	Page 1 of 6 Created: Nov.17, 2015
Subject: Accessible Buildings and Outdoor Spaces	Updated:
Approved By: Council	Approved: Jan. 25, 2016

Purpose

Clearview is committed to providing accessible facilities, programs and services to all residents and visitors. Accessibility standards for designing, building, renovating or maintaining buildings and outdoor spaces is governed by:


- the Ontario Building Code; and
- the Design of Public Spaces Standard, part of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation (Ontario Reg. 110/191).

The purpose of this policy and attached documents (FADS and DPS) is to guide compliance with Accessibility standards for **all Clearview-owned, Clearview-leased and Clearview-operated buildings and outdoor spaces.**

For Buildings:

Clearview has adopted a Clearview-specific universal design document, called **Facility Accessibility Design Standards (FADS)**, which is intended to provide inclusive, user friendly guidelines to assist staff with accessibility compliance for Clearview-owned, Clearview-leased and Clearview-operated buildings. It reconciles legislative changes with respect to accessibility under the Ontario Building Code and the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act. It also incorporates recent ergonomic research from the United States and best practices from other municipalities and organizations in Ontario. All of the design requirements use universal design principles as the core principle. FADS includes guidance on:

- Exterior and Interior Elements
- Interior Amenities
- Specific requirements for: Libraries, Swimming pools and Arenas
- Heritage properties
- Renovation Permissions

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For Outdoor Spaces:

The **Design of Public Spaces (DPS)** is legislated effective January 1, 2016 for municipalities such as Clearview. The requirements therein guide accessibility standards on how to make public spaces accessible, such as:

- Trails and beach routes
- Parking
- Service counters and waiting areas
- Outdoor eating areas
- Outdoor play spaces
- Outdoor paths
- Maintaining areas

Scope


This policy applies to all employees, council members, volunteers and contractors. The **FADS and DPS standards are mandatory** for the design, building, renovating and maintenance of Clearview-owned, Clearview-leased and Clearview-operated buildings and outdoor spaces.

Policy

All employees, council members, volunteers and contractors shall ensure that accessible design standards are always at the forefront for Clearview facilities and outdoor spaces in compliance with standards outlined in the **FADS (Appendix A)** and the **DPS (Appendix B)** during pre-planning, designing, building, renovating and maintaining any Clearview Township owned buildings and outdoor spaces, including those leased and/or operated by Clearview.

Exceptions:

- The FADS does not apply to service rooms or areas, for example: electrical rooms, sprinkler rooms, janitor rooms, crawl spaces, attics, etc.

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- The FADS does not apply to structures that are not occupied such as telephone exchanges, pump houses etc.

Procedure

- Prior to any pre-planning, designing, building, renovating or conducting maintenance on Clearview buildings and/or outdoor spaces (owned, leased or operated by Clearview Township), the manager/supervisor/council member/volunteer/contractor responsible for the project, will consult the FADS and DPS for appropriate standards. The Building Department staff are available for clarification on various standards if required.
- When conflict arises between the FADS or DPS and other municipal, provincial, or federal legislation, the requirements that will result in the most accommodating environment shall be used but never less than the minimum requirements in the current Ontario Building Code and the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation - Design of Public Spaces Standard.


Building Additions

Additions to existing facilities are considered to be new construction and as such must meet all of the requirements in the **FADS - Design Standards** section. The resultant addition must be on an accessible path (interior and exterior) and have an accessible path of travel to existing washrooms, change rooms, drinking fountains, and other amenities if these are also accessible.

Technically Infeasible

The term 'technically infeasible' refers to the **renovation** or **replacement of a building** element that cannot meet the requirements of the **FADS - Design Standards** section based on the following:

- Existing structural conditions would require moving or altering a load-bearing member which is an essential part of the structural frame; and/or
- Other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of necessary elements, spaces, or features to be in compliance with the **Design Standards** section.


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If the proposed work is technically infeasible, refer to the **FADS - Renovation Permissions** section.

Renovations and Replacements

Where possible, renovations will meet the requirements of the **FADS- Design Standards** section. Where it is technically infeasible to meet these requirements, every effort will be made to make the space / area as accessible and barrier-free as possible.

