Description

- Upon completion, the participant will be able to apply the accessible means of egress provisions of Section 1009 of the 2018 IBC, as well as other related requirements.
Objectives

Upon completion, participants will be better able to:

1. Describe the relationship of accessible means of egress to general means of egress.
2. Determine where accessible means of egress is required.
3. Identify those components and elements considered as accessible means of egress.
4. Identify special features of accessible means of egress components.

Course Overview

- Module I – Scope and Definitions
- Module 2 – Locations Where Required
- Module 3 – Building Components
- Module 4 – Specific Features and Facilities
- Module 5 – Relationship with ADA Standards for Accessible Design
- Module 6 – Requirements in other codes

Module 1

Scope and Definitions
Means of Egress
Section 1001.1
- Buildings, as well as portions of buildings, must be provided with a means of egress system as required by IBC Chapter 10.
- The provisions control the design, construction and arrangement of means of egress components.
- Accessible means of egress are further addressed through specific provisions in Section 1009.

Definitions
Section 202
- A means of egress is “a continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any occupied portion of a building or structure to a public way.”
- An accessible means of egress is “a continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any accessible point in a building or facility to a public way.”

Drawing courtesy of U.S. Access Board
Definitions
Section 202

- For the most part, an accessible means of egress is made up of the same components and features as the general means of egress.
- However, additional allowances and methods are mandated in recognition of various limitations to egress for physically disabled persons.

Means of Egress
Section 202

- When evaluating an accessible means of egress for compliance, the specific provisions of Section 1009 must be applied as an overlay to the other requirements in Chapter 10.
Accessible MOE Required
Section 1009.1

- Accessible means of egress are required from all accessible spaces.
- Spaces required to be accessible are established in Section 1103.1.
- In addition, those spaces not required to be accessible but provided with full access must be provided with accessible means of egress.

Accessible Spaces
Section 1103.1

- Sites, buildings and spaces shall be accessible to persons with physical disabilities unless specifically exempted to the extent set forth in Section 1103.2.
- A review of those spaces not required to be accessible is necessary prior to the determination of what spaces require accessible means of egress.

Specific Requirements
Section 1103.2.1

- Sections 1104 through 1111 contain specific provisions that selectively reduce or remove required accessibility, including:
  - Employee work areas
  - Multilevel buildings
  - Parking facilities
  - Dwelling units and sleeping units
  - Assembly seating areas
  - Self-service storage facilities
Employee Work Areas
Section 1104.3.1, Exceptions

- Common use circulation paths located within employee work areas are not required to be accessible routes where they are:
  - an integral component of equipment, or
  - exterior and fully exposed to the weather, or
  - less than 1,000 square feet in floor area and defined by permanently installed partitions, counters, casework or furnishings.

Employee Work Areas
Section 1104.3.1, Exception 1

Multilevel Buildings
Section 1104.4, Exceptions

- As a general requirement, at least one accessible route is required to connect each accessible story, mezzanine or occupied roof.
- However, accessible routes are not required under a number of specific exceptions to Section 1104.4.
Levels of Limited Size
Section 1104.4, Exception 1
- An accessible route is not required to stories and mezzanines having a maximum aggregate floor area of 3,000 square feet, provided the levels do not contain:
  - Group M tenants in a multiple-tenant building containing five or more Group M tenant spaces
  - Offices of health care providers
- The allowance also does not apply to:
  - Passenger transportation facilities and airports
  - Government buildings

Levels without Accessible Elements
Section 1104.4, Exception 2
- An accessible route is not required to levels that do not contain accessible elements or other spaces as determined by Sections 1107 and 1108, including:
  - Parking facilities
  - Dwelling units and sleeping units
  - Assembly seating areas

Levels with Limited Occupant Loads
Section 1104.4, Exception 4
- Where a two-story building has one story with an occupant load of 5 or less, and there is no public use, the story does not need to be connected by an accessible route to the story above or below.
Parking Facilities
Section 1106

- Where parking is provided in a facility, a percentage of the parking spaces shall be accessible spaces.
- Such spaces need not be provided on all levels of a multilevel facility, however they are required:
  - On the shortest accessible route of travel to the building entrance, and
  - On levels with pedestrian access to a building.

Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units
Section 1107

- In residential and institutional occupancies, a representative number of accessible units must be provided.
- Accessible routes are not required to those levels of the building without accessible units, common use areas and public areas.
- Section 1107.7 also provides general exceptions for accessible stories in buildings without elevator service.

Assembly Seating Areas
Section 1108.2

- In assembly seating areas with fixed seating, a specified number of wheelchair spaces are required.
- An accessible route is not required to areas of the seating area containing no wheelchair spaces.
Assembly Seating Areas
Section 1108.2
- In multilevel assembly seating areas, a mezzanine or second floor does not need to be accessible where containing no more than 25 percent of the total seating capacity.
- No occupant load limit on places of worship.
- Limit of 300 on inaccessible level in other types of assembly uses.

Self-storage Facilities
Section 1108.3
- A limited number of self-storage facilities are required to be accessible.
- All others need not be located on an accessible route.

Employee Work Areas
Section 1103.2.2
- Work areas less than 300 square feet need not be accessible where:
  - Located at least 7 inches above or below the finished floor, and
  - Change in elevation is essential to function of the space.
Employee Work Areas
Section 1103.2.2
- Other work areas need only comply with:
  - Section 907.5.2.3.1 Visible alarms
  - Section 1009 Accessible MOE
  - Section 1104.3.1 Accessible routes
- They shall also be designed and constructed so that individuals with disabilities can approach, enter and exit the work area.

Detached Dwellings
Section 1103.2.3
- Detached one- and two-family dwellings and associated accessory structures are not required to be accessible.
- Three-family dwellings are also exempt under the scoping provisions of Section 1107.

Utility Buildings
Section 1103.2.4
- All Group U buildings are exempt, other than:
  - Paved work areas and areas open to the general public in agriculture buildings.
  - Private garages and carports that contain required accessible parking.
Construction Sites
Section 1103.2.5
- Structures, sites and equipment directly associated with the processes of construction are not required to be accessible.

Raised Areas
Section 1103.2.6
- Raised areas used primarily for the purposes of security, life safety or fire safety are not required to be accessible, including:
  - Observation galleries
  - Prison guard towers
  - Fire watch towers
  - Lifeguard stands

Limited Access Spaces
Section 1103.2.7
- Nonoccupied spaces accessed by the following means are not required to be accessible:
  - Ladders
  - Catwalks
  - Crawl spaces
  - Freight elevators
  - Very narrow passageways
Areas in Religious Worship Facilities Section 1103.2.8

- Small areas used for religious ceremonies are exempt from all accessibility requirements.
- Limitations are similar to those applicable to employee work areas.

Equipment Spaces Section 1103.2.9

- Spaces that are only accessed by personnel for maintenance, repair or monitoring of equipment are not required to be accessible, including:
  - Elevator pits and penthouses
  - Mechanical, electrical and communications equipment rooms
  - Piping or equipment catwalks
  - Transformer vaults

Highway Tollbooths Section 1103.2.10

- Highway tollbooths accessed only by passageways below grade or elevated above grade need not be accessible.
Residential Group R-1
Section 1103.2.11

- Group R-1 buildings containing five or fewer sleeping units are not required to be accessible if occupied as the residence of the proprietor.
  - A bed-and-breakfast facility is a common example of such a facility.

Detention and Correctional Facilities
Section 1103.2.13

- In detention and correctional facilities, common use areas that do not serve accessible unit holding cells or housing cells are not required to be accessible.

