

Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam

EDGE EDGE-Expert

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 13

Total Premium Questions: 133

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Green Buildings and Climate Change	9
Topic 2, The EDGE Standard	34
Topic 3, EDGE App	38
Topic 4, EDGE Certification	50
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Total	133

QUESTION NO: 1

An air-conditioned office uses an air-cooled chiller. The design team adds roof insulation. Which two resource-efficiency effects may be reflected in the EDGE assessment? Select two.

- A.** Reduced cooling-energy demand
- B.** Changed embodied energy in materials
- C.** Reduced cooling-tower make-up-water demand
- D.** Changed occupant-use classification
- E.** Increased greywater-recovery volume

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Roof insulation reduces heat transfer through the envelope and can reduce the cooling energy required to maintain indoor conditions. It is also an additional construction material, so its type and quantity affect the embodied-energy result for materials.

Because the stated cooling system is air cooled, the insulation does not create a direct reduction in cooling-tower water demand. Occupant use is an input to the building model rather than an effect of installing roof insulation.

QUESTION NO: 2

For a Preliminary Certification claim for low-flow bathroom faucets, which three documents would most directly demonstrate compliance at the design stage? Select three.

- A.** Bathroom fixture schedule identifying the proposed faucet.
- B.** Plumbing drawings showing the bathroom faucet locations.
- C.** Manufacturer's technical data sheet stating the faucet flow rate.
- D.** Purchase receipts for the installed faucets.
- E.** Photographs of installed bathroom faucets.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Fixture schedules, plumbing drawings, and manufacturer's technical data sheets together provide a traceable design-stage evidence package. The schedule identifies the proposed fixture, drawings show where it is intended to be installed, and the technical data sheet confirms the relevant flow-rate performance.

Purchase receipts and photographs of installed fixtures are normally as-built evidence and do not demonstrate the proposed design at the Preliminary Certification stage.

QUESTION NO: 3

At a site audit for a project claiming low-flow bathroom faucets, which three forms of evidence most directly support verification of the installed measure? Select three.

- A.** Photographs identifying the installed faucet model
- B.** Manufacturer technical data for the installed faucet

- C. An on-site flow-rate test of installed faucets
- D. A local building occupancy permit
- E. A generic plumbing layout drawing without fixture specifications

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Site photographs that identify the installed product, manufacturer technical data for that product, and an on-site flow-rate test together provide evidence of product identity, rated performance, and actual delivered flow. The flow-rate test is particularly important because fixture performance can be affected by installation, aerators, and water pressure.

A building occupancy permit does not verify the performance of the faucets. A generic plumbing drawing may indicate fixture locations, but it does not by itself demonstrate the installed model or measured flow rate.

QUESTION NO: 4

An air-conditioned hospital uses a water-cooled chiller and cooling towers. Roof insulation is added to reduce solar heat gain. Which three effects may be reflected in the EDGE assessment? Select three.

- A. Reduced cooling energy consumption.
- B. Reduced cooling-tower make-up-water demand.
- C. Changed embodied energy in materials.
- D. Reduced bathroom faucet water demand.
- E. Reduced chiller refrigerant charge.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Roof insulation is an additional construction material, so it affects the materials assessment. It also reduces heat transfer through the roof and can lower cooling demand, which reduces operational energy use. In a water-cooled chiller system, lower cooling demand can also reduce cooling-tower heat rejection and associated make-up-water demand.

The insulation does not directly reduce domestic water use at bathroom fixtures, and it does not change the refrigerant charge of the chiller.

QUESTION NO: 5

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:

Renewal is not required. EDGE Advanced is a project certification awarded after the project's design and/or completed construction has been assessed against EDGE requirements. It recognizes the efficiency measures incorporated into that specific building project rather than functioning as a time-limited operational rating that must be periodically renewed. For EDGE Advanced, the project must demonstrate at least 40% energy savings, together with at least 20% water savings and 20% less embodied energy in materials, compared with the applicable EDGE baseline. Once the required certification process and applicable audit have been successfully completed, the resulting certification remains associated with the certified project and does not have a recurring renewal cycle. This reflects EDGE's focus on verifying the resource-efficiency outcomes of the building's design and as-built measures. IFC describes EDGE as a green building standard and certification system that helps projects quantify resource-efficiency savings, while GBCI administers EDGE certification globally. See [IFC's EDGE green buildings overview](#) and [GBCI's EDGE certification information](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

How many years of experience in related fields are required for applicants without a construction-related higher qualification to become an EDGE Expert?

