

Goal

- Participants will receive an overview of the fundamental requirements for means of egress as established in the 2021 *International Building Code*[®] (IBC[®]).
- Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to apply provisions of the 2021 IBC specifically related to the design, plan review and inspection of the means of egress system in commercial buildings.

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Objectives

- List and describe each of the three parts of a means of egress.
- Calculate the occupant load and determine the required means of egress capacity for rooms, stories and buildings.
- Determine the required number of exit access doorways and exits for rooms, stories and buildings.
- Determine requirements for locations and illumination levels of means of egress lighting and signage.

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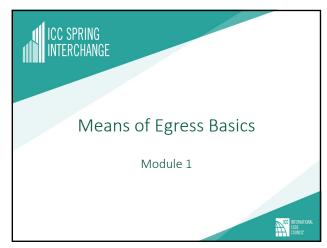
Objectives

- Determine the requirements for arrangement of the means of egress elements, including:
 - · Location of exit access doorways and exits.
 - Exit access travel distances.
 - · Common paths of egress travel.
 - Egress through adjoining spaces.
- Determine the requirements for means of egress components including corridors, stairways and exit passageways.

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Means of Egress Basics in the IBC

Administration and Maintenance and Plans

• 1001 - 1002

General Means of Egress

• 1003 - 1015

Components of Means of Egress

- Exit Access 1016 1021
- Exits 1022 1027
- Exit Discharge 1028 1029

Miscellaneous

- Assembly 1030
- Emergency Escape and Rescue 1031

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Definition of MEANS OF EGRESS

- · A "Means of Egress":
 - Continuous and unobstructed path of egress travel
 - Vertical and/or horizontal travel
 - Starts at any occupiable portion of a building or structure
 - Ends at public way

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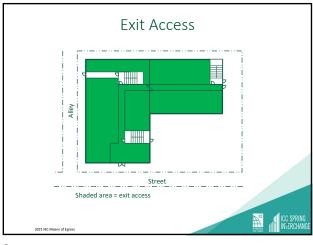
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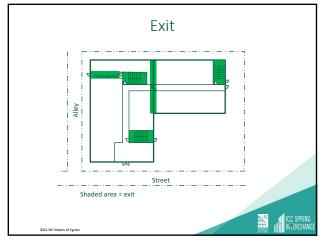
Three Parts of a Means of Egress

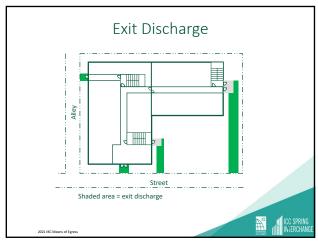
- A means of egress consists of three separate and distinct parts:
 - Exit access
 - Exit
 - Exit discharge
- While typically utilized as an organizational tool, the three-part means of egress concept also provides scoping, such as:
 - Extent of common path of egress travel
 - End point of travel distance measurement

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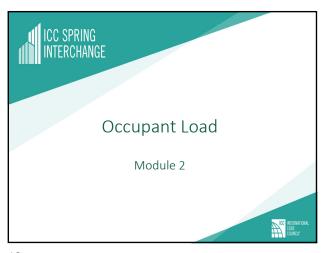
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Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004

- Occupant load is used throughout the IBC to determine the application of a provision, particularly when addressing:
 - Means of egress
 - Fire protection features
 - Occupancy classification
 - Plumbing fixture count
- · Occupant load is determined based on:
 - · Fixed seating conditions, or
 - Conditions where fixed seating is not provided.

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Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004

- In areas with fixed seating—OL is based on seating capacity. Section 1004.6
 - For areas having fixed seating without dividing arms, such as benches and pews, occupant load to be based on one person for each 18 inches of seating length
 - For seating in booths, occupant load to be based on one person for each 24 inches of booth seat length
 - Measurement to be taken at backrest of booth

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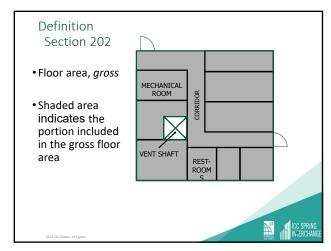
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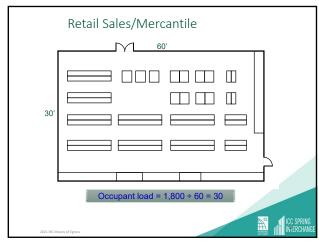
Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004

