

USGBC AP O+M

**USGBC LEED ACCREDITED PROFESSIONAL OPERATIONS AND
MAINTENANCE CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

AP O+M

Certified LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance (AP O+M)

100 Questions Exam – 170 out of 200 Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your AP O+M Certification Well:

The AP O+M is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the USGBC LEED Accredited Professional. Before you start your AP O+M preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance materials like AP O+M syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the AP O+M PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the AP O+M syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the AP O+M exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the AP O+M exam at the first attempt?

Passing the AP O+M exam makes you Certified LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance (AP O+M). Having the LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

USGBC AP O+M LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance Certification Details:

Exam Name	USGBC LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance
Exam Code	AP O+M
Exam Fee	Combined exam: \$550 (\$400 for USGBC members) Specialty only: \$350 (\$250 for USGBC members)
Exam Duration	120 Minutes
Number of Questions	100
Passing Score	170 out of 200
Format	Multiple Choice Questions
Schedule Exam	USGBC
Sample Questions	USGBC LEED AP O+M Exam Sample Questions and Answers
Practice Exam	Certified LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance (AP O+M) Practice Test

AP O+M Syllabus:

Topic	Details
LEED Process (12 Questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LEED interpretations - LEED system synergies (e.g., energy and EQ; waste management; building operation plan and ventilation calculations) - Project boundary; LEED boundary; property boundary; master site boundary - Prerequisites and/or minimum program requirements for LEED certification - Occupancy requirements (e.g., existing building [building must be fully occupied for 12 continuous months as described in minimum program requirements]; reduced occupancy guidance; 10% exemptions) - Recertification (e.g., initial vs. recertification; performance period; ongoing performance; data tracking) - Review process (e.g., Establishment vs. Performance review; credit statuses; credit responses; review report) - Integrative process (e.g., roles of responsibilities; facilitating collaboration) - Adaptations (e.g., unique compliance paths and/or separate credits for different project types) - Ways to earn innovation credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation option (e.g., criteria for new innovative method; using credit that has been used before) • Exemplary performance option (e.g., which credits have exemplary performance paths; what are the thresholds of exemplary performance) • Pilot option
Location and Transportation (5 Questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and quality (e.g., accessibility to multimodal transportation choices; quality transit; transportation patterns) • Survey methodology (e.g., timing; sample size; sampling vs. extrapolation; alternative transportation programs)
Sustainable Sites (9 Questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site design and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat conservation and restoration (e.g., on-site restoration or preservation; off-site habitat restoration; off-site habitat conservation; native or adaptive vegetation; disturbed or compacted soils) • Site improvement plan (e.g., vegetated outdoor space; maintenance activities; exterior strategies; watershed quality; soil quality)

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior lighting (e.g., exterior light trespass and uplight; fixture shielding; lighting zone; impact on wildlife and people) • Rainwater management (e.g., historical rainfall conditions; natural hydrology; low- impact development; maintenance needs) • Heat island reduction (e.g., heat island effect; green roofs; solar reflectance; roof and non-roof strategies) <p>- Site management practices (e.g., impacts of site management decisions; planning for future site management; site equipment and maintenance materials)</p>
Water Efficiency (13 Questions)	<p>- Outdoor water use reduction: irrigation demand (e.g., landscape water requirement; irrigation system efficiency; calculated water budget; native and adaptive species)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor water use reduction • Fixture and fittings (e.g., water use reduction through fixtures such as toilets; urinals; faucets [kitchen, lavatory]; showerhead; determining performance through metering) • Appliance and process water (e.g., equipment types [dishwasher, washing machines, vehicle wash bays]) <p>- Cooling tower water use: water conservation techniques (e.g., cycles of concentration; total dissolved solids; potable water treatment; non-potable water use)</p> <p>- Water performance management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water use measurement (e.g., water meter(s); submeters; types of water sources to measure; data management and analysis) • Types and quality of water (e.g., potable; nonpotable; alternative water sources)
Energy and Atmosphere (21 Questions)	<p>- Building loads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building components (e.g., building orientation; glazing selection; climate appropriate building materials; regional considerations) • Space usage (e.g., space types [private office, individual space, shared multi-occupant spaces]; equipment and systems; occupant-driven loads [plug loads]) <p>- Energy efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational energy efficiency (e.g., schedules; set points; interactions between systems; influencing occupant behavior)