- If the replacement of different building elements, when considered together, results in the renovation of a room or space, the entire space must be made accessible and meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section,
- If an escalator or stairs are proposed as a means of access then provide another means of access that is accessible even if major structural modifications are necessary for such installations,
- If a renovation or replacement is done to an existing entrance, it must be accessible and meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section unless it is technically infeasible, and
- **Painting, wallpapering or any other changes to existing finishes is considered to be a replacement** and must meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section for finishes and colour / tonal contrast.
- Unless technically infeasible, the renovation or replacement of existing building elements must be on an accessible path (interior and exterior) and have an accessible path of travel to existing washrooms, change rooms, drinking fountains, and other amenities if these are also accessible.

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Heritage Properties

The use of FADS and DPS is mandatory for renovations and replacements to Clearview-owned properties. However, the Ontario Human Rights Code provides allowances for modifications to defining features of a heritage property such that the renovation or replacement should not alter the essential nature of the heritage elements. As such, any work on heritage properties must be assessed on an individual basis to determine the most effective and least disruptive means of renovation or replacement and the extent to which the property can be made accessible.

As well, all work must consider the following:


- If the work does not affect defining features of the heritage property, it should meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section,
- Heritage properties that are used by the public and have undergone extensive modernization must be made accessible and meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section. If accessibility is limited by non-heritage elements, those elements must be made accessible, and
- If the main public entrance to a heritage property cannot be made accessible without impacting the historic significance of the facility, access must be provided at an alternative and accessible entrance with directional signage from the main public entrance.

It is desirable to provide a complete experience of a heritage property. If a property cannot be made accessible, every effort should be made to provide access to as much of the facility as possible while still maintaining the heritage aspects of the property.

Responsibilities

Management / Supervisors / Council members

- Ensuring compliance with FADS and DPS.
- Ensuring all employees/volunteers are adequately trained to comply with this policy and procedure.

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- Ensure that contractors are aware of the FADS and DPS and that projects are completed in compliance with prescribed standards.
- Ensure all municipal facilities’ **design**, maintenance, repair and construction projects are in compliance with accessible Design Standards during the pre-planning, design, construction documents, preparation, and contract administration phases.
- Ensuring this policy is effectively administered and implemented.

Human Resources and Building Department.

- Review FADS along with this policy and update as necessary.
- Update any changes affecting the Design of Public Spaces standard.
- Updates to the FADS will be forwarded to the Accessibility Committee for review prior to adoption.
- Provide implementation support.

Related Documents

- Appendix A - Facility Accessibility Design Standards (FADS)
- Appendix B - Design of Public Spaces Standard (DPS)



CLEARVIEW

Facility Accessibility Design Standards
(FADS)

November 17, 2015

Acknowledgements

Re: Facility Accessible Design Standard

Dear reader/user of these standards,

On behalf of the Corporation of Clearview Township, we are pleased to present the *Facility Accessible Design Standard* for Town Facilities. The use of the *Facility Accessible Design Standard* is mandatory for all new construction, additions, renovations and capital replacements at town owned buildings, including leased buildings and temporary structures.

Clearview Township would like to extend its gratitude to the Town of Oakville for granting exclusive access to this comprehensive guide. Clearview Township would also like to extend its gratitude to:

- AccessAbility Advantage (a joint venture between Quadrangle Architects Limited and March of Dimes Canada) for their guidance and work in drafting the document.
- Members of the Town of Oakville Accessibility Advisory Committee for their input and suggestions.

Clearview Township

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Introduction

Clearview Township is committed to providing *accessible* facilities, programs and services to all residents and visitors. The *Facility Accessibility Design Standard* was developed to help staff realize this commitment and provides an innovative and detailed approach for the design of barrier free and *accessible* facilities. A made-for Clearview Township standard. **Its use is mandatory for all construction projects at town facilities** including *new construction, additions, renovations* and *capital replacements*.

Purpose

The *Facility Accessibility Design Standard (FADS)* is intended to provide an inclusive, user friendly and accommodating built environment through design and the careful use of materials and equipment. It reconciles legislative changes with respect to accessibility under the Ontario Building Code and the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act. It also incorporates recent ergonomic research from the United States and best practices from other municipalities and organizations. All of the design requirements use universal design principles as the core principle.



“The design of products and environments to be useable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.”