- A. At least 1 year
- B. At least 2 years
- C. At least 3 years
- D. At least 5 years

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

At least 3 years is the required experience threshold. EDGE Expert eligibility recognizes candidates who have a higher-education qualification in a construction-related discipline, such as architecture or engineering. Candidates who do not hold that type of qualification may still meet the eligibility route through relevant professional experience: they need a higher-education qualification in any field together with at least three years working in the construction industry as a skilled professional or tradesperson. This alternative route recognizes practical, directly relevant industry knowledge as an acceptable foundation for advising project teams on resource-efficient building design and using the EDGE standard and software. The requirement is a minimum threshold, so an applicant's experience must total three years or more at the time eligibility is assessed. It is not merely a recommendation or a preferred amount of experience; it is the stated criterion that enables an applicant without a construction-related higher qualification to pursue EDGE Expert training and certification. EDGE's program information describes the role of EDGE Experts in supporting projects through the EDGE certification process and should be read alongside the applicable credentialing requirements. See [EDGE Buildings: EDGE Experts](#) and [EDGE Buildings](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

The calculation of the embodied energy of materials within the EDGE software excludes

- A. raw materials extraction.
- B. manufacturing of the material.
- C. material wastage during construction.
- D. raw material wastage during manufacturing.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

material wastage during construction. is correct because EDGE's embodied-energy assessment for materials is based on the quantities of specified building materials and their applicable embodied-energy factors. The methodology is intended to consistently evaluate the upstream energy associated with producing those materials, rather than project-specific site

practices. In practical terms, the material inputs represent the design quantities used in the proposed building model; EDGE does not apply an additional allowance for construction-stage off-cuts, breakage, handling losses, or other on-site waste.

This boundary makes results comparable across projects, since construction waste can vary substantially with contractor methods, procurement, storage, workmanship, and site conditions. Upstream extraction and manufacturing processes are represented through the material coefficients used by the tool. Those coefficients draw on life-cycle inventory assumptions for producing construction products, whereas site-specific wastage is outside the material embodied-energy calculation. Therefore, a project cannot reduce or increase its reported materials embodied energy in EDGE merely by estimating a different construction-waste rate; the assessment remains tied to the modeled material specification and quantity.

For further methodology context, consult the [EDGE Resources](#) page and IFC's [EDGE green buildings overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following parameters can be found in the EDGE App Results Bar?

- A. Building type
- B. Occupant use
- C. Incremental cost
- D. Climate conditions

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Incremental cost is a parameter displayed in the EDGE App Results Bar. EDGE evaluates the selected efficiency measures against an applicable local base case and summarizes both environmental performance and the financial implications of the proposed design. Incremental cost represents the additional upfront investment associated with incorporating the chosen green building measures relative to that base case. Showing this value in the results summary helps project teams understand the cost implication of their current design choices while they review the project's modeled savings and pursue an efficient, certifiable solution.

The Results Bar is intended to give users an at-a-glance view of key calculated outcomes after measures have been selected and the project has been modeled. Financial indicators, including incremental cost and associated economic results, are therefore part of this high-level performance summary. This supports early-stage decision-making by connecting resource-efficiency improvements with their investment impact, rather than treating cost as a separate calculation outside the EDGE analysis workflow. EDGE's official resources describe EDGE as a platform that evaluates resource savings and the cost of achieving them; see the [EDGE Buildings website](#) and the [EDGE resource library](#) for official methodology, user guidance, and training materials.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which three activities are consistent with the independent role of an EDGE Auditor? Select three.

- A. Request that the Client update an unsupported EDGE assessment input.
- B. Keep an electronic record of the project submission and audit evidence.
- C. Provide a recommendation for certification after completing the audit.
- D. Modify the Client's project assessment to obtain compliance.
- E. Issue the final EDGE certificate directly to the Client.
- F. Prepare the building-system design needed to achieve the target.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

An EDGE Auditor reviews project evidence, requests that the Client correct or update the EDGE assessment where necessary, retains an electronic audit record, and provides a recommendation for certification. These actions preserve the distinction between the Client's responsibility for the project submission and the Auditor's responsibility for independent verification.

The Auditor should not redesign the project or issue the certificate. Design advice and implementation are client-side responsibilities, while the certification decision is made through the applicable certification process.

QUESTION NO: 10

A tenant occupies one office floor in a larger mixed-use building and seeks certification only for that office area. Which two modelling approaches are appropriate? Select two.

- A. Select Office as the building type.
- B. Model the envelope elements applicable to the office area only.
- C. Select Mixed-use because the host building contains retail floors.
- D. Model the complete building envelope and all tenant areas.
- E. Exclude all external-wall and glazing inputs because the project is a tenant space.