- In areas without fixed seating—OL computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area.
 Section 1004.5
- Table 1004.5 identifies maximum floor area allowances per occupant for areas without fixed seating.
 - The determination of occupant load is based upon:
 - · Gross floor area, or
 - Net floor area

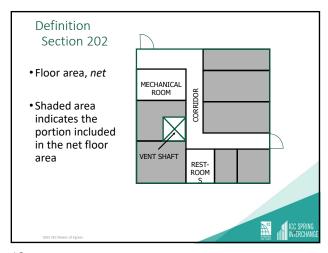
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Maximum Floor Area Allowances per Occupant Table 1004.5 Table 1004.5 TABLE 1004.6 MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT FRACTION OF PRICE OCCUPANT CLOF PACTORY Accessive prices, research and the price of t

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Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004.5, Exception; 1004.5.1

- The occupant load as calculated based on Table 1004.5 may be decreased to better represent the maximum anticipated number of occupants.
 - Reduction in calculated occupied load permitted where:
 - Approved by building official, and
 - Actual number of occupants can be determined.

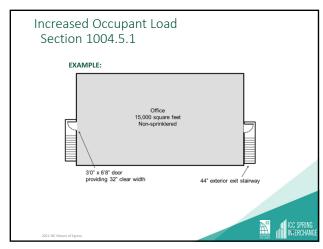
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Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004.5.1

- In addition, the occupant load as calculated based on Table 1004.5 may be increased to better represent the maximum anticipated number of occupants.
 - Increase in calculated occupant load permitted where:
 - All code requirements met based on modified number, and
 - Occupant load does not exceed one occupant per 7 net square feet, and
 - Approved aisle, seating or fixed equipment diagram submitted when required by building official.

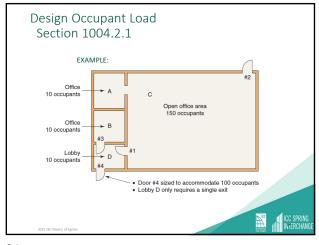
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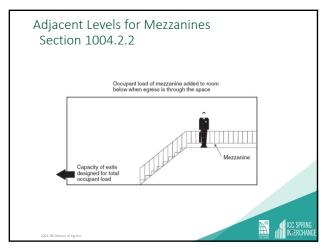


Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004.2

- The cumulative occupant load is to be determined in accordance with IBC Section 1004.2:
 - Where occupants pass through intervening rooms— OL is cumulative for spaces along egress path. Section 1004.2.1
 - Design of egress path capacity to be based on cumulative portion of occupant loads of all rooms, areas or spaces to that point along the path.
 - Where occupants on a mezzanine egress through an adjacent floor level—OL is cumulative for that level and the mezzanine(s) exiting through that level. Section 1004.2.2
 - Where stairways serve adjacent stories, the occupant load from separate stories is not to be added. Sections 1004.2.3 and 1005.6.

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Occupant Load (OL) Sections 1004.3, 1004.4

- Where areas contains multiple functions having different occupant load factors, design occupant load to be based on area of each function calculated independently.
- Where two or more occupancies utilize portions of the same means of egress system, all components to meet the more stringent requirements of occupancies served.

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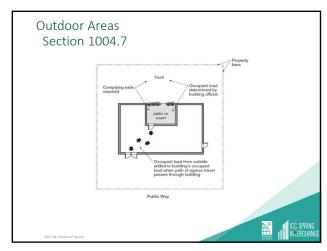
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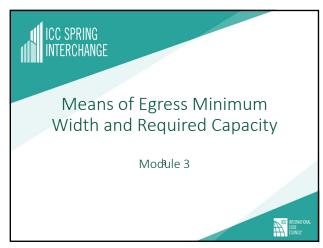
Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004.7

- Yards, patios, occupied roofs courts and similar outdoor areas usable by building occupants to be provided with means of egress per Chapter 10.
 - Occupant load to be based on anticipated use.
 - Where outdoor areas are used by persons in addition to building occupants, and egress path from outdoors passes through building, means of egress requirements to be based on sum of occupant loads.

