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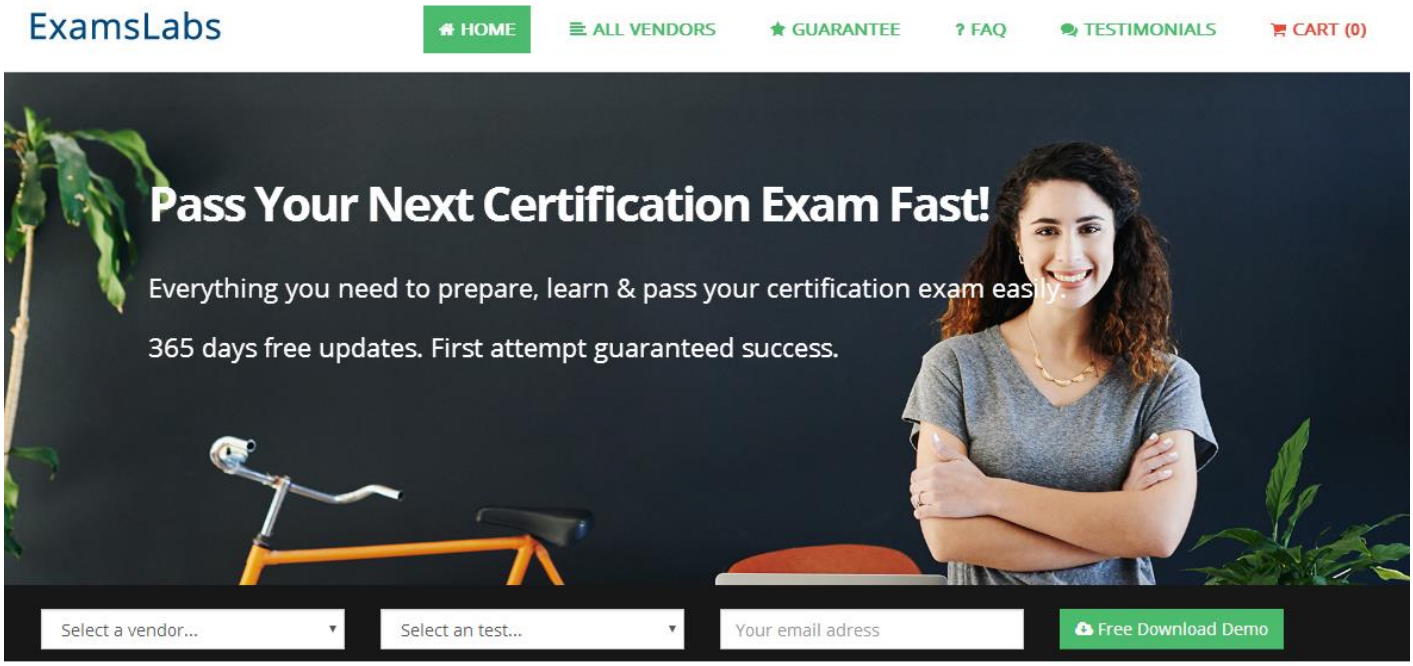

