PassQueen
a.k.a dumpsqueen.com

WELL Accredited Professional (WELL AP) Exam

WELL WELL-AP

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 22

Total Premium Questions: 224

Buy Premium PDF

https://passqueen.com

support@passqueen.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Air	36
Topic 2, Water	21
Topic 3, Nourishment	24
Topic 4, Light	25
Topic 5, Movement	15
Topic 6, Thermal Comfort	14
Topic 7, Sound	18
Topic 8, Materials	16
Topic 9, Mind	15
Topic 10, Community	15
Topic 11, Mix Questions	25
Total	224

QUESTION NO: 1

A design for a WELL building has an entryway system composed of grilles that measure the width of the entrance and 10 ft. (3 m) long in the primary direction of travel. This design can meet healthy entryways by

A. including healthy signage at the entrance

B. incorporating revolving doors at the entrance

C. including effective mechanical ventilation at the entrance

D. separating common outdoor areas from building entrances

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

incorporating revolving doors at the entrance is correct. Healthy-entryway strategies are intended to limit the introduction of outdoor contaminants, including tracked-in particulate matter, moisture, and pollutants, while people enter a building. A grille-based entryway system that spans the entrance width and provides a 10 ft (3 m) travel distance is designed to capture debris from footwear over a sufficiently long walking path. Incorporating revolving doors further supports this intent by creating a controlled transition between outdoors and indoors rather than allowing a direct, continuously open pathway into the conditioned space. This helps reduce uncontrolled air exchange and the associated movement of outdoor pollutants into the building. In practice, the revolving-door approach should be coordinated with accessible entry routes and the specified entryway grilles so that the entrance remains usable, maintainable, and effective throughout normal occupancy. These measures align with WELL's broader Air concept, which addresses management of pollutant sources and pathways affecting indoor environmental quality. See the WELL Air concept and IWBI's WELL v1 certification resources for the applicable framework and feature documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

A WELL AP offers design guidance to support active occupants and visitors of a university project with a Bike Score® of 50. There will be approximately 100 peak visitors and 1.500 regular occupants in the building The WELL AP should advise that the university project provide

A. a bike storage room with a storage capacity of 40 bikes that is located within the protect boundary

B. a bike storage room with a storage capacity of 80 bikes that is located within the project boundary

C. four public bike racks located within 200 ft. (60 m) of walking distance from the building ' s main entrance

D. three public bike racks located within 100 ft. (30 m) of walking distance from the building ' s main entrance

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A bike storage room with a storage capacity of 80 bikes that is located within the project boundary is the appropriate recommendation. WELL's active-transportation approach uses the project's Bike Score® and occupant population to establish bicycle-parking provisions that make cycling a practical daily transportation choice. A Bike Score® of 50 indicates a moderately bikeable location, so the project should provide on-site bicycle storage at a scale that supports a meaningful portion of its users. With approximately 1,500 regular occupants and 100 peak visitors, the applicable provision is 80 bicycle-storage spaces. Locating the storage within the project boundary is important because it gives occupants and visitors convenient, dependable access to parking associated with the building rather than relying on unrelated or remote public infrastructure. This design guidance supports routine physical activity by reducing a common barrier to bicycle commuting: the lack of secure, accessible places to leave a bicycle. It also aligns with WELL's broader Movement concept, which seeks to integrate opportunities for physical activity into ordinary travel and building use. WELL guidance and current feature requirements are available through the WELL Building Standard digital platform; IWBI also provides program and standards resources at wellcertified.com.

QUESTION NO: 3

The Project must provide which of the following pieces of information at registration?

A. Project size

B. List or design consultants

C. Level of WELL Certification

D. Target date for performance verification

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Project size is required at registration because it establishes the physical scope of the project seeking WELL Certification. WELL's project registration process collects core project details so that the certification pathway, fees, documentation expectations and applicable technical requirements can be administered appropriately. Area information is particularly important because WELL projects are evaluated in relation to their project boundary and floor area, and certain program calculations, such as enrollment fees and sampling considerations during performance verification, depend on the registered size and scope.

