Web Accessibility Consultancy Service

Accessibility Review

Version: 0.4d
May 22

Prepared for:
Simba 44
Simba 44
## Version control

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Aslam Dakaev</td>
<td>3/25/2022</td>
<td>Technical overview</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Maxim Yefremov</td>
<td>3/26/2022</td>
<td>Technical Review</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>Maxim Yefremov</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
<td>Maxim Yefremov</td>
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### Contacts:

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Email: maxim@max-data.com

## 1 Report Summary

In May 2022, Maximum Data Solutions conducted an accessibility testing of Simba 44 website (https://hardbodynutritional.com/) against the Web Accessibility Initiative Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WAI WCAG) 2.0 and 2.1 specifications.

The representatives of the company worked closely with the developers to address all major found accessibility issues, rectify the problems and address the problems to make the website accessible to all users.

The company also presented the client with a set of suggestions to address the issues on a global level, publishing a Commitment to Accessibility Statement, establishing Accessibility Complaint process, including reporting channels, escalation channels etc.

### 1.1 Findings

The website was reviewed against WCAG 2.0 Level A, Level AA and WCAG 2.1 Level A and Level AA success criteria.
1.1.1 Accessible features

- The reading sequence of content on page is logical.
- Overall design is implemented with having accessibility in mind.
- A consistent layout and navigation system is used throughout the webpage.
- The HTML and CSS styles used, mainly provide accessible and clear design.
- Keyboard navigation is mainly implemented with accessibility requirements in mind.
- There are no missing or empty headings
- The keyboard-only users can use the website – (the focus is always clearly visible and is in logical order and sequence)
- All visible elements provide sufficient contrast ratio of background/foreground colors. Where the background images are used a background colour is used as a 'fallback' mechanism to ensure that browsers that don't support (or display background images) will still display relevant information.

1.1.2 Still space for improvement

- In the future the website can be improved (HTML and CSS) to ensure stricter compliance.
- The image gallery (carousel) could use a Pause, Stop, Hide mechanism, but as it does not provide links to action the comment is mainly a recommendation
- The CSS is using absolute size units (pixels) for fonts and similar but zooming to 400% still made the site usable, so the recommendation was made to address the issue (use relative units rem, em or %) in the future as a lower priority.

1.1.3 Disclaimer

- Although the full audit was conducted on the 29/04/2022 and every effort was made to identify all potential problems – accessibility is a broad subject. So to mitigate any future problems that may arise in the future or if any of the ADA compliance issues still exist – the recommendation was made to the client to publish a Commitment to Accessibility statement and make it available on every page of the website – to ensure that if there are still issues that cause any challenges to the clients – they can be reported and addressed promptly by the development team.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Expert review

The website pages were reviewed against the WCAG 2.0 and 2.1 specifications by an experienced accessibility consultant. The consultant:

- Ran a set of scripts across the page to identify problems that can be found with a set of automated testing tools.
- Checked the mark-up of the problem pages identified by the script.
• Checked the validity of the HTML and CSS against W3C standards, using W3C validator Suite ©.
• Checked for other issues using browser based tools.
• Navigated the website by reading the site content in linear fashion to identify any potential barriers for people using assistive technologies.
• Considered and tested possible solutions to the identified issues.

1.2.2 **Accessibility tools**
   The following tools were used for automated testing:
   • W3C validator Suite ©
   • HiSoftware Compliance Sheriff
   • Colour Contrast Check Tool

1.2.3 **Software tested on**
The manual testing was conducted using:
   • Chrome (including compatibility modes and developer modes)
   • NVDA
   • Windows Magnifier

1.2.4 **Quality assurance**
A second accessibility consultant reviewed the first draft of this report and checked:
   • The suggested solutions.

Changes were discussed and incorporated into the final report.

1.3 **About the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 and 2.1**
On 11 December 2008, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) released the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 (WCAG 2.0) as a W3C recommendation.

These guidelines are an international standard that:

• Define how to make web sites more accessible to people with a range of disabilities.
• Consists of 12 guidelines supplemented by 61 success criteria — testable standards that web sites should meet. These are arranged in three levels with level A (the lowest), being the most fundamental and essential.

The more success criteria a site meets, the more accessible it is likely to be. However, it is still possible that people with some types, degrees or combinations of disabilities might still have problems using the site.
In February 2010, the Australian Federal Government endorsed the use of WCAG 2.0 within Australia and this is now the benchmark for Australian government websites. Based on this endorsement, the Australian government released the Web Accessibility National Transition Strategy in June 2010. The strategy identified that government websites were expected to meet Level A conformance by 2012 and Level AA conformance by the end of 2014. The Australian Human Rights Commission has endorsed version 2.0 of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. The Commission believes the guidelines will help organisations meet their obligations under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 with respect to web accessibility.

