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DIGITAL ACCESSIBILITY AUDIT REPORT

# fablabmalopolska.pl

An assessment of the website's accessibility against WCAG 2.2 (which covers WCAG 2.1) at levels A and AA, with the barriers identified.

**WCAG 2.2 (covers 2.1)** **Levels A and AA**

**Report: 26.11.2026** **Trop Audyt**

## Accessibility in the four WCAG principles:

### Perceivable

Content that can be seen and heard. Contrast, text alternatives, structure.

### Operable

Keyboard operation, no traps, a visible focus.

### Understandable

Predictable navigation, clear labels, plain language.

### Robust

Code, names and roles that assistive technologies can read.

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01 · SUMMARY

# The website has barriers in 20 WCAG 2.2 criteria.

The fablabmalopolska.pl website does not meet WCAG 2.2 requirements at levels A and AA: 20 out of 55 criteria are not met.

The problems identified may make the website harder to use for people who use screen readers, people with low vision and people who navigate with a keyboard.

**WCAG 2.2 status · A + AA**

| 20 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|
| fail | pass | needs review | not applicable |

Decided **55 of 55** applicable criteria.

Blocker · 0 | Major · 17 | Moderate · 7 | Minor · 1

**41** / 100

**IDC Digital Accessibility Index**

**Low**

One number to start with. The index does not replace the WCAG conformance assessment – that is what the status above shows. How it is made: section 02, the formula: section 05.

**The most important to start with**

1. Interactive elements omitted during keyboard navigation. – affects: people using only a keyboard, people with mobility impairments, blind people using screen readers (1 occurrence (10 pages))
2. Missing button role for the scroll to top control – affects: blind people (screen readers), people using only a keyboard, people with mobility impairments (1 occurrence (10 pages))
3. Lack of appropriate alternative texts for images of links and informational images – affects: blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities (1 occurrence (10 pages))

**First step:** 22 quick fixes with low effort remove 97% of the error occurrences – start with “Interactive elements omitted during keyboard navigation.”. Recommended first steps: section 03 · Action plan.

# Scope of the audit and audit details.

## Pages audited

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ — home page

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/kontakt/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/zamow-online/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/produkt/kurs-tuftingu/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/nasze-pracownie/druk-3d/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/urodziny-w-fablabie/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/jak-do-nas-trafic/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/o-nas/

https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/koszyk/

## Audit details

- Report number: **TROP-2026-0154**
- Client: **Nabywca: Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej im. J. Regulskiego. Odbiorca: Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej im. Jerzego Regulskiego Małopolski Instytut Samorządu Terytorialnego i Administracji**
- Audit start date: **28.10.2026**
- End date: **10.11.2026**
- Website technology: **WordPress 6.8.2**
- Auditor: **Julia Linek**
- Findings: **25** issues and **0** needing review
- Report date: **26.11.2026**
- Account manager: **Julia Linek**

Confidential document intended for the client (Nabywca: Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej im. J. Regulskiego. Odbiorca: Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej im. Jerzego Regulskiego Małopolski Instytut Samorządu Terytorialnego i Administracji).

## Scope and limitations of the audit

The audit covered the listed addresses as they were on the audit date, on desktop and mobile, in the Chromium browser. Automated tests detect some accessibility problems; criteria marked “Needs review” require an expert's assessment. We did not test paths that require logging in, payment or submitting forms. This report is not a conformance statement.

## Issue vs recommendation

An **issue** is a breach of a WCAG criterion found on the page. A **recommended fix** is remediation guidance prepared by Trop and verified by the auditor.

# The audit results in numbers.

**Criteria decided**

applicable A + AA criteria

**55** of 55

**Criteria by result**

- Fail: **20**
- Pass: **35**
- Needs review: **0**
- Not applicable: **0**

**IDC Digital Accessibility Index: 41 / 100 – low**

**30.3**

Barriers – the fewer barriers found and the narrower their reach, the closer to 100

**66.3**

Conformance – the share of passed criteria among the decided ones

How the score is made: 70% Barriers + 30% Conformance = 0.7 × 30.3 + 0.3 × 66.3 ≈ **41**. Barriers weigh more because they show how hard the site is to use; Conformance shows how far it is from meeting WCAG.

| 85–100 very good | 70–84 good | 45–69 needs improvement | **0–44 low** |
|---|---|---|---|

03 · ACTION PLAN

# Start with these 8 fixes. All 25 are described in section 10.

Order: issue severity first, then wider reach, then lower effort.

Major 17 Moderate 7 Minor 1

## Quick wins

**22 of 25 fixes** need little effort (XS–S) – together they remove 97% of issue occurrences (112 of 115).

### Recommended first steps

| No. | Fix | Severity | Reach | Effort |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Interactive elements omitted during keyboard navigation. | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |
| 02 | Missing button role for the scroll to top control | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |
| 03 | Lack of appropriate alternative texts for images of... | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |
| 04 | No clear textual information about required fields in... | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |
| 05 | Graphical links without alternative text. | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |
| 06 | Interactive elements obscured by sticky headers or... | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |
| 07 | Insufficient contrast of text against background | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |
| 08 | Lack of scaling and content clipping at 200% zoom | Major | 1 occurrence (10 pages) | S – mały |

The effort of a fix is a difficulty class, not a time estimate – the time depends on the team and the website's technology (estimated for: WordPress 6.8.2):

**XS** very small – an attribute, a text or one CSS rule
**S** small – a few places or one component
**M** medium – rebuilding a component or a template
**L** large – changes in many templates or in the architecture
**n/a** no data – the website's team estimates the effort

# Why accessibility matters for your organisation.

Każdy użytkownik, który nie może skorzystać ze strony, to utracony kontakt, zapytanie albo klient. Bariery są niewidoczne w statystykach – widać tylko, że ktoś opuścił stronę.

**1 na 6**

WHO, 2023: ok. 16% ludności świata ma istotną niepełnosprawność.

From 28 June 2025, the European Accessibility Act (EAA) covers many digital services with an accessibility requirement. An accessible website is a legal requirement for an increasing number of organisations.

Accessibility helps everyone: older people, those using their phone in sunlight, with one hand occupied – and anyone who wants to get things done quickly.

### Gdzie użytkownik napotyka bariery

1

**Nawigacja**

Brak struktury nagłówków i punktów orientacyjnych utrudnia poruszanie się po stronie.

2

**Treści wizualne**

Grafiki bez tekstu alternatywnego nie przekazują informacji.

3

**Formularze**

Pola bez etykiet i niejasne komunikaty błędów zatrzymują użytkownika.

4

**Ostatni krok**

Niewidoczny fokus i pułapki klawiatury uniemożliwiają dokończenie.

**Czytnik nie odczyta grafiki. Osoba 65+ nie przeczyta jasnożółtego tekstu. Każdy z nich po prostu zamyka kartę.**

Strona, z której nie da się wygodnie skorzystać, traci odbiorców po cichu.

05 · METHODOLOGY

# Methodology, issue classification and legal basis.

## How we audited the website

Automated testing (axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE and our own browser tests: keyboard, focus, zoom, element contrast, text spacing, orientation) and aggregation of the results, Trop verification, followed by expert verification in the auditor panel. We test each page after closing pop-up windows and declining consents; banners and first-visit windows are tested separately, once per website.

## Legal basis

In Poland digital accessibility is governed by the Act of 4 April 2019 (public sector bodies, EU Directive 2016/2102) and the Act of 26 April 2024 implementing the European Accessibility Act (EAA / EU Directive 2019/882), which applies from 28 June 2025 to, among others, banks, e-commerce, transport and telecommunications. Whether either applies to this website depends on the type of business. The harmonised standard is EN 301 549, which refers to WCAG 2.1 level AA; we audit against WCAG 2.2, which covers it.

## Issue severity

**Blocker**

Prevents some users from completing a task or accessing content, e.g. a keyboard trap.

**Major**

Makes use significantly harder, requires a workaround or much more time.

**Moderate**

Makes information harder to find or understand.

**Minor**

A small inconvenience that does not cut users off from content.

Severity is the report's only scale. Reach (how many pages and occurrences) and the effort of a fix only set the order in the action plan: severity first, then wider reach, then lower effort.

## $I^{DC}$ Digital Accessibility Index

Index = 0.7 × barriers + 0.3 × conformance. **Barriers** = 100 × 120 / (120 + sum of penalties); a finding's penalty is the issue severity (blocker 15, major 8, moderate 4, minor 1) × reach (one place 1, a pattern on a page 1.25, several pages 1.5, all audited pages 2) × confidence (a signal needing review counts at 30%). Each further barrier lowers the score by less. **Conformance** = the share of passed criteria among the decided ones; a level A criterion counts 2×. Undecided criteria are not included in the index – the share of decided criteria is shown alongside. The index does not replace the WCAG conformance assessment.

## Confidence levels of findings

**Expert** Expert-verified

**Trop** Verified by Trop

**Measured** Detected by measurement

**Signal** Needs review

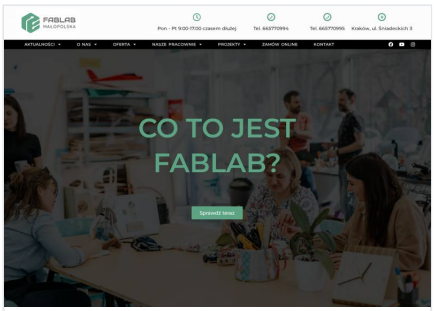
For readability, recurring problems are described only once, even if they occur in many places on the website. Problems found on the analysed pages may also occur in other parts of the website that use the same components or technical solutions.

06 · THROUGH USERS' EYES

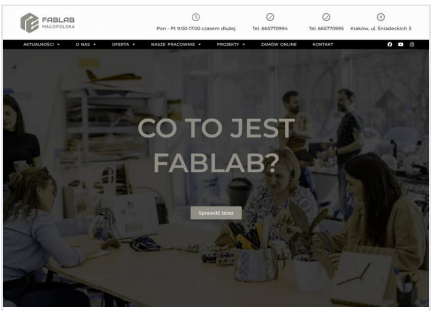
# The same page, different ways of experiencing it.

Differences in colour perception, poor lighting or page zoom can decide whether content is legible and easy to take in.

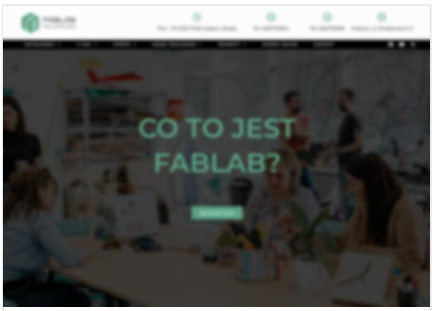
## Vision



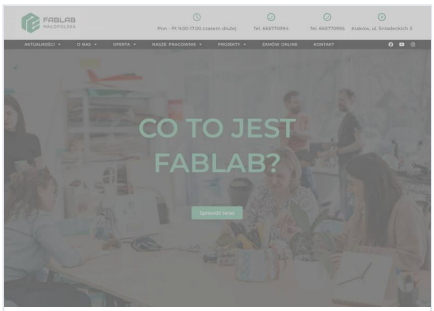

**Standard view**
Reference point



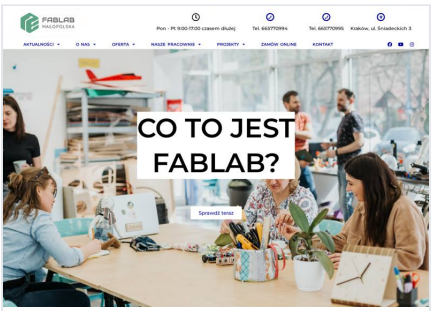

**Colour blindness**
Is information conveyed by colour still legible?




**Low vision**
Are the key elements recognisable without sharp focus?




**Poor legibility**
Phone in the sun, device contrast




**High contrast**
Forced colours mode (e.g. Windows)




**400% zoom**
Does the layout break, does horizontal scrolling appear?

BEFORE YOU MOVE ON

## Remember the accessibility principles for visual content:

**1 Do not rely on colour alone**
Red = error, green = success? People with colour vision deficiencies may not be able to tell. Add an icon, a label or a text description.