Additional Exemptions
Section 1009.1, Exceptions

- In addition to those spaces not requiring accessibility identified in Section 1103.2, there are additional exemptions established in the exceptions to Section 1009.1 and in the IEBC.
### Alterations to Existing Buildings - IEBC Section 305.6

- The International Existing Building Code (IEBC) regulates changes such as change of occupancy, additions and alterations to existing buildings.
- Exception 2 in IEBC Section 305.6 indicates accessible means of egress are not required to be provided in existing buildings that undergo alterations or alterations undertaken as a part of a change in occupancy.

### Accessible Mezzanines Section 1009.1, Exception 1

- Where a mezzanine is required to be accessible, only one accessible means of egress is required.
- A single accessible means of egress is permitted even for those mezzanines having two or more means of egress.

### Assembly Area Aisles Section 1009.1, Exception 2

- Only one means of egress is required from wheelchair spaces accessed by aisles in assembly areas, provided the common path of travel is in compliance.
- As a note, accessible means of egress are not required from areas of assembly seating not provided with wheelchair spaces.
Accessible Means of Egress
Section 1009

- Where there are no specific allowances or exemptions for accessibility, it is expected that spaces are to be fully accessible.
- Therefore, accessible means of egress will be required in accordance with Section 1009.

Minimum Number
Section 1009.1

- A minimum of one accessible means of egress is required from all accessible spaces.
- Where two or more means of egress are required by Section 1006.2 (spaces) or 1006.3 (stories or roofs), a minimum of two accessible means of egress are required.
**Accessible MOE Continuity**

**Section 1009.2**

- Each required accessible means of egress must be continuous to the public way.
- This is consistent with the end point for a means of egress system.
- Travel extending to the public way need not be accessible where an area of refuge (Section 1009.6) or an exterior area for assisted rescue is provided on the exterior landing at the exit door (Section 1009.7).

---

**Accessible MOE Components**

**Section 1009.2**

- Each required accessible means of egress shall consist of one or more of the following components:
  - Accessible routes and ramps
  - Exit access, interior exit and exterior exit stairways
  - Elevators and platform lifts
  - Horizontal exits
  - Areas of refuge and exterior areas for assisted rescue

---

**Accessible Routes**

**Section 1009.2, Item 1**

- An accessible route is the most common component of an accessible means of egress.
- It is made up of those walking surfaces that are in compliance with Chapter 4 of A117.1, including travel at aisle accessways, aisles, doors, corridors, exit passageways and similar horizontal exitways.
Interior Exit Stairways
Section 1009.2, Item 2

- Interior exit stairways are exit components that provided a protected environment for occupants during vertical travel.
- If necessary, such stairways can be used for assisted evacuation in an enclosure having a 1-hour or 2-hour fire-resistance rating.
- Section 1011 of the IBC provides the technical requirements for accessible stairways.

Exit Access Stairways
Section 1009.2, Item 3

- Exit access stairways, although not typically located within a protected enclosure, may also be considered as a portion of an accessible means of egress.
- Exit access stairways are typically limited for use in egress for the connection of no more than two stories.

Exit Access Stairways
Section 1009.2, Item 3

- Exit access stairways cannot be used as an accessible means of egress where connecting levels within a story (1009.3.1).
- It is considered acceptable to use these stairways as accessible means of egress from mezzanines, because the intent of the prohibition is limited to small elevation changes.
Exterior Exit Stairways  
Section 1009.2, Item 4
- Much like interior exit stairways, exterior exit stairways are considered as ‘exit’ components providing a significant degree of occupant protection.
- Exterior stairways serving the level of exit discharge are not regulated under this method but rather by the exterior area for assisted rescue provisions of Section 1009.7.

Elevators  
Section 1009.2, Item 5
- Although not permitted for use as a general means of egress component, complying elevators may be considered as part of an accessible means of egress.
- Section 407 of A117.1 provides the technical requirements for accessible elevators.