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Minimum Width vs. Required Capacity Section 1005

- All portions of means of egress to be sized per Section 1005, except:
 - Aisles and aisle accessways in assembly rooms and spaces complying with Section 1030.
- Minimum size of egress system to be based upon the greater of:
 - · Component width (minimum width), and
 - Calculated width (required capacity)

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Minimum Width vs. Required Capacity Section 1005

- "Minimum width" is based on specific component under consideration, such as:
 - Aisles and corridors: Table 1020.2
 - Doorways: Section 1010.1.1
 - Stairways: Section 1011.2
- "Required capacity" is determined through calculations per Section 1005.3.

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Required Egress Capacity: Other Than Stairways Section 1005.3.2

- Required capacity of all egress components other than stairways, including doors, ramps, aisles and corridors:
 - · Occupant load served multiplied by 0.2"
 - For other than Group H and I-2, the required capacity is occupant load served multiplied by 0.15" *IF*
 - Building is equipped with an emergency voice/alarm communication system and
 - Building is equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system (NFPA 13 or 13R)

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Required Egress Capacity: Stairways Section 1005.3.1

- Required capacity for stairways only:
 - Occupant load served multiplied by 0.3"
 - For other than Group H and I-2, the minimum width is occupant load served multiplied by 0.2" *IF*
 - Building is equipped with an emergency voice/alarm communication system *and*
 - Building is equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system (NFPA 13 or 13R)

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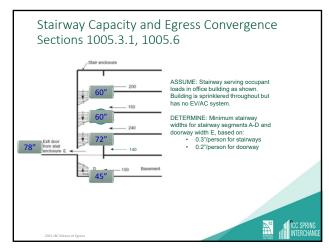
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Stairway Capacity and Egress Convergence Sections 1005.3.1, 1005.6

- Required capacity for the egress stairway shall be determined based solely on the occupant load of the adjacent story served by the stairway
- Where egress from stories above and below converge at an intermediate level, the capacity from point of convergence to be ≥ sum of the stairway capacities for two adjacent stories

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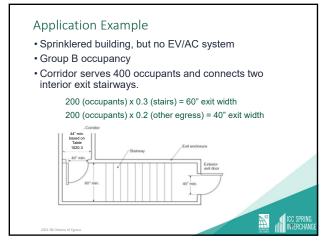
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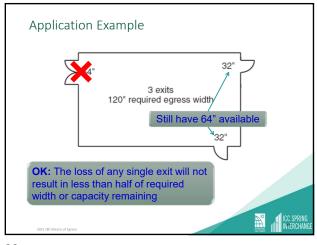
Required Egress Width and Capacity Continuity Section 1005.4

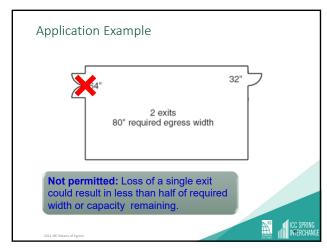
 Minimum width or required capacity required from any story shall not be reduced along the path of egress travel until arrival at the public way.

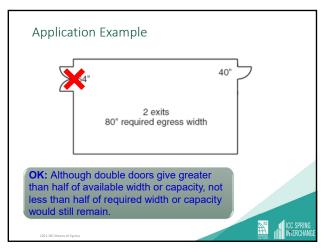


Distribution of Minimum Width and Required Capacity Section 1005.5 • Multiple means of egress shall be sized such that the loss of any one means of egress will not reduce the available capacity or width to less than 50 percent of the required capacity or width.

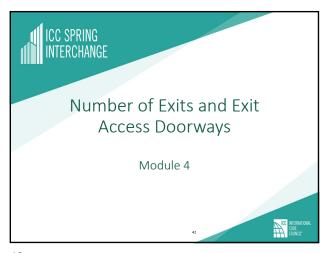
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• Two exits or exit access doorways are required from a space where:

• The occupant load of the space exceeds the number shown in Table 1006.2.1, or

• The common path of travel exceeds the limitations set forth in Table 1006.2.1.