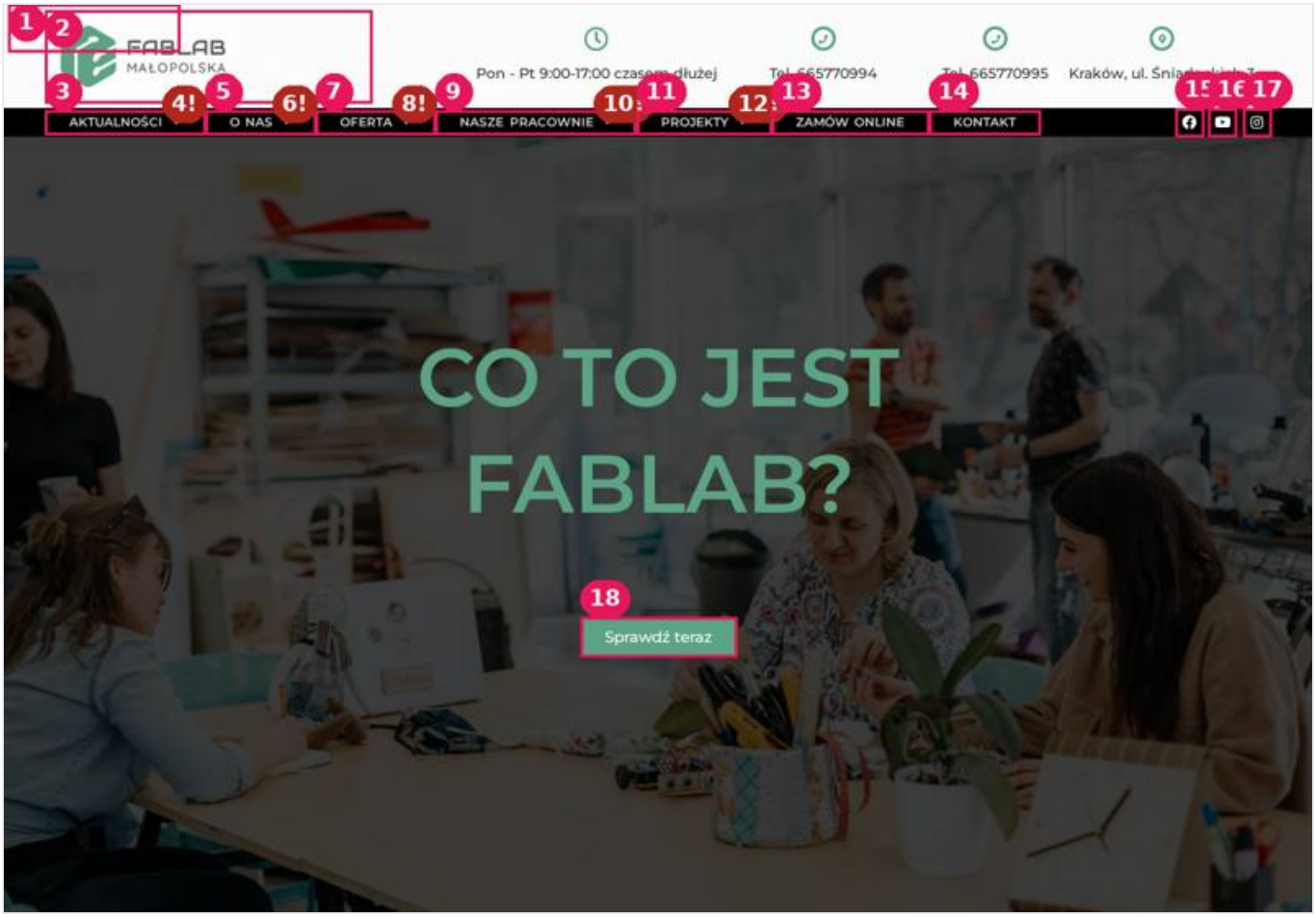
**2 Ensure sufficient contrast**
At least 4.5:1 for text and 3:1 for large text, icons, buttons and form field borders. Content and interface must be visible in poor light.

**3 Use a responsive layout**
The page must remain readable at 200% and 400% zoom — with no overlapping content and no need to scroll horizontally.

**4 Provide a visible keyboard focus**
A user navigating with the keyboard must always clearly see which element is currently active.

# A keyboard user gets through the home page in 42 Tab key presses.

**6 without a visible focus** | **0 with the focus obscured** | **no keyboard trap**




The numbers show the order in which the focus visits elements in the upper part of the page; steps with a problem have a red dashed frame and an exclamation mark by the number (e.g. 7!).

1. link: Przejdź do treści
2. link: [no name]
3. link: AKTUALNOŚCI
4. element: Przełącznik menu **– focus on an invisible element**
5. link: O NAS
6. element: Przełącznik menu **– focus on an invisible element**
7. link: OFERTA
8. element: Przełącznik menu **– focus on an invisible element**
9. link: NASZE PRACOWNIE
10. element: Przełącznik menu **– focus on an invisible element**
11. link: PROJEKTY
12. element: Przełącznik menu **– focus on an invisible element**
13. link: ZAMÓW ONLINE
14. link: KONTAKT
15. link: Facebook
16. link: Youtube

06 · THROUGH USERS' EYES · SCREEN READER

# This is how a screen reader “sees” the home page.

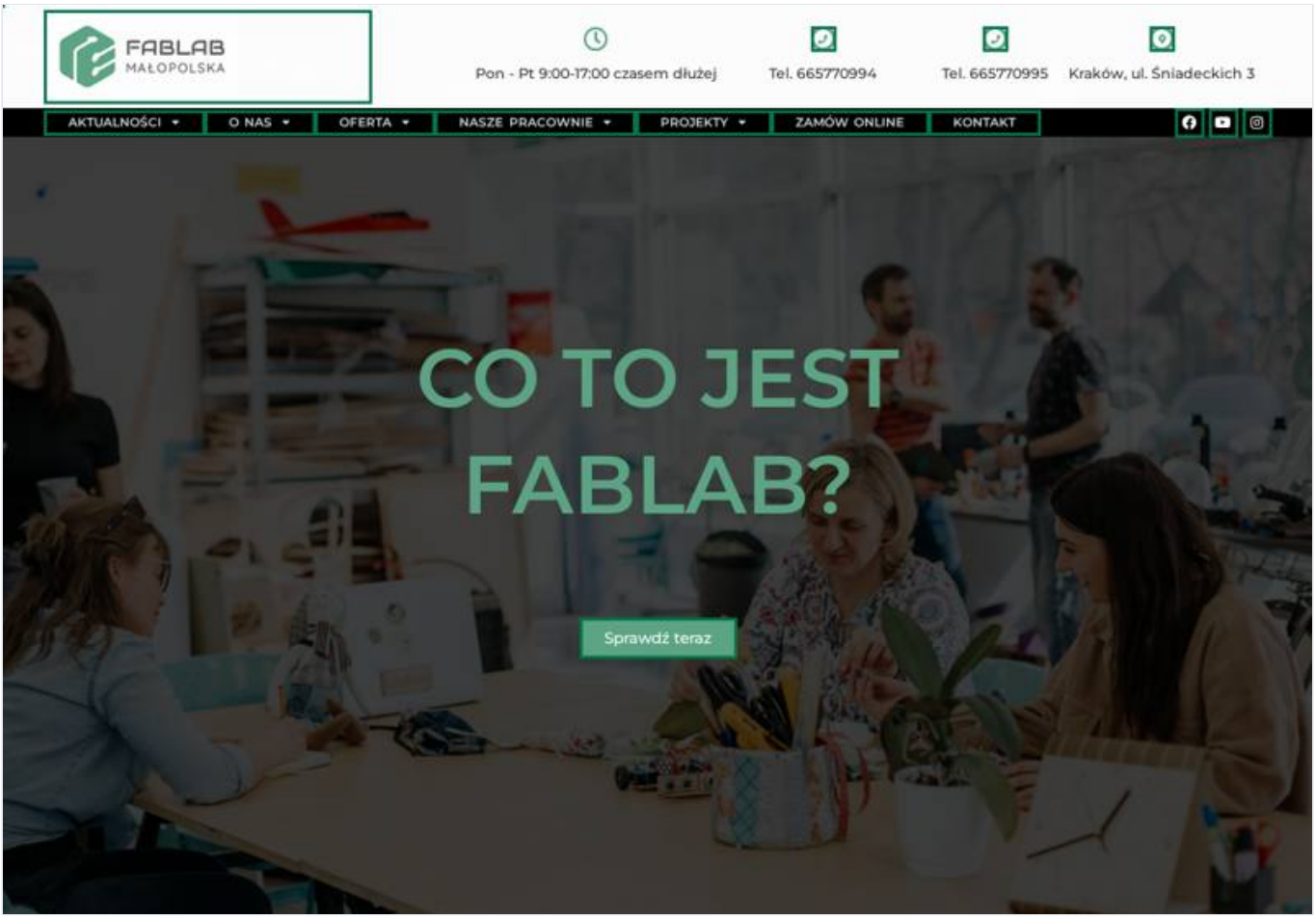
| 2 × H2 | 6 × H3 | 2 regions | 38 links | 1 button | 3 form fields |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

- **6 linków bez nazwy**
- **brak nagłówka pierwszego stopnia (H1)**
- **brak regionu treści głównej**

```
Link: Przejdź do treści
Link: [BRAK NAZWY]
Link: [BRAK NAZWY]
Link: [BRAK NAZWY]
Link: [BRAK NAZWY]
[Nawigacja] Menu
  Link: AKTUALNOŚCI Przełącznik menu
  Link: O NAS Przełącznik menu
  Link: OFERTA Przełącznik menu
  Link: NASZE PRACOWNIE Przełącznik menu
  Link: PROJEKTY Przełącznik menu
  Link: ZAMÓW ONLINE
  Link: KONTAKT
Link: Facebook
Link: Youtube
Link: Instagram
Nagłówek 2: CO TO JEST FABLAB?
Link: Sprawdź teraz
Link: FABLABOWE PRACOWNIE
Nagłówek 3: FABLABOWE PRACOWNIE
Link: FABLABOWE PRACOWNIE
Link: SZKOLENIA <br>I KOMPETENCJE
Nagłówek 3: SZKOLENIA I KOMPETENCJE
Link: SZKOLENIA I KOMPETENCJE
Link: IMPREZY FIRMOWE <br>I OKOLICZNOŚCIOWE
Nagłówek 3: IMPREZY FIRMOWE I OKOLICZNOŚCIOWE
Link: IMPREZY FIRMOWE I OKOLICZNOŚCIOWE
Link: Małopolską Agencję Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A
Link: FABLAB MAŁOPOLSKA W KRAKOWIE.
Nagłówek 3: Kontakt
Link: ul. Śniadeckich 3, 31-531 Kraków
Link: 665 770 994
Link: 665 770 995
Link: 665 770 995
Nagłówek 3: Przydatne linki
Link: Regulamin serwisu
… rest of the page
```

# 42 clickable elements, all of the right size!

**0 targets too small (WCAG 2.5.8)**




Red dashed frames: targets smaller than 24×24 px without sufficient spacing (WCAG 2.5.8, the same result as in the issue card); solid green: other clickable elements.

07 · PAGE STRUCTURE

# A good structure is a clear map of the whole website.

Example: https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ (home page), not the whole website. The heading hierarchy, landmarks and semantics organise the content and make navigation easier. Text alternatives help users understand the meaning of visual elements.

## Heading tree

50/100

Headings H1–H6 are the page's table of contents. Levels must not be skipped.

- H1 Brak nagłówka H1
  - H2 CO TO JEST FABLAB?
    - H3 FABLABOWE PRACOWNIE
    - H3 SZKOLENIA I KOMPETENCJE
    - H3 IMPREZY FIRMOWE I OKOLICZNOŚCIOWE
    - … and 3 more H3 headings
  - H2 Created by Horeca Integrator

The audit also found a heading problem beyond this tree: card 23 “Incorrect heading structure”.

Points: 100 minus 35 for no H1, 10 for several H1s, 15 for each skipped level and 10 for each empty heading – home page only.

**Problem 1.** Missing H1 header – the page lacks a main title in the code.

**Problem 2.** Structural issue: H1 was skipped before H2.

## Landmarks

25/100

Landmarks are named regions of the page: header, menu, main content, footer. Screen readers let users jump between them.

**Page header**
<header> · not used

**Menu**
<nav> · used

**Main content**
<main> · not used

**Footer**
<footer> · not used

<header> 0 | <nav> 1 | <main> 0 | <footer> 0

Outside landmarks: **370** elements

On the home page, among others: .elementor-element-801f75d, „Pon - Pt 9:00-17:00 czasem dłużej”, „Tel. 665770994”

The problem with regions is described in the signal “None” under Needs review.

Points: 25 for each of the regions – header, menu, main content, footer. An auditor assesses whether the regions are used correctly.

The homepage has a menu (navigation); missing are the page header (<header>), main content (<main>), and footer (<footer>). Some content lies outside landmark points (370 elements on 10 pages): a screen reader will not assign it to any region, so a person navigating by regions may skip it.

## Images on the home page

Assessing whether text alternatives are used correctly requires an auditor's analysis. The audit also found images without a text alternative: card 03 “Brak adekwatnych tekstów alternatywnych dla obrazów linków i informacyjnych” (1 occurrence).

**text alternative**

0

Have content in the alt attribute. If an image conveys meaning, a description is mandatory.

**decorative**

5

Have an empty alt="" attribute. This makes the screen reader ignore the image and not read it out.

**no alt attribute**

0

Without an alt attribute. An error in the HTML code — when the attribute is missing entirely, a screen reader may read out the file name or path.

# Thank you – 35 criteria are met.

These parts of the website work well for users. This is work worth preserving when making further changes to the site. For each criterion we state what checked it and on how many pages.

**1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: deaf and hard of hearing users, blind users (screen readers)

**1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded)** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, site:youtube, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: deaf and hard of hearing users

**1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded)** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers)

**1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers)

**1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics** (A)

Checked: sensory-based instructions, Trop verification · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers), users with colour recognition disorders

**1.4.2 Audio Control** (A)

Checked: axe-core · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers), users with cognitive disabilities

**2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap** (A)

Tabbing through 42 elements returns to the beginning of the page – no trap.