-Ronald Mace,

The Center for Universal Design

The Principles of Universal Design

1. **Equitable Use:** the design is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.
2. **Flexibility in Use:** the design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.
3. **Simple and Intuitive Use:** use of the design is easy to understand, regardless of the user's experience, knowledge, language skills or current concentration level.
4. **Perceptible Information:** the design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient condition or the user's sensory abilities.
5. **Tolerance for Error:** the design minimizes hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.
6. **Low Physical Effort:** the design can be used efficient and comfortably with a minimum fatigue.
7. **Size and Space for Approach and Use:** appropriate size and space are provided for approach, reach, manipulation and use, regardless of user's body position, size, posture or mobility.

Note: The Principles of Universal Design were developed by NC State University, The Center for Universal Design.

In addition to following the principles of universal design, any changes to *building* and site elements must consider the intent of the Ontario Human Rights Code towards respecting the dignity of individuals with varying abilities.

"The phrase 'respect their dignity' means to act in a manner which recognizes the privacy, confidentiality, comfort, autonomy and self-esteem of persons with disabilities, which maximizes their integration and which promotes full participation in society."

-Ontario Human Rights Commission

Design consultants must exercise professional judgment and expertise when using the document. (*FADS*) does not release the consultant from liability or the need for due diligence in the design and construction process. The Building department will review and / or update the document every five years to reflect changes in legislation, technological advancement and new construction practices.

How to use the Standards

The *Facility Accessibility Design Standard (FADS)* have been formatted specifically to assist the reader by providing a user friendly document with easy to read language and many images and diagrams.

The standard has three major sections:

 Green: **Administrative Provisions**

 Blue: **Design Standards**

 Red: **Renovation Permissions**

Administrative Provisions

The **Administrative Provisions** section includes the scope of the document and how it will be applied to different types of construction (*new construction, additions, renovations, and replacements*) and a glossary of defined terms which listed alphabetically and further italicized throughout the document.

Design Standards

The **Design Standards** section is divided into four parts: **Common Exterior and Interior Design Elements, Interior Elements and Amenities, Exterior Elements,** and **Facility Specific Requirements.**

The four parts are then divided into *building* elements. Each element, such as “Entrances” on page 50, has an objective or an important factor to note in the yellow box. Unless otherwise noted, all requirements are to be applied to both interior and exterior elements.

Renovation Permissions

Asterisks (*) provided beside the requirements in the **Design Standards** section of the standard denote a **renovation permission** for that specific requirement.

Renovation permissions are applicable to the renovation of existing *buildings and additions to an existing building to accommodate universal design access. It is also applicable* where the requirement under the **Design Standards** section is *technically infeasible*.

Administrative Provisions

Scope

The use of the Facility Accessibility Design Standard (*FADS*) is **mandatory** for the maintenance, repair, and construction of all town owned *buildings* and including those leased by the town or operated by the town.

When conflict arises between the *FADS* and other municipal, provincial, or federal legislation, the requirements that will result in the most accommodating environment shall be used but never less than the minimum requirements in the current Ontario Building Code (OBC) and the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) Design of Public Spaces Standard.

Exception:

The *FADS* does not apply to service rooms or areas, for example: electrical rooms, sprinkler rooms, janitor rooms, crawl spaces, attics, etc.

The *FADS* does not apply to structures that are not occupied such as telephone exchanges, pump houses etc.

Building Additions

Additions to existing facilities are considered to be *new construction* and as such must meet all of the requirements in the **Design Standards** section. The resultant *addition* must be on an *accessible path* (interior and exterior) and have an *accessible path* of travel to existing washrooms, change rooms, drinking fountains, and other amenities if these are also *accessible*.

Technically Infeasible

The term '*technically infeasible*' refers to the *renovation or replacement* of a *building* element that cannot meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section based on the following:

- Existing structural conditions would require moving or altering a load-bearing member which is an essential part of the structural frame; and/or
- Other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of necessary elements, spaces, or features to be in compliance with the **Design Standards** section.

If the proposed work is *technically infeasible*, refer to the **Renovation Permissions** section.

Renovations and Replacements

Where possible, *renovations* will meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section. Where it is *technically infeasible* to meet these requirements, every effort will be made to make the space / area as *accessible* and barrier-free as possible.