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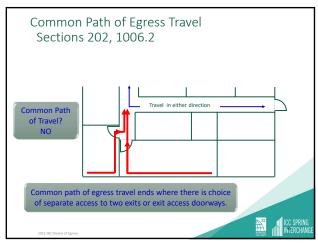
Common Path of Egress Travel Sections 202, 1006.2

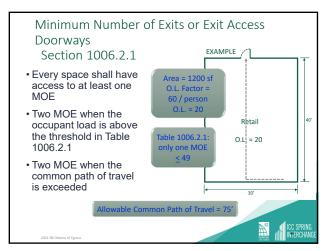
•COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL.

That portion of the exit access travel distance measured from the most remote point within a story to that point where the occupants have separate and distinct access to two exits or exit access doorways.

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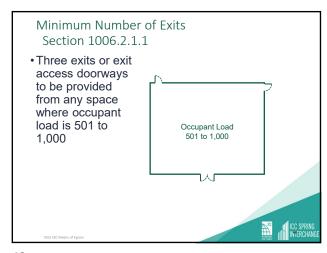
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		MAXIMUM COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL DISTAN (feet)		ESS TRAVEL DISTANCE
OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD OF SPACE	Without Sprinkler System (feet)		With Sprinkler System
	1	Occup OL < 30	ant Load	(feet)
V. E. M	49	75	75	75*
1,1,141	49	100	75	100°
	49	75	75	100°
I-1. H-2. H-3	3	NP	NP	25 ^b
I-4, H-5	10	NP	NP	75 ^b
1, I-2 ⁴ , I-4	10	NP	NP	75°
3	10	NP	NP	100°
-l	10	NP	NP	75°
-2	20	NP	NP	125°
1-3*	20	NP	NP	125**
L-4°	20	NP	NP	125**
f	29	100	75	100°
	49	100	75	75°

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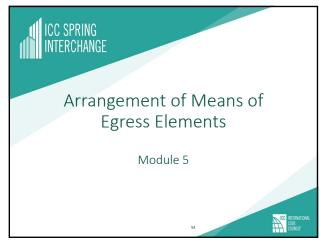
Occupie		of Exits from Sto	ories and
minimu	m number o orth in Table	upied roof to hav f exits, or access a 1006.3.3.	
	OCCUPANT LOAD PER STORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS OR ACCESS TO EXITS FROM STORY]
	1-500	2	
	501-1,000	3	
	More than 1,000	4	
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Single Exit Stories Section 1006.3				
• A single exit or acce where in complianc 1006.3.4(2)				
T/ STORIES WITH ONE EXIT OR A	ABLE 1006.3.4(1) CCESS TO ONE EXIT FO	OR R-2 OCCUPANCIES		
STORY	OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	MAXIMUM EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE	
Basement, first, second or third story above grade plane	R-2 ^{a, b}	4 dwelling units	125 feet	
Fourth story above grade plane and higher	NP	NA	NA	
For St. 1 foot – 304.8 mm. NP. – Not Permitted as the St. 2 foot – 304.8 mm. NP. – Not Permitted as Group R-2 capipped throughout with an anta- la Bailding classified as Group R-2 capipped throughout with an anta- with energency scapes and rescue openings in accordance with So- b. This table is used for R-2 occupancies consisting of dwelling units.	ction 1031.			
			A ^{cc}	ICC SPRING
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Single Exit Stories Section 1006.3 • A single exit or access to a single exit permitted where in compliance with Table 1006.3.4(1) or 1006.3.4(2) **TABLE 1082.4(2) **TABLE 1082.4(2)

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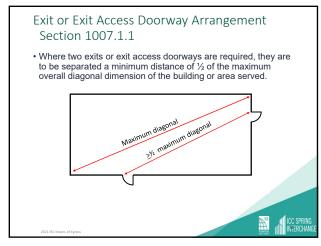


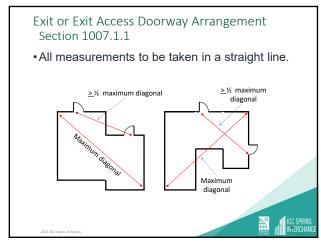
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Design of Exit Access Elements