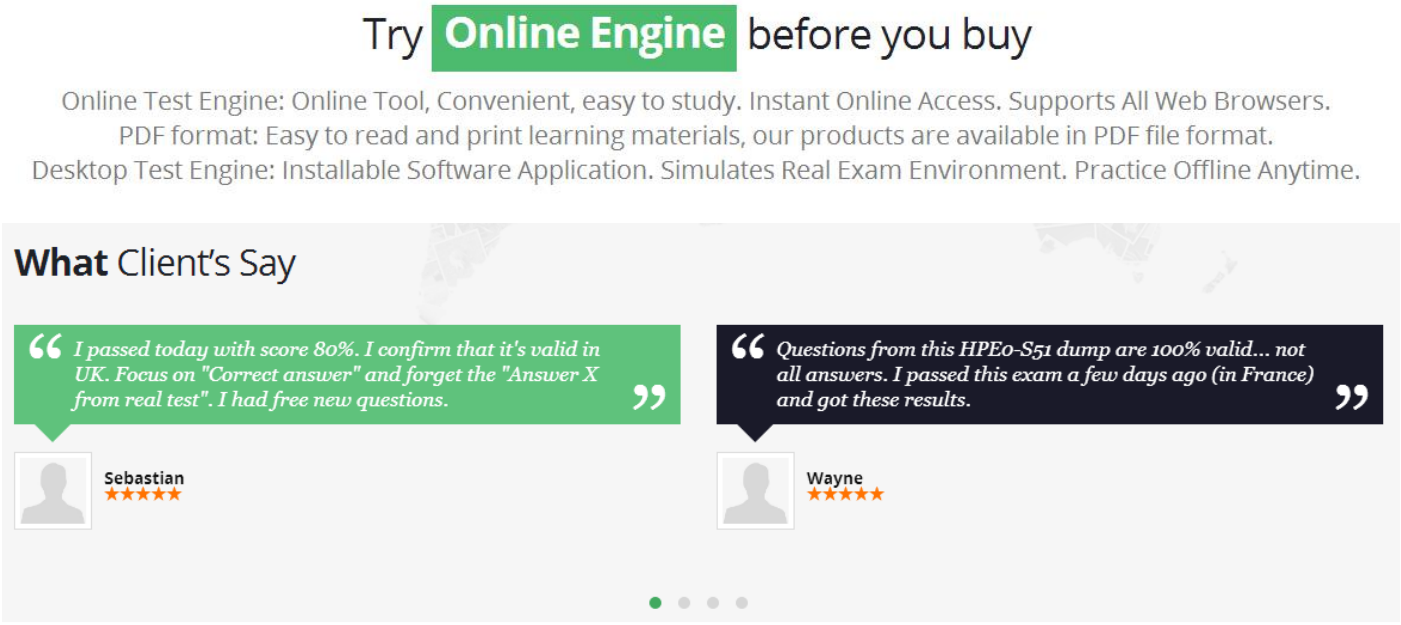

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Exam : **LEED-AP-ID-C**

Title : LEED AP Interior Design + Construction (LEED AP ID+C) V4

Vendor : USGBC

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
Which of the following plumbing fixtures apply to the calculations in Water Efficiency Prerequisite, Indoor Water Use Reduction?
A. Toilets, urinals, pre-rinse spray valves
B. Toilets, private lavatory faucets, dishwashers
C. Urinals, public lavatory faucets, kitchen sink faucets
D. Urinals, showerheads, commercial kitchen pot filling faucets
Answer: D
Explanation:
The Water Efficiency Prerequisite for Indoor Water Use Reduction in LEED aims to minimize water consumption within a building through efficient plumbing fixtures and fittings. The prerequisite encompasses a range of fixtures that significantly contribute to a building's overall water usage. Urinals and showerheads are standard fixtures addressed in this prerequisite, reflecting their common use in both commercial and residential settings and their potential for water savings. Commercial kitchen pot filling faucets are also included as they can have high flow rates and thus a significant impact on water use in settings where they are used. Toilets are also a critical component of water use calculations, but pre-rinse spray valves and dishwashers are more specifically addressed in other LEED credits focusing on process water use or the Energy and Atmosphere category due to their energy implications.References:
* LEED v4 for Interior Design and Construction Reference Guide, specifically the Water Efficiency section, which outlines the prerequisites and credits related to reducing indoor water use and includes details on applicable plumbing fixtures and fittings.
According to LEED requirements, the commissioning process is a critical part of verifying that building systems are installed and perform according to the owner's project requirements, the basis of design, and construction documents. For a PV system installed after the initial commissioning, the commissioning agent (CxA) must return to conduct or oversee the additional commissioning activities to ensure the system is integrated properly and performs as intended123.
References:
* Fundamental commissioning and verification requirements as outlined in the LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction Guide4.
* The commissioning process activities for renewable energy systems, including PV systems, as described in the LEED v4.1 Certification Commissioning Guide3.
* The importance of commissioning for PV systems to ensure system efficiency, safety, and ROI, as discussed in various industry resources56.