Providing an accurate project size at the outset also supports a clear review process. It enables the project team and Green Business Certification Inc. to identify the appropriate project details in the WELL digital platform, maintain a consistent record of the space as it progresses through documentation and performance verification, and update the registration if the project boundary or area changes. The International WELL Building Institute describes registration as the first step in the certification process and identifies project information, including project size, as part of establishing the project in the WELL program. See the IWBI guidance on registering a project and the WELL Certification overview.

QUESTION NO: 4

Please click on the Project Scenario B button to review the project scenario and answer the following question.

BAY TOWERS BY BAYLEAF - SEATTLE, UNITED STATES - PROJECT SCENARIO B. Bay Towers by Bayleaf is a 20-floor commercial building overlooking Elliot Bay in Seattle, United States.

The building enjoys abundant natural light through floor to ceiling windows which take in Elliot Bay city views. Although located behind a major highway (four-lanes of traffic), there is a pedestrian bridge which connects their ground floor reception to the riverfront park on the other side of the highway.

The building is owned and operated by Bayleaf Inc., a real-estate organization. The building is leased at a 70% occupancy rate by a range of tenants, including those in finance, technology and healthcare. The total expected occupancy of the building is 1,000 people.

Bay Towers is mechanically ventilated and currently has MERV 11 filters. As the building owner, Bayleaf provides HVAC fit-out for tenant spaces, but tenants complete the interior walls and supply the finishes and furniture themselves. While no food is provided by Bayleaf, some individual tenants do have pantries where they provide their own snacks and beverages for their own employees.

Bayleaf manages the building and operates the ground floor which includes the reception, building management office, meeting rooms, as well as the elevator banks on each floor and the rooftop. Meeting rooms are common amenities that are able to be booked by the tenants. Bayleaf has two employees that work at desks onsite, a receptionist at the front desk and a property manager in the building management office.

PROJECT SCOPE & GOALS

Bayleaf has enrolled Bay Towers for WELL Core Certification to attract and retain high-quality tenants and address growing tenant demand for well-being facilities.

As part of the WELL Core Certification scope, Bayleaf intends to renovate their ground floor and are open to leveraging some of this space to include health and well-being programming.

The scope of renovation will also include upgrades to the base building, such as staircases, end-of-trip facilities and the air filtration system. The rooftop will also be converted into a public green space for tenants to use for recreation. Tables, chairs and barbeque facilities will be added, as well as several gardens, including edible plots and lawn areas.

Bayleaf is hoping their WELL Core Certification will provide some initial feature compliance for tenants wishing to also pursue WELL Certification for their spaces.

The project team is deciding how much effort to put into the redesign of the existing staircase located immediately adjacent to the main point of entry of the building, which services all floors of the project. Which of the following design strategies should the WELL AP suggest to earn the project team the maximum number of points within Feature V03: Circulation Network?

A. Add benches at each floor landing, as well as point-of-decision signage adjacent to the stairwell encouraging the use of the elevators

B. Add artwork and soft music at each floor landing, as well as point-of-decision signage adjacent to the elevator bay encouraging the use of the stairwell

C. Add water bottle filling stations at every floor landing, as well as point-of-decision signage at the main point of entry encouraging the use of the stairwell

D. Add screens showing temperature and humidity at every floor landing, as well as point-of-decision signage at the main point of entry encouraging the use of the elevators

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“Add artwork and soft music at each floor landing, as well as point-of-decision signage adjacent to the elevator bay encouraging the use of the stairwell” is the strategy that earns the maximum available credit within V03: Circulation Network. The feature awards separate points for making circulation networks, including stairs, more attractive and engaging and for using point-of-decision signage to encourage stair use. Incorporating artwork and soft music at landings supports the design-aesthetic intent: stairs should be pleasant, inviting spaces rather than purely utilitarian routes. Applying these enhancements throughout the stair serving the building also makes the intervention relevant to occupants traveling between floors.

