

ONTARIO INTEGRATED ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS: WEBSITE ACCESSIBILITY

AODA Website Accessibility Report for SAMPLE Example Co. (fictional)

Automated WCAG 2.0 Level A and AA scan with plain-English findings and fix guidance

Website	http://127.0.0.1:8765/
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Report date	October 20, 2026
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Scan date	2026-10-20
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Prepared by	The Trillium Company
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1. Executive summary

The automated scan detected 14 distinct accessibility barriers across 9 types of problem, touching 7 WCAG 2.0 success criteria. 13 are high priority and should be addressed first.

4

pages scanned

14

distinct issues

13

high priority

7

WCAG criteria affected

Top three issues

#	Issue	Priority	Type of barrier
1	4 images with no text alternative	High	Images without text alternatives
2	Low contrast text in 2 places	High	Low-contrast text
3	Links with no descriptive text: 2	High	Links with no descriptive text

Priority: High = critical or serious impact; Medium = moderate; Low = minor. High-priority items can block people from completing tasks.

2. Findings by WCAG success criterion

Each row is one WCAG 2.0 success criterion that the scan found failing. A single issue can affect more than one criterion.

SC	Criterion	Level	Issues	Priority
1.1.1	Non-text Content	A	4	High
1.3.1	Info and Relationships	A	2	High
1.4.3	Contrast (Minimum)	AA	2	High
2.4.4	Link Purpose (In Context)	A	2	High
3.1.1	Language of Page	A	1	High
4.1.2	Name, Role, Value	A	4	High
1.4.4	Resize Text	AA	1	Medium

3. Detailed findings

Each finding lists what it means, example elements from this site, and steps your web team can follow. Counts are distinct elements; an element that repeats on several pages (such as a header) is counted once and listed against each page where it appears.

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

Images and other non-text content have a text alternative.

Images without text alternatives High priority

4 images with no text alternative · WCAG 1.1.1 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: Screen reader users hear only the file name or nothing at all for these images, so the information or purpose they carry is lost.

Examples of affected elements:

- `img[src$="logo.png"]`

```

```

- `img[src$="home.png"]`

```

```

- `img[src$="team.jpg"]`

```

```

...and 1 more instance(s) listed in the scan data.

How to fix:

1. Add an alt attribute to every informative image that describes what the image shows or does (for example, `alt="Staff at the Brantford office"`).
2. For decorative images (dividers, background flourishes), use an empty alt attribute: `alt=""`.
3. For charts or infographics, give a short alt summary and place the full data in nearby text.
4. Check that the image's text alternative is meaningful in context, not just the file name.

Reference: [image-alt](#) (axe-core rule)

1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)

Structure (headings, lists, tables, form labels) is coded, not just visual.

Malformed lists High priority

1 malformed list · WCAG 1.3.1 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: List markup has children that are not list items, so screen readers miscount or mis-announce the list.

Examples of affected elements:

- `ul`

```
<ul><div>Item</div></ul>
```

How to fix:

1. Make `<ul>` and `<ol>` direct children `<li>` elements only; move other content out of the list.

Reference: [list](#) (axe-core rule)

List items outside a list High priority

1 list item outside a list · WCAG 1.3.1 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: `<li>` elements are not inside a list, so their structure is lost.

Examples of affected elements:

- `li`

```
<li>Orphan</li>
```

How to fix:

1. Wrap the items in a `<ul>` or `<ol>` element.

Reference: [listitem](#) (axe-core rule)

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)

Text has enough contrast with its background (at least 4.5:1, or 3:1 for large text).

Low-contrast text High priority

low contrast text in 2 places · WCAG 1.4.3 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: Text that is too close in colour to its background is hard to read for people with low vision, colour blindness, or in bright light.

Examples of affected elements:

- `p:nth-child(3)`

```
<p style="color:#aaa">We have served Ontario customers with quality products and friendly service.</p>
```

- `p:nth-child(4)`

```
<p style="color:#bbb;background:#fff">Call us today for a free quote on your next project.</p>
```

How to fix:

1. Measure each flagged text colour pair with a contrast checker (WebAIM Contrast Checker is free).
2. Darken the text or lighten the background until the ratio is at least 4.5:1 for normal text, or 3:1 for large text (18pt, or 14pt bold).
3. Change the colour in the site stylesheet or theme so the fix applies everywhere, not page by page.
4. Check hover, focus and disabled states too; these are often missed.

Reference: [color-contrast](#) (axe-core rule)

2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)

The purpose of each link is clear from its text.

Links with no descriptive text High priority

links with no descriptive text: 2 · WCAG 2.4.4, 4.1.2 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: A link with no text (for example, an icon-only social link) is announced as 'link' with no destination.

Examples of affected elements:

- `a[href="/"]`

```
<a href="/"></a>
```

- `a[href$="services.html"]`

```
<a href="/services.html"><i class="icon"></i></a>
```

How to fix:

1. Add visible text inside the link, or aria-label describing the destination (for example, "Facebook (opens in new tab)").
2. Avoid empty links and image-only links without alt text.