QUESTION NO: 2
Best practices recommend that the LEED AP confirm that minimum program requirements have been met
A. as part of the discovery phase
B. as part of the final certification submittal
C. after the design phase but before construction
D. after the Commissioning (Cx) review but before design phase submittal

Answer: A
Explanation:
Best practices for ensuring that minimum program requirements (MPRs) for LEED certification are met involve confirming these requirements early in the project lifecycle. Specifically, this confirmation should occur during the discovery phase, which is the initial stage of a project. The discovery phase involves beginning initial research and analysis, and when sufficient information has been gathered, a goal-setting workshop is held to discuss findings. Part of these findings should include checking that the project complies with the MPRs for the applicable LEED rating system. Confirming MPRs during this early phase helps in setting a clear direction for the project and ensures that all subsequent work is aligned with LEED's fundamental requirements, facilitating a smoother certification process.
References:Excerpt from the document outlining the process and importance of checking minimum program requirements as part of the project's initial stages, specifically during the discovery phase .

QUESTION NO: 3
In a goal-setting workshop, a project team identifies that teleworking could reduce building area and therefore the required plug loads. What is a requirement for the documentation of the energy-related systems of the Integrative Process worksheet?
A. Providing a narrative of one plug load reduction
B. Providing calculations of only the plug load reduction
C. Providing explanations of at least two plug load reduction strategies
D. Providing detailed comparative energy model before completing schematic design to evaluate energy load reduction strategies
Answer: D
Explanation:
For the documentation of the energy-related systems of the Integrative Process worksheet, it is required to provide a detailed comparative energy model before completing the schematic design. This model evaluates energy load reduction strategies, including plug load reductions. The process involves analyzing various strategies to understand their impact on the building's energy performance, thereby enabling the project team to make informed decisions on which strategies to implement1.
References:
* Integrative Process Worksheet for the Integrative Process credits in the BD+C and ID+C rating systems1.
* Understanding Integrative Design in LEEDv42.

QUESTION NO: 4
Which material would have the largest contribution to Materials and Resources Credit, Building Product Disclosure and Optimization- Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2. Leadership Extraction Practices?
A. 75% Rainforest Alliance Certified flooring with a total cost of $3,000 USD
B. 10% Rainforest Alliance Certified furniture with a total cost of $30,000 USD
C. 50% Rainforest Alliance Certified wood veneer with a total cost of $5,000 USD
D. 100% Rainforest Alliance Certified wheatboard with a total cost of $2,000 USD

Answer: B
Explanation:
In the context of LEED AP ID+C V4, for the Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials, Option 2: Leadership Extraction Practices, the contribution is calculated based on the cost of the product and the percentage of certification. The furniture option, despite having a lower percentage of certification, has the highest total cost, which results in the largest contribution by cost to the credit.
References: This approach is consistent with the LEED v4 guidelines for Interior Design and Construction, which prioritize the economic value of materials when calculating contributions to credits1. The Rainforest Alliance Certification is recognized as a leadership extraction practice, and the contribution is calculated based on the total cost of the product and the percentage of the product that is certified1.

QUESTION NO: 5
The project team for a bank project located in a mall is wondering whether they can earn Location and Transportation Credit Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Option 2. Diverse Uses. When evaluating a map of nearby diverse uses, which of the following would you recommend to be entered in the calculation?
A. Health club, Laundromat, Post office, Restaurant
B. Hair salon, Movie Theater, Pharmacy, Restaurant
C. Clothing store, Commercial office, Eye doctor, Supermarket
D. Convenience store, Furniture store, Hardware store, Pharmacy
Answer: C
Explanation:
To earn the LEED Location and Transportation Credit for Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Option 2, the project's main entrance must be within a half-mile walking distance of at least seven different publicly accessible uses. The uses must be from separate categories as defined by LEED1. The options provided in answer C represent four distinct categories: retail (clothing store), business (commercial office), health (eye doctor), and food (supermarket), making it the most suitable choice for the calculation.
References: This information aligns with the guidelines provided in the LEED v4 for Interior Design and Construction reference guide, specifically under the Location and Transportation Credit: Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses1.