Locating stair-promotion signage next to the elevator bay is especially important because this is where occupants choose between elevator and stair travel. Messages at that decision point can visibly direct people to the stairwell and encourage routine physical activity through active movement choices. Because the scenario identifies a staircase immediately adjacent to the principal entry and serving all floors, the project can feasibly apply both circulation-network strategies to the common building infrastructure under WELL Core. Together, the aesthetic enhancements and elevator-adjacent signage address both point-earning parts of the feature. See the WELL Building Standard, V03: Circulation Network and IWBI’s WELL v2 certification overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

A project team has completed the stakeholder charrette and created a plan detailing the project ' s health-oriented mission prior to construction. What must the team do upon project completion for Feature C02: Integrative Design?

A. Execute a biophilia plan

B. Prepare a post-occupancy survey

C. Ensure the adaptable spaces are operating

D. Make WELL building tours available to all stakeholders

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Prepare a post-occupancy survey is correct because WELL Feature C02: Integrative Design extends the project’s health-focused, collaborative process beyond planning and construction into the occupied building. Following the stakeholder charrette and development of a health-oriented mission, the team must establish a process to obtain feedback from

occupants after completion. A post-occupancy survey is the required mechanism for evaluating whether the completed space supports occupants' health, well-being and experience as intended by the project's integrative design goals.

The survey creates a documented feedback loop between the health mission established at project outset and the real-world experience of people using the space. Its findings can inform operational decisions and future improvements, helping the project maintain alignment with the health priorities identified by stakeholders. This requirement reflects WELL's emphasis on considering occupant perspectives throughout the building life cycle, rather than treating health objectives as complete once construction ends. The Integrative Design feature requirements are available in the WELL Building Standard: Integrative Design. Additional context on WELL v2's evidence-based framework and certification process is provided by the International WELL Building Institute.

QUESTION NO: 6

The food service manager for a corporate headquarters office building is asked to explore alternative sources of food that would meet the requirements of the WELL Building Standard™ (WELL™). What recommendation should the WELL AP make that would help the manager meet WELL™ requirements?

A. Ensure that at least 20% of products are certified organic

B. Ensure that at least 50% of products are certified organic

C. Ensure that at least 20% of products are from a Certified Humane® farm

D. Ensure that at least 50% of products comes from a WELL Building Certified farm

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Ensure that at least 50% of products are certified organic is the applicable recommendation under the WELL Building Standard v1 Nourishment concept's Food Production feature. This feature is intended to encourage food purchasing practices that support more environmentally responsible agricultural production while making healthier food choices more available to building occupants. The organic-food requirement is based on the proportion of all food and beverage products offered: at least half must be certified organic. In implementation, the food service manager should use recognized organic certification documentation from suppliers and maintain purchasing or menu records that can demonstrate the qualifying share of products. Organic products should also be clearly identified to diners, allowing occupants to recognize the available choices. This purchasing threshold gives the corporate food program a measurable pathway for addressing WELL's responsible food-production requirements, rather than merely expressing a general preference for organic sourcing. The WELL framework organizes these strategies within Nourishment, which addresses how the food environment can support health and informed decision-making. See the IWBI WELL Standard Nourishment concept and the International WELL Building Institute certification overview for the current WELL framework and certification context.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following hazardous materials is known to impair the intellectual development of children and the unborn during pregnancy?

A. Lead

B. Arsenic

C. Mercury

D. Asbestos

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Lead is correct. Lead is a potent neurotoxin, and exposure is especially harmful during periods of rapid brain development, including fetal development and early childhood. Lead can cross the placenta, so maternal exposure during pregnancy can expose the fetus. In children, even relatively low blood lead levels are associated with adverse effects on learning, attention, behavior, and intellectual development. Because no safe level of lead exposure in children has been identified, prevention focuses on eliminating or controlling sources such as deteriorated lead-based paint, contaminated dust and soil, drinking-water plumbing components, and certain consumer products. This health concern is directly relevant to WELL's materials and health objectives, which prioritize reducing occupant exposure to hazardous substances in buildings. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identifies children and pregnant people as populations at particular risk from lead exposure, while the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention describes lead's effects on children's developing brains and nervous systems. See the U.S. EPA guidance on sources of lead exposure and the CDC overview of lead prevention.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following strategies is appropriate for meeting Feature L09 when providing supplemental lighting on occupant request?