Checked: keyboard accessibility and focus visibility · 10 pages

Helps: keyboard-only users, blind users (screen readers)

**2.1.4 Character Key Shortcuts** (A)

Checked: single-character shortcuts · 10 pages

Helps: keyboard-only users, users with motor disabilities

**2.2.1 Timing Adjustable** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities, users with motor disabilities, blind users (screen readers)

**2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold** (A)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with photosensitive epilepsy

**2.4.1 Bypass Blocks** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, block skipping, WAVE, Trop verification · 10 pages

Helps: keyboard-only users, blind users (screen readers)

**2.4.2 Page Titled** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, page titles, WAVE, Trop verification · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers), users with cognitive disabilities

**2.5.1 Pointer Gestures** (A)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with motor disabilities, mobile device users

**2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation** (A)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with motor disabilities

**2.5.3 Label in Name** (A)

Checked: axe-core, label in accessible name · 10 pages

Helps: users with motor disabilities, blind users (screen readers)

**2.5.4 Motion Actuation** (A)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with motor disabilities

**3.1.1 Language of Page** (A)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers)

**3.2.1 On Focus** (A)

Checked: context change after focus · 10 pages

Helps: keyboard-only users, blind users (screen readers), users with cognitive disabilities

**3.2.2 On Input** (A)

Checked: Pa11y · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers), users with cognitive disabilities

**3.2.6 Consistent Help** (A)

Checked: help placement between pages · 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities

**3.3.1 Error Identification** (A)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers), users with cognitive disabilities

**3.3.7 Redundant Entry** (A)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities, users with motor disabilities

**1.2.4 Captions (Live)** (AA)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: deaf and hard of hearing users

**1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded)** (AA)

Checked: axe-core, Pa11y, WAVE · 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers)

**1.3.4 Orientation** (AA)

Checked: axe-core, screen orientation · 10 pages

Helps: users with motor disabilities, mobile device users

**1.4.10 Reflow** (AA)

Checked: adaptation to 320 px, Trop verification · 10 pages

Helps: low vision users, mobile device users

**1.4.12 Text Spacing** (AA)

Checked: axe-core, text spacing · 10 pages

Helps: low vision users, users with cognitive disabilities

**2.5.7 Dragging Movements** (AA)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with motor disabilities

**2.5.8 Target Size (Minimum)** (AA)

42 clickable elements were measured – none is smaller than 24×24 px.

Checked: axe-core, touch target size · 10 pages

Helps: users with motor disabilities, mobile device users

**3.2.3 Consistent Navigation** (AA)

Checked: navigation order between pages · 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities, blind users (screen readers)

**3.2.4 Consistent Identification** (AA)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities, blind users (screen readers)

**3.3.3 Error Suggestion** (AA)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities, blind users (screen readers)

**3.3.4 Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)** (AA)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities

**3.3.8 Accessible Authentication (Minimum)** (AA)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: users with cognitive disabilities

**4.1.3 Status Messages** (AA)

Checked: 10 pages

Helps: blind users (screen readers)

# Summary of conformance with WCAG 2.1 and 2.2 criteria

The full list of success criteria. The status counts only levels A and AA (55 criteria); AAA is out of scope.

● Fail · 20 ● Pass · 35 ● Needs review · 0 ● Not applicable · 0

**WCAG 2.1 and 2.2 criteria with the audit result**

| Criterion | Description | Level | Result |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.1.1** | Non-text Content | A | **Fail** |
| **1.2.1** | Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded) | A | **Pass** |
| **1.2.2** | Captions (Prerecorded) | A | **Pass** |
| **1.2.3** | Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) | A | **Pass** |
| **1.2.4** | Captions (Live) | AA | **Pass** |
| **1.2.5** | Audio Description (Prerecorded) | AA | **Pass** |
| **1.3.1** | Info and Relationships | A | **Fail** |
| **1.3.2** | Meaningful Sequence | A | **Pass** |
| **1.3.3** | Sensory Characteristics | A | **Pass** |
| **1.3.4** | Orientation | AA | **Pass** |
| **1.3.5** | Identify Input Purpose | AA | **Fail** |
| **1.4.1** | Use of Color | A | **Fail** |
| **1.4.2** | Audio Control | A | **Pass** |
| **1.4.3** | Contrast (Minimum) | AA | **Fail** |
| **1.4.4** | Resize Text | AA | **Fail** |
| **1.4.5** | Images of Text | AA | **Fail** |
| **1.4.10** | Reflow | AA | **Pass** |
| **1.4.11** | Non-text Contrast | AA | **Fail** |
| **1.4.12** | Text Spacing | AA | **Pass** |

| Criterion | Description | Level | Result |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.4.13** | Content on Hover or Focus | AA | **Fail** |
| **2.1.1** | Keyboard | A | **Fail** |
| **2.1.2** | No Keyboard Trap | A | **Pass** |
| **2.1.4** | Character Key Shortcuts | A | **Pass** |
| **2.2.1** | Timing Adjustable | A | **Pass** |
| **2.2.2** | Pause, Stop, Hide | A | **Fail** |
| **2.3.1** | Three Flashes or Below Threshold | A | **Pass** |
| **2.4.1** | Bypass Blocks | A | **Pass** |
| **2.4.2** | Page Titled | A | **Pass** |
| **2.4.3** | Focus Order | A | **Fail** |
| **2.4.4** | Link Purpose (In Context) | A | **Fail** |
| **2.4.5** | Multiple Ways | AA | **Fail** |
| **2.4.6** | Headings and Labels | AA | **Fail** |
| **2.4.7** | Focus Visible | AA | **Fail** |
| **2.4.11** | Focus Not Obscured (Minimum) | AA | **Fail** |
| **2.5.1** | Pointer Gestures | A | **Pass** |
| **2.5.2** | Pointer Cancellation | A | **Pass** |
| **2.5.3** | Label in Name | A | **Pass** |
| **2.5.4** | Motion Actuation | A | **Pass** |
| **2.5.7** | Dragging Movements | AA | **Pass** |
| **2.5.8** | Target Size (Minimum) | AA | **Pass** |
| **3.1.1** | Language of Page | A | **Pass** |
| **3.1.2** | Language of Parts | AA | **Fail** |
| **3.2.1** | On Focus | A | **Pass** |
| **3.2.2** | On Input | A | **Pass** |
| **3.2.3** | Consistent Navigation | AA | **Pass** |

| Criterion | Description | Level | Result |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3.2.4** | Consistent Identification | AA | **Pass** |
| **3.2.6** | Consistent Help | A | **Pass** |
| **3.3.1** | Error Identification | A | **Pass** |
| **3.3.2** | Labels or Instructions | A | **Fail** |
| **3.3.3** | Error Suggestion | AA | **Pass** |
| **3.3.4** | Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) | AA | **Pass** |
| **3.3.7** | Redundant Entry | A | **Pass** |
| **3.3.8** | Accessible Authentication (Minimum) | AA | **Pass** |
| **4.1.2** | Name, Role, Value | A | **Fail** |
| **4.1.3** | Status Messages | AA | **Pass** |

# Full documentation, issue by issue.

Each card says how to verify the fix. Once the fixes are in, a new Trop audit will confirm that the issues are gone.

## 01 Interactive elements omitted during keyboard navigation.

Major

Expert

WCAG 2.1.1 Keyboard (A)

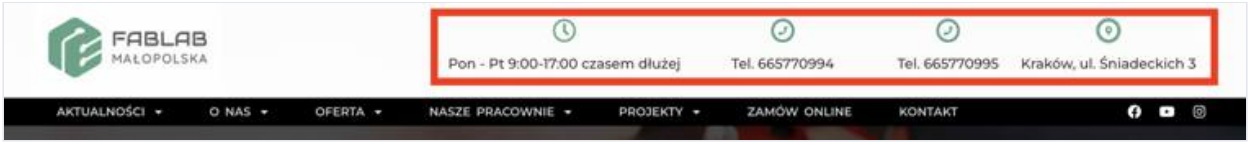
Interactive elements with the attribute tabindex="-1" are excluded from Tab navigation order in the service. If such a link is the only way to perform a function, keyboard users cannot access it.

An example is the group of contact icons in the page header. The phone icon is a link allowing direct call initiation but has tabindex="-1". The phone number displayed next to the icon is plain text, not a link. Similarly for other icons, e.g. the link to Google Maps.

As a result, the function is available only for mouse and touchscreen users, while keyboard users cannot activate it. The fact that a screen reader in browse mode can find such a link does not mean the criterion is met. Browse mode is a function of the screen reader, not the keyboard interface. Keyboard users also include people who do not use screen readers, for example persons with motor disabilities using switches or keyboard emulation devices.

A different situation occurs in blocks where the icon link is skipped by the keyboard, but the same address is available via a focusable link in the title. An example is the "FABLABOWE PRACOWNIE" block, where the icon and title lead to the same page. Keyboard users then have access to the function, so this does not constitute a violation of criterion 2.1.1.

```
<div class="elementor-column elementor-col-20 elementor-inner-column elementor-element
elementor-element-ccc8790" data-id="ccc8790" data-element_type="column"> Pon - Pt
9:00-17:00 czasem dłużej…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Interactive elements and functions accessible by mouse should also be accessible via keyboard. For the contact information in the header, we recommend enclosing the icon and visible text in a single link without the tabindex="-1" attribute. The link then receives focus, and its name becomes the visible text, e.g. phone number or address.
If the link leads to an external service, e.g. Google Maps, it is advisable to inform the user with visually hidden text.
The entire service should be checked for links and interactive elements to ensure all functions are keyboard accessible. The test involves navigating the page using only Tab, Shift + Tab, Enter and Space keys, and in complex components also arrow keys, without a screen reader enabled.
Exceptions are complex interactive components where excluding some elements from the Tab navigation order is part of the keyboard interaction pattern, e.g. tablist, radiogroup, listbox, menubar, toolbar or tree. In these components, Tab focus lands only on one group element, and users move between others using arrow keys.

```
<div class="elementor-icon-box-wrapper">
  <a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/chRiVEv9Ytz9Uh937" class="icon-box-link">
    <div class="elementor-icon-box-icon">
      <span class="elementor-icon">
        <i aria-hidden="true" class="fas fa-map-marker-alt"></i>
      </span>
    </div>
    <div class="elementor-icon-box-content">
      <p class="elementor-icon-box-description">
        Kraków, ul. Śniadeckich 3<span class="sr-only"> (otwiera Mapy Google)</span>
      </p>
    </div>
  </a>
</div>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People using only a keyboard, people with mobility impairments, blind people using screen readers |
| **Root cause** | Interactive links in the header have the attribute tabindex="-1", which causes them to be skipped during keyboard navigation, and the visible text is not a link. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: .elementor-element-ccc8790 |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Operate the entire site using only the keyboard (Tab, Shift+Tab, Enter, Space, arrow keys).<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 02 Missing button role for the scroll to top control

Major

Expert

WCAG 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (A)

The scroll-to-top control is implemented as a  element with tabindex="0" but without an assigned button role. The element receives keyboard focus, but assistive technologies do not convey that it is interactive or indicate its function. As a result, screen reader users encountering this element do not know they can activate it.

```
<div id="ast-scroll-top" tabindex="0" class="ast-scroll-top-icon ast-scroll-to-top-right"
data-on-devices="both"
  style="display: block;"> Przewijanie do góry…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** The control should be properly recognized by assistive technologies as a button. We recommend replacing the current  element with a native <button type="button"> or assigning it role="button" along with full keyboard support. The control must be activatable using both Enter and Space keys.

Other custom interactive elements in the service should be checked for correct roles, names and keyboard handling.

```
<button type="button" id="ast-scroll-top" class="ast-scroll-top-icon ast-scroll-to-top-
right" data-on-devices="both">
  <span class="ast-icon icon-arrow" aria-hidden="true">
    <svg class="ast-arrow-svg" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="26"
height="16.043" viewBox="57 35.171 26 16.043" aria-hidden="true" focusable="false">
      <path d="M57.5,38.193l12.5,12.5l12.5-12.5l-2.5-2.5l-10,10l-10-10L57.5,38.193z"></
path>
    </svg>
  </span>
  <span class="screen-reader-text">Przewijanie do góry</span>
</button>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people using only a keyboard, people with mobility impairments |
| **Root cause** | Use of a  element with tabindex="0" without an assigned role and keyboard handling for button function. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: #ast-scroll-top |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check the names, roles, and states of custom components (menus, tabs, accordions) with a screen reader.<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 03 Lack of appropriate alternative texts for images of links and informational images

Major

Expert

WCAG 1.1.1 Non-text Content (A)

Images conveying essential information or functioning as links lack appropriate alternative text on the site. An example is the FabLab Małopolska logo in the header, which is a link to the homepage, and the Małopolska Regional Development Agency logo in the footer, linking to marr.pl. The image is the only content of these links, so with empty alternative text the links have no accessible name. The screen reader then reads the URL, and the user does not know where the links lead or what institutions they concern.

The map in the “Jak do nas trafić” section conveys information not fully presented in text. Next to the map is a route description, but it lacks some information visible on the map, e.g. the exact address “ul. Śniadeckich 3” and landmarks facilitating reach to the facility. The address is provided only in the page footer, outside the context of the map and route description.

A similar problem concerns event posters. The text published next to the poster does not always include all information on it. For example, the FabLab Challenge event poster informs about booths including woodworking and photography, which is absent in the page text.




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Images conveying information or fulfilling a function should have alternative text of equivalent meaning. Its content depends on the image's role. Informative images should convey their meaning in the page context, and images functioning as links or buttons should describe the purpose of the link or the action performed. Complex images, such as maps or posters, should have brief alternative text, and the full content conveyed should be presented as text adjacent to the image. Empty alternative text (alt="") should be used only for purely decorative images.

Logos functioning as links should have alternative text indicating their purpose, e.g. "FabLab Małopolska – strona główna" (FabLab Małopolska – homepage) for the header logo and "Małopolska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego" (Małopolska Regional Development Agency) for the footer logo. The map in the "Jak do nas trafić" (How to find us) section should have alternative text, e.g. "Mapa dojazdu do FabLab Małopolska, ul. Śniadeckich 3" (Map for reaching FabLab Małopolska, Śniadeckich 3 street), and the exact address and landmarks should be included in the route description near the map. Event posters should have brief alternative text, e.g. "Plakat wydarzenia FabLab Challenge" (FabLab Challenge event poster), and their full content should be included in the page text. It is not recommended to place long content in the alt attribute because screen readers read it entirely without the ability to navigate by sections.

