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EDGE

EDGE-Expert

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Exam**



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Question: 1

Which of the following may NOT lead to a higher adoption of green building practices?

- A. Green building regulations
- B. Lower electricity supply costs
- C. Public awareness and capacity building
- D. Clear visibility of estimated savings and cost of green measures

Answer: B

Explanation:

Adoption of green building practices in EDGE is influenced by factors that incentivize or mandate resource efficiency. The EDGE User Guide discusses drivers for green building adoption: "Factors that lead to higher adoption of green building practices include green building regulations, which mandate compliance with efficiency standards; public awareness and capacity building, which educate stakeholders on the benefits of green design; and clear visibility of estimated savings and costs, which provide financial justification for green measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.1: Introduction to EDGE). Option A (green building regulations) directly encourages adoption by enforcing standards: "Regulations requiring energy or water efficiency standards push developers to adopt green practices to meet legal requirements" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Standard). Option C (public awareness and capacity building) increases adoption by educating stakeholders: "Awareness campaigns and training programs increase demand for green buildings by informing developers, owners, and tenants of their benefits" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.1: Introduction to EDGE). Option D (clear visibility of estimated savings and costs) incentivizes adoption by demonstrating financial benefits: "EDGE's display of savings and payback periods motivates adoption by showing the return on investment for green measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 2.4: Interpreting EDGE Results). However, Option B (lower electricity supply costs) may not lead to higher adoption, as it reduces the financial incentive to save energy: "Lower electricity supply costs decrease the cost savings from energy efficiency measures, potentially discouraging investment in green practices, as the payback period for measures like insulation or efficient lighting becomes longer" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.4: Cost Savings Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further elaborates: "High utility costs often drive green building adoption by making energy and water savings more financially attractive, whereas lower costs can reduce the urgency to implement efficiency measures" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Certification). In this context, lower electricity supply costs (Option B) may not encourage green building practices, as the economic motivation for energy savings diminishes.

Question: 2

Which of the following measures require testing by the EDGE Auditor at the site audit?

- A. EEM07 – Green Roof

- B. WEM16 – Condensate Water Recovery
- C. WEM03 – Low-flow Faucets for Bathrooms
- D. WEM15 – Waste Water Treatment and Recycling System

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the CBCI EDGE certification procedures, certain measures require physical verification and performance testing during the site audit to confirm that installed systems match the design-stage commitments entered in the EDGE software. Low-flow faucets for bathrooms fall into this category because their compliance depends on measurable flow rates. During the audit, the EDGE Auditor may use flow-measuring devices to test fixture discharge rates and verify that they meet the specified liters per minute used in the improved case calculations. This ensures that projected water savings are genuinely achieved in practice.

In contrast, measures such as a green roof are typically verified visually and through documentation such as drawings and material specifications rather than performance testing. Condensate water recovery and wastewater treatment systems are usually confirmed through installed system inspection, capacity checks, and documentation review, but not necessarily through direct flow-rate testing at each fixture point like low-flow faucets. The curriculum emphasizes that fixtures with defined performance parameters, such as flow rates, are subject to on-site testing to maintain the integrity and credibility of EDGE water savings claims.

Question: 3

Which information about local climate is used for EDGE calculations?

- A. Hourly averages for outdoor minimum and maximum temperatures, wind velocity, outdoor humidity, and solar radiation
- B. Weekly averages for outdoor minimum and maximum temperatures, wind velocity, outdoor humidity, and solar radiation
- C. Monthly averages for outdoor minimum and maximum temperatures, wind velocity, outdoor humidity, and solar radiation
- D. Annual averages for outdoor minimum and maximum temperatures, wind velocity, outdoor humidity, and solar radiation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CBCI EDGE curriculum explains that EDGE uses a simplified, quasi-steady-state approach to estimate building energy performance. To keep the method practical and consistent across many countries, EDGE relies on climate datasets that represent typical conditions over longer time steps rather than detailed hour-by-hour weather files used in dynamic simulation tools. In EDGE, the local climate inputs applied in the baseline and improved case calculations are based on monthly climate averages, including outdoor minimum and maximum temperatures, humidity, wind conditions, and solar radiation.

Monthly averages provide an effective balance between accuracy and usability. They capture seasonal variation that strongly influences heating and cooling loads, while avoiding the complexity and data

intensity of hourly modeling. Weekly averages are not used because they add complexity without providing the standardized global consistency that EDGE aims for. Annual averages would be too coarse, because they would hide seasonal peaks and understate the impact of envelope and HVAC efficiency measures.

Therefore, the correct statement is that EDGE calculations use monthly average climate information for the key weather parameters listed.