A. Supplemental light fixtures are provided to the occupant at no cost in six weeks

B. Supplemental light fixtures are provided to the occupant at no cost in 10 weeks

C. Supplemental light fixtures are provided to the occupant at their own expense in six weeks

D. Supplemental light fixtures are provided to the occupant at their own expense in 10 weeks

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

"Supplemental light fixtures are provided to the occupant at no cost in six weeks" satisfies the supplemental-lighting pathway in WELL Feature L09, Occupant Lighting Control. This feature is intended to give occupants meaningful control over their immediate visual environment, recognizing that individual task demands, visual acuity, age and personal preferences can create lighting needs that differ from the general ambient design. Where supplemental fixtures are used to meet an occupant request, the project must maintain a documented process for receiving requests and supplying the fixture without charging the occupant. The six-week period establishes a practical, defined response timeframe: it allows the project team to procure, deliver and install an appropriate fixture while ensuring the accommodation is not indefinitely delayed. The fixture should support the occupant's work or task needs and be provided as part of the building's lighting-control and comfort strategy rather than as a personal expense. WELL's Light concept emphasizes lighting conditions that support visual comfort, health and occupant agency; providing requested supplemental lighting through this timely, no-cost process directly advances those goals. See the WELL Occupant Lighting Control feature and the International WELL Building Institute for the current WELL Standard and certification resources.

QUESTION NO: 9

An owner of a new commercial office building is interested in achieving Feature N08: Mindful Eating. What space would need to be included and what is the maximum allowable distance from the project boundary?

A. Multi-use lounge within 500 ft. (152 m) walking distance of the project boundary

B. Multi-use lounge within 650 ft. (200 m) walking distance of the project boundary

C. Dedicated eating areas within 500 ft. (152 m) walking distance of the project boundary

D. Dedicated eating areas within 650 ft. (200 m) walking distance of the project boundary

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Dedicated eating areas within 650 ft. (200 m) walking distance of the project boundary is correct because the Mindful Eating feature requires a project to provide a space specifically intended for eating, rather than merely a general-purpose lounge

that may be used for many activities. The space may be located inside or outside the project boundary, provided occupants can reach it within the prescribed 200 m (650 ft) walking distance. This location criterion helps ensure that the eating area is realistically convenient for regular use by project occupants.

The feature is designed to support healthier, more intentional eating practices by giving people an appropriate place to eat meals away from individual workstations. The dedicated eating space must also satisfy the feature's capacity and usability conditions, including seating and tables sufficient for at least 25% of regular project occupants at peak occupancy. It must offer protection from weather or be climate controlled, so it remains functional and comfortable. These requirements establish an accessible, usable setting that encourages occupants to take breaks and dine in a more mindful environment. See the IWBI WELL Standard: Mindful Eating and the International WELL Building Institute for current WELL Standard resources.

QUESTION NO: 10

A project has submitted photographs, product data, policies and operations schedules demonstrating that its WELL strategies have been designed and planned for implementation. The owner asks whether this documentation alone is sufficient to receive final WELL Certification.

What should the WELL AP explain?

A. Yes, because photographs and product data replace on-site verification

B. Yes, provided the project has achieved at least 40 optimization points

C. No, because only an owner's declaration can confirm final compliance

D. No, because final certification includes applicable performance verification

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Final WELL Certification includes performance verification, which evaluates applicable conditions in the completed project. Documentation is essential for demonstrating design intent and implementation, but it does not replace on-site verification of relevant performance requirements. The project should coordinate performance verification after construction is complete and the space is ready for assessment.

Precertification is a document-based milestone and is distinct from final certification. A final scorecard or an owner's statement of completion also cannot substitute for the required verification process.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which of the following layouts would meet the requirements to provide enough exposure to meet the precondition in Light?