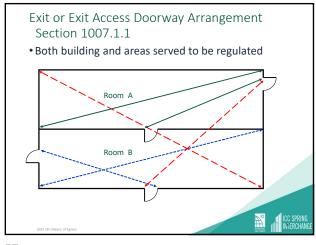
- Once the egress capacity and number of required egress elements is determined, the following provisions must be addressed:
 - Separation of multiple exits and/or exit access doorways. Section 1007
 - Means of egress travel through intervening spaces. Section 1016.2
 - Exit access travel distance limitations. Section 1017
 - Dead-end corridor conditions. Section 1020.5

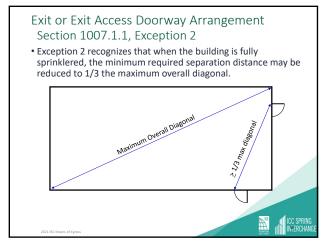
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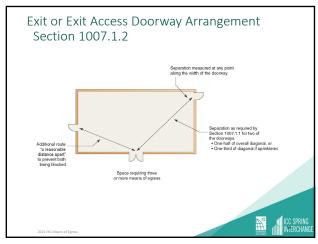




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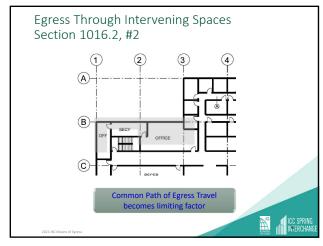


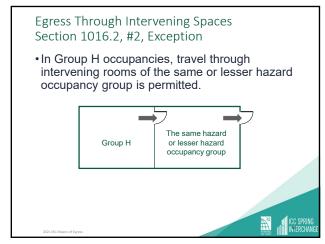
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Egress Through Intervening Spaces
Section 1016.2, #2
• Egress from or room or space shall not pass
through an adjoining room or space except

- Egress from or room or space snall not pass through an adjoining room or space except where:
 - Intervening rooms are related to the area or room served, and
 - Intervening room is not a Group H occupancy, and
 - Path of egress travel is clear and discernible to an exit
- Intervening rooms cannot have potential to be locked to prevent egress

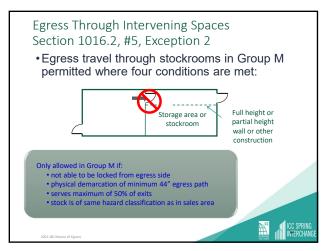
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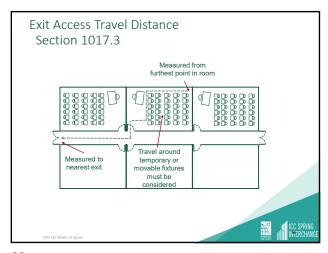
Exit Access Travel Distance Section 1017.3

- Travel distance is limited within the exit access portion of the means of egress.
- Travel distance is measured:
 - From the <u>most remote point</u> of each room, area or space
 - **Along** a <u>natural unobstructed path</u> of vertical and horizontal egress travel
 - To the entrance of an exit.
- Where two or more exits are required, travel limits are based on the <u>nearest</u> exit.

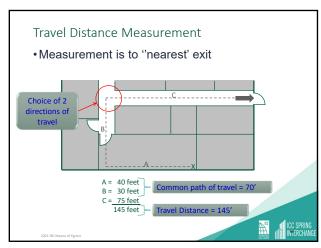
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Table 10)17.2			
	EXIT A	TABLE 1017.2 CCESS TRAVEL DISTAN	ICE ^a	
	OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	
	A, E, F-1, M, R, S-1	200°	250 ^b	
	I-1	Not Permitted	250 ^b	
	В	200	300°	
	F-2, S-2, U	300	400°	
	H-1	Not Permitted	75 ^d	
	H-2	Not Permitted	100 ^d	
	H-3	Not Permitted	150 ^d	
	H-4	Not Permitted	175 ^d	
	H-5	Not Permitted	200°	
	I-2, I-3	Not Permitted	200°	
	I-4	150	200°	
	For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mn	1		

Travel Distance Increase for Group F-1 and S-1 Occupancies

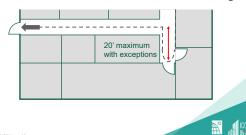
Section 1017.2.2

- Maximum travel distance of 400 feet permitted in Group F-1 and S-1 occupancies where:
 - Portion of building classified as Group F-1 or S-1 limited to one story in height, and
 - Minimum floor to ceiling/roof deck height is 24 feet, and
 - Building is fully sprinklered.