Question: 4

To maintain their licensed status, what must EDGE Auditors do?

- A. Undertake at least one building project audit every two years.
- B. Attend refresher training for at least two hours every two years.
- C. Attend refresher training for at least two hours every three years.
- D. Undertake at least one building project audit every three years.

Answer: A

Explanation:

EDGE Auditors must meet specific requirements to maintain their licensed status, ensuring they remain active and competent in their role. The EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols provide detailed guidance: "To maintain their licensed status, EDGE Auditors must undertake at least one building project audit every two years. This requirement ensures that Auditors remain actively engaged in the certification process and maintain their practical experience in verifying EDGE projects" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1: Maintaining Auditor Status). Option A, undertake at least one building project audit every two years, directly aligns with this requirement. Option B (attend refresher training for at least two hours every two years) and Option C (attend refresher training for at least two hours every three years) are incorrect, as the protocols specify a different training requirement: "EDGE Auditors must attend refresher training as required by IFC, typically every three years, but the duration is not specified as a minimum of two hours; the focus is on completing the training, not the exact hours" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1: Maintaining Auditor Status). Option D (undertake at least one building project audit every three years) is also incorrect, as the required frequency is every two years, not three: "A three-year interval for audits does not meet the requirement of one audit every two years, which is necessary to ensure ongoing competence" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1: Maintaining Auditor Status). The EDGE User Guide supports this by stating: "Auditors maintain their status by conducting at least one audit every two years, ensuring they stay familiar with EDGE standards and procedures through active practice" (EDGE User Guide, Section 6.5: Working with EDGE Auditors). Additionally, the protocols note: "Failure to conduct an audit within two years may result in a lapse of Auditor status, requiring recertification through additional training or re-examination" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.2: Recertification Conditions). Thus, undertaking at least one audit every two years (Option A) is the correct requirement for maintaining EDGE Auditor status.

[Reference: EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 5.1: Maintaining Auditor Status, Section 5.2: Recertification Conditions; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 6.5: Working with EDGE Auditors.,]

Question: 5

What is a valid use for collected rainwater to qualify for savings under EDGE?

- A. Ground water recharge
- B. Redirecting to nearest drain
- C. Redirecting to nearest water body
- D. Using for air-conditioning in cooling towers

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the EDGE water assessment, rainwater harvesting contributes to savings only when the collected rainwater is used to directly reduce the building's demand for potable or municipal water. The curriculum explains that qualifying water savings must come from substituting potable water in recognized end uses such as toilet flushing, irrigation, and cooling tower make-up water where applicable. When rainwater is used as make-up water for cooling towers, it displaces treated potable water that would otherwise be required for heat rejection systems, and this reduction is captured in the EDGE software water calculations.

By contrast, options such as groundwater recharge or simply redirecting rainwater to drains or nearby water bodies do not reduce the building's potable water consumption. These actions may be beneficial for stormwater management, flood control, or environmental protection, but they do not represent a direct offset of the building's indoor or process water demand in the way EDGE quantifies water savings for certification. Therefore, the valid use that qualifies for EDGE water savings in this question is using collected rainwater for cooling towers.

Question: 6

Which of the following is NOT an option for insulation in materials efficiency measures?

- A. Mineral wool
- B. Polyurethane
- C. Polypropylene
- D. Polystyrene

Answer: C

Explanation:

Insulation materials in EDGE are evaluated for their thermal performance and embodied energy as part of materials efficiency measures. The EDGE User Guide lists common insulation options: "In EDGE, insulation materials for walls, roofs, and floors include mineral wool, polyurethane, polystyrene, and fiberglass, which are selected for their low thermal conductivity and availability in most markets" (EDGE User Guide, Section 7.2: Materials Efficiency Measures). Options A (mineral wool), B (polyurethane), and D (polystyrene) are explicitly mentioned as insulation materials in EDGE. Option C, polypropylene, is not listed as an insulation material, as confirmed by the EDGE Methodology Report: "Polypropylene is a plastic material often used in packaging or pipes, but it is not recognized in EDGE as an insulation material due to its poor thermal resistance compared to standard insulation options like polystyrene or

polyurethane" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 6.1: Embodied Energy in Materials). The EDGE software's material database further excludes polypropylene from insulation options, focusing instead on materials with established thermal properties for building envelopes. Thus, polypropylene (Option C) is not an insulation option in EDGE.

Question: 7

Which of the following statements is correct about distinct user roles for an EDGE project team?