All images on the site should be checked for presence and adequacy of alternative texts, especially graphics added dynamically, such as event posters and photos in news.

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/jak-do-nas-trafic/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities |
| **Root cause** | Missing or incomplete alternative texts for link and informational images in the page code. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page and point to the image, e.g. the logo in the header.<br>2. Right-click it and choose "Inspect". Check the alt attribute. |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if every informative image has a relevant alternative text, and decorative ones are hidden (alt="").<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 04 No clear textual information about required fields in forms.

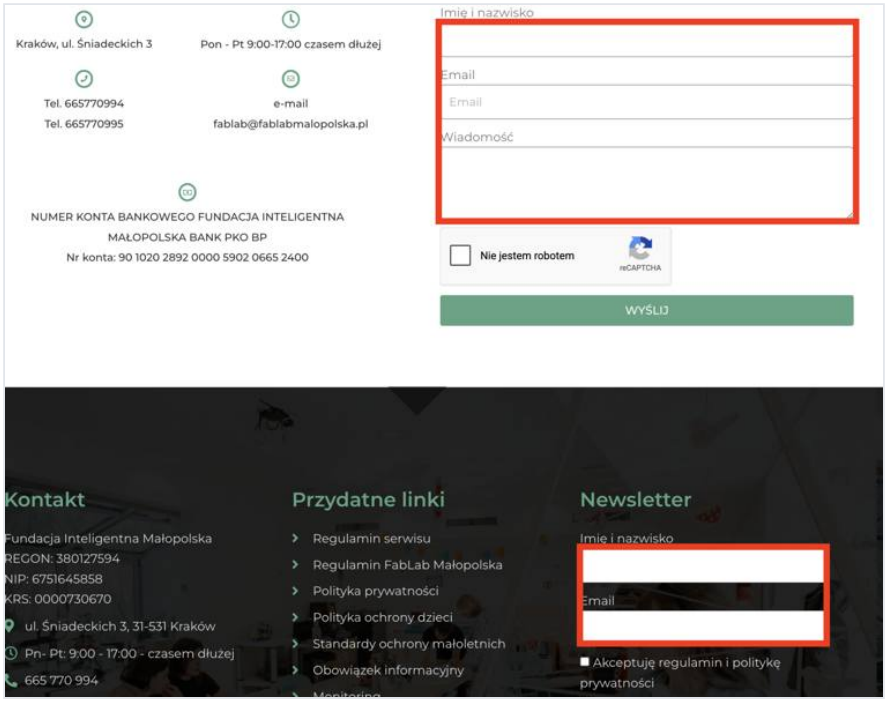
Major

Expert

WCAG 3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (A)

Forms on the service, including the newsletter subscription and contact forms, do not clearly indicate which fields are required. Users only learn this after attempting to submit the form, when error messages appear. This may make correct form completion difficult, especially for users with cognitive difficulties and screen reader users.

```
<div class="elementor-field-type-email elementor-field-group elementor-column elementor-field-group-email elementor-col-100 elementor-field-required"> Email…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Required fields should be marked in textual form, e.g. with the addition „(wymagane)” in the label. If an asterisk symbol is used, an explanation should be placed at the beginning of the form, e.g. „Fields marked with * are required”. An asterisk alone without explanation is insufficient.

All forms on the website should be checked for correct marking of required fields.

```
<p id="form-wymagane">Pola oznaczone * są wymagane.</p>
<form>
  <label for="form-field-email">Email *</label>
  <input id="form-field-email" name="form_fields[email]" type="email" required
autocomplete="email">
</form>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/kontakt/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities |
| **Root cause** | Missing textual designation of required fields in labels and missing explanation of the mandatory symbol in the form. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: #form-field-email |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if fields have visible labels and instructions (format, requirement).<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 05 Graphical links without alternative text.

Major

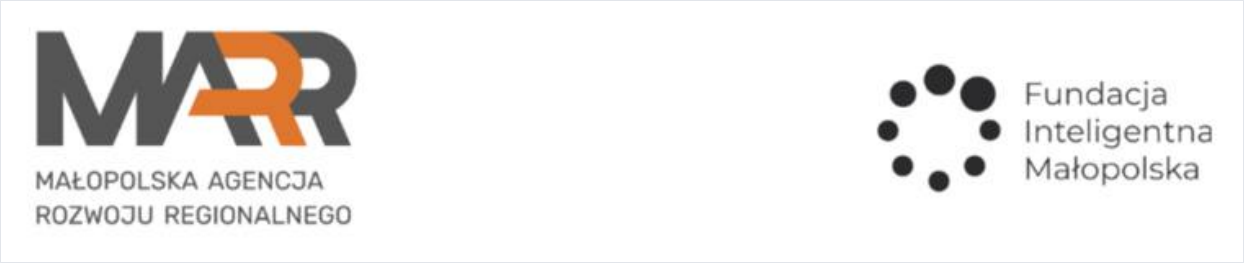
Expert

WCAG 1.1.1 Non-text Content (A), 2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (A)

Links whose only content is an image with empty alternative text (alt="") appear in several sites. For example, the FabLab Małopolska logo in the page header is a link to the homepage, and the Małopolska Regional Development Agency logo in the footer leads to an external site. In both cases, the image is marked as decorative, so the link lacks an accessible name.

The screen reader then reads the link’s URL. The assistive technology user does not know where the link leads, and in the case of logos in the footer, does not know which institutions they concern.

```
<a href="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl">…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** The alternative text of an image that is the sole content of a link serves as the name of that link. It should therefore describe the purpose or function of the link, not the appearance of the graphic. In the case of the logo in the header, the alternative text should indicate that the link leads to the homepage, e.g. "FabLab Małopolska – homepage". For partner logos, it should contain the name of the institution, e.g. "Małopolska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego".

All logos and graphics serving as links on the site should be checked for the presence and adequacy of alternative texts.

```
<a href="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl">
  <img width="320" height="152"
    src="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/FabLab-Malopolska-
logo-PNG-poziom-kolor-320x152-1.png"
    class="attachment-full size-full wp-image-23"
    alt="FabLab Małopolska - strona główna"
    srcset="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/FabLab-Malopolska-
logo-PNG-poziom-kolor-320x152-1.png 320w, https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/wp-content/
uploads/2023/08/FabLab-Malopolska-logo-PNG-poziom-kolor-320x152-1-300x143.png 300w"
    sizes="(max-width: 320px) 100vw, 320px">
</a>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities |
| **Root cause** | Images that are the only content of links have empty alternative text, treated as decorative, which removes the accessible name of the link for screen readers. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the website homepage.<br>2. Right-click the FabLab Małopolska logo in the header and choose "Inspect". |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if every informative image has a relevant alternative text, and decorative ones are hidden (alt="").<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 06 Interactive elements obscured by sticky headers or banners.

Major

Expert

WCAG 2.4.11 Focus Not Obscured (Minimum) (AA)

The site contains elements fixed to the screen that during scrolling overlap other interactive elements and completely cover them. When keyboard focus lands on a covered element, the user cannot see what element they are on. For example, in mobile view, the element <a role="button" tabindex="0" aria-label="Close" ...> overlaps other components, hindering keyboard, touch, or mouse use.

```
<a role="button" tabindex="0" aria-label="Close" href="#" class="dialog-close-button
dialog-lightbox-close-button"><i class="eicon-close"></i></a>
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Elements fixed to the screen, such as buttons, headers or panels, should have their own distinct space in the page layout and must not overlap other interactive elements. Every element that receives keyboard focus must be fully visible and not obscured by any other page element.

In the mobile menu, this means dividing the panel into two parts. The top part is a bar with the "Zamknij" button, which does not scroll with the list and does not cover any links. Below is a scrollable menu item list (overflow-y: auto). The list should have a top padding or scroll-padding-top at least equal to the bar height so that no menu item or submenu toggle hides under the bar.

All elements fixed to the screen should be checked for obscuring interactive elements. Tests should be conducted in mobile view and on desktop with large zoom, moving between elements using the Tab key.

```
.dialog-widget-content {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  max-height: 100%;
}
.dialog-close-button {
  position: relative; /* w układzie, nie nad listą */
  inset: auto;
  flex: 0 0 auto;
}
.dialog-message, /* albo kontener listy menu */
.elementor-location-popup {
  flex: 1 1 auto;
  overflow-y: auto;
  scroll-padding-top: 3.5rem; /* ≥ wysokość paska Close */
}
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | phone in Chromium 156 |
| **Who is affected** | People using only a keyboard, people with low vision, people using a touch screen |
| **Root cause** | The mobile menu close button is positioned over the list of items and completely covers interactive elements while scrolling. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: .dialog-lightbox-close-button |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if the element with focus is not completely covered by sticky headers, cookie banners, etc.<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 07 Insufficient contrast of text against background

Major

Expert

WCAG 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (AA)

Text contrast against the background in many parts of the service does not meet minimum requirements. For example, golden text on the "Kreatywne urodziny wFablabie" page has a contrast ratio of 2.6:1 against the background, while the required value is 4.5:1.

Text with insufficient contrast is difficult to read for low vision users, people with colour vision deficiencies and older people. The problem worsens on mobile devices used in bright light and on low-brightness screens. As a result, some users may have difficulty reading or may skip the content.

```
<a class="elementor-button elementor-button-link elementor-size-sm"
href="#CoToJestFablab">
  <span class="elementor-button-content-wrapper">
    <span class="elementor-button-text">Sprawdź teraz</span>
</span>
</a>
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Adjust text or background colours to meet minimum contrast requirements: at least 4.5:1 for normal text or 3:1 for large text (from 24 px normal or from 19 px bold). Check contrast in all places where text is on coloured or variable backgrounds, especially in headers, footers, forms, buttons and banners. It is recommended to prepare a colour palette with correct contrast for the content publishing team.

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| URL | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| Test | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Who is affected** | People with visual impairments, people with colour recognition disorders, elderly people |
| **Root cause** | Text and background colours in many parts of the service are chosen without ensuring minimum contrast. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: .elementor-button |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Verify contrast of text on images, gradients, and hover/focus states (minimum 4.5:1, large text 3:1).<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 08 Lack of scaling and content clipping at 200% zoom

Major

Expert

WCAG 1.4.4 Resize Text (AA)

Content on the site is partially cut off after zooming to 200%. For example, on the "Zamów online" page, some elements and texts do not fit into their designated areas and are partially hidden.




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** The content and functions of the site should remain fully visible and accessible after zooming to 200%, without cutting off, overlapping elements, or requiring additional tools.

The most common cause of content cutting is elements with fixed height or width combined with hiding excess content (overflow: hidden). After zooming, the text no longer fits and is cut off. Instead of fixed height, use minimum height (min-height), which allows the element to grow with the content. The sizes of text and containers should be defined in relative units such as rem or em, rather than pixels.

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/zamow-online/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer), 200% zoom in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People with visual impairments, elderly people |
| **Root cause** | Using fixed dimensions (height, width) and overflow: hidden causes content to be cut off when text is enlarged. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Zoom the page to 200% (Ctrl and +). |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Open all subpages of the website consecutively.<br>2. Zoom each page to 200% (Ctrl and +).<br>3. Check if all content is visible, not cut off, and elements do not overlap each other.<br>4. Check if all functions, e.g. buttons and form fields, still work and are accessible. |

## 09 Links without a clear accessible name

Major

Expert

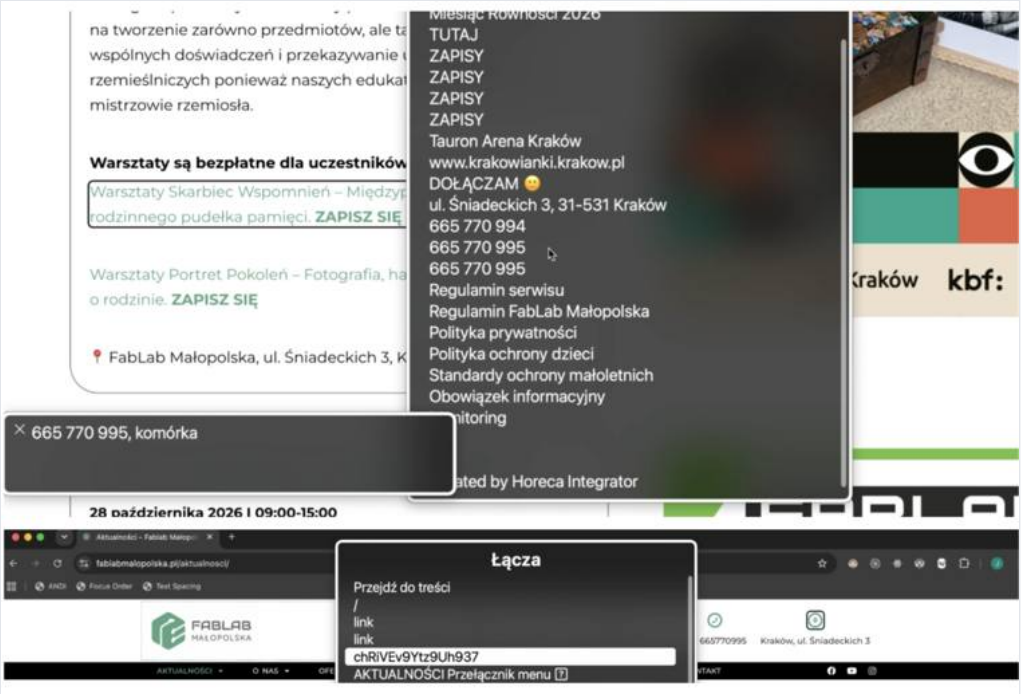
WCAG 2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (A)

Links throughout the site often have content that does not describe their purpose, and the surrounding context is not programmatically associated with them. Some links are completely without an accessible name.

For example, on the “Aktualności” (News) page there are many links labeled “Zapisy” (Registrations) and links labeled “Tutaj” (Here), and on the homepage there is, among others, a link “Sprawdź teraz” (Check now). Screen reader users often browse the list of all links on a page independently from the surrounding content. They then encounter several identical entries “Zapisy” and links “Tutaj” or “Sprawdź teraz” from which it is impossible to infer their destination.

Links without an accessible name are those whose sole content is an icon, without visually hidden text or an aria-label attribute. A screen reader announces such an element only as “link” or reads its URL, which for technical links is a sequence of unintelligible characters. An example is the group of contact icons in the page header, including the link to the facility’s location in Google Maps. Particularly crucial is the link that opens the menu in the mobile view. It serves a key function as it is the primary means of accessing site navigation on mobile devices, yet it lacks any name indicating its purpose.

