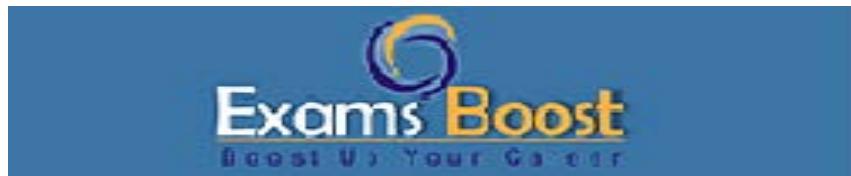


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Question: 1

During a final accessibility report review for a multi-story commercial office retrofit under ADA Standards, the accessibility professional identifies a non-compliant ramp slope at 1:10 adjacent to the main entrance.

Client challenges the finding during defense meeting, claiming it's grandfathered. Which approach best defends the report using objective language?

- A. Ramp exceeds maximum allowable slope per ADA 405.2, creating fall hazard for wheelchair users
- B. This slope violates general safety norms but may be acceptable for retrofits
- C. The ramp is too steep and should be fixed immediately per best practices

Answer: A

Explanation:

ADA Standards Section 405.2 specifies ramp slopes shall not exceed 1:12; a 1:10 slope constitutes a high-risk violation due to increased propulsion effort and tip-over potential for mobility aid users, directly referenced to substantiate the objective finding without subjective opinion. This defensibility prioritizes occupant safety over historical exemptions, as ADA applies fully to altered elements regardless of construction date, ensuring the report withstands legal scrutiny in potential disputes. Referencing the exact code section enables clear client education on remediation urgency versus low-risk cosmetic issues.

Question: 2

A report organized strictly by building floor plans and room sequence may complicate defense when systemic signage deficiencies exist across levels. Better alternative organization is by what?

- A. Vendor responsible
- B. Discovery date
- C. Sign type and code requirement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Grouping by element type (e.g., all tactile signs, directional signs) highlights systemic issues for bulk correction, cost efficiency, and clear demonstration of comprehensive code application beyond isolated findings.

Question: 3

In a scenario involving post-occupancy accessibility assessments, a consultant who provided preconstruction plan reviews is solicited for the assessments. What ethical principle guides declining combined services?

- A. Avoidance of additional liability exposure
- B. Compliance with client confidentiality requirements
- C. Preservation of professional independence in verification

Answer: C

Explanation:

Transitioning from plan review to post-occupancy assessment on the same project impairs independence, as assessments involve verifying implementation of reviewed plans. Ethical conduct mandates preserving separation to ensure objective identification of barriers under current federal guidelines.

Question: 4

During measurement of a restroom lavatory knee clearance with a measuring tape, you obtain 26 inches depth at 9 inches AFF. What is the compliance status?

- A. Compliant, as minimum is 25 inches
- B. Verify pipe insulation interference separately
- C. Non-compliant, requiring 27 inches minimum

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 2010 ADA Standards (Section 306.3) require knee clearance of 27 inches minimum height, 30 inches minimum width, and 17-25 inches depth varying by height, but maximum depth clearance extends to 25 inches under the lavatory. However, the clear space forward reach requires sufficient knee/toe room; standard compliant lavatories provide at least 27 inches high with 8 inches toe extending to 25 inches depth. A 26-inch depth at lower height may limit usability, but precise compliance checks the full profile; typically 27 inches height is the controlling dimension for adult use.

Question: 5

A local government is updating its building codes. What should be the primary focus to improve accessibility?

- A. Aligning with the latest architectural trends
- B. Reducing construction costs
- C. Ensuring compliance with federal accessibility standards

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary focus should be on ensuring compliance with federal accessibility standards. This technical requirement is essential for creating inclusive environments that meet the needs of all individuals.

Question: 6

In reviewing the architectural drawings, you find that the stairwell design does not meet the required width for egress. What should your recommendation be?

- A. Suggest adding more stairs
- B. Approve the design as it is
- C. Redline the drawings to specify the correct width

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the stairwell design does not meet the required width for egress, the recommendation should be to redline the drawings to specify the correct width. This ensures compliance with safety regulations and provides clear guidance for necessary modifications, rather than simply approving the design or suggesting additional stairs.

Question: 7

A new multi-story hospital is under construction in a jurisdiction that has adopted the **2024 International Building Code (IBC)** with references to **ICC A117.1-2017**. The project includes inpatient rooms, outpatient clinics, and diagnostic imaging areas. As the accessibility consultant, what is the primary step in determining the applicable scoping requirements for accessible patient sleeping rooms?

- A. Determine the number of accessible rooms based solely on the Fair Housing Act guidelines for multifamily housing
- B. Apply the residential dwelling unit requirements from Chapter 11 of the IBC since patients stay overnight
- C. Classify the facility as Institutional Group I-2 and apply the scoping for accessible sleeping rooms in Section 1108 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hospitals with inpatient care are classified as Group I-2 occupancy under the IBC, which triggers specific accessibility scoping in the **2010 ADA Standards** (Section 223 and 1108 of the IBC referencing ADA). At least 10% of patient sleeping rooms must be accessible where there are more than 50 rooms, and additional mobility and communication features are required based on the medical specialties. Residential requirements do not apply as this is not transient or permanent residential use, and the Fair Housing Act applies only to multi-family dwellings, not institutional healthcare facilities.

Question: 8

Local amendment increases accessible route width beyond ADA and A117.1 in new construction. What width applies?

- A. 36 inches minimum
- B. Local increased width
- C. ADA 36 inches

Answer: B

Explanation:

Local amendments can require wider accessible routes than federal or model code minimums, enforcing the stricter dimension for routes.

Question: 9

On a construction site visit, a female worker reports her hard hat wobbles due to poor fit. What is the employer's obligation per latest OSHA construction PPE standards?

- A. Provide a hard hat that properly fits her head size
- B. Issue standard adult size
- C. Advise securing with tape

Answer: A

Explanation:

OSHA's 2025 update emphasizes proper fit across all PPE types, particularly addressing issues faced by women and non-standard body types, ensuring hard hats secure firmly without movement for effective head protection.

Question: 10

Construction monitoring detects that installed operable windows require 8 lbf force. What remediation is mandated?

- A. Limit to ventilation function
- B. Approve if reachable from seated position
- C. Adjust or replace mechanisms to 5 lbf maximum operating force

Answer: C

Explanation:

ADA 309.4 limits operable force to 5 pounds for windows in accessible rooms. Monitoring includes force testing to confirm easy operation by users with limited strength.

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