Reference: [link-name](#) (axe-core rule)

3.1.1 Language of Page (Level A)

The page's main language is declared in code.

Page language not declared High priority

page language not declared · WCAG 3.1.1 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: Without a declared language, screen readers may pronounce the page with the wrong accent or rules.

Examples of affected elements:

- `html`

```
<html>
```

How to fix:

1. Add `lang="en"` (or `lang="fr"`) to the opening `<html>` tag in the site template.

Reference: [html-has-lang](#) (axe-core rule)

4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)

Buttons, links and controls expose a name, role and state to assistive technology.

Links with no descriptive text High priority

links with no descriptive text: 2 · WCAG 2.4.4, 4.1.2 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: A link with no text (for example, an icon-only social link) is announced as 'link' with no destination.

Examples of affected elements:

- `a[href="/"]`

```
<a href="/"></a>
```

- `a[href$="services.html"]`

```
<a href="/services.html"><i class="icon"></i></a>
```

How to fix:

1. Add visible text inside the link, or aria-label describing the destination (for example, "Facebook (opens in new tab)").
2. Avoid empty links and image-only links without alt text.

Reference: [link-name](#) (axe-core rule)

Buttons with no accessible name High priority

1 button with no accessible name · WCAG 4.1.2 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: Icon-only buttons (menu, search, close, social icons) are announced without a name.

Examples of affected elements:

- `button`

```
<button></button>
```

How to fix:

1. Add visible text inside the button, or aria-label="Describe the action" if the icon must stay visual-only.
2. Make sure the name describes the action ("Close dialog", not "X").

Reference: [button-name](#) (axe-core rule)

Dropdown menus without labels High priority

1 dropdown menu without a label · WCAG 4.1.2 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: A dropdown with no label is announced without a purpose.

Examples of affected elements:

- `select`

```
<select><option>Choose</option></select>
```

How to fix:

1. Associate a visible `<label>` with the `<select>` element, or add `aria-label`.

Reference: [select-name](#) (axe-core rule)

1.4.4 Resize Text (Level AA)

Text can be resized to 200% without losing content.

Pinch-zoom disabled on mobile Medium priority

page blocks pinch-zoom on mobile · WCAG 1.4.4 · Found on: Homepage, Contact, About, Services / programs

What it means: The page blocks users from zooming in, which people with low vision depend on.

Examples of affected elements:

- `meta`

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, user-scalable=no">
```

How to fix:

1. Remove `maximum-scale=1` and `user-scalable=no` from the viewport meta tag.

Reference: [meta-viewport](#) (axe-core rule)

4. Scope

The following pages were included in the scan. Other pages were not scanned.

Page type	Address	Title	Status
Homepage	http://127.0.0.1:8765/	Example Co.	Scanned
Contact	http://127.0.0.1:8765/contact.html	Example Co.	Scanned
About	http://127.0.0.1:8765/about.html	Example Co.	Scanned
Services / programs	http://127.0.0.1:8765/services.html	Example Co.	Scanned

5. Method

- **Standard tested:** WCAG 2.0 Level A and Level AA (the standard referenced in s.14 of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation, O. Reg. 191/11).
- **Tool:** axe-core 4.14.0 (open-source accessibility rule engine), run with the WCAG 2.0 A and AA rule tags.
- **Browser:** Chromium 156.0.8078.4, viewport 1366x900, English (Canada) locale.
- **Pages:** the homepage plus 3 same-site key page(s) linked from it (contact, about, services and careers, where present). Pages were loaded as an anonymous visitor.
- **Not included:** pages behind a login, PDFs and other documents, pages not linked from the homepage, mobile-device testing, assistive technology testing, and user testing with people with disabilities.

6. Limitations

Automated testing finds only part of the WCAG issues on a site. Tools like axe-core check code patterns that can be tested objectively, such as missing alt attributes, low colour contrast and unlabelled form fields. Many WCAG criteria cannot be fully tested by a machine. For example: whether alt text is meaningful, whether reading and focus order make sense, whether the site works with a keyboard from start to finish, whether captions are accurate, whether error messages help, and whether content is understandable.

Accordingly, **a clean automated result does not show that the site conforms** to WCAG 2.0 AA or to the AODA. Manual checks and testing with assistive technology are recommended for full conformance.

Recommended manual checks

- Navigate the whole site with the keyboard only (Tab, Shift+Tab, Enter, Space, arrow keys) and confirm the focus is always visible and in a logical order.
- Test the main pages and forms with a screen reader (NVDA on Windows or VoiceOver on Apple devices).
- Zoom the browser to 200% and to 400% and check that content is still readable and usable.
- Check video and audio for accurate captions and transcripts.
- Review every form for clear labels, instructions and error messages.
- Review PDF and other downloadable documents, which are part of web content.

Priority levels describe the likely impact on users and are a suggested order of work, not a legal assessment. This report is an informational review and is not legal advice or a certificate of compliance. For questions about legal obligations under the AODA, consult qualified counsel.

7. About this report

The Trillium Company prepared this report from an automated scan of the website listed on the cover. The raw scan data (JSON) is available on request and lists every flagged element.