- D. Reduce connected lighting power density by 10%

Answer: A

Explanation:

To comply with Option 2 of EA Prerequisite—Minimum Energy Performance, project teams must meet the ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1–2010. This includes reducing connected lighting power density by 5% below the standard.

Reductions of more than 5% are not required but are an excellent achievement.

Question: 6

EQ Credit—Quality Views requires 75% of the building's regularly occupied floor area to have a direct line of sight to the outdoors. The occupants must have at least how many acceptable types of views?

- A. Eight
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Two

Answer: D

Explanation:

To earn points in EQ Credit—Quality Views, 75% of the building's regularly occupied floor area must have a direct line of sight to the outdoors using vision glazing. Additionally, these views must have at least two of the four acceptable types of views to earn this credit.

There are only four types of acceptable views for this credit, and project teams are not required to have all four.

Question: 7

For how long are projects required to share their meter data with the USGBC?

- A. One year
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Four years

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option 1 of EA Credit—Advanced Energy Metering requires project teams to install new or use existing tenant-level energy meters as well as commit to sharing their meter data with the USGBC for a five-year period.

Sharing data for less than five years would not meet the requirements set out in this option of the credit.

Question: 8

How many points are awarded for reducing water use by 45% in hospitality projects?

- A. Eight
- B. Six
- C. Ten
- D. 12

Answer: C

Explanation:

By achieving a 45% reduction, ID+C projects can earn ten points regardless of whether they are a hospitality, retail, or commercial interior project type.

Eight points are awarded for a 40% reduction. Commercial interiors can earn 12 points for a 50% reduction. Six points are awarded for a 35% reduction.

Question: 9

What is the minimum average residential and nonresidential density to meet the requirements for Option 1: Density of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses?

- A. Residential density must be at least 0.5 DU/acre (1.25 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 7 FAR
- B. Residential density must be at least 7 DU/acre (17.5 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 0.5 FAR
- C. Residential density must be at least 12 DU/acre (30 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 0.8 FAR
- D. Residential density must be at least 22,000 DU/acre (55,000 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 35,000 FAR

Answer: B

Explanation:

Projects wanting to achieve Option 1: Density of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses can calculate the density within a 1/4-mile (400-meter) radius of the project boundary using combined density or by using separate residential and nonresidential densities. The minimum requirement for residential density is 7 DU/acre (17.5 DU/hectare), and the minimum nonresidential density is 0.5 FAR. The next threshold for residential density, not the minimum, is 12 DU/acre. The next threshold for nonresidential density is 0.8 FAR. Projects that meet the next threshold get more points than those that meet the minimum.

Question: 10

Which of the following strategies should be used by a project with multiple similar buildings on the same site that are owned by the same entity?

- A. Submit a CIR

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- B. Use the Campus Approach
 - C. Certify each building individually
 - D. Use the Group Approach

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Group Approach streamlines the certification process for projects with multiple similar buildings that are all on the same site and owned by the same entity.

A CIR isn't necessary in this situation. CIRs are used by projects to get answers to questions about specific credits or prerequisites. The project does not qualify for the Campus Approach because it is certifying multiple similar buildings rather than multiple different buildings. There is no need to certify each building one at a time; this would take longer and would not be as efficient as using the LEED Group Approach.

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