A. Layout with 20% of the regularly occupied area within a 15 ft. (4.5 m) horizontal distance of envelope glazing in each floor and/or in each individual unit

B. Layout with 25% of the regularly occupied area within a 30 ft. (9 m) horizontal distance of envelope glazing in each floor and/or in each individual unit

C. Layout with 40% of the regularly occupied area within a 15 ft. (4.5 m) horizontal distance of envelope glazing in each floor and/or in each individual unit

D. Layout with 50% of the regularly occupied area within a 30 ft. (9 m) horizontal distance of envelope glazing in each floor and/or in each individual unit

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The layout with 40% of the regularly occupied area within a 15 ft. (4.5 m) horizontal distance of envelope glazing in each floor and/or in each individual unit meets the WELL Light precondition because it exceeds both applicable minimum conditions for daylight access by proximity. Under WELL v2 feature L01, Light Exposure, at least 30% of regularly occupied floor area must be located within 25 ft (7.5 m) horizontally of envelope glazing. A space within 15 ft (4.5 m) of glazing is necessarily within the required 25 ft (7.5 m) distance, and 40% is greater than the required 30% of regularly occupied floor area. The condition is assessed on each floor and, where applicable, each individual unit, so the stated distribution also aligns with the requirement's project-scale application. This proximity-based pathway is intended to ensure that a meaningful portion of occupied space has reasonable access to daylight through the building envelope, supporting the Light concept's goal of promoting health-supportive light exposure. See the official WELL v2 L01: Light Exposure and the WELL Light concept.

QUESTION NO: 12

A design for a WELL building has a dry-bulb temperature and relative humidity monitoring system. To achieve Feature T06: Thermal Comfort Monitoring the project team must confirm that

A. sensor readings are taken at least three times per hour

B. sensors are installed for every 2,500 ft2 (232 m2) of occupiable floor area

C. sensors are located in occupiable areas 3.6 to 5.6 ft. (1.1 to 1.7 m) above the floor

D. sensors are placed at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) away from any significant source of heat or cold

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

sensors are located in occupiable areas 3.6 to 5.6 ft. (1.1 to 1.7 m) above the floor is correct because WELL Feature T06 requires thermal-comfort sensors to be installed within the occupant zone, at a representative seated-to-standing breathing and body level. Positioning sensors between 1.1 m and 1.7 m (3.6 ft and 5.6 ft) above the finished floor helps ensure that dry-bulb temperature and relative-humidity measurements reflect conditions that occupants actually experience rather than conditions near the floor or ceiling. This installation criterion is part of the monitoring-system specifications, alongside the requirement to monitor the relevant thermal parameters in occupiable areas. The project team should document sensor locations on plans and verify installed heights during implementation so the monitoring strategy provides reliable, usable thermal-comfort data. Such data supports ongoing identification of conditions that may warrant operational adjustment and helps the project demonstrate conformance with the feature's intent to monitor indoor thermal conditions at occupant level. The authoritative feature requirements and applicable pathways are available in the WELL v2 Thermal Comfort Monitoring feature; project teams can also consult the IWBI Resource Hub for current WELL program resources and guidance.

QUESTION NO: 13

A design for a WELL building has HVAC zones of 650 ft2 (60 m2) and less than 10 occupants for more than 90% of regularly occupied spaces. This design

A. personalizes thermal comfort when provided with a ceiling fan per zone

B. negates off-gassing when provided with an increased outdoor air supply

C. reduces mold and bacterial growth within the building's mechanical system

D. enhances thermal comfort when used in conjunction with a user-adjustable tormontat

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The design enhances thermal comfort when used in conjunction with a user-adjustable thermostat. The applicable WELL thermal-zoning approach recognizes that thermal conditions and preferences can vary significantly among occupants and

