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# APAC-BE

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### Question: 1219

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: 1220

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: 1221

In a scenario involving post-occupancy accessibility assessments, a consultant who provided pre-construction 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: 1222

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: 1223

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: 1224

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: 1225

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 multi-family 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: 1226

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: 1227

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: 1228

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.

### Question: 1229

In a playground accessibility survey, non-compliant ground surface compaction is noted. To evidence this beyond probe readings, what photo series is most effective?

- A. Aerial photos only
- B. Contextual play area overview, probe penetration depth with scale, before/after force application comparison, and child mobility device interaction
- C. Surface close-ups without tools

**Answer:** B

Explanation: Accessible surfaces require firmness and stability testing. Photographic sequences capturing probe depths, comparative resistance, and device performance visually corroborate instrument data, demonstrating functional non-compliance for recreational facility assessments.

### Question: 1230

Determining services for a portfolio assessment of 50 existing retail stores nationwide, the client wants prioritization for barrier removal. What scope element is essential?

- A. Certification of each property
- B. Sampling methodology with statistical validity and prioritization criteria
- C. Full measurements at each site

**Answer:** B

Explanation: For large portfolios, services often use risk-based sampling, consistent survey protocols, and prioritization frameworks based on factors like visitation frequency and barrier severity to manage scope efficiently.

### Question: 1231

Curb ramps at new public street intersection post-2012 per §35.151(i); required where?

- A. All crossings
- B. Only highways
- C. Intersections with curbs/barriers to pedestrian walkways

**Answer:**

Explanation: New/alterred streets/pedestrian walkways need curb ramps/other slopes at intersections with curbs to street-level walkways.

### Question: 1232

You are evaluating a new building and find that the entrance has a high threshold. What is your best recommendation?

- A. Document the issue for future reference
- B. Recommend lowering the threshold for accessibility
- C. Suggest adding a ramp to bypass the threshold

**Answer:** B

Explanation: Recommending lowering the threshold for accessibility is crucial to ensure compliance with accessibility standards. This modification facilitates easier access for individuals with mobility devices.

### Question: 1233

Site observation for airport terminal expansion shows roofers on steep pitch over 4:12 without warning line systems 6 feet from edge; PPE compliant with harnesses but no rain gear in wet conditions; skylight openings covered with plywood not secured.

- A. Flag warning line absence for roof edge
- B. Prioritize steep roof controls
- C. Document rain gear and skylight covers

**Answer:** A

Explanation: 1926.501(b)(10) requires warning lines on steep roofs; sequences before weather PPE.

### Question: 1234

You are tasked with ensuring that a newly installed window meets the building codes for energy efficiency. What is the first step you should take using your measuring tape?

- A. Measure the window's frame depth
- B. Measure the window's height
- C. Measure the window's width

**Answer:** C

Explanation: The width of the window is critical for determining whether it fits within the designated opening and complies with energy efficiency standards. It is essential to measure the width first to ensure proper installation and sealing.

### Question: 1235

For laboratory proposal, fume hood access omits:

- A. Airflow velocity tests at 34-inch sills
- B. Verification of 30-inch high-forward knee space
- C. Flagging 11-inch toe depth deficiencies

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Airflow tests are lab engineering; ANSI A117.1 1003.12 sills dimensional only.

### Question: 1236

Existing restaurant adds outdoor seating on a raised deck with steps. Alteration includes no ramp. What applies?

- A. Ramp required unless disproportionate
- B. Portable ramp sufficient
- C. Steps allowed for outdoor

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Altered primary function (dining) triggers accessible path, including to added outdoor areas.

### Question: 1237

When preparing a photo documentation report, how should you handle images that are not of sufficient quality?

- A. Include them anyway to show attempts at documentation
- B. Edit the images to improve quality before submission
- C. Discard them and take new photos if possible

**Answer:** C

Explanation: Discarding low-quality images and retaking them ensures that only clear, usable evidence is presented in the report, maintaining the integrity of the documentation.

### Question: 1238

Inspecting a multi-family housing slab-on-grade pour site per 2025 ICC fall protection updates, rebar workers at 8-foot trench walls use harnesses clipped to rebar but no vertical lifelines; PPE includes hard hats and vests but steel-toe boots absent on several; crane swing radius encroaches designated walkways

without signal person.

- A. Correct rebar lifeline setup as trench fall priority
- B. Flag boot and crane signal non-compliance
- C. Issue site-wide PPE citation

**Answer: B**

Explanation: Steel-toe footwear per OSHA 1926.96 and signal persons under 1926.1419 for crane paths represent immediate struck-by/foot injury risks near active ops; protocol sequences mobile equipment hazards before static fall systems, documenting via report for rapid mitigation during visit.

### Question: 1239

Pressure gauge on automatic sliding entrance door activator button reads 6 pounds activation force. Compliance?