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Dead Ends in Corridors Section 1020.5

- Where more than one exit or exit access doorway is required from a corridor, dead-ends within the corridor system are limited in length.
- General limitation on dead-end corridors is 20 feet in length.



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Dead Ends in Corridors Section 1020.5, Exceptions

- Where building is fully sprinklered (NFPA 13 system only), maximum dead conditions of 50 feet are permitted in Group B, E, F, I-1, M, R-1, R-2, S and U occupancies
- Maximum of 50 feet permitted in Group I-3 occupancies classified as Condition 2, 3 or 4
- Maximum of 30 feet permitted in Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies where dead-end corridors do not serve patient rooms or patient treatment spaces
- Unlimited length permitted where the length of the deadend corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.





Exit Signs

Section 1013.1

- Exits signs required:
 - At exit and exit access doors
 - · Where necessary to clearly indicate direction of egress travel in cases where exit or path of travel not immediately visible to occupants
- In addition, exit signage to be located:
 - · At intervening means of egress doors within exits
 - · In corridors and exit passageways such that every point is within 100 feet of the nearest visible sign
 - Reduced distance where required by listed viewing distance of sign

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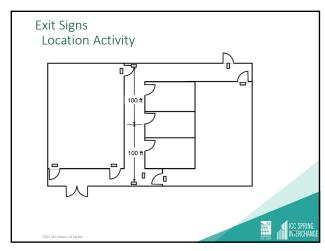
Exit Signs

Section 1013.1, Exceptions

Exit signs not required in:

- 1. Rooms or areas with one exit or exit access
- 2. Main exterior exit doors that are clearly identifiable as exits where approved by the building official
- 3. Group U occupancies and individual sleeping units or dwelling units in Groups R-1, R-2 or R-3 occupancies
- 4. Sleeping areas in Group I-3 occupancies
- 5. Group A-4 and A-5 occupancies on the seating side of vomitories







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Means of Egress Illumination Section 1008.2

- The means of egress serving a room or space to be illuminated at all times the room or space is occupied, except for:
 - Group U occupancies
 - · Aisle accessways in Group A
 - Group R-1, R-2 and R-3 dwelling units and sleeping
 - Group I sleeping units
- Minimum illumination level to be at least:
 - · One footcandle at walking surface
 - Ten footcandles along exit access stairways, exit stairways and their required landings



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Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3

- The power supply for means of egress illumination to be provided by the premises' electrical system.
- In the event of power failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate specified areas.
- Emergency power to be provided for ≥ 90 minutes
 - Storage batteries
 - Unit equipment
 - · On-site generator



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Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3

- Where power failure occurs in rooms or spaces that require two or more exits or access to exits, the following areas to be automatically illuminated:
 - Aisles
 - Corridors
 - · Exit access stairways and ramps

Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3

- Where power failure occurs in buildings that require two or more exits or access to exits, the following areas to be automatically illuminated:
 - Interior exit access stairways and ramps
 - Interior exit stairways and ramps
 - Exterior exit stairways and ramps
 - Vestibules and other interior exit discharge areas
 - Exterior landings for exit doorways that lead directly to the exit discharge

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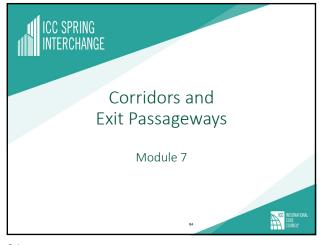
Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3.5

- Emergency lighting facilities to provide:
 - Initial illumination providing an <u>average</u> of ≥ 1 footcandle
 - At least 0.1 footcandle at any point
 - A maximum-to-minimum uniformity ratio \leq 40 to 1.
- Illumination levels permitted to decline during the emergency lighting time duration to:
 - 0.6 footcandle average
 - 0.06 footcandle at any point