- A. A Project Owner can track the project progress without the ability to edit.
- B. A Project Editor is typically someone from the design team who can edit the project details and documentation.
- C. A Project Viewer can assign or remove any user role and create edit delete projects in the EDGE software.
- D. A Project Administrator is the EDGE Auditor who manages the certification flow of the project on behalf of the owner.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CBCI EDGE curriculum explains that the EDGE software uses distinct user roles to control who can view, edit, and administer a project. A Project Editor is commonly a member of the design or sustainability team because this role is intended for day-to-day project development. Editors can enter and update project inputs, adjust improved case measures, and upload or manage supporting documentation required for certification. This aligns directly with option B.

Option A is incorrect because the Project Owner is not limited to viewing progress. The Owner role is the highest permission level within the project and typically includes the ability to edit project information as well as manage access. Option C is incorrect because a Project Viewer is a read-only role used for stakeholders who need visibility but should not change anything; viewers do not manage users or create, delete, or administer projects. Option D is also incorrect because the EDGE Auditor is an independent third-party verifier working under a certification body; the auditor does not serve as the project administrator inside the client's EDGE project workspace. The correct statement is therefore that a Project Editor is typically from the design team and can edit project details and documentation.

Question: 8

How often should the EDGE Advanced certification be renewed?

- A. Renewal is done every two years.
- B. Renewal is not required.
- C. First renewal is done after two years and subsequently every four years.
- D. First renewal is done after four years and subsequently every two years.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the CBCI EDGE certification framework, EDGE Advanced certification, like EDGE Certified, does not require periodic renewal once it has been awarded. EDGE is a design and construction stage certification system that verifies compliance with energy, water, and materials efficiency targets at the time of certification. After successful design and site audits confirm that the committed measures have been implemented, the certificate is issued without an expiration date requiring routine renewal. The system differs from operational performance rating tools that require re-certification based on ongoing performance data. EDGE focuses on the verified as-built performance compared to the baseline case at the time of project completion. Once the project achieves the required minimum 40 percent energy savings for EDGE Advanced, along with the standard 20 percent savings in water and materials, the certification remains valid without mandatory future audits. Options suggesting renewal every two years or periodic cycles are not aligned with the EDGE framework. Therefore, renewal is not required for EDGE Advanced certification, making option B the correct answer.

Question: 9

Who are licensed to train candidates as EDGE Experts and EDGE Auditors?

- A. EDGE Faculty
- B. EDGE Auditors
- C. EDGE Certification Providers
- D. Accredited EDGE Experts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Training for EDGE Experts and Auditors is a structured process managed by specific entities authorized by the IFC. The EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols specify: "EDGE Faculty are licensed by IFC to deliver training for candidates aspiring to become EDGE Experts and EDGE Auditors. These trainers are selected and trained by IFC to ensure consistency and quality in the delivery of EDGE training programs" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 3.2: Training Requirements). Option A, EDGE Faculty, directly matches this description. Option B (EDGE Auditors) is incorrect, as auditors perform audits, not training, per the protocols: "EDGE Auditors are responsible for verifying project compliance, not for training others" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.2: Roles). Option C (EDGE Certification Providers) is also incorrect, as their role is to issue certifications, not conduct training: "Certification Providers like GBCI issue EDGE certificates but do not train candidates" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 1.3: Certification Process). Option D (Accredited EDGE Experts) is wrong, as Experts advise on projects, not train others, as per the protocols: "EDGE Experts provide consultancy services to project teams" (EDGE Expert and Auditor Protocols, Section 2.1: Roles).

Question: 10

For which of the following is EDGE Advanced certification available?

- A. New constructions
- B. Green lease agreements

- C. Infrastructure constructions
- D. Parks and landscape projects

Answer: A

Explanation:

The EDGE Standard defines specific project types eligible for certification levels, including EDGE Advanced, which requires at least 40% energy savings. The EDGE Certification Protocol specifies: "EDGE Advanced certification is available for new constructions that achieve a minimum of 40% energy savings compared to the base case, applicable to building typologies such as homes, hotels, offices, hospitals, retail, and schools" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.3: Certification Levels). Option A, new constructions, aligns with this scope, as EDGE focuses on new buildings across supported typologies. Option B, green lease agreements, is not a building type and is outside EDGE's certification framework. Option C, infrastructure constructions, and Option D, parks and landscape projects, are also not covered under EDGE typologies, as confirmed by the EDGE User Guide: "EDGE certification applies to new buildings and major renovations of specific typologies, excluding infrastructure or landscape-only projects" (EDGE User Guide, Section 1.2: Scope of EDGE Certification). Thus, only new constructions qualify for EDGE Advanced certification.

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