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioning (e.g., commissioning authority (CxA); existing building commissioning; ongoing commissioning; identification of issues; differentiate from energy auditing) • Audit (e.g., ASHRAE Level 1 and 2; identification of opportunities and improvements; differentiate from commissioning) <p>- Alternative and renewable energy practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy (e.g., on-site and off-site renewable energy; photovoltaic; solar thermal; wind; lowimpact hydroelectricity; wave and tidal energy; non-qualifying sources) • Green power and carbon offsets (e.g., off-site generated; renewable energy certificates (RECs); Green-e Energy certified or the equivalent; benefits of RECs; measurement [carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e)]; Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions; Green-e Climate certified or the equivalent; benefits of carbon offsets) <p>- Demand response (e.g., grid efficiency and reliability; demand response programs; load shifting)</p> <p>- Energy performance management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use measurement (e.g., building-level energy meter(s); submeters; types of energy sources to measure; data management and analysis) • Building automation controls/advanced energy metering (e.g., support energy management; data storage; support demand response participation) • Operations and management (e.g., training of staff; operations and maintenance plan; current facilities requirements; preventive maintenance plan) • Benchmarking (e.g., metrics used; determining baseline building performance; comparing building energy performance against similar buildings or historical data; tools and standards [ASHRAE, CBECS, Energy Star® Portfolio Manager]) <p>- Environmental concerns: upstream and downstream impacts (e.g., sources and energy resources [oil, coal, and natural gas]; renewable and nonrenewable resources; chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other refrigerants; stratospheric ozone layer depletion)</p>
<p>Materials and Resources (10 Questions)</p>	<p>- Life-cycle impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material attributes (e.g., recycled content; material reuse; extended use; sustainable agriculture; local sourcing of

Topic	Details
	<p>food and beverages; bio-based; paper and wood products; electric-powered equipment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human and ecological health impacts (e.g., mercury in lighting; maintenance and renovation purchasing policy) <p>- Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and renovation (e.g., maintenance and renovation waste management policy) • Operations and ongoing (e.g., waste management policy; waste audit; storage and collection of recyclable materials [mixed paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, and metals]; safe storage areas for batteries and mercury-containing lamps; durable goods waste) <p>- Purchasing policies (e.g., environmental preferable purchasing (EPP) policy; ongoing consumables; durable goods; maintenance and renovations; lighting purchases)</p>
<p>Indoor Environmental Quality (15 Questions)</p>	<p>- Indoor environmental quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilation levels (e.g., natural vs. mechanical; outdoor air; regional climate conditions) • Tobacco smoke control (e.g., prohibiting smoking; environmental tobacco smoke transfer) • Management of and improvements to indoor air quality (e.g., source control; filtration and dilution; air testing; ongoing monitoring; management program/ I-BEAM) • Low-emitting materials (e.g., product categories [paints and coatings, adhesives and sealants, flooring, etc.]; volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and content; evaluating environmental claims; comparing to published standards) • Green cleaning (e.g., products, materials and equipment; frequency of cleaning; relationship between cleaning products and ongoing indoor air quality management; effectiveness assessment/APPA audits) <p>- Lighting: electric lighting quality (e.g., tradeoffs [color, efficiency]; surface reflectance; types of fixtures; project-specific considerations)</p> <p>- Daylight (e.g., building massing and orientation; glare; illuminance)</p> <p>- Occupant comfort, health, and satisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controllability of systems (e.g., thermal; lighting; daylight) • Thermal comfort (e.g., permanent monitoring; periodic measurement; responding to thermal comfort issues;

Topic	Details
	<p>strategies to promote occupants' productivity and comfort)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality views (e.g., connection to outdoor environment; direct line of sight to outdoors) • Integrated pest management (e.g., pest preventive and control measures; nonchemical approaches; communication to building occupants; responsible parties) • Assessment/survey (e.g., occupant satisfaction with acoustics, building cleanliness, indoor air quality, lighting, thermal comfort, and overall satisfaction; corrective action plan)

USGBC AP O+M Sample Questions:

Question: 1

In terms of energy efficiency, why is equipment selection critical for different space types?