- If the *replacement* of different *building* elements, when considered together, results in the *renovation* of a room or space, the entire space must be made *accessible* and meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section,
- If an escalator or stairs are proposed as a means of access then provide another means of access that is *accessible* even if major structural modifications are necessary for such installations,
- If a *renovation* or *replacement* is done to an existing entrance, it must be *accessible* and meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section unless it is *technically infeasible*, and
- Painting, wallpapering or any other changes to existing finishes is considered to be a *replacement* and must meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section for finishes and *colour / tonal contrast*.

Unless *technically infeasible*, the *renovation* or *replacement* of existing *building elements* must be on an *accessible path* (*interior and exterior*) and have an *accessible path* of travel to existing washrooms, change rooms, drinking fountains, and other amenities if these are also *accessible*.

Heritage Properties

The use of *FADS* is mandatory for *renovations* and *replacements* to town owned properties. However, the Ontario Human Rights Code provides allowances for modifications to defining features of a *heritage property* such that the *renovation* or *replacement* should not alter the essential nature of the heritage elements. As such, any work on *heritage properties* must be assessed on an individual basis to determine the most effective and least disruptive means of *renovation* or *replacement* and the extent to which the property can be made *accessible*.

As well, all work must consider the following:

- If the work does not affect defining features of the *heritage property*, it should meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section,
- *Heritage properties* that are used by the public and have undergone extensive modernization must be made *accessible* and meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section. If accessibility is limited by non-heritage elements, those elements must be made *accessible*, and
- If the main public entrance to a *heritage property* cannot be made *accessible* without impacting the historic significance of the facility, access must be provided at an alternative and *accessible* entrance with directional *signage* from the main public entrance.

It is desirable to provide a complete experience of a *heritage property*. If a property cannot be made *accessible*, every effort should be made to provide access to as much of the facility as possible while still maintaining the heritage aspects of the property.

Dimensions

Dimensions used in this standard are in metric units (millimetres) and shown as mm. Dimensions that are not indicated within a range (*max* or *min*) are absolute and must be met unless noted otherwise.

Enforcement

Designing and constructing in accordance with this standard will be included as a **mandatory** requirement in all of Clearview Township's Request for Proposals, tender documents, and construction contracts. **All town departments managing construction** projects shall ensure compliance with this standard during the pre-planning, design, construction documents, preparation, and contract administration phases.

If the design and construction does not meet the requirements of the **Design Standards** section, **Renovation Permissions** must be followed. For further clarification, contact the Clearview Township Building Department.

Defined Terms

The following defined terms and their meanings are provided for clarification. The defined terms are indicated throughout the document in *italics*.

Accessible: Describes design elements of the built environment that comply with the requirements of this standard.

Accessible path: A continuous unobstructed path connecting accessible elements and spaces at the exterior of a building and within the interior spaces of a building. Interior accessible paths include corridors, floors, ramps, elevators, and clear floor spaces at fixtures. Exterior accessible paths include parking access aisles, curb ramps, crosswalks, etc.

Accessible space: The design of the built environment to be useable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.

Addition: Adding usable square foot area to a temporary or permanent structure or building.

A.F.F.: At Finished Floor

Area of refuge: An area which has direct access to an exit, where people who are unable to use stairs may remain temporarily in safety to await further instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation.

Building: A structure occupying an area greater than ten square meters and consisting of walls, roof, and floor or other types of structures designated as buildings under the Ontario Building Code.

Clear floor space: The minimum unobstructed floor or ground space required to accommodate a person in a wheelchair, scooter, or other mobility aid.

Colour / tonal contrast: A significant contrast (minimum 70%) in colour or tone between an element and its surrounding environment.

Cross slope: The slope that is perpendicular to the direction of travel. (See running slope).

Curb ramp: A short ramp cutting through a curb or built up to a curb to provide access from a driveway / parking area to a sidewalk.

Design of Public Spaces: The Design of Public Spaces Standard primarily regulates outdoor spaces, but also regulates indoor elements not included in the Building Code, such as service counters and fixed queuing guides.

Elevated Platforms: Elevated platforms include, but not limited to, stage areas, speaker podiums and other raised areas.

Facilities: A Township owned building/ structure on Township owned property.

Forward approach: Where a person must make use of a feature, amenity or element of the built environment by positioning their body and/or mobility aid directly in front of and facing the feature, amenity or element.