Platform Lifts  
Section 1009.2, Item 6
- Platform lifts are only permitted as a portion of the accessible means of egress where they are allowed to be a part of a required accessible route.
- The use of platform lifts is limited to very specific and limited applications.
- Section 410 of A117.1 provides the technical requirements for accessible platform lifts.
Horizontal Exits
Section 1009.2, Item 7

- A horizontal exit is permitted as a part of an accessible means of egress due to its ability to function as an enclosure for a refuge area.
- Affording a significant level of fire and smoke protection without the need for vertical travel, a horizontal exit is also an acceptable component in the general means of egress.
- Horizontal exits are regulated by Section 1026 of the IBC.
Ramps
Section 1009.2, Item 8
- Complying ramps provide both accessible access and accessible egress as they are typically usable without assistance being required.
- Accessible ramps must comply with IBC Section 1012 as well as A117.1 Section 405.

Areas of Refuge
Section 1009.2, Item 9
- Areas of refuge are used in conjunction with stairways and/or elevators to provide a protected area in which individuals can await assistance or rescue.
- Typically only provided in nonsprinklered buildings, areas of refuge are often located within a stairway enclosure.

Areas of refuge, which are required in buildings that are not equipped with sprinkler systems, provide fire and smoke protected areas where those unable to use stairs can register a call for help and await evacuation assistance. These areas must provide direct access to exit stairways and can be located adjacent to stairway enclosures or on upper landings outside the minimum call width.
Exterior Areas of Assisted Rescue Section 1009.2, Item 10

- Only applicable where serving egress at the level of exit discharge, exterior areas of assisted rescue are similar to areas of refuge.
- These exterior refuge areas are required where the exit discharge to the public way is not fully accessible.

Elevators Required Section 1009.2.1

- In buildings where a required accessible floor is located four or more stories above or below a level of exit discharge, at least one accessible means of egress shall be a complying elevator.
- The application of this requirement typically is limited to buildings five or more stories above grade plane.
Elevators Required
Section 1009.2.1

- Although elevators may be used as a part of the accessible means of egress in all buildings, their required use only applies to mid-rise and high-rise structures.
- The requirement does not apply in fully sprinklered buildings on floors where:
  - a horizontal exit is provided, or
  - a conforming ramp is provided.
Stairways
Section 1009.3

- Although not generally considered an accessible element, stairways can be used as a part of the accessible means of egress when complying with the limitations of this section.

- Limitations address:
  - Use of exit access stairways within a story
  - Proper width (see exceptions)
  - Need for area of refuge (see exceptions)

Stairways
Section 1009.3.1

- Exit access stairways that connect levels in the same story are not permitted to serve as an accessible means of egress.
  - Exception permits exit access stairways providing means of egress from mezzanines as part of an accessible means of egress.
Stairways
Section 1009.3

- Stairways used as a part of the accessible means of egress use the following general requirements:
  - A clear width between handrails of 48 inches, and
  - Incorporated an area of refuge within an enlarged floor level landing, or
  - Are accessed from an area of refuge.

- Exceptions often change these general requirements.

Stairways
Section 1009.3.2, Exceptions

- The 48 inches of clear width between handrails is not required:
  - In sprinkler buildings
  - For stairways accessed from a refuge area created through the use of a horizontal exit
**Stairways**

**Section 1009.3.3, Exceptions**

- The area of refuge is not required:
  - At exit access stairways where two-way communication is provided at the elevator landing
  - In sprinklered buildings
  - At stairways serving open parking garages
  - For smoke-protected assembly seating areas
  - At stairways in Group R-2 occupancies
  - For stairways accessed from a refuge area created through the use of a horizontal exit

---

**Elevators**

**Section 1009.4**

- In order to be considered as part of an accessible means of egress, an elevator must:
  - Be provided with standby power, and
  - Comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of ASME A17.1.
- Access to the elevator shall be provided from an area of refuge.