QUESTION NO: 6
An owner has expressed concerns to the LEED AP about the costs associated with the integrative process.
How can the LEED AP relieve the owner's concerns?
A. The LEED AP should explain to the owner that since the integrative process is not a prerequisite, it can be dropped from the project thus cutting back project costs
B. The LEED AP should explain that while the first costs and the design fees will be higher due to the integrative process, the operational savings will make up for the extra costs
C. The LEED AP should explain that the integrative process can easily be postponed and reconsidered until after the design for the construction phase, when it will most likely save costs for the project

D. The LEED AP should explain that the integrative process reduces costs by avoiding delays associated with design changes during the construction document phase and reducing change orders during construction

Answer: D

Explanation:

The integrative process is a strategy that can lead to both immediate and long-term cost savings. By engaging in early analysis of the interrelationships among systems, the project team can identify unique opportunities and challenges. This early engagement helps to optimize the design, which can reduce the time and cost associated with making design changes later in the project and minimize the need for change orders during construction1.

References:

* Understanding Integrative Design in LEEDv4 - BuildingGreen1.
* LEED v4 for Interior Design and Construction (ID+C): Reference Guide2.
* New LEED Integrative Process Credit Encourages Design-Build3.

QUESTION NO: 7

A tenant moving into an existing building will need to install new HVAC, power, lighting systems and other equipment.

Which of the following resources would help the tenant meet the requirements of Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance?

A. Green Seal Standard 11

B. ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2010

C. ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2010

D. South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2010 is the benchmark for energy efficiency in building design, providing minimum requirements for the energy-efficient design of buildings except low-rise residential buildings. It is directly referenced in LEED v4 for the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance, as it sets the baseline for energy performance.

References: The LEED v4 Reference Guide for Interior Design and Construction specifically mentions ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2010 as a key standard for establishing the baseline for the Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Optimize Energy Performance12.

QUESTION NO: 8

The site of a new open-plan office building is located near a highway. The acoustic consultant is investigating the possibility of using sound masking system to cover the noise impact from the busy road. If sound masking is found to be a feasible option, the noise design of the project can have a maximum limit up to

A. 36 dBA

B. 48 dBA

C. 62 dBA

D. 70 dBA

Answer: B
Explanation:
According to the LEED v4 guidelines for Interior Design and Construction, sound masking systems are used to provide an acoustically superior environment for occupants. The design levels for these systems should not exceed 48 dBA to ensure that loudspeaker coverage provides uniformity of ±2 dBA and that speech spectra are effectively masked1.
References:
* LEED v4 for Interior Design and Construction guidelines on acoustic performance and sound masking systems1.

QUESTION NO: 9
In addition to the basic requirements for Energy and Atmosphere, Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, which is required to achieve Energy and Atmosphere, Enhanced Commissioning, Option 1?
A. Develop and implement a commissioning plan
B. Review the contractor's submittals for compliance with design documents
C. Verify the installation and performance of the systems being commissioned
D. Review the owner's requirements and the basis of design for clarity and completeness
Answer: B
Explanation:
For Energy and Atmosphere, Enhanced Commissioning, Option 1, one of the additional requirements beyond the basic commissioning is to review the contractor's submittals to ensure they are in compliance with the design documents. This step is crucial to verify that the construction and installation of systems align with the intended design and performance goals1.
References:
* LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction Guide, which includes details on Enhanced Commissioning requirements1.
* The LEED Reference Guide for Interior Design and Construction, which provides guidance on the Enhanced Commissioning process2.
* Industry resources that discuss the importance of reviewing contractor submittals as part of the Enhanced Commissioning process13.

QUESTION NO: 10
Which of the following can be considered pre-consumer recycled content?
A. Aluminum cans used to make sheet metal
B. Plastic bottles that are used to create upholstery fabric
C. Sawdust from a lumber mill used to make composite board
D. Glass manufacturing scraps (culls) that are used to create new glass
Answer: C
Explanation:
Pre-consumer recycled content refers to materials that have been diverted from the waste stream during the manufacturing process but have not yet been used by a consumer. Sawdust from a lumber mill, which is used to make composite board, is an example of pre-

consumer recycled content because it is a by-product of the manufacturing process that is being repurposed into a new product.
References: The LEED v4 reference guide for Interior Design and Construction defines pre-consumer recycled content as material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. This excludes materials that can be reclaimed within the same process they are created in1. Sawdust from a lumber mill is a waste by-product that is often repurposed into new products like composite board, making it a valid example of pre-consumer recycled content2.