Heritage property: Heritage property are those properties that are protected through the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA); based on it having “cultural heritage value” either in the physical structure or in landscape features to the property.

Max: Maximum

Min: Minimum

Mobility aids: Refers to a range of assistive equipment used by persons with disabilities to assist with mobility. Examples include crutches, manual or powered wheelchairs, scooters, walkers, and canes.

New construction: Site preparation for, and construction of, entirely new structures or buildings and including adjacent and surrounding site area whether or not the site was previously occupied.

Off Street Parking: Designated areas where vehicles can be parked on a temporary basis, whether or not there is a charge for parking. This includes open area parking lots and structures, such as visitor parking spaces in lots.

On Street Parking: Designated spaces where vehicles can be parked on a temporary basis, located on a public highway, street, avenue, parkway or similar type of road. On Street Parking spaces often provide direct access to shops, offices and other facilities.

Operable portion: A part used to insert or withdraw objects, or to activate, deactivate, or adjust the equipment or appliance (for example coin slot, push button, handle).

Power door operator: A power operated mechanism that allows a door to open by activating a push button, bar or automatic sensor.

Primary path: An accessible path designed to accommodate two persons in mobility devices. The path is utilized by a frequent flow of people throughout the course of a day.

Public spa: Identified in the Ontario Building Code as hydro-massage pool, commonly referred to as a ‘hot tub’.

Ramp: A sloped surface that provides an accessible connection between changes in ground elevation. The ramp includes all elements and features necessary to provide an accessible path as described in this standard.

Renovation: Construction or modifications to existing buildings or site elements but that retains some parts of the existing structure or layout or finishes. The renovation may or may not impact the existing character, structural uniqueness, heritage value, or

aesthetic appearance of all or part of the building. Material alterations to walls, ceilings and floors are considered to be a renovation.

Replacement: Construction, modification or material alteration of a building element.

Running slope: A slope that is parallel to the direction of travel. (See cross slope).

Secondary path: An accessible path designed to accommodate one person using a mobility device and one ambulatory person. The path is considered a main access path for the building; however the flow of people using the path is not constant, nor is it considered a high traffic route.

Service Areas: Areas within the building that include service rooms, elevator machine rooms, janitor rooms, service spaces, crawl spaces, attic or roof spaces.

Signage: Displayed verbal, symbolic and tactile, information and pictorial illustrations.

Storey(s): That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor next above. If such portion of a building is not designed to be occupied, it is not considered a storey for the purposes of this standard. There may be more than one floor level within a storey, as in the case of a mezzanine or mezzanines.

Technically Infeasible: During the process of renovation or replacement, an improvement required by this standard cannot be met and as result the design must fall back on the renovation permissions.

TTY: Teletypewriter. (See text telephone)

Tactile: Describes an object that can be perceived using the sense of touch.

TWSI - Tactile Walking Surface Indicators: A standardized surface feature built into or applied to walking surfaces or other elements to warn persons with a visual impairment of hazards on a circulation path.

Text telephone (TTY): Machinery or equipment that employs text-based communication through the transmission of coded signals across the standard telephone network. Text telephones can include, for example, devices known as TDDs (telecommunication devices for persons with hearing impairments) or computers with special modems. Text telephones are also called TTY, an abbreviation for teletypewriter.

Design Standards

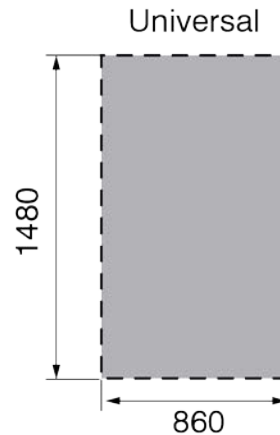
Common Exterior and Interior Elements

1. Space and Reach Requirements

The following dimensions and diagrams represent space and reach requirements for persons using mobility devices, to assist in the planning stages of construction projects.

