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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Location and Transportation	1
Topic 2, Water Efficiency	3
Topic 3, Energy and Atmosphere	6
Topic 4, Materials and Resources	4
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QUESTION NO: 1

A building prohibits smoking indoors, but a designated outdoor smoking area is located 10 feet (3 m) from an operable window and a frequently used entrance. Which action is most appropriate for complying with Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control requirements?

- A.** Relocate the smoking area at least 25 feet (7.5 m) from the entrance and operable window
- B.** Install a covered ash receptacle at the existing smoking area
- C.** Post a sign identifying the existing location as a permitted smoking area
- D.** Allow smoking at the existing location only outside normal business hours

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The smoking area should be relocated so that smoking occurs at least 25 feet (7.5 m) from entries, outdoor-air intakes, and operable windows. The intent is to prevent environmental tobacco smoke from entering the building and affecting occupants near entrances and ventilation openings.

Adding an ash receptacle or posting a smoking-permitted sign does not reduce smoke exposure. Keeping the area in its current location only during low-occupancy periods would still allow smoke to enter through the operable window and affect occupants using the entrance.

QUESTION NO: 2

A bioretention area receives runoff from a parking lot. During a site inspection, the landscape manager observes that sediment has accumulated at the inlet and water remains ponded for several days after a moderate storm. Which action would best support the site's rainwater-management strategy?

- A.** Direct parking-lot runoff to the storm sewer whenever ponding is observed
- B.** Remove inlet sediment and restore the bioretention area's drainage and vegetation functions
- C.** Apply fertilizer to stimulate rapid plant growth in the bioretention area
- D.** Increase irrigation to flush sediment through the bioretention soil media

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The facility should remove accumulated sediment, restore the intended inlet and vegetation conditions, and confirm that the bioretention area can infiltrate and drain as designed. Bioretention systems depend on unobstructed inflow, healthy vegetation, and functioning soil media to slow, filter, and infiltrate runoff. Sediment accumulation can block inflow and reduce infiltration performance.

Directing runoff immediately to the storm sewer bypasses the system's intended rainwater-management function. Applying fertilizer does not address sediment blockage or drainage performance and can worsen runoff quality. Increasing irrigation may further saturate the area without correcting the operational problem.