Quiz #7 - LEED Green Associate

**ANSWERS**

GA02 – Pgs. 257-258

GA09 – Pgs. 51-63

GBLCC Section 4: Green Building Core Concepts and Application Strategies: Water Efficiency

1. Which of these fixtures eliminates the demand for potable water entirely? [Choose two]
2. Low-flow lavatories
3. Waterless urinals
4. Dual-flush toilets
5. Composting toilets
6. High-efficiency- toilets
7. What can captured rainwater and treated graywater be used for in place of potable water? [Choose three]
8. Swimming pools
9. Irrigation
10. Dishwashers
11. Toilet and urinal flushing
12. Cooling towers
13. How can a water end-use profile help a project team? [Choose two]
14. Identifies the projects largest users of water
15. Saves the owner money
16. Evaluates cost-effectiveness of conservation strategies
17. Reduces design decision time and cost
18. Guarantees the project will earn LEED points for Water Efficiency credits
19. Which of these use process water? [Choose three]
20. Toilets
21. Urinals
22. Cooling tower
23. Washing machine
24. Dishwasher
25. What standard for high-efficiency fixtures specifies fixtures that use less water than those specified by the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 1992?
26. ENERGY STAR
27. WaterSense
28. Water Budget
29. WaterWise
30. GreenScore
31. Which of these are strategies for reducing indoor water use? [Choose three]
32. High-efficiency plumbing fixtures
33. Submeters
34. Reverse-osmosis (RO) water purifier
35. Captured rainwater
36. Use nonpotable water
37. Captured graywater
38. Which of these are sources of nonpotable water? [Choose three]
39. Captured rainwater
40. Well water
41. Captured graywater
42. Municipally supplied water
43. Municipally supplied reclaimed water
44. When selecting plants for landscaping to reduce potable water demand for irrigation what strategy should project teams use?
45. Native and adapted
46. Local Nursery
47. Wild flowers
48. Indigenous
49. What landscaping design supports water efficiency goals by selecting the use of dough-tolerate plants along with rocks, mulch, and other landscaping elements in order to eliminate the need for irrigation?
50. SmartTechnology
51. Evapotranspiration
52. WaterSense
53. Xeriscaping
54. Drip irrigation
55. What is the best approach for a high-performance irrigation system design for channeling water directly to the plants?
56. Bubblers
57. Sprinklers
58. Weather-based controllers
59. Purple pipe
60. Submetering
61. When determining WE Prerequisite Outdoor Water Use Reduction which of these may be included or excluded from the landscaped area calculations at the project team’s discretion? [Choose two]
62. Permeable pavement
63. Asphalt parking lot
64. Food garden
65. Impermeable pavement patio
66. Crushed rock pathway
67. Athletic field
68. Projects using a strategy that does not require a permanent irrigation system for all landscaping must remove any temporary irrigation within what time period?
69. Six-month
70. One-year
71. Two-year
72. Five-year
73. For WE Prerequisite Outdoor Water Use Reduction the project’s calculated landscape water requirement reduction from baseline can be attributed to which of these? [Choose two]
74. Recycled graywater
75. Captured rainwater
76. Irrigation system efficiency
77. Plant species selection
78. Reduced landscape area
79. WE Prerequisite Outdoor Water Use Reduction requires all projects to reduce the landscape water requirement from baseline by what percentage?
80. 20%
81. 30%
82. 40%
83. 50%
84. Which of these is used to calculate the project’s landscape water requirement and reduction from baseline for WE Prerequisite Outdoor Water Use Reduction?
85. WaterSense
86. WaterSense Water Budget Tool
87. EPAct
88. WaterWise
89. WE Prerequisite Indoor Water Use Reduction requires all projects to reduce the indoor water consumption from baseline by what percentage?
90. 20%
91. 30%
92. 40%
93. 50%
94. WE Prerequisite Indoor Water Use Reduction requires that all newly installed toilets, urinals, private lavatory faucets, and showerheads that are eligible must have what label?
95. WaterSense
96. WaterSense Water Budget Tool
97. EPAct
98. WaterWise
99. What is the baseline water use for water closets?