---

**Elevators**

**Section 1009.4, Exceptions**

- Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge:
  - In open parking garages
  - In fully sprinklered buildings
  - Where the elevator is not required to be located in a shaft enclosure
  - In smoke-protected assembly seating areas
  - For elevators accessed from a refuge area created through the use of a horizontal exit
Platform Lifts
Section 1009.5

- Platform lifts, provided with standby power, are only permitted as part of an accessible means of egress where serving locations in 1109.8, Items 1 through 9. This includes:
  - Performance areas and speaker platforms in an assembly occupancy
  - Required wheelchair spaces in an assembly seating area
  - Nonpublic spaces with a maximum occupant load of five

Platform Lifts (cont.)
Section 1009.5

- Locations where platform lifts, provided with standby power, are permitted as part of an accessible means of egress (continued):
  - Areas within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit required to be an Accessible unit, Type A unit or Type B unit
  - Areas of a courtroom, including jury boxes and witness stands; raised stations including judges' stations and clerk stations; and depressed areas such as the well of the court.

Platform Lifts (cont.)
Section 1009.5

- Locations where platform lifts, provided with standby power, are permitted as part of an accessible means of egress (continued):
  - Loading and unloading areas for amusement rides
  - Play components and soft-contained play structures
  - Team and player seating areas of sporting activities
  - In lieu of gangways serving recreational boating facilities and fishing piers

Copyright 2019 International Code Council
Areas of Refuge
Section 1009.6
- An area of refuge is defined as “an area where persons unable to use stairways can remain temporarily to await instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation.”
- Areas of refuge are typically required in multi-story nonsprinklered buildings.
- An accessible route must connect accessible spaces to an area of refuge.

Areas of Refuge
Sections 1009.6.1 and 1009.6.2
- Travel distance to an area of refuge is regulated in the same manner as established in Section 1017.1 for the general means of egress.
- Direct access shall be provided from an area of refuge to a complying stairway or elevator.

Area of Refuge Size
Section 1009.6.3
- Each area of refuge shall be sized to accommodate one 30” by 48” wheelchair space per 200 occupants, or portion thereof.
- The required means of egress width shall not be reduced.
- Access to any required wheelchair space shall not be obstructed by more than one space.
**Area of Refuge Size**
Section 1009.6.3

**Area of Refuge Separation**
Section 1009.6.4
- Each area of refuge shall be separated from the remainder of the story by a:
  - Smoke barrier, or
  - Horizontal exit
- As an alternative, the area of refuge may be located within an interior exit stairway enclosure.
Area of Refuge Communications
Section 1009.6.5

- Areas of refuge are required to be provided with two-way communication systems complying with:
  - Section 1009.8.1 Systems requirements
  - Section 1009.8.2 Directions

Exterior Areas for Assisted Rescue Section 1009.7

- Similar to the provisions for areas of refuge, exterior areas for assisted rescue provide a protected area for individuals to await assistance or rescue.
- Such areas must be directly accessed from an accessible route.
Exterior Areas for Assisted Rescue Section 1009.7

- Where the exit discharge does not include an accessible route from an exit located at the level of exit discharge to a public way, an exterior area of assisted rescue shall be provided.
- The exterior area for assisted rescue shall be provided on an exterior landing regulated for size, separation, openness and stairway width.
Size
Section 1009.7.1
 Each exterior area for assisted rescue shall be sized to accommodate one 30” by 48” wheelchair space per 200 occupants, or portion thereof.

Separation
Section 1009.7.2
 Exterior areas for assisted rescue shall be separated from the interior of the building by minimum 1-hour exterior walls (rated for exposure from the inside).
 The 1-hour separation must extend horizontally at least 10 feet beyond the landing on both sides.
 As an alternative, perpendicular protection of at least 4 feet is permitted.