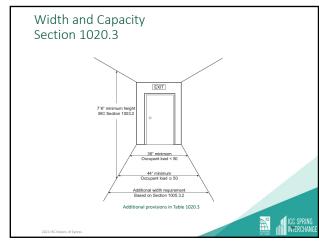
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Feature	Corridor	Exit Passageway
Component of egress	Exit access	Exit
ŭ	Possibly	Yes
One direction of travel	(limitations based on length and number of persons served)	(single directional travel typically permitted)
Fire-resistance	Possibly	Yes
rated construction	(constructed as fire partition)	(constructed as fire barrier)
Provides access		No
to storage areas, mechanical rooms, etc.	Yes	(except in covered mall buildings)
Travel distance regulated	Yes	No
-	No limitations	Limited to egress
Openings	(protected as applicable)	doors from normally occupied spaces



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TABLE 1020.3 MINIMUM CORRIDOR WIDTH	ı
OCCUPANCY	MINIMUM WIDTH (inches)
Any facility not listed in this table	44
Access to and utilization of mechanical, plumbing or electrical systems or equipment	24
With an occupant load of less than 50	36
Within a dwelling unit	36
In Group E with a corridor having an occupant load of 100 or more	72
In corridors and areas serving stretcher traffic in ambulatory care facilities	72
Group I-2 in areas where required for bed movement	96

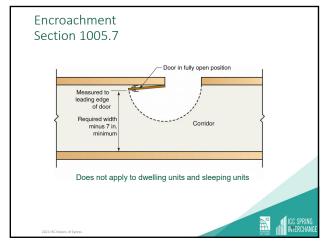
Encroachment Section 1005.7

- Doors, when fully opened, shall not reduce the required means of egress width by more than 7".
- Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half.
 - Exception: The restrictions on a door swing shall not apply to doors within individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Groups R-2 and R-3.
- Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features shall be permitted to project into required width a maximum of 1½" on each side.

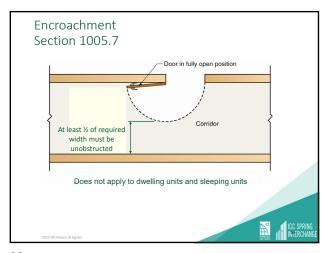
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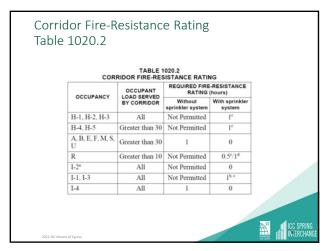
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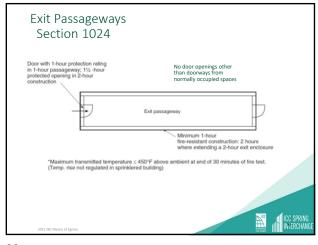




Exit Passageways Section 1024

- •Exit passageways to be only used for:
 - · Means of egress
 - Circulation path
- Minimum capacity of exit passageways based on Section 1005.1, with minimum width not less that 44 inches (36 inches permitted when serving < 50 occupants)
- · Exit passageways to be constructed with minimum 1-hour fire barriers, horizontal assemblies, or both.
 - Minimum 2-hour rating required when exit passageway used as an extension of a 2-hour interior exit stairway.

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Exit Passageways Section 1024

- Equipment and ductwork for exit passageway ventilation must be independent of other building ventilation systems, and:
 - Be located at the building's exterior and directly connect to the enclosure by ductwork in complying shafts, or
 - When located within the enclosure, receive intake air taken directly from the outdoors and exhaust air directly to the outside, or utilize ducts within complying shafts, or
 - When located within the building, be separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, through the use of complying shafts.

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Exit Access Stairways Section 1019.3

- Exit access stairways that serve floor levels within a single story, such as mezzanines, are not required to be enclosed.
- Exit access stairways between stories in Groups I-2 and I-3 to be enclosed by a shaft enclosure.



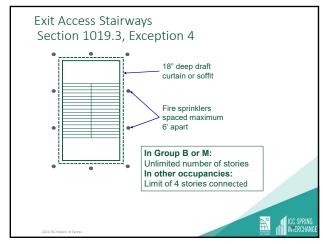
Exit Access Stairways Section 1019.3

- In other than Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies, exit access stairways shall also be enclosed, except:
 - When serving or atmospherically communicating between two stories (such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories)
 - When connecting ≤ 4 stories within an individual dwelling unit or sleeping unit in a Group R-1, R-2 or R-3 occupancy
 - · Within an atrium or open parking garage
 - Between the balcony, gallery or press box and an assembly floor
 - In sprinklered buildings where openings are protected by draft curtains and closely-spaced sprinklers per Exception 4.