100. 0.8 gallons per flush
101. 1.0 gallons per flush
102. 1.6 gallons per flush
103. 3.2 gallons per flush
104. What standard for fixture performance must be used to calculate the Baseline Case for Water Use Reduction credits?
105. ASHRAE Standard 90.1
106. SMACNA Guidelines
107. EPAct
108. WaterSense
109. Which of the following is effective at reducing potable water consumption indoors?
110. Installing fixtures that meet the EPAct 1992 standard
111. Installing low-consumption flush fixtures and low-flow rate faucets
112. Increasing potable water demand
113. Implementing cooling tower water management
114. A project team is designing an office building to achieve 35% indoor potable water use savings. What project information is needed to calculate the baseline that will be used to gage the project’s total potable Water Use Reduction? [Choose three]
115. Daily uses
116. Annual rainwater
117. Flow rate of fixtures
118. Gray water use rates
119. Occupancy
120. What is the baseline water use for a public lavatory faucet?
121. 1.0 gpm
122. 0.5 gpm
123. 2.2 gpm
124. 2.5 gpm
125. What is the baseline water use for a private lavatory faucet?
126. 1.0 gpm
127. 0.5 gpm
128. 2.2 gpm
129. 2.5 gpm
130. What standard must residential clothes washer meet for WE Prerequisite Indoor Water Use Reduction?
131. CEE Tier 3A
132. SMACNA Guidelines
133. EPAct
134. WaterSense
135. ENERGY STAR
136. What standard must commercial clothes washer meet for WE Prerequisite Indoor Water Use Reduction?
137. CEE Tier 3A
138. SMACNA Guidelines
139. EPAct
140. WaterSense
141. ENERGY STAR
142. For a LEED BD+C: Hospitality project which of these water-consuming appliances must be included in WE Prerequisite Indoor Water Use Reduction? [Choose three]
143. Dishwasher
144. Food Steamer
145. Food waste disposer
146. Combination oven
147. WE Prerequisite Building-Level Water Metering requires that projects measure total potable water use for which of these? [Choose two]
148. Irrigation
149. Building
150. Domestic hot water
151. Domestic cold water
152. Toilets and urinals
153. What period of time must projects commit to share with USGBC the whole-project water usage data for WE Prerequisite Building-Level Water Metering?
154. One-year
155. Two-year
156. Five-year
157. Not required
158. For WE Credit Outdoor Water Use Reduction additional landscape water requirement (LWR) reductions from the calculated baseline beyond the prerequisite requirement may be achieved using any combination of which of these strategies? [Choose two]
159. Alternative water sources
160. Smart scheduling technologies
161. WaterSense
162. Xeriscaping
163. Potable water comes from what sources? [Choose 2]?
164. Cooling towers
165. Wells
166. Municipal water supply
167. Stormwater cisterns
168. A LEED BD+C: New Construction project has 400 full-time (40 hrs/wk) and 200 part-time (10 hrs/wk) employees. How many Full Time Equivalent (FTE) must be included for indoor water efficiency calculations?
169. 400
170. 450
171. 500
172. 600
173. A LEED BD+C: Schools project has reduced from the calculated baseline the indoor water use by 50%. How many points could the project earn?
174. 5 points for WE Credit Indoor Water Use Reduction and 1 IN Credit Innovation point
175. 6 points for WE Credit Indoor Water Use Reduction and 1 IN Credit Innovation point
176. 5 points for WE Credit Indoor Water Use Reduction
177. 6 points for WE Credit Indoor Water Use Reduction
178. Which of these concerns in the condenser water system for cooling towers are controlled by WE Credit Cooling Tower Water Use? [Choose three]
179. Temperature
180. Blowdown
181. Microbes
182. Corrosion
183. Scale
184. For WE Credit Water Metering projects must at a minimum install permanent meters for water systems serving what percentage of the irrigated landscaped area?
185. 50%
186. 75%
187. 80%
188. 100%
189. To satisfy the requirements for WE Credit Water Metering projects can install permanent water meters on which of these water subsystems? [Choose three]
190. Indoor plumbing fixtures and fittings
191. Process water
192. Water closets and urinals
193. Showerheads
194. Reclaimed water
195. Swimming pools