Separation
Section 1009.7.2
 The fire-resistance-rated construction shall extend vertically from the ground to:
   A point 10 feet above the floor level of the landing, or
   The roof line, whichever is lower.
 Openings within the fire-resistance-rated wall must have a minimum ¾-hour fire-protection rating and comply with Section 716.
Section 1009.7.2

- A minimum 1-hour wall extending a minimum of 4 feet perpendicular to exterior wall is also permitted as an acceptable barrier at exterior area for assisted rescue.
Openness
Section 1009.7.3

- Exterior areas for assisted rescue must be open to the outside air.
- The sides, other than the adjacent building wall(s), must be:
  - At least 50 percent open, and
  - Have openings distributed so as to minimize the accumulation of smoke and toxic gases.

Stairways
Section 1009.7.4

- In other than sprinklered buildings, stairways that provide egress from exterior areas for assisted rescue shall provide a minimum of 48 inches clear between handrails.
Module 4
Specific Features and Facilities

Two-way Communication Systems
Section 1009.8

- A two-way communication system is required at the elevator landing on each accessible floor located one or more stories above or below the level of exit discharge, except:
  - Where the system is provided within areas of refuge
  - On floors provided with ramp access
  - At landings serving only service elevators, freight elevators and private residence elevators, or
  - In Group I-2 or I-3 facilities
System Requirements
Section 1009.8.1

- Two-way communication systems are required between the areas of refuge or elevator landings and a central control point approved by the fire department.
- Where the control point is not constantly attended, the system shall have a timed automatic telephone dial-out capability to a monitoring location or 9-1-1.

System Directions
Section 1009.8.2

- The following information must be posted adjacent to the two-way communication system:
  - Directions for use of the system
  - Instructions for summoning assistance via the system
  - Written identification of the location within the building
- Signage shall comply with A117.1 for visual characters.

Signage
Section 1009.9

- Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided at each door providing access to an area of refuge or an exterior area for assisted rescue from an adjacent floor area.
  - Where exit sign illumination is required by Section 1013.3, the signs shall be illuminated.
  - Visual characters, raised character and braille signage shall also be provided at each door.
**Signage Section 1009.9**

The ISA must be included on signs labeling areas of refuge but does not have to be raised.

Requirements for visual characters also apply and can be met on the same sign or a separate sign, including the illuminated sign required by the IBC. Under the IBC, the area of refuge sign must be illuminated where exit sign illumination is required.
Directional Signage  
Section 1009.10

Directional signage shall be provided indicating:
1. Location of the other means of egress, and
2. Location of accessible means of egress.

In the following locations:
- At exits serving a required accessible space but not providing an approved accessible means of egress.
- At elevator landings.
- Within areas of refuge, where provided.

Instructions  
Section 1009.11

- In areas of refuge and exterior areas for assisted rescue, instructions on the use of the area under emergency conditions shall be posted.
- Signage shall comply with A117.1 for visual characters.

Instructions  
Section 1009.11

If you are able to use the exit stairway, do so as soon as possible unless assisting others. Assistance in the use of stairway/elevator is available and can be summoned by .... Use of the two-way communication system ....
Module 5

Relationship with ADA Standards for Accessible Design

ADA Standards for Accessible Design

- The scoping and technical requirements addressing accessibility and usability are regulated at the federal level through the ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
- The 2010 Standards, unlike the previous ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), now reference provisions of the IBC for accessible means of egress requirements.

ADA Standards for Accessible Design - 2010

- Section 207 of the 2010 Standards addresses accessible means of egress by mandating compliance with the applicable IBC provisions:
  - Section 1003.2.13 of the 2000 IBC or 2001 Supplement, or
  - Section 1007 of the 2003 IBC.
- These IBC provisions are incorporated in the 2010 Standards by reference.
ADA Standards for Accessible Design - 2010

- Use of the 2006 through 2018 editions of the IBC are understood to also be acceptable under the "alternative methods" provisions in Chapter 1 of the 2010 Standards.
- These subsequent editions are widely considered to provide for equal or better accessible means of egress.