```
<p dir="ltr" style="line-height: 1.38; margin-top: 0pt; margin-bottom: 0pt;"> Bilety na warsztaty Punch Needle dostępne są TUTAJ .…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Links on the site should have clear names that independently indicate their purpose or function. Instead of generic expressions such as “Tutaj” or “Sprawdź teraz”, we recommend more descriptive labels, e.g. “Sprawdź teraz, czym jest FabLab” (Check now what FabLab is). If for design reasons the full description cannot be visible, an aria-label attribute or visually hidden text (class .sr-only) can be used to provide the link with a proper accessible name for assistive technologies. The accessible name should begin with the visible text to comply with criterion 2.5.3 Label in Name.

Repeated links labeled “Zapisy” should have names allowing differentiation regarding which event they refer to, e.g. “Zapisy: Warsztaty stolarskie 5 marca 17:00–18:30” (Registrations: Woodworking Workshops 5 March 17:00–18:30). Links containing only an icon should be supplemented with an accessible name describing their purpose, e.g. “Lokalizacja FabLab w Mapach Google” (FabLab location in Google Maps) in case of the location icon. The remaining contact icons should be described similarly.

The element that opens the mobile menu should be named, for example, “Menu główne” (Main menu). Since it does not lead to another page but opens the menu, we recommend implementing it as a button with the aria-expanded attribute informing about the expanded state.

```
<p dir="ltr" style="line-height: 1.38; margin-top: 0pt; margin-bottom: 0pt;">
  <a href="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/produkt/punch-needle-w-klimacie-etno/"
target="_blank" rel="noopener">
    Bilety na warsztaty Punch Needle
  </a>
</p>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Root cause** | Links have generic, repeated, or missing accessible names and lack a programmatic association with context, which prevents screen readers from clearly determining their purpose. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | M – medium |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the „Aktualności” page and turn on the screen reader (e.g. NVDA).<br>2. Display a list of links (Insert + F7). |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Open subpages of the website and turn on a screen reader.<br>2. Display a list of links (Insert + F7).<br>3. Check if every link has a name that clearly describes its purpose. |

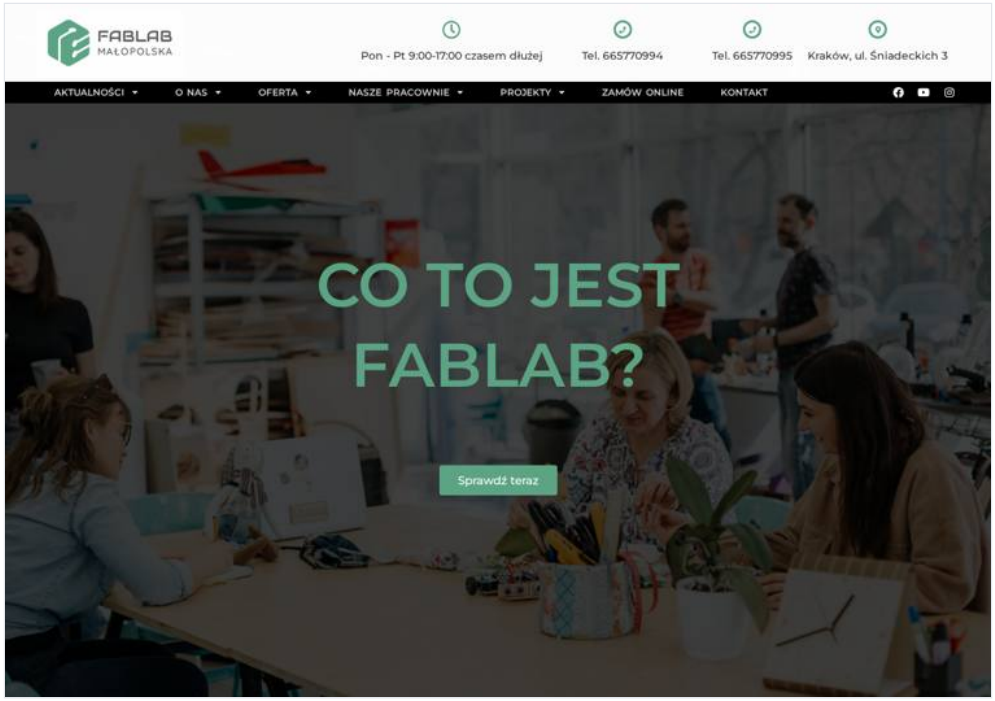
## 10 Lack of alternative navigation methods to service subpages

Major

Expert

WCAG 2.4.5 Multiple Ways (AA)

Screen reader users, people with cognitive disabilities, and people using zoom have difficulty accessing subpages because the site allows navigation only through the main menu. The site lacks a sitemap, a site-wide search, and breadcrumb navigation that could provide alternative ways to reach content.




Screenshot of the page https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ – first screen, no element marked.

**Recommended fix:** At least one additional navigation method to subpages besides the main menu should be introduced, e.g. a sitemap as a separate subpage with a list of all links, accessible from every subpage (e.g. via a link in the footer) or a site-wide search visible on every page (e.g. in the header). Additionally, breadcrumb navigation should be added on all subpages to facilitate orientation and return to higher site levels.

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities, zoom users |
| **Root cause** | Lack of implementation of alternative navigation mechanisms and elements supporting orientation in the service structure. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | M – medium |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Try to reach a selected subpage without using the main navigation menu. |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if pages can be reached by at least two routes (menu, search, site map).<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 11 Invisible keyboard focus indicator

Major

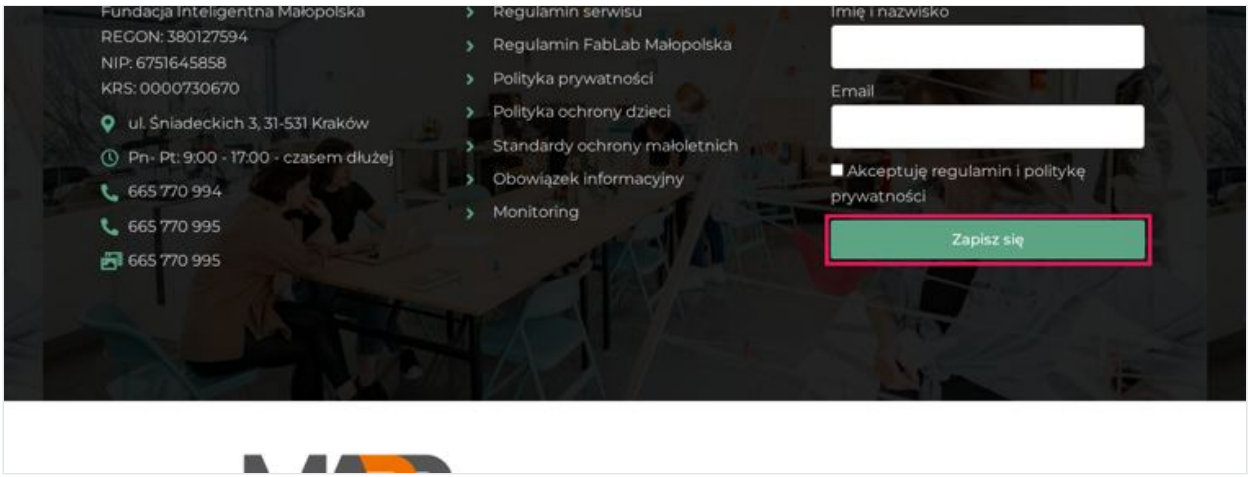
WCAG 2.4.7 Focus Visible (AA)

Expert

The site contains interactive elements that do not show a visible focus indicator when navigating via keyboard. For example, when tabbing to the "Wyślij" button in the contact form, the button's appearance does not change. The focus indicator serves keyboard users as the cursor does for mouse users. Without it, the user does not know which element is currently focused or what will happen after pressing Enter.

```
<button class="elementor-button elementor-size-sm" type="submit">
  <span class="elementor-button-content-wrapper">
      <span class="elementor-button-text">Zapisz się</span>
    </span>
</button>
```

The same problem also occurs in other places (51 occurrences on 9 pages).




Screenshot of the page https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ – the frame marks the place of the issue.

**Recommended fix:** Interactive elements on the service such as links, buttons, form fields or menu items should have a clear, highly visible focus indicator.
The most common cause of its absence is removal of the browser's default outline in CSS styles (outline: none or outline: 0) without replacing it with a different highlight. Such rules should be removed or supplemented with a custom focus style. We recommend an outline with a thickness of at least 2 px, offset from the element and contrasting with the background by at least 3:1.
All service pages should be checked for focus visibility. The test involves navigating the page with Tab and Shift + Tab keys and checking that on every keystroke it is visible which element has focus.

```
.elementor .elementor-field:focus-visible,
.elementor input[type="checkbox"]:focus-visible,
.elementor a:focus-visible,
.elementor button:focus-visible {
  outline: 3px solid #005fcc;
  outline-offset: 3px;
  box-shadow: 0 0 0 2px #ffffff;
}
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, with keyboard focus |
| **Who is affected** | People using only a keyboard, people with low vision. |
| **Root cause** | Common theme or Elementor styles do not provide a visible focus state for form fields. |
| **Reach** | 9 pages, 51 occurrences (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Press the Tab key 38 times.<br>3. Find element: ... > div.elementor-field-group.elementor-column:nth-of-type(4) > button.elementor-button.elementor-size-sm |

| | |
|---|---|
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Tab through the page: every link, button and field has clearly visible focus.<br>2. Check the same on all 9 pages with this error. |

## 12 Ineffective labels – empty, duplicated or incorrectly associated.

Major

Expert

WCAG 1.3.1 Info and Relationships (A), 2.4.6 Headings and Labels (AA), 3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (A)

A screen reader user may hear an incorrect or ambiguous field name and not be sure which field they are entering data into. In the contact form, a field identifier, e.g. `form-field-name`, is used more than once and may be referenced by labels or ARIA attributes.

```
<input class="elementor-field elementor-size-sm elementor-field-textual" id="form-field-name" name="form_fields[name]" size="1" type="text"/>
```

The same problem also occurs in other places (10 occurrences on 1 page).




Screenshot of the page https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/kontakt/ – the frame marks the place of the issue.

**Recommended fix:** In a template or form component, assign each field a unique identifier and associate it with exactly one descriptive label via `for` / `id`. If the form appears more than once on the page, add a unique prefix or suffix to the identifiers in each instance. Place additional instructions as separate text linked through `aria-describedby`, not as another label for the same field.

```
<div class="elementor-field-type-text elementor-field-group-name elementor-field-group">
  <label class="elementor-field-label" for="kontakt-form-field-name">Imię i nazwisko</
label>
  <input class="elementor-field elementor-size-sm elementor-field-textual" id="kontakt-
form-field-name" name="form_fields[name]" size="1" type="text" autocomplete="name">
</div>

<div class="elementor-field-type-email elementor-field-group-email elementor-field-group">
  <label class="elementor-field-label" for="kontakt-form-field-email">Adres e-mail</label>
  <input class="elementor-field elementor-size-sm elementor-field-textual" id="kontakt-
form-field-email" name="form_fields[email]" size="1" type="email" autocomplete="email"
required>
</div>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/kontakt/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities. |
| **Root cause** | The Elementor form component generates non-unique field IDs, so labels may reference more than one element. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 10 occurrences (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: input#form-field-name |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Click the field label and check with a screen reader: focus moves to the field, and the field announces its label. |

## 13 Invisible element receiving focus in the menu

Major

Expert

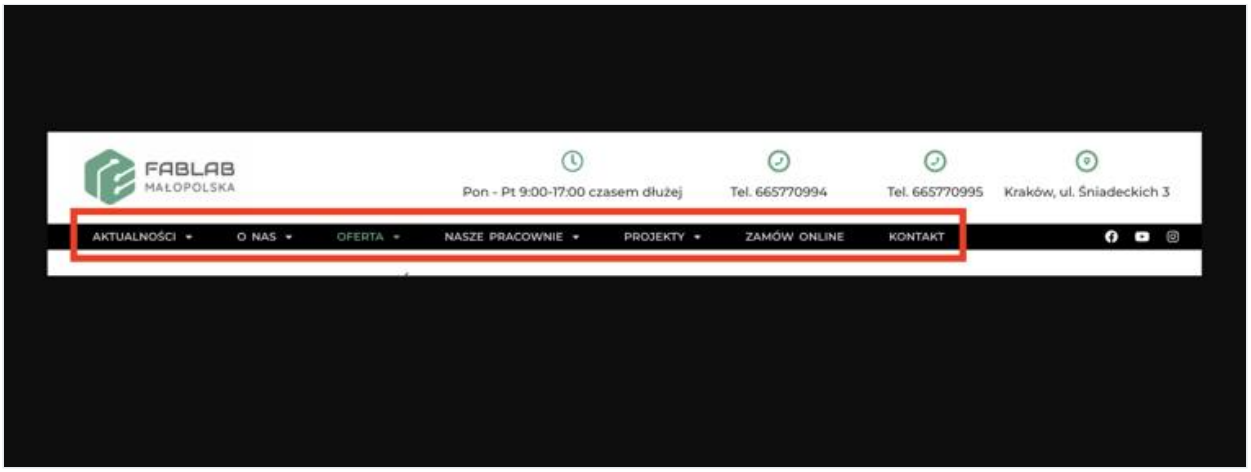
WCAG 2.4.7 Focus Visible (AA), 2.4.3 Focus Order (A)

Invisible elements on the screen receive keyboard focus.

An example is the navigation menu where inside the "Aktualności" link, which has a submenu, a  element with tabindex="0" and role="application" is used as a submenu toggle. This element is not visible but is in the Tab navigation order. After moving from the "Aktualności" link, focus lands on the invisible element, and no visible focus indicator appears on the screen.

The user does not know their current position, and the navigation order does not correspond to what is seen on the screen. This repeats for every menu item with a submenu, lengthening navigation and confusing keyboard users.