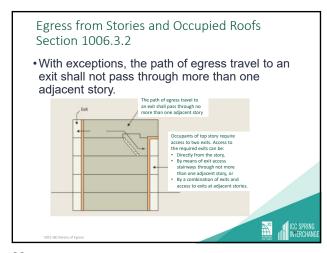
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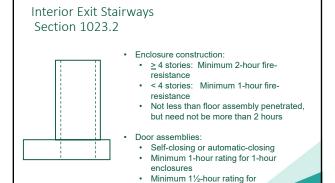


Interior Exit Stairways Section 1023.1

- All interior exit stairways shall be enclosed and:
 - · Lead directly to the exterior of the building, or
 - Be extended to the building's exterior by means of an exit passageway, or
 - Comply with Section 1028.2 addressing interior exit discharge.
- Interior exit stairways shall only be used for the following purposes:
 - · Means of egress
 - Circulation paths



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2-hour enclosures

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Interior Exit Stairway Openings Section 1023.4

- Opening protectives to comply with Section 716.
- Other than exterior openings permitted to be unprotected, openings in interior exit stairways limited to:
 - Egress doors into the enclosure from normally occupied spaces, and
 - Egress from the enclosure.
- Elevators shall not open into interior exit stairways.

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Interior Exit Stairway Penetrations Section 1023.5

- Penetrations into or through interior exit stairways are prohibited except for the following:
 - Equipment and ductwork necessary for independent ventilation or pressurization
 - Fire protection systems
 - Two-way communication systems
 - Electrical raceway for fire department communication systems
 - Electrical raceway serving the stairway (must terminate in a steel box ≤ 16 square inches)
 - Structural elements supporting the stairway enclosure (such as beams or joists)

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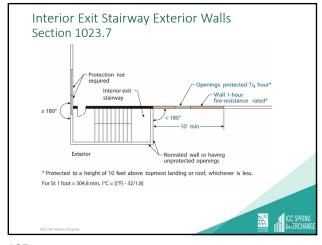
Interior Exit Stairway Ventilation Section 1023.6

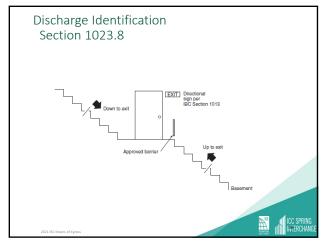
- Equipment and ductwork for interior exit stairway ventilation must:
 - Be located at the building's exterior and directly connect to the enclosure by ductwork in complying shafts, or
 - When located within the enclosure, receive intake air taken directly from the outdoors and exhaust air directly to the outside, or utilize ducts within complying shafts, or
 - When located within the building, be separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, through the use of complying shafts.

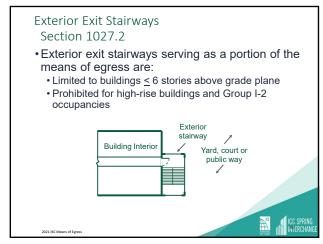
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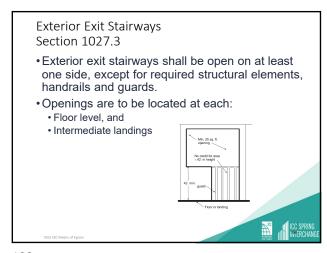
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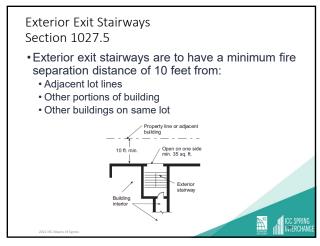


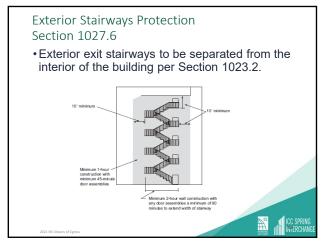




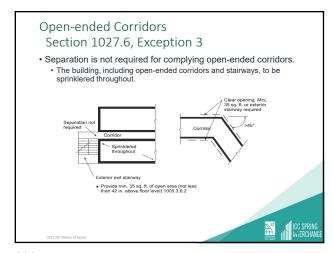
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