Accessible Means of Egress Section 207 of the 2010 Standards

- There are two exceptions to the IBC provisions in Section 207.1 of the 2010 Standards:
  - Where means of egress are permitted by local building codes to share a common path of egress travel, accessible means of egress shall be permitted to share a common path of egress travel.
  - Areas of refuge shall not be required in detention and correctional facilities.

Accessible Means of Egress Section 207 of the 2010 Standards

- Section 207.2 requires that standby power be provided for platform lifts used as a part of an accessible means of egress.
- This provision is only necessary if the 2000 IBC is referenced, as all other editions of the IBC require that standby power be provided.
ADA – Accessible Means of Egress

- U.S. Access Board provides lots of great information to assist with applying the ADA. Including:
  - Accessibility animations on many topics
  - Means of Egress details and graphics

www.access-board.gov

Module 6
Requirements in Other Codes

Planning for Emergencies
IFC Chapter 4

- Fire evacuation plans
- Fire safety plans
- Lockdown plans
- Associated drills
- Worked out with the building owner/renter and the fire department
- Updated annually or when necessitated by changes
- Available for review
Planning for Emergencies
IFC Chapter 4

Required in:
- Assembly
- Churches over 2,000 occupants
- Educational
- College dormitories
- High Hazard
- Institutional (hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living)
- Ambulatory care (outpatient clinics)
- Hotels
- Group homes

Planning for Emergencies
IFC Chapter 4

Required in:
- High-rise buildings
- Covered malls > 50,000 sq.ft.
- Business, Mercantile & Factory (> 500 occupants; or >100 occupants in basements or on 2nd floor)
- Underground buildings
- Assembly, Educational and Mercantile with atriums

Planning for Emergencies
IFC Chapter 4

Plans include items such as:
- Procedures for assisted rescue for persons unable to use general means of egress unassisted.
- Procedures for notifying occupants (preferred and alternatives means)
- Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for rescue or emergency aid
- Employee training and response
Emergency Drills
IFC Section 405

- Assembly – quarterly
- Business – annually
- Educational – monthly
- Factory – annually
- Institutional – quarterly on each shift
- Hotel - quarterly on each shift
- Apartments/dorms – 4 times annually
- Group homes - quarterly on each shift

Existing Buildings - International Existing Building Code

- The IEBC regulates existing buildings.
- In 2018, the IEBC consolidated all applicable accessibility provisions into Section 305. Including:
  - Maintenance
  - Change of occupancy
  - Additions
  - Alterations (including historic buildings)

Existing Buildings - IEBC

- Accessible means of egress are NOT required in alterations of existing buildings (IEBC 305.6, Exception 2)
- Includes change of occupancies.
- Additions must comply as new building, but not portions of existing building
- Existing accessible facilities shall be maintained
Exercises

Problem #1

How many entrances are required to be accessible?
- One entrance is required to be accessible (IBC Section 1105.1).

If the occupant load is less than 50, how many exits are required to be accessible?
- One exit is required to be accessible (IBC Section 1009.1).

Consider a small nonsprinklered mercantile or business with a main entrance out the front and a service entrance that serves as a second exit out the back.

If the occupant load is greater than 50, how many exits are required to be accessible?
- Two exits are required to be accessible (IBC Section 1009.1).

What requirements would change if the building was sprinklered?
- No change to exit requirements for single-story buildings, sprinklered or not.
Problem #1
If there are steps out the back door so that exit discharge is not possible, what are the design options?
- An exterior area for assisted rescue or an area of refuge would be design options.
  (IBC Section 1009.2, items 9 and 10).