```
<li> O NAS O nas Jak do nas trafić?…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Elements receiving focus should be visible on the screen, and focus order should match the page's visual layout. Each should have a clear focus indicator.

If the invisible toggle is unnecessary, e.g. because the submenu opens another way, it should be removed or excluded from the focus order and accessibility tree. Before removal, it must be checked whether the submenu remains keyboard accessible.

If the toggle is needed to open the submenu, it should be moved outside the link and implemented as a visible <button type="button"> without role="application". The button should be named to indicate which submenu it controls, e.g. "Expand submenu Aktualności", have an aria-expanded attribute to indicate its state, and a visible focus indicator. Decorative arrow icons should be hidden with aria-hidden="true".

All menus in the service, including the mobile menu, should be checked for invisible elements in the focus order. The test involves navigating the menu using Tab and Shift + Tab keys and verifying that on every keystroke the focus location is visible.

```
<li class="menu-item menu-item-type-post_type menu-item-object-page menu-item-has-children
menu-item-3310">
  <a href="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/o-nas/"
    class="elementor-item menu-link has-submenu"
    id="sm-17939576784375334-3"
    aria-expanded="false"
    aria-controls="sm-17939576784375334-4">
    O NAS
    <span class="sub-arrow" aria-hidden="true"><i class="fas fa-caret-down"></i></span>
  </a>
  <ul class="sub-menu elementor-nav-menu--dropdown sm-nowrap"
    id="sm-17939576784375334-4"
    hidden>
    <li class="menu-item menu-item-type-post_type menu-item-object-page menu-item-2595">
      <a href="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/o-nas/" class="elementor-sub-item menu-
link">O nas</a>
    </li>
    <li class="menu-item menu-item-type-post_type menu-item-object-page menu-item-2586">
      <a href="https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/jak-do-nas-trafic/" class="elementor-sub-
item menu-link">Jak do nas trafić?</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</li>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People using only a keyboard, people with low vision, blind people (screen readers). |
| **Root cause** | The menu uses an invisible  element with tabindex="0" and role="application" receiving focus, but it lacks a visible focus indicator and is not properly marked in the UI. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 1 occurrence (single occurrence) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: #sm-17939576784375334-3 |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Navigate with the Tab key and check that focus is always clearly visible. |

## 14 Accordion without button role and aria-expanded

Major

Expert

WCAG 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (A)

A screen reader user does not receive information about the interactive nature of accordion headers and their expanded or collapsed state. Accordion headers are implemented as  with tabindex="0" and aria-controls, but without button role and the aria-expanded attribute indicating the panel state.




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Accordion headers should be implemented according to the accordion pattern. Inside a heading element at a level matching the page structure, a native <button type="button"> button containing the header text should be placed. The button should have the aria-expanded attribute, updated each time the section is expanded or collapsed (true – expanded, false – collapsed), and the aria-controls attribute referencing the panel's identifier.

Implementation can follow the example accordion published by W3C at https://www.w3.org/WAI/ARIA/apg/patterns/accordion/examples/accordion/

The native button is by default keyboard accessible, supports activation by Enter and Space keys, and provides correct role to assistive technologies, so the tabindex="0" attribute on a  element will no longer be needed. Collapsed panels should be hidden from all users, e.g. with the hidden attribute, so their content is not accessible to assistive technologies or included in the focus order.

All accordions and collapsible sections on the site should be checked, including on other subpages of the workshop.

```
<h3>
  <button type="button"
    id="drukarka-bambulab-h2d"
    aria-expanded="false"
    aria-controls="elementor-tab-content-4721">
    <span aria-hidden="true"></span>
    DRUKARKA BAMBULAB H2D
  </button>
</h3>
<div id="elementor-tab-content-4721"
  role="region"
  aria-labelledby="drukarka-bambulab-h2d"
  hidden>
  <p>Dwugłowicowa drukarka z czterema zestawami AMS 2 Pro do druku wielokolorowego/
kompozytowego o zamkniętej komorze i dużym polu roboczym (325 x 320 x 325 mm).</p>
</div>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/nasze-pracownie/druk-3d/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with mobility impairments |
| **Root cause** | Accordion headers are  elements with tabindex="0" and aria-controls, but without assigned button role and aria-expanded attribute indicating the current expanded state. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 1 occurrence (single occurrence) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: eael-adv-accordion-2d152a7 |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check the names, roles, and states of custom components (menus, tabs, accordions) with a screen reader. |

## 15 Text of important information only in images without alternative text

Major

Expert

WCAG 1.4.5 Images of Text (AA)

People with visual impairments, people with dyslexia, and screen reader users will not receive information contained in images because important texts, e.g. „Rekomendowany wiek 5+ lat” on the „Kreatywne urodziny w FabLabie” page, are only part of graphics and do not appear in the regular page text. Text in images cannot be adapted or read by assistive technologies.




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Provide all important information as actual HTML text, e.g. add the phrase „Rekomendowany wiek: 5+ lat” in the offer description. If the image must remain unchanged, provide alternative text containing the full information and repeat it in the textual part of the page. Exclude logos and text essential in a specific visual form from this requirement. All graphics on the website should be checked to implement correct information as text.

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/urodziny-w-fablabie/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People with visual impairments, people with dyslexia, screen reader users |
| **Root cause** | Significant information is presented only in images without text descriptions or alternative texts. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 1 occurrence (single occurrence) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the „Kreatywne urodziny w FabLabie” page.<br>2. Find thematic option graphics with the information "Recommended age 5+ years".<br>3. Try to select this text with the mouse. |

**How to verify the fix**

1. Review subpages of the website, especially pages with offers, events and news.
2. Try selecting the text with the mouse on each graphic containing text.
3. If text cannot be selected, check whether all information contained therein is also present as plain text elsewhere on the page.

## 16 Interface and messages in English without language declaration.

Major

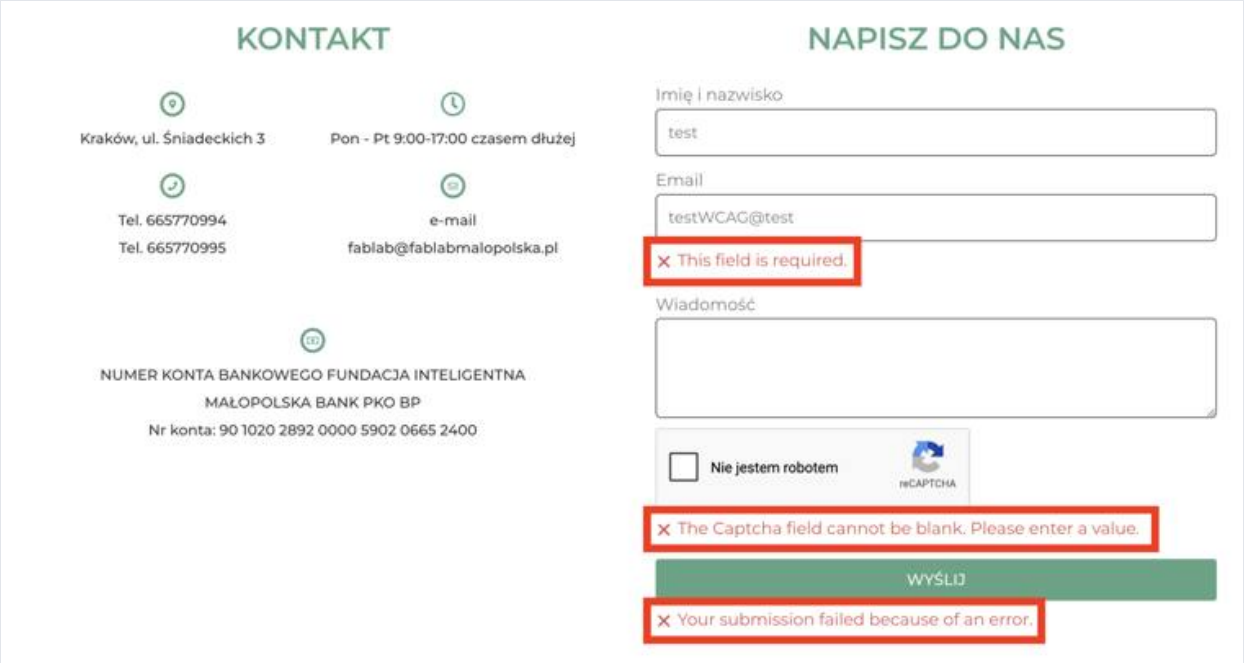
Expert

WCAG 3.1.2 Language of Parts (AA)

Interface elements and messages in English appear in the Polish-language service without programmatic language declaration. For example, the button closing the menu in mobile view is labelled "Close". In the contact form, error messages are also displayed in English, e.g. after submitting the form with an entered e-mail address but without captcha verification.

The screen reader reads the English words with Polish speech synthesis, which distorts pronunciation and hinders comprehension. Additionally, users unfamiliar with English may not understand the error message content.

```
<a role="button" tabindex="0" aria-label="Close" href="#" class="dialog-close-button
dialog-lightbox-close-button"><i class="eicon-close"></i></a>
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Content, interface element names, and messages, including error messages, should be available in Polish. If messages come from an external plugin, its configuration should be set to Polish or the default messages should be overridden. Fragments that should remain in English should be marked with the lang="en" attribute. However, marking the language itself does not replace translation, as a user who does not know English may still not understand the message, especially an error message.

All interface elements and messages should be checked for language and its consistency with the site language.

```
<a role="button" href="#" class="dialog-close-button dialog-lightbox-close-button" aria-label="Zamknij menu">
  <i class="eicon-close" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</a>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers) |
| **Root cause** | Missing language markup for English messages and interface elements and untranslated fragments in a service with Polish as the primary language. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 1 occurrence (single occurrence) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Switch the page to mobile view and open the menu.<br>2. Right-click the button closing the menu and choose "Inspect".<br>3. The aria-label attribute of the button has the English value “Close”.<br>4. Open the contact form, enter an email address, and submit the form without captcha verification.<br>5. The error message is displayed in English. |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if fragments in another language have the correct lang attribute. |

## 17 Autoplay video in the background without an option to stop.

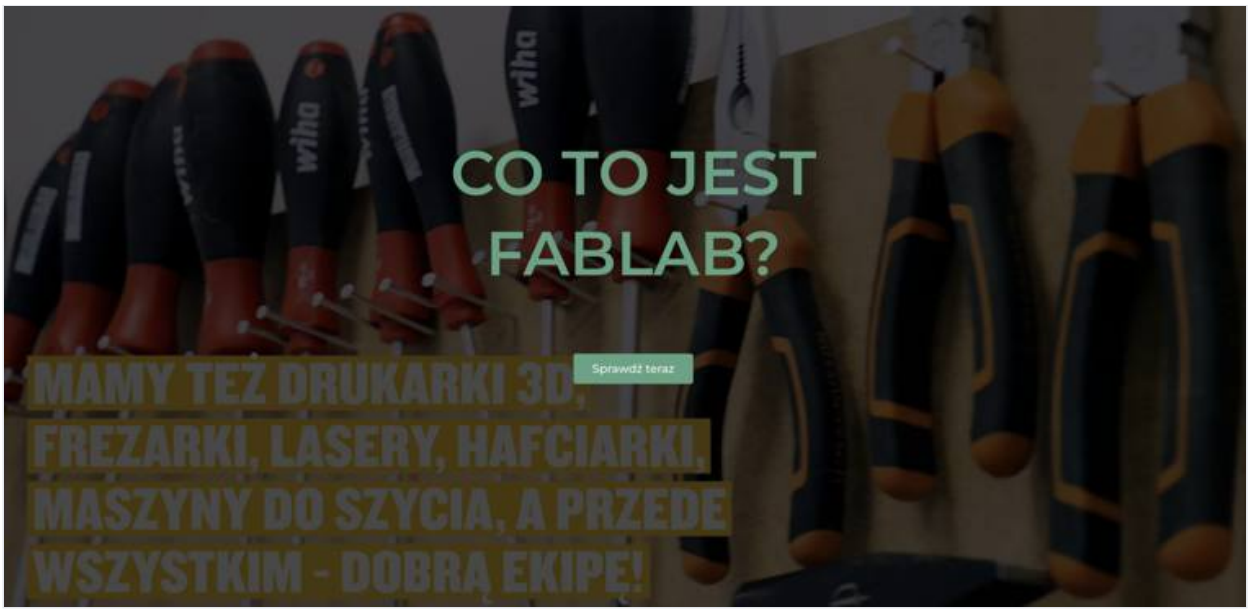
Major

Expert

WCAG 2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide (A)

The background video in the "hero" section on the home page plays automatically. Playback lasts longer than 5 seconds and runs alongside presentation of other page content. The service provides no mechanism to pause, stop or hide the video.