- A. Exceeds 5-pound operable parts limit
- B. Test door opening time next
- C. Permitted for exterior activators

**Answer: A**

Explanation: Operable parts including actuators must require no more than 5 pounds force (2010 ADA Section 309.4). Button activation exceeding this violates; report recommends adjustment or low-force actuator replacement.

### Question: 1240

Proposal development for a university library accessibility survey reveals client-provided sections lack guardrail extensions at stairs adjacent to accessible routes. Per ANSI A117.1-2017. What exclusion applies?

- A. Review for handrail/guard continuity in sections
- B. Structural detailing for 12-inch guardrail extensions
- C. Identification of missing 12-inch stair extensions

**Answer: B**

Explanation: Structural detailing exceeds accessibility scoping, per ANSI A117.1 Section 505.10 for extensions, focusing on identification rather than design. Proposals exclude this to avoid engineering overlaps, limiting to review and notation for client action.

## Question: 1241

Reviewing remediation for play areas, the proposal adds accessible surfacing only under equipment without connecting routes. What connectivity must be required?

- A. Ensure accessible routes connect entry to all play components at ground level
- B. Approve partial surfacing if ramps are provided
- C. Accept isolated pads for cost control

**Answer:** A

Explanation: ADA 240 and 1008 mandate accessible routes linking site arrival points to elevated and ground-level play components with compliant surfaces throughout. Comprehensive planning integrates full network connectivity for independent play access.

## Question: 1242

You discover varying mirror heights in sampled public restrooms across a terminal. Methodology adjustment:

- A. Average heights
- B. Report sample average
- C. Measure all mirrors in public restrooms

**Answer:** C

Explanation: Reflective surfaces in public facilities require measurement of all instances when variability is present, to accurately scope lower mirror provisions.

## Question: 1243

Developing a proposal for an accessibility survey of a public assembly venue under UFAS, the client provides elevation drawings but no MEP coordination for emergency egress lighting at accessible means of egress. Which exclusion protects the scope?

- A. Electrical load calculations for egress path lighting
- B. Identification of missing MEP details in egress paths
- C. Plan review for lighting placement at turning spaces

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Accessibility proposals exclude MEP engineering calculations like electrical loads, which require licensed professional engineer stamps and fall under NFPA 101 integration rather than pure ADA/UFAS scoping. APAC-BE certified professionals focus on identifying compliance gaps in plans, such

as lighting at 60-inch turning spaces (UFAS 4.3.3), without performing design computations. This delineation prevents scope expansion into interdisciplinary engineering, maintaining focus on survey deliverables.

**Question: 1244**

Measuring clear floor space at a sink with tape: 28 inches wide under lavatory. Status?

- A. Measure forward approach depth
- B. Non-compliant, 30 inches minimum
- C. Compliant if pipes insulated

**Answer: B**

Explanation: Clear floor space for forward approach requires 30 inches width minimum (2010 ADA Section 305). 28 inches insufficient; report notes need for centered 30x48 space.

**Question: 1245**

New self-service kiosk in lobby has controls at 50 inches. Reach compliant?

- A. Yes for forward
- B. Require 48 inches max side
- C. Tilt screen equivalent

**Answer: B**

Explanation: Kiosks must meet operable parts reach and clear floor space.

**Question: 1246**

You are tasked with assessing the exterior elements of a facility. What is the most important factor to consider regarding the building's entrance?

- A. The architectural style of the entrance
- B. The slope of the entrance pathway
- C. The color of the entrance doors

**Answer: B**

Explanation: The slope of the entrance pathway is the most important factor as it directly affects accessibility. A slope that exceeds recommended limits can create barriers for individuals with mobility impairments.

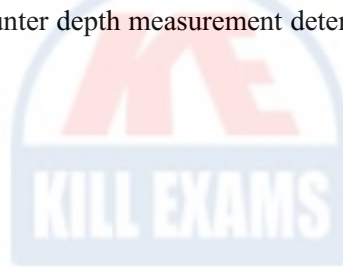
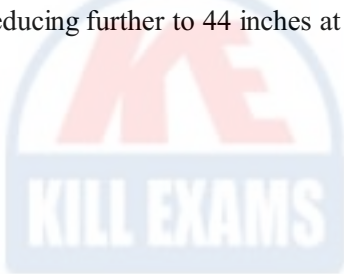
**Question: 1247**

In an office break room, you evaluate forward reach to microwave over 24-inch counter. What is the maximum allowable height for reporting?

- A. 48 inches if counter depth  $\leq 20$  inches, otherwise reduced
- B. 54 inches maximum
- C. 44 inches for obstructed

**Answer:** A

Explanation: 2010 ADA Standards 308.2.2 limits obstructed forward high reach to 48 inches at 20 inches depth, reducing further to 44 inches at 25 inches max. Counter depth measurement determines applicable limit.



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