1.1 Clear Floor Space

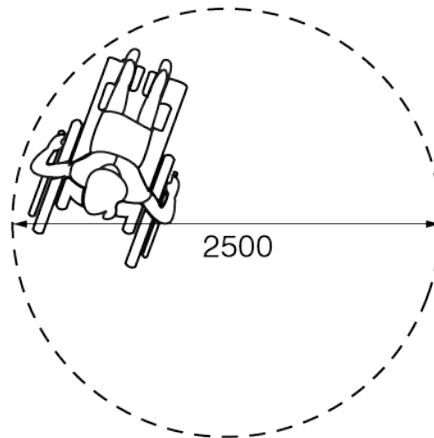
An **860 mm x 1480 mm** *clear floor space* [Diagram 1.A] is recognized as the universal mobility device size that would accommodate 95% of mobility devices utilized in Canada. Unless otherwise specified, the *clear floor space* must be provided in areas that require access to wall mounted controls, *power door operators*, tactile signage, information counters, workstations, or under any table tops, and under lavatories, sinks, or drinking fountains. For *clear space requirements* specific to the various *building* elements, refer to the appropriate part in the **Design Standards** section.



[Diagram 1.A] Clear Floor Space

1.2 Turning Circles

A **2500 mm** turning circle is recognized as the dimension that would accommodate 95% of mobility devices. Unless otherwise specified, a **2500 mm** turning circle must be provided throughout the *building*. [Diagram 1.B] For turning circle requirements specific to the various *building* elements, refer to the appropriate part in the **Design Standards** section.

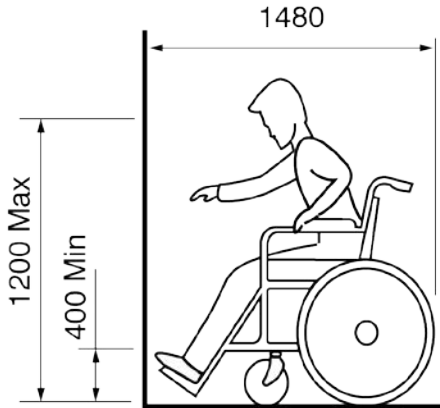


[Diagram 1.B] Turning Circle

Space and Reach Requirements 1.

1.3 Forward Reach Range

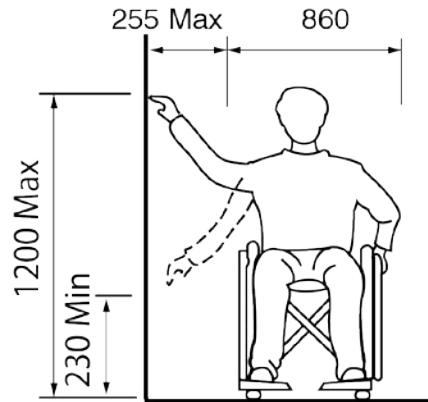
For a front approach to an object or item; the forward reach range requires the object to be between **400 mm** and **1200 mm AFF** [Diagram 1.C].



[Diagram 1.C] Forward Reach Range

1.5 Side Reach Range

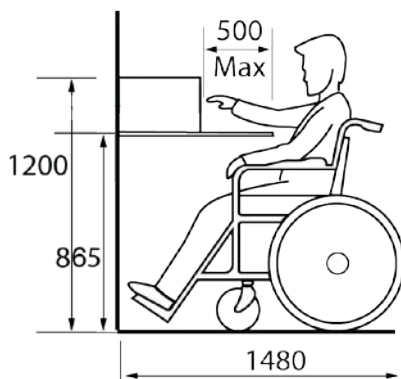
For a side approach to an object or item, the side reach range requires the object to be between **230 mm** and **1200 mm AFF**. [Diagram 1.D].



[Diagram 1.D] Side Reach Range

1.4 Forward Reach Range over an Obstruction

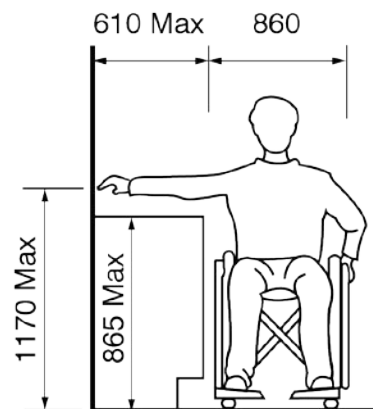
For a front approach to an object or item over an obstruction with a max of **865 mm** in height, the forward reach requires the object to be *max 500 mm* deep and *max 1200 mm AFF* [Diagram 1.D].