Moving content in the background can distract attention and make it harder to focus on the rest of the page content. This particularly affects people with attention disorders, cognitive difficulties, low vision users zooming the screen, and slow readers.




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Autoplay videos longer than 5 seconds should give users the ability to pause and resume playback. This rule applies throughout the service wherever such video material appears.

On the home page, the YouTube video serves as a background for the section, so its native controls do not provide accessible control over playback. Stopping the video should be possible without needing to locate or open the hidden YouTube player.

We recommend adding a visible control button directly in the section, e.g. near the welcome content. The button should be keyboard accessible in a logical focus order, immediately after the main navigation, and respond to Enter and Space keys. The button label should clearly indicate its current state, e.g. "Zatrzymaj film w tle" (Stop background video) when playing and "Odtwórz film w tle" (Play background video) when stopped.

```
<button type="button" id="tlo-wideo-btn" aria-pressed="true">
  Zatrzymaj film w tle
</button>

<script>
(function () {
  var btn = document.getElementById("tlo-wideo-btn");
  var iframe = document.querySelector(".elementor-background-video-embed");
  if (!btn || !iframe) return;

  var gra = true;

  function polecenie(funkcja) {
    iframe.contentWindow.postMessage(
      JSON.stringify({ event: "command", func: funkcja, args: [] }),
      "*"
    );
  }

  btn.addEventListener("click", function () {
    if (gra) {
      polecenie("pauseVideo");
      btn.textContent = "Odtwórz film w tle";
      btn.setAttribute("aria-pressed", "false");
    } else {
      polecenie("playVideo");
      btn.textContent = "Zatrzymaj film w tle";
      btn.setAttribute("aria-pressed", "true");
    }
    gra = !gra;
  });
})();
</script>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People with cognitive disabilities, people with visual impairments using screen magnification, people with attention difficulties |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Root cause** | No visible and accessible control for pausing the autoplay background video in the "hero" section. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 1 occurrence (single occurrence) |
| **Effort** | M – medium |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the website homepage.<br>2. The background video in the "hero" section starts playing automatically.<br>3. Look for a button to stop or hide the video in the relevant section. |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if carousels, animations, and automatically updated content can be paused. |

## 18 Missing autocomplete attribute in the email address field of the form

Moderate

Expert

WCAG 1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose (AA)

User data input fields in forms, e.g. an email address field in a newsletter signup form, do not have an autocomplete attribute. Therefore, browsers and assistive technologies cannot programmatically identify the field's purpose or suggest auto-filling data. This makes it harder for people with motor disabilities, cognitive difficulties, and those using alternative data entry methods to complete forms.

```
<input size="1" type="email" name="form_fields[email]" id="form-field-email"
class="elementor-field elementor-size-sm  elementor-field-textual" placeholder="Email"
required="required">
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** User data input fields in forms should have an autocomplete attribute with a value corresponding to their purpose, e.g. autocomplete="email" for an email address field. This allows browsers and assistive technologies to programmatically recognise the type of expected data and enable automatic completion of fields. The full list of autocomplete attribute values can be found in the MDN documentation https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Reference/Attributes/autocomplete.

All forms on the website should be checked and appropriate autocomplete attribute values added wherever fields collect user data.

```
<input size="1" type="email" name="form_fields[email]" id="form-field-email"
class="elementor-field elementor-size-sm  elementor-field-textual" placeholder="Email"
required autocomplete="email">
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People with motor disabilities, people with cognitive disabilities, screen reader users |
| **Root cause** | Missing autocomplete attribute in the form field code. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: form-field-email |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if personal data fields have the correct autocomplete attribute.<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

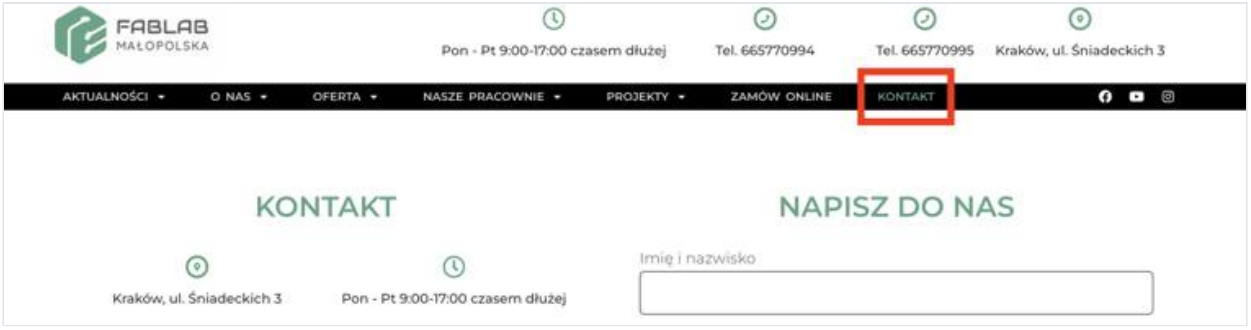
## 19 Active menu item highlighted only by colour

Moderate

Expert

WCAG 1.4.1 Use of Color (A)

A person with colour recognition difficulties may not notice which menu item corresponds to the currently displayed page, as it is marked only by colour without additional visual indicators such as bolding or underlining. For example, on the “Kontakt” (Contact) page, the menu item is marked only by green colour.




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Highlight the active menu item by applying, besides colour, an additional visual indicator, e.g., a border or graphic mark, to ensure visible distinction independent of colour.

```
.menu-item.active { font-weight: bold; border-bottom: 2px solid currentColor; }
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Who is affected** | People with colour recognition disorders |
| **Root cause** | Lack of an additional visual indicator showing the active menu item, besides colour change. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the „Kontakt” subpage.<br>2. Look at the "Kontakt" item in the navigation menu. It differs from other items only by the green colour. |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Find elements on the site in which colour conveys information.<br>2. Display the page in grayscale.<br>3. Check if information can still be read without colour. |

## 20 Content displayed on hover without the possibility to close it

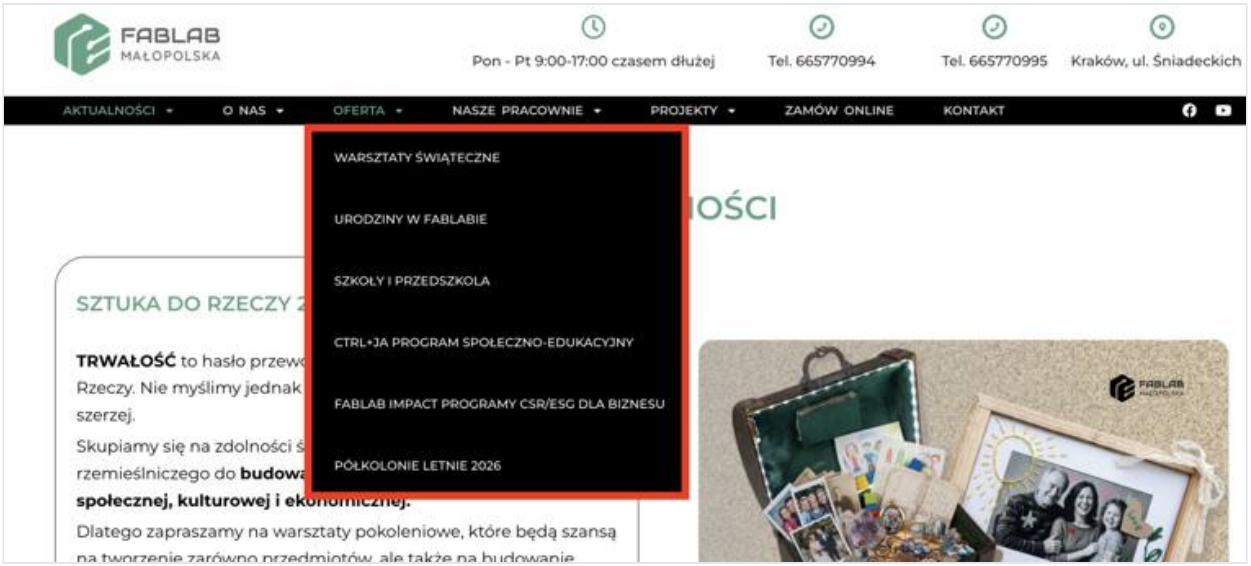
Moderate

Expert

WCAG 1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus (AA)

There are contents on the site that cannot be closed with the Esc key or another mechanism allowing their hiding without moving the cursor or focus. Keyboard-only users and visually impaired users have a problem because elements appearing (e.g. submenu in the navigation menu) open on hover and cover other page content but cannot be closed without moving the cursor.

```
<ul class="sub-menu elementor-nav-menu--dropdown sm-nowrap" id="sm-17942154271176926-4"
role="group" aria-hidden="true" aria-labelledby="sm-17942154271176926-3" aria-
expanded="false" style="width: auto; min-width: 10em; display: none; max-width: 1000px;
top: auto; left: 0px; margin-left: 0px; margin-top: 0px;"> O nas Jak do nas trafić?…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Implement a mechanism to allow closing content that appears on hover (e.g., submenus) with the Esc key and enable hovering over this content without it disappearing automatically. Ensure such elements can also be closed without changing cursor position or focus, improving accessibility for keyboard users.

```
document.addEventListener("keydown", function (e) {
  if (e.key !== "Escape") return;
  var submenu = document.querySelector(".submenu.active");
  if (!submenu) return;
  submenu.classList.remove("active");
  var trigger = document.querySelector("[aria-expanded='true']");
  if (trigger) trigger.setAttribute("aria-expanded", "false");
});
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People with low vision, people using only a keyboard |
| **Root cause** | Lack of implementation of a mechanism to close content that appears on hover without the need to move the cursor or change focus. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: #sm-17942154271176926-4 |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if tooltips/menus appearing on hover can be closed with Esc, hovered over, and do not disappear automatically.<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 21 Insufficient contrast of non-text elements

Moderate

WCAG 1.4.11 Non-text Contrast (AA)

Expert

Graphical elements in the service do not have sufficient contrast against the background. An example is the arrow-shaped button used to scroll the page to the top. The contrast ratio of its icon against the surrounding colours is 2.958:1, while for graphical elements essential to understanding and operating the interface the required value is at least 3:1. Low vision users may not notice the button or recognise its function.

The focus indicator on interactive elements also has insufficient contrast. The outline that appears when focused with the keyboard has a contrast ratio of 2.958:1 against the background. Users navigating by keyboard, especially those with low vision, may thus struggle to determine which element currently has focus.

```
<div id="ast-scroll-top" tabindex="0" class="ast-scroll-top-icon ast-scroll-to-top-right"
data-on-devices="both"
  style="display: block;"> Przewijanie do góry…
```




Screenshot added by the auditor.

**Recommended fix:** Graphical elements essential for using the service should have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against the background on which they appear. This applies to, among others, important icons, buttons without text, borders of form fields, and the focus indicator displayed on interactive elements during keyboard navigation.

For example, in the case of the "Scroll to top" arrow icon, the contrast between the icon and its background should be increased. The proposed icon background colour is #478067. The focus indicator should be a distinct outline that contrasts both with the page background and the element itself.

After making changes, measurements should be repeated on the actual background where the element appears. If the element is fixed to the screen and overlays different page sections when scrolling, contrast should be checked against each of these backgrounds. Measurements can be made using free tools such as Colour Contrast Analyser.

The entire service should be checked for the contrast of graphical elements necessary for understanding content or interface operation, as well as visual indicators of interactive element states such as focus.