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

The project type should represent the actual use of the certification scope, which is Office. The envelope inputs, including relevant wall lengths, materials, glazing, and Window-to-Wall Ratio, should represent the office project boundary rather than unrelated areas of the host building.

Retail areas outside the tenant's certified scope should not determine the project typology, and modelling the whole building would not match the defined certification boundary.

QUESTION NO: 11

A building owner tells an EDGE Auditor that water-efficient faucets are in the building's restrooms. However, the specifications on the faucets are not provided. The Auditor should:

- A. Exclude the faucets in question from the project.
- B. Test the faucets' flow rates to prove the water use and document the findings.
- C. Require the building owner to replace the faucets as the audit needs the exact specification.
- D. Find a product that has the same parameters as the building owner describes and upload this for evidence.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

Exclude the faucets in question from the project. is correct because EDGE certification depends on measures being supported by objective, traceable evidence that enables the auditor to verify the inputs used in the EDGE assessment. For water-efficient faucets, the relevant evidence normally identifies the installed product and its water-use performance, such as a manufacturer technical data sheet, product specification, or other acceptable project documentation. A statement from the building owner without the faucet specifications does not establish the flow rate or demonstrate that the claimed efficiency level is installed. Therefore, the water-saving measure cannot be verified and must not be included in the certified project's water-savings calculation. This preserves the independence of the audit: the auditor's function is to review and validate the client's documented design and installation evidence, rather than to create, infer, or replace that evidence. The project team

may later provide appropriate documentation and seek to have the measure considered through the applicable certification process. EDGE's certification approach and the roles of project teams, auditors, and certification providers are described by [EDGE Buildings: EDGE Certification](#) and its resource materials are available through the [EDGE Buildings Resources](#) page.

QUESTION NO: 12

An EDGE Auditor has been requested to provide auditing services to a development client. This particular client is well known as a hard negotiator and has offered the appointment on the basis of 50% payment for assessment and 50% upon successful EDGE certification of the building. What should the EDGE Auditor do?

- A. Confirm a fixed fee independent of the final assessment result.
- B. Lodge a complaint against the developer with the local authorities.
- C. Refer the developer to another Auditor in the area who needs the work.
- D. Accept these terms, knowing that the project will most likely achieve certification.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Confirm a fixed fee independent of the final assessment result. An EDGE Auditor's role requires independent, objective verification of whether the project's evidence supports the measures claimed and the resulting certification decision. A fee arrangement under which part of the Auditor's compensation becomes payable only when certification is achieved creates a direct financial interest in the assessment outcome. Even where the Auditor expects the project to qualify, the arrangement can impair—or reasonably appear to impair—the impartiality that the EDGE assurance process depends on.

The appropriate professional response is to propose and agree a fixed fee for the defined auditing services, with payment milestones that are not contingent on issuance of an EDGE certificate. The fee may reflect the legitimate scope of work, such as document review, site inspection, and reporting, but it must remain payable regardless of whether the project ultimately meets the EDGE requirements. This preserves the separation between an Auditor's verification duties and the client's desired commercial outcome. EDGE certification relies on qualified independent auditors and documented third-party assurance, so maintaining this independence protects both the integrity of the individual assessment and confidence in the EDGE certification system. See the official [EDGE Certification](#) overview and EDGE's [resources and guidance](#) for the certification framework and professional materials.

QUESTION NO: 13

What is the eligibility requirement to attend an EDGE Expert training?

- A. No prerequisite regarding qualifications
- B. At least a bachelor's degree qualification in any field
- C. At least a bachelor's degree qualification in a construction industry related field
- D. Three years of experience working as a skilled professional or tradesperson in the construction industry

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

No prerequisite regarding qualifications is correct because attendance at EDGE Expert training is open to anyone interested in learning how to use the EDGE standard and EDGE App to support resource-efficient building projects. The training is intended for a broad audience, including architects, engineers, developers, consultants, students, sustainability professionals, and other stakeholders. Consequently, a participant does not need to hold a particular academic degree, belong to a construction-related discipline, or document a defined period of construction-industry employment simply to enroll in and attend the course.

It is important to distinguish course access from the requirements that can apply at later stages of an EDGE professional pathway. Training provides knowledge of the EDGE methodology, such as assessing projected energy, water, and materials savings and understanding the certification process. Separate eligibility, assessment, licensing, or credential-maintenance conditions may apply where an individual wishes to perform a formal EDGE Expert role. Those later professional conditions do not limit who may take the training itself. This open-entry approach helps make EDGE knowledge available to the diverse teams involved in planning, designing, delivering, financing, and operating green buildings. See the official [EDGE Experts overview](#) and [EDGE Buildings](#) resources.