across spaces. For more than 90% of regularly occupied areas, a zone may qualify by limiting the number of occupants served, even where its floor area is larger than the alternative area-based threshold. Because these zones serve fewer than 10 occupants, they allow the HVAC system to respond more closely to the needs and conditions of a small group rather than applying one temperature setting across a large, diverse population. A user-adjustable thermostat adds the essential control component: occupants can modify the local setpoint within an appropriate operating range, improving their ability to achieve acceptable comfort. This combination supports WELL's occupant-centered thermal-comfort intent by pairing appropriately sized thermal-control groups with accessible adjustment capability. The WELL Standard addresses thermal comfort within its Comfort concept, including measures that support effective thermal control and occupant satisfaction. ASHRAE Standard 55 also provides the widely used basis for evaluating acceptable indoor thermal environments and the factors that influence them. See the WELL Thermal Comfort feature and ASHRAE Standard 55.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following ingredients is restricted in building products such as ceilings, wall panels, insulation products, furniture and millwork in Feature: X05 Enhanced Material Restrictions?

A. Formaldehyde

B. Carbon monoxide

C. Halogenated flame retardants (HFR)

D. Total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs)

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Halogenated flame retardants (HFR) are restricted under WELL Feature X05, Enhanced Material Restrictions, for a defined group of building products that includes ceilings, wall panels, insulation products, furniture and millwork. These substances may be incorporated into materials to meet fire-performance objectives, but their potential for persistence, bioaccumulation and harmful human exposure makes reducing their use an important material-health strategy. WELL's requirement addresses products that are permanently or semi-permanently installed in the project and calls for the specified product categories to contain no intentionally added halogenated flame retardants above the applicable threshold. This approach supports healthier indoor environments by prioritizing material selection early in design and procurement, while recognizing that fire safety must continue to comply with applicable codes. Project teams document compliance using product information, manufacturer declarations or other acceptable evidence demonstrating that the covered materials meet the restriction. The official WELL standard identifies Enhanced Material Restrictions within the Materials concept and provides the detailed applicability, thresholds and documentation pathways for this requirement. See the WELL Feature X05: Enhanced Material Restrictions and the WELL Building Standard for current requirements.

QUESTION NO: 15

A project failed performance verification of the PM 2.5 threshold for Feature A01: Air Quality, Part 1: Meet Thresholds for Particulate Matter. What should the WELL project administrator recommend for the curative action plan?

A. Increase grade of media filter

B. Install sensor control to monitor the indoor environmental quality

C. Replace gas stoves in the commercial kitchen with induction stoves

D. Request cleaning products to be replaced with WELL compliant alternatives

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Increase grade of media filter is the appropriate curative action because filtration is a direct control strategy for reducing airborne fine particulate matter in mechanically ventilated occupiable spaces. PM 2.5 consists of very small particles that can

remain suspended in indoor air; higher-efficiency particle filters capture a greater proportion of these particles as supply air passes through the ventilation system. A project team should confirm that the selected filter is compatible with the air-handling equipment, is installed without bypass gaps, and can be maintained and replaced according to the manufacturer's requirements. In WELL, the Air Filtration feature establishes minimum particle-filtration expectations for applicable mechanical ventilation systems, including use of a MERV 13 or higher filter, or an equivalent level of performance. Improving the filter media can therefore lower indoor PM 2.5 concentrations and supports successful retesting after the corrective action is implemented. The project administrator should also document the filter specification, installation, and maintenance plan as part of the curative-action evidence. See the official WELL Air Quality feature at WELL Air Quality and the filtration requirements at WELL Air Filtration.

QUESTION NO: 16 - (SIMULATION)

A project team conducts a daylight simulation for an office building and the result is slightly lower than the daylight simulation requirement of sDA300,50%. The window locations can no longer be changed. Which of the following strategies can be pursued to help meet the daylight simulation requirement?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Answer: Specify window glazing with a higher **visible transmittance (Tvis or VT)**.

The $sDA_{300,50\%}$ metric improves when more usable daylight reaches the occupied floor area. Since the window locations cannot be changed, selecting glazing that transmits a greater proportion of visible light is a direct way to increase daylight penetration and potentially bring the simulation result above the requirement.