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People with visual impairments, people with colour recognition disorders |
| **Root cause** | Use of graphic colours and focus indicator with contrast below the required minimum of 3:1 against the background. |
| **Reach** | across the entire service (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open any page of the website and scroll down until the „Przewijanie do góry” button appears.<br>2. Measure the contrast of the arrow icon against the background using the Colour Contrast Analyser tool.<br>3. Navigate with the Tab key to any interactive element.<br>4. Measure the contrast of the focus outline against the background. |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check the 3:1 contrast of borders of fields, icons, component states, and the focus indicator.<br>2. Check the same on all 10 pages with this error. |

## 22 Colour used as the only means of conveying information.

Moderate

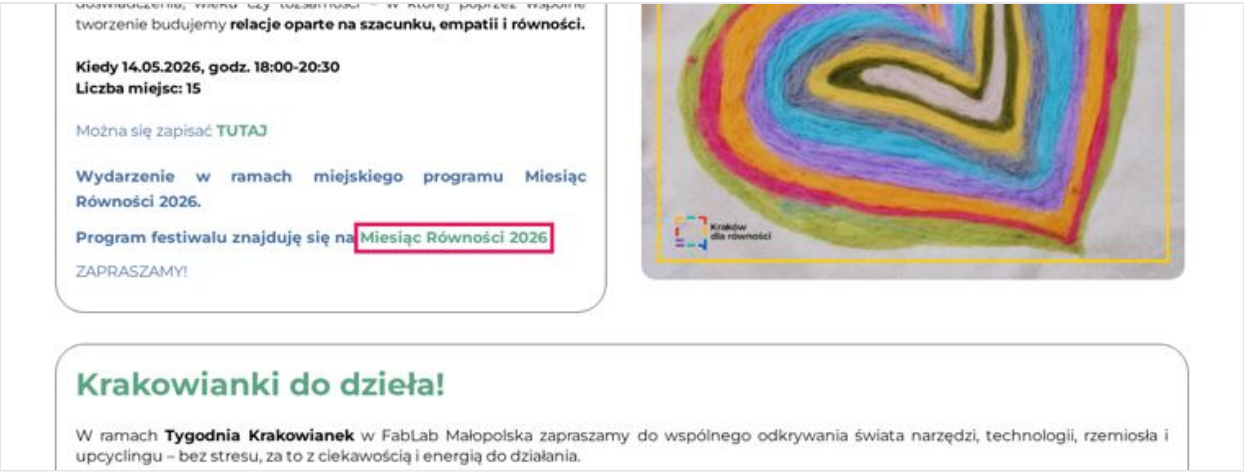
Expert

WCAG 1.4.1 Use of Color (A)

People who have difficulty distinguishing colours may have trouble noticing links in content if they are identified only by colour. In the provided excerpts, links in news are marked in bold, but there is no evidence whether this sufficiently distinguishes them from regular text or if they have other highlighting, e.g. underlining.

```
<a style="background-color: #ffffff; font-size: 1rem;" href="https://rownosc.krakow.pl/
aktualnosci/318948,2295,komunikat,program_maja_rownosci_2026.html" target="_blank"
rel="noopener"><b>Miesiąc Równości 2026</b></a>
```

The same problem also occurs in other places (4 occurrences on 1 page).




Screenshot of the page https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/ – the frame marks the place of the issue.

**Recommended fix:** Visually check the specified links in the news content. If the links in paragraphs do not have a consistent distinguishing feature other than colour, add underlining or another non-colour-based indicator for links in the content styles, preferably in a single common style for the editorial content area.

```
.elementor-widget-container p a {
  text-decoration: underline;
  text-underline-offset: 0.15em;
  text-decoration-thickness: 0.08em;
}

.elementor-widget-container p a:hover,
.elementor-widget-container p a:focus-visible {
  text-decoration-thickness: 0.14em;
}
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | People with colour recognition disorders. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Root cause** | Likely links added in editorial content do not have a consistent style ensuring distinction other than by colour. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 4 occurrences (pattern) |
| **Effort** | XS – very small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: p[dir="ltr"]:nth-child(15) > a[rel="noopener"][target="_blank"] |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check if colour is not the only means of conveying information (links in text, errors, charts). |

## 23 Incorrect heading structure

Moderate

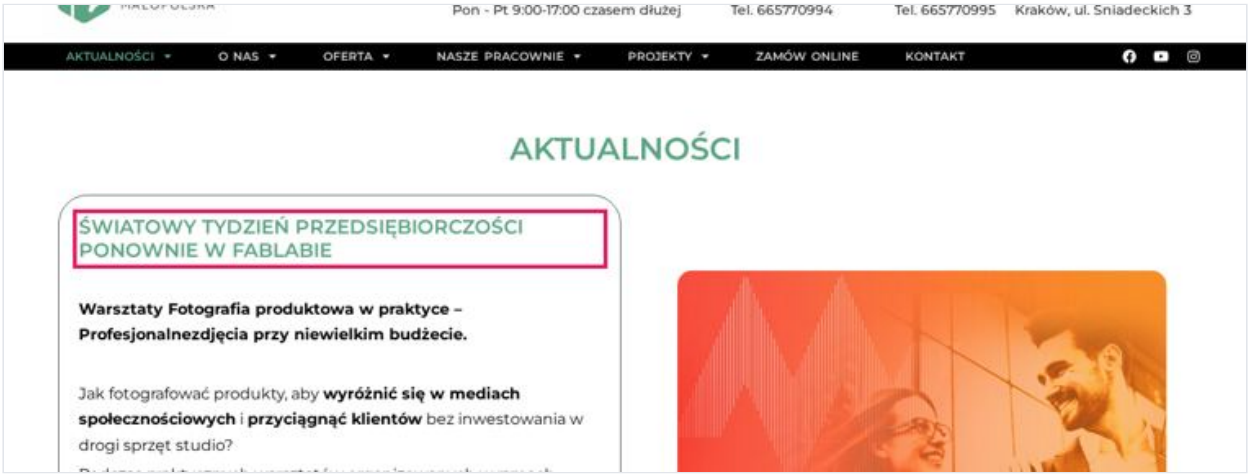
Expert

WCAG 1.3.1 Info and Relationships (A)

Headers on the site are unordered and do not form a correct hierarchy corresponding to the content structure. Heading levels do not reflect relationships between page sections, and some are skipped. For example, the “Aktualności” (News) page begins with an <h2> header, immediately followed by an <h5> header.

```
<h5>ŚWIATOWY TYDZIEŃ PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI PONOWNIE W FABLABIE</h5>
```

The same problem also occurs in other places (25 occurrences on 9 pages).




Screenshot of the page https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/ – the frame marks the place of the issue.

**Recommended fix:** Headers should form a logical hierarchy corresponding to the page content structure. Each page should start with a single <h1> header describing its main content, e.g. “Aktualności” (News). Subsequent sections should be marked with <h2> headers, and their subsections with <h3> and lower levels, without skipping levels.

The header level should result from its place in the content structure, not appearance. If a header needs to look different than default, its size and style should be changed via CSS while preserving the correct level in the HTML code. Conversely, texts that are not headers should not be marked with <h1>–<h6> just to obtain a certain look.

The heading structure of all pages should be verified, for example with the browser extension HeadingsMap or via the headings list in a screen reader (in NVDA: Insert + F7), ensuring that the hierarchy is complete and corresponds to the content layout.

```
<section class="elementor-section">
  <h2 class="elementor-heading-title elementor-size-default">Aktualności</h2>
  <article>
    <h3>ŚWIATOWY TYDZIEŃ PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI PONOWNIE W FABLABIE</h3>
  </article>
</section>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers). |
| **Root cause** | Header configuration in Elementor/WooCommerce templates likely requires manual verification and adjustment. |
| **Reach** | 9 pages, 25 occurrences (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: ... > div.elementor-widget-container > h5 |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check the list of headings (e.g. with a screen reader or HeadingsMap): one H1, levels without skips.<br>2. Check the same on all 9 pages with this error. |

## 24 Lack of association between form fields and labels

Moderate

Expert

WCAG 1.3.1 Info and Relationships (A), 3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (A)

A screen reader or speech recognition user may not have a clear, persistent name for the search field and will find it harder to point to or operate the field. On the “Zamów online” (Order online) page, the search field in the advanced search component has only the placeholder text “Szukaj” but no associated label.

```
<input autocomplete="off" class="eael-advanced-search" name="eael_advanced_search"
placeholder="Szukaj" type="text"/>
```

The same problem also occurs in other places (4 occurrences on 2 pages).




Screenshot of the page https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/zamow-online/ – the frame marks the place of the issue.

**Recommended fix:** In the advanced search component, add a real <label> associated with the field via id and for. The placeholder can remain as a hint but should not be the only label for the field.

```
<label class="eael-advanced-search-label" for="eael-advanced-search-ce9c257">Szukaj</
label>
<input id="eael-advanced-search-ce9c257" type="text" placeholder="Szukaj" class="eael-
advanced-search" autocomplete="off" name="eael_advanced_search">
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/zamow-online/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities. |
| **Root cause** | The advanced search component generates a text field with a placeholder but without an associated label. |
| **Reach** | 2 pages, 4 occurrences (pattern) |
| **Effort** | S – small |

| | |
|---|---|
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: ... > form.eael-advanced-search-form.eael-advanced-search-form-style-1 > div.eael-advanced-search-wrap > input.eael-advanced-search |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Click the field label or navigate to the field using a screen reader: the field announces its label.<br>2. Check the same on all 2 pages with this error. |

## 25 Empty heading

Minor

Expert

WCAG 1.3.1 Info and Relationships (A), 2.4.6 Headings and Labels (AA)

A screen reader user navigating headings will hear an empty level 3 heading, which complicates understanding the page structure. On the “Aktualności” page, two <h3> elements contain only a space, probably used to achieve visual spacing.

```
<h3><span style="font-style: inherit;"><span style="font-size: 20px;"> </span></span></h3>
```

The same problem also occurs in other places (2 occurrences on 1 page).




Screenshot of the page https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/ – the frame marks the place of the issue.

**Recommended fix:** Remove empty heading elements throughout the site if they serve only as spacing, and set spacing in CSS or in Elementor component settings. If a section heading is intended here, enter a short, descriptive text corresponding to the section content.

```
<!-- jeśli to miał być nagłówek sekcji -->
<h3>Najnowsze aktualności</h3>

<!-- jeśli to był tylko odstęp, usuń <h3> i zastosuj odstęp na kontenerze -->
<div class="elementor-spacer"></div>
```

**AUDIT DETAILS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **URL** | https://www.fablabmalopolska.pl/aktualnosci/ |
| **Test** | 1280×900 px (computer) in Chromium 156, after page load |
| **Who is affected** | Blind people (screen readers), people with cognitive disabilities. |
| **Root cause** | A shared component or Elementor edit generates an empty heading probably used as a visual spacer. |
| **Reach** | 1 page, 2 occurrences (single occurrence) |
| **Effort** | XS – very small |
| **How to reproduce** | 1. Open the page.<br>2. Find element: … > div.elementor-widget-container > h3 |
| **How to verify the fix** | 1. Check the list of headings (e.g. with a screen reader or HeadingsMap): none are empty. |

11 · CLOSING

# Thank you for caring about digital accessibility.

Every improvement to a website's accessibility makes it more usable for everyone — including people with disabilities, older people and anyone who is temporarily using the web in less favourable conditions.

Audit carried out by

**Julia Linek**

Drużyna Dostępności · 26.11.2026

### Accessibility of this report

This report is a tagged PDF document prepared following the principles of the PDF/UA-1 standard: it has a defined language, title, heading structure, reading order and image descriptions, so it can be read with a screen reader and zoomed. If any part of it is not accessible to you, write to kontakt@druzynadostepnosci.pl or call +48 571 435 735 – we will prepare it in another format.

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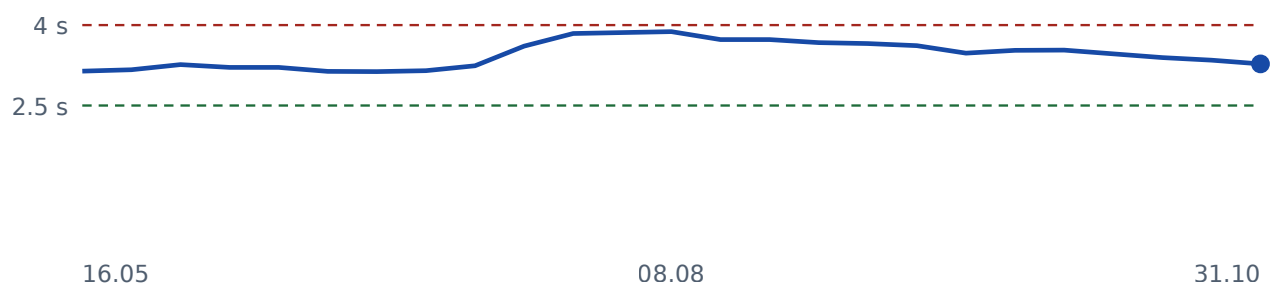
youtube.com/@druzynadostepnosci

# A second report: how fast, secure and visible fablabmalopolska.pl is.

Accessibility is one side of a website's quality. The "Technical health" report checks the others: speed, the experience of real users, good practices, search visibility and security. It is based on Google data and shows what to fix first.

### What we already know about fablabmalopolska.pl

Time to show the main content (LCP) for real Chrome users, week by week (from 16.05.2026 to 31.10.2026; lines: 2.5 s – "good" limit, 4 s – "poor" limit)




| 3.3 s | 85 ms | 0.01 | 50/100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main content shown (LCP) | Response to input (INP) | Layout stability (CLS) | Performance on a phone (PageSpeed) |
| needs improvement | good | good | needs improvement |

The result has barely changed for half a year. This is only a glimpse. The full report shows the causes and what to fix first:

**Speed on mobile and desktop** – Lighthouse performance score, time to show the main content (LCP), layout shifts (CLS), blocking time (TBT), page weight and the biggest possible savings.

**Good practices** – Browser console errors, outdated and vulnerable libraries, images in the wrong format, third-party scripts slowing the page down.

**Security** – Encrypted connection (HTTPS) and a check whether the site or links from it are flagged as dangerous (Google Safe Browsing).

**Real users' experience** – Core Web Vitals from the Chrome UX Report (LCP, INP, CLS) for the domain and key pages, with the history of recent months – if the site has enough traffic.

**Search visibility (SEO)** – Page titles and descriptions, indexability, sitemap, link validity and basic structured data.

**What to fix first** – The five most important changes with their expected effect – in the same form as the action plan in this report.

We prepare the report for fablabmalopolska.pl from the same audit.

**Order the "Technical health" report**

Questions: kontakt@druzynadostepnosci.pl · +48 571 435 735

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