WCAG 2.1 was introduced to address the dynamically growing use of mobile devices, providing 17 additional success criteria to address:

- mobile accessibility
- people with low vision
- people with cognitive and learning disabilities

All success criteria from 2.0 are included in 2.1. The 2.0 success criteria are exactly the same (verbatim, word-for-word) in 2.1.
2 Findings

Findings are grouped by guideline and success criterion. The findings include the list of all the pages violating the guidelines. For most issues, only one example is given. The findings have to be extrapolated from these examples to the rest of the website.

Guideline 1.1 Text Alternatives

*Provide text alternatives for any non-text content so that it can be changed into other forms people need, such as large print, braille, speech, symbols or simpler language.*

Guideline 1.2 Time-based Media

*Provide alternatives for time-based media.*

Guideline 1.3 Adaptable

*Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure.*

Guideline 1.4 Distinguishable

*Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.*
1.4.4 Resize Text  AA

The intent of this Success Criterion is to ensure that visually rendered text, including text-based controls (text characters that have been displayed so that they can be seen [vs. text characters that are still in data form such as ASCII]) can be scaled successfully so that it can be read directly by people with mild visual disabilities, without requiring the use of assistive technology such as a screen magnifier. Users may benefit from scaling all content on the Web page, but text is most critical.

| Issue 1 | This checkpoint due to the use of pt/px to specify font size; %, em should be used instead. AND |
| Issue 2 | Specifying size with pt/px instead of % or em |

**Description**

The objective of this technique is to specify text font size proportionally so that user agents can scale content effectively.

**Page(s) with the issue**

All tested pages

**Code used**

This checkpoint failed due to the use of pt/px to specify font size; %, em should be used instead.

Style.css snippet

```css
.nav > li > a:not(.menu-btn-special):focus {
    position: relative;
    z-index: 100;
}
```
Solution

Ensure that all font sizes and size of input controls are specified using relative units.

Guideline 2.1 Keyboard Accessible

Make all functionality available from a keyboard.

Guideline 2.2 Enough Time

Provide users enough time to read and use content.

Issue 3  As mentioned in the ‘space for improvement’ section, the image carousel on the main page could have used a mechanism for the users to Pause, Stop or Hide the slides, to provide more time to read the information on the slides.

Guideline 2.3 Seizures and Physical Reactions

Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures or physical reactions.
Guideline 2.4 Navigable

Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.

Guideline 2.5 Input Modalities

Make it easier for users to operate functionality through various inputs beyond keyboard.

Guideline 3.1 Readable

Make text content readable and understandable.

Guideline 3.2 Predictable

Make Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.

Guideline 3.3 Input Assistance

Help users avoid and correct mistakes.

Guideline 4.1 Compatible

Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies.

4.1.1 Parsing A

The intent of this Success Criterion is to ensure that user agents, including assistive technologies, can accurately interpret and parse content. If the content cannot be parsed into a data structure, then different user agents may present it differently or be completely unable to parse it. Some user agents use "repair techniques" to render poorly coded content.

Issue 4 Although majority of the pages were coded using clear HTML, some exceptions were found on all tested pages. The errors mainly included duplicate attributes, duplicate attributes, nesting of elements

Page(s) with the issue

All tested pages
Code used

**Nu Html Checker**

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

*Showing results for https://hardbodynutritional.com/*

**Checker Input**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Show</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>outline</th>
<th>image report</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check by</td>
<td>address</td>
<td>▼</td>
<td><a href="https://hardbodynutritional.com/">https://hardbodynutritional.com/</a></td>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

**Message Filtering**

1. **Error** Start tag seen without seeing a doctype first. Expected `<DOCTYPE html>`.
   
   From line 1, column 16 to line 2, column 8
   
   ![Error Message 1]

2. **Error** Stray doctype.
   
   From line 11, column 1 to line 11, column 15
   
   ![Error Message 2]

3. **Error** Stray start tag `html`.
   
   From line 12, column 1 to line 12, column 16
   
   ![Error Message 3]

4. **Fatal Error** Cannot recover after last error. Any further errors will be ignored.
   
   From line 12, column 1 to line 12, column 16
   
   ![Error Message 4]

**Implications**

Invalid HTML can cause issues for users relying on AT to review the pages

**Solution**

Ensure stricter compliance with HTML standards. After development is complete parse pages using W3 Validator to ensure that there are no errors
References

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0
http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/

What’s New in WCAG 2.1?
https://www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/new-in-21/

Understanding conformance to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20-20080430/conformance.html

Web Accessibility National Transition Strategy

World Wide Web Access: Disability Discrimination Act Advisory Notes