Strategies that do not increase daylight entering the space will not improve the sDA result.

QUESTION NO: 17

A client has received feedback from employees that a library space, labelled as an enclosed quiet zone, is noisy and disruptive. Which strategy should the WELL AP recommend that could contribute to earning a WELL feature?

A. Install and commission a sound masking system in the library space

B. Provide a resilient underlayment to increase Impact Insulation Class of the floor

C. Temporarily provide all employees who reserve spaces in the library with noise cancelling headphones

D. Create and display a policy that requires all users of the library to remain completely silent while using the library space

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Install and commission a sound masking system in the library space is the appropriate recommendation because WELL's Sound concept recognizes sound masking as a strategy for improving acoustic comfort and speech privacy in occupied spaces. A properly designed sound masking system introduces a consistent, low-level background sound that reduces the intelligibility of distracting conversations and intermittent noises. This can make a library or enclosed quiet zone feel less disruptive, particularly where occupants are disturbed by speech from nearby users or adjacent spaces.

Crucially, the recommendation includes commissioning. Sound masking must be adjusted and verified for the specific space so that its level and spectral characteristics are appropriate, comfortable and effective rather than creating an additional annoyance. This implementation and performance-oriented approach is consistent with WELL's emphasis on verified conditions in the built environment. The WELL Building Standard's Sound concept addresses design and operational measures that support acoustic comfort, including sound masking approaches. See the WELL Sound concept and the IWBI WELL support resources for current feature requirements and documentation guidance.

QUESTION NO: 18

An organic coffee shop would like to establish an internal policy to support healthy working hours for staff to meet Feature M06: Restorative Opportunities. Which of the following strategies should be addressed?

A. A minimum 24-hour advance notice of shift changes

B. A minimum of 15 days with paid time off per calendar year

C. A minimum of 24 consecutive hours off from work per 10-day period

D. A minimum of 11 consecutive hours off from work per 24-hour period

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A minimum of 11 consecutive hours off from work per 24-hour period is correct because it establishes a predictable, protected daily recovery interval between shifts. Under WELL's Restorative Opportunities feature, healthy-working-hours policies are intended to reduce chronic fatigue and support workers' ability to recover from job demands. A continuous period away from work gives staff practical opportunity for sleep, family and social time, personal responsibilities and other restorative activities; this is especially meaningful in a coffee-shop setting where early starts, closing shifts and variable schedules can otherwise compress recovery time. The policy should apply consistently to eligible staff and be supported through scheduling practices that avoid assigning shifts within that protected rest window. This approach reflects WELL's broader Mind concept, which addresses organizational policies and workplace conditions that support mental health, resilience and restoration. It also aligns with the evidence-informed principle that sufficient time between work periods is a foundational condition for healthy, sustainable work. The project team should document the policy and retain implementation records, such as schedules or procedures, for WELL verification. See the WELL Restorative Opportunities feature and the WELL Building Standard v2.

QUESTION NO: 19

An Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) manager finds that the air quality at an indoor construction site is degrading because the contractors are demolishing wooden boards. Which step should the manager take first to address this problem?

A. Clean and seal all the ducts

B. Use walk-off mats at entryways

C. Use saws with dust guards or collectors

D. Install media filters with a PM10 removal rating

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Use saws with dust guards or collectors is the appropriate first step because it controls wood dust directly at its point of generation, before particles can disperse through the indoor construction area. Demolition and cutting activities can generate substantial airborne particulate matter, and source-control measures are the preferred approach in the hierarchy of controls because they reduce worker and occupant exposure without relying primarily on downstream cleanup or filtration. A saw equipped with local dust collection captures dust at or near the cutting blade and routes it into a collection system, substantially limiting the amount that becomes airborne. This aligns with WELL's construction pollution-management intent: projects are expected to prevent construction-generated contaminants from spreading into occupied areas and ventilation systems through effective containment and source-control practices. Implementing collection-equipped tools immediately also helps protect HVAC components and reduces the need for subsequent cleaning. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration identifies local exhaust ventilation as a means of controlling wood dust at the source during woodworking operations. See the OSHA woodworking hazard-control guidance and the WELL v2 Air concept overview.