Problem #2
- How many entrances would be required to be accessible?
  One entrance is required to be accessible (IBC Section 1105.1).
- It is the designer's choice as to which exit is accessible. There are no travel distance requirements; however, the exit must be distinct.
- If they built a storage area in the back that included an employee entrance and employee break room (greater than 50 occupants), how would that affect entrance and means of egress requirements?
  At least two accessible means of egress must be provided from each space (IBC Section 1109.1); therefore, the rear door must be accessible and signage must be provided at the nonaccessible entrances or exits (IBC Sections 1111.1, 1111.2 and 1111.3).
Problem #3

- Consider a banquet facility with a main lobby/entrance hall, and a large hall with moveable partitions.
- You could divide the hall into three banquet rooms, each with an occupant load of greater than 50 occupants.

How many entrances are required to be accessible?

- One accessible entrance is required (IBC Sections 1104.3 and 1105.1).

How many exits are required (i.e., from the building, from each space)?

- Two means of egress from each space are required to be accessible (IBC Section 1009.1).

How many exits are required to be accessible?

- Two accessible means of egress from each space, therefore all exits from this facility must be accessible (IBC Section 1009.1).
Problem #4

In a multistory office building, the elevator in a central core provides the accessible route to the upper floors. The requirement for two means of egress from each level is met by two stair towers located in opposite corners.

First, assume this building is three stories and sprinklered throughout. Then five stories.

Problem #4

How many accessible routes are required into the upper floors?
- One accessible route (via the elevators) is required (IBC Section 1104.4).

How many accessible means of egress?
- Two means of egress are required (IBC Section 1009.1).

Problem #4

Which elements would be involved in creating the accessible means of egress?
- At least one exit stairway and the elevator shall serve as part of the accessible means of egress (IBC Section 1009.2.1). Note that the sprinkler system would exempt the stairway from the 48-inch (clear width) and the areas of refuge (per exceptions in IBC Section 1009.3.2 and 1009.3.3).
- The elevator must have standby power, but since there is a sprinkler system, the area of refuge would be exempted (IBC Section 1009.4, Exception 2).
- Two-way communication must be provided in the elevator lobby (IBC Section 1009.8).
Problem #4

How many accessible routes into the second floor are required?

- One accessible route (via the elevators) is required (IBC Section 1104.4) unless the second floor is less than 3,000 square feet.

- How many accessible means of egress are required?

  - Two accessible means of egress if the level is required to be accessible (IBC Section 1009.1).

---

Problem #4

Which exits would be required?

The designer could utilize the stair towers or provide emergency power to the elevator.

- What are the requirements for an area of refuge?
  - One wheelchair space (i.e., 30 by 48 inches) is required for each 200 occupants served. Since the building is not suppressed, an area of refuge is required to have direct access to the two accessible means of egress (IBC Sections 1009.3 and 1009.4).

  - The travel distance is the same as the standard travel distance limits but measured to the entrance of the area of refuge. Areas of refuge must be separated, have signage and two-way communication (IBC Section 1009.6, 1009.9, 1009.10 and 1009.11).

---

Problem #4

What special requirements would the stairs and/or elevators have to meet?

- When a stairway is part of an accessible means of egress it must have a clear width of 48 inches between the handrails and have direct access from the area of refuge. When an elevator is part of an accessible means of egress, it must have standby power and be directly accessed from an area of refuge (IBC Sections 1009.3 and 1009.4).

Are there any special signage considerations?

- In addition to the signage at the areas of refuge, directional signage must be provided at the elevator and stairway entrances (IBC Section 1008.10). Instructional signage must be provided at the two-way communication system (IBC Section 1009.6). Tactile signage is required at stairways (IBC Sections 1111.3 and 1013.4).
Final Reflection

- **What?** What happened and what was observed in the training?
- **So what?** What did you learn? What difference did this training make?
- **Now what?** How will you do things differently back on the job as a result of this training?
Thank you for participating!

To schedule a seminar, contact:
The Learning Center™
1-888-ICC-SAFE (422-7233) Ext. 33821
or
E-mail: learn@iccsafe.org