[Diagram 1.D] Forward Reach over an Obstruction

1.6 Side Reach Range over an Obstruction

For a side approach to an object or item over an obstruction with a *max* of **610 mm** in width and **865 mm** in height, the side reach range requires the object to be between **865 mm** to **1170 mm AFF** [Diagram 1.E].



[Diagram 1.E] Side Reach Over Obstruction

2. Interior Accessible Paths

Interior accessible paths are continuous unobstructed paths that connect accessible elements and spaces of a building or structure.

2.1 Path Widths

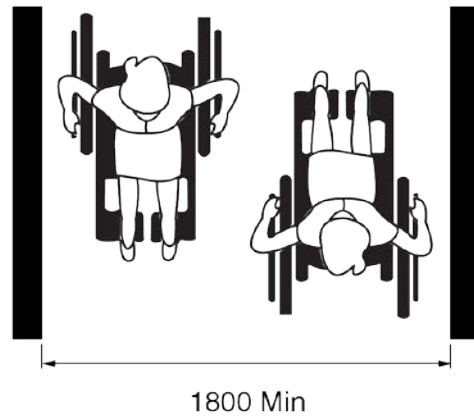
1. Accessible paths are required throughout *new construction, additions and renovations*.(*)
2. Paths must comply with the following:
 - a) *Primary accessible path min 1800 mm(*) clear floor space [Diagram 2.A],*
 - b) *Secondary accessible path min 1300 mm(*) clear floor space [Diagram 2.B],*
 - c) *Accessible path between workstations min 1100 mm clear floor space,*
 - d) *For 90 degree turns, min 1300 mm(*) clear floor space [Diagram 2.C], and*
 - e) *For 180 degree turns, min 2000 mm(*) clear floor space [Diagram 2.D].*
3. For requirements relating to exterior accessible paths, refer to section [38. Exterior Paths].

2.2 Path Slope

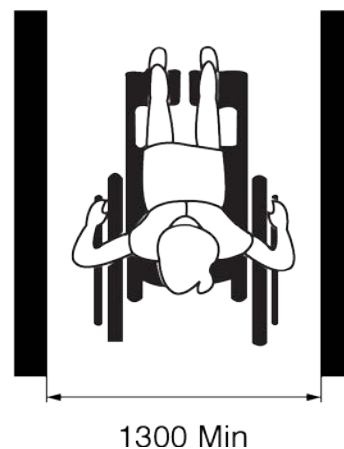
1. Slopes are required to conform to the following:

- a) *Running slope of max 1 in 25 (4%)(*), and*
- b) *Cross slope of max 1 in 50 (2%).*

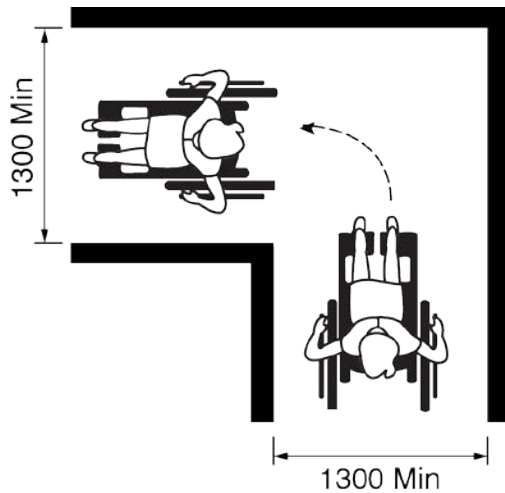
2. Accessible paths with a running slope more than 1 in 25 (4%) must be designed as *ramps* and meet criteria in section [5. Ramps].



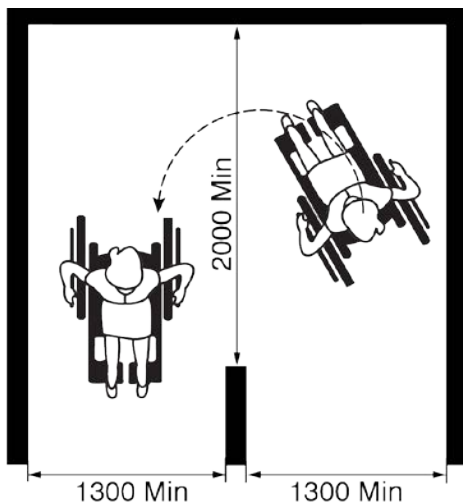
[Diagram 2.A] Primary Path