- a) It directly influences occupant comfort
- b) It determines the interior design aesthetic
- c) It impacts the building's structural integrity
- d) It affects overall energy consumption

Answer: d

Question: 2

The owner of an office building is considering the best way to conduct a transportation survey to achieve Location and Transportation credit Alternative Transportation. The owner understands that several of the tenants allow employees to telework, and therefore, has chosen to distribute an electronic survey.

Tenant A occupies 57% of the building, Tenant B occupies 32% of the building, Tenant C occupies 6% of the building, and the remainder is occupied by Tenant D. The building includes 972 regular building occupants.

In order to correctly distribute surveys to randomized sample of each tenant, the owner must allocate how many of the surveys to each tenant?

- a) Tenant A - 143 surveys; Tenant B - 80 surveys; Tenant C - 15 surveys; Tenant D - 12 surveys
- b) Tenant A - 163 surveys; Tenant B - 92 surveys; Tenant C - 17 surveys; Tenant D - 14 surveys
- c) Tenant A - 554 surveys; Tenant B - 311 surveys; Tenant C - 58 surveys; Tenant D - 49 surveys
- d) Tenant A - 570 surveys; Tenant B - 320 surveys; Tenant C - 60 surveys; Tenant D - 50 surveys

Answer: b

Question: 3

To achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Green Cleaning - Products and Materials, a project must have 75% of its cleaning purchases, by cost, certified by a given standard. Which standard should be used when determining the product to purchase for industrial and institutional general purpose, bathroom, glass and carpet cleaners?

- a) Green Seal GS-37
- b) GreenScreen v1.2 Benchmark
- c) ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004
- d) Environmental Choice CCD-170

Answer: a**Question: 4**

Which aspect of waste management can contribute to LEED system synergies?

- a) Using non-recyclable materials to reduce costs
- b) Implementing a single-stream waste collection system
- c) Ignoring waste management in favor of energy efficiency
- d) Reducing the construction waste by recycling materials

Answer: d**Question: 5**

Why is sample size important in the survey methodology for assessing transportation patterns?

- a) It determines the budget for the survey
- b) It ensures the survey covers all possible transportation modes
- c) It affects the environmental impact of the survey
- d) It impacts the statistical validity and reliability of the survey results

Answer: d**Question: 6**

How can buildings enhance their connection to the outdoor environment?

- a) Using bright indoor lights
- b) Providing direct lines of sight to the outdoors
- c) Installing thicker insulation
- d) Increasing the number of internal partitions

Answer: b

Question: 7

Who is typically responsible for leading the commissioning process in a building project?

- a) Building owner
- b) Architect
- c) Commissioning Authority (CxA)
- d) HVAC technician

Answer: c

Question: 8

What is a key consideration in rainwater management?

- a) Increasing runoff
- b) Reducing natural hydrology
- c) Preserving historical rainfall conditions
- d) Using impermeable surfaces

Answer: c

Question: 9

Which method is commonly used for low-impact development in rainwater management?

- a) Installing high-pressure water jets
- b) Creating large, impermeable surfaces
- c) Channeling water directly to storm drains
- d) Using permeable paving materials

Answer: d

Question: 10

What approach is a key aspect of integrated pest management in buildings?

- a) Communication to building occupants
- b) Regular use of chemical pesticides
- c) Installing air purifiers
- d) Enhancing indoor lighting

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack USGBC LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance AP O+M Exam:

- Getting details of the AP O+M syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the AP O+M exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the USGBC provided training for AP O+M exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the AP O+M sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on AP O+M practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for AP O+M Certification

Make ProcessExam.com your best friend during your USGBC LEED Accredited Professional Operations and Maintenance exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the AP O+M exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual AP O+M exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the AP O+M exam.

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