QUESTION NO: 20

In addition to M06: Restorative Opportunities, which feature contributes to a healthy sleep and wake rhythm?

A. Feature M10: Tobacco Cessation

B. Feature L03: Circadian Lighting Design

C. Feature M08: Restorative Programming

D. Feature V02: Ergonomic Workstation Design

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Feature L03: Circadian Lighting Design is correct because it addresses the way light exposure affects the body's circadian system, the internal timing system that helps regulate daily sleep and wake patterns. This feature promotes lighting conditions that consider the intensity, spectral qualities, timing and duration of light received by occupants. Appropriate daytime light exposure can support daytime alertness and help reinforce alignment between internal biological rhythms and the external day–night cycle. Lighting conditions that limit disruptive exposure later in the day can also support the natural evening processes associated with preparing for sleep. In this way, circadian lighting is a direct environmental strategy for supporting healthy rhythms, complementing the restorative spaces and opportunities addressed by M06: Restorative Opportunities. WELL's Light concept identifies circadian lighting as a key pathway through which buildings can support occupant health and well-being, recognizing that lighting design affects more than visual performance alone. The feature's requirements provide a structured approach for incorporating circadian-supportive lighting into project design and operations. See the official WELL v2 Circadian Lighting Design feature and the WELL Light concept overview.

QUESTION NO: 21

A project team is evaluating products to meet Feature X07: Materials Transparency, Part 1: Select Products with Disclosed Ingredients. What strategy should the team take to ensure products meet this feature ' s requirements?

A. Identify products that meet ANSI/BIFMA e3-2014

B. Identify products that are subject to SCAQMD Rule 1168

C. Identify products that have a Health Product Declaration (HPD)

D. Identify products that comply with California Department of Public Health (CDPH) orilorio

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Identify products that have a Health Product Declaration (HPD) is correct because an HPD is an accepted ingredient-disclosure pathway for Materials Transparency. The HPD framework documents the substances present in a building product and their associated hazards, using a standardized open format. For this WELL requirement, the declaration must be published in the HPD Public Repository, which allows the project team and reviewers to verify that the disclosure is available and attributable to the product being specified. This strategy supports the feature's central objective: increasing visibility into material chemistry so teams can make informed purchasing decisions and document ingredient transparency across the applicable product scope. The HPD Collaborative describes HPDs as a standardized reporting format for disclosing product contents and associated human and environmental health information. WELL identifies an HPD published in the public repository among the approved documentation routes for selecting products with disclosed ingredients. Teams should retain the relevant HPD records, confirm they correspond to the specified product, and use them when compiling feature documentation. See the WELL Materials Transparency feature and the Health Product Declaration Collaborative.

QUESTION NO: 22

Which of the following references could be used for Feature L02: Visual Lighting Design, Part 1: Provide Visual Acuity?

A. ISO 8995-1:2002

B. AS 1668.4-2012

C. ANSI S3.1-2018

D. 2019 CARB SCM

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

ISO 8995-1:2002 is an applicable reference because it establishes lighting requirements for indoor workplaces, including recommended illuminance levels and lighting-quality considerations that support visual performance for the tasks being performed. This directly aligns with the intent of Feature L02: Visual Lighting Design, Part 1: Provide Visual Acuity, which requires projects to provide suitable lighting conditions on relevant work planes for regular occupants across age groups. The feature is concerned with ensuring that illumination is adequate for the visual demands of a space, rather than simply providing general ambient light. ISO 8995-1:2002 provides a recognized technical basis for selecting and documenting task-appropriate lighting levels in indoor work environments, enabling project teams to demonstrate compliance using an established lighting standard. The International Organization for Standardization describes the document as specifying lighting requirements for indoor workplaces, including both quantitative and qualitative lighting needs. See the ISO 8995-1:2002 standard page and the WELL v2 Visual Lighting Design feature for the relevant framework and requirements.