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# **Construction and Industry Certified-Energy-Manager**

**Certified Energy Manager (CEM®) exam**



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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

ASHRAE Standard 90.1 specifies energy standards for which type of building?

- A. Existing buildings
- B. High-performance green buildings
- C. Low-rise residential buildings
- D. Buildings except low-rise residential buildings

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The energy standard for buildings except low-rise residential buildings is ASHRAE 90.1. It sets minimum energy efficiency requirements for the design of new buildings, new portions of buildings, and new systems and equipment in existing buildings.

## Question: 2

Which of the following regulations was not part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005?

- A. A requirement for electric metering in all federal buildings by 2012.
- B. The requirement that total energy use in federal buildings be reduced by 30% by 2015 compared to the 2005 level
- C. New federal buildings must incorporate life-cycle costing
- D. Renewable energy consumption in federal buildings must be greater than 7.5% from 2013 onwards.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The requirement to reduce energy use in federal buildings by 30% was in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

## Question: 3

The purpose of ASHRAE Standard 189.1 is to

- A. specify minimum requirements for HVAC system energy performance.
- B. establish a green building assessment protocol.
- C. specify minimum requirements for the design of green buildings.
- D. establish methods of testing the seasonal efficiency of air conditioners and heat pumps.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

ASHRAE 189.1 is the Standard for the design of high-performance green buildings. Minimum requirements for HVAC system performance is specified in ASHRAE.

### Question: 4

Which Act required utilities to purchase power generated by qualifying cogeneration facilities?

- A. Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA)
- B. Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA)
- C. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
- D. The Energy Policy Act of 2005

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

PURPA was enacted in 1978 and resulted in greater development of cogeneration and renewable energy facilities. PUHCA dates from 1935 and allowed the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate utility holding companies; it was repealed in 2006 after the Energy Policy Act of 2005 was passed.

### Question: 5

ISO 50001 is

- A. an international measurement and verification standard.
- B. a green building rating system.
- C. a green building standard.
- D. an international energy management standard.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

ISO 50001 is a framework for implementing an energy management system developed by the International Organization for Standardization.

### Question: 6

Which standard specifies minimum requirements for ventilation and indoor air quality?

- A. ASHRAE 55
- B. ASHRAE 62.1
- C. C. ASHRAE 90.2
- D. ASHRAE 189.1

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

ASHRAE 62 specifies minimum ventilation rates and acceptable standards for air quality.

### Question: 7

What is the maximum interest rate an organization should accept if it is to finance an energy saving product that saves \$20,000 per year over its useful life of 10 years if the initial cost is \$112,000?

- A. 2%
- B. 12%
- C. 17%
- D. 20%

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The present worth of the investment (P) is \$112,000 and the uniform series of savings (A) is \$20,000 over 10 years (n). Therefore, the interest rate should be chosen so that the uniform series present worth factor (P/A) is greater than  $\$112,000 / \$20,000 = 5.6$ . The interest rate table with an interest factor in row  $n=10$  that is the closest value greater than 5.6 is 12%, which has an interest factor of 5.65. At a rate of 12% the maximum investment they could make for the annual savings over 10 years to equal the initial investment, and therefore break even, is  $\$20,000 \times 5.65 = \$113,000$ .

### Question: 8

Which of the following economic analysis methods does not consider the time value of money?

- A. Simple Payback Period
- B. Present Worth Analysis
- C. Life Cycle Cost
- D. Benefit Cost Ratio

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Simple Payback Period is calculated by dividing the initial costs by the annual savings and does not consider how costs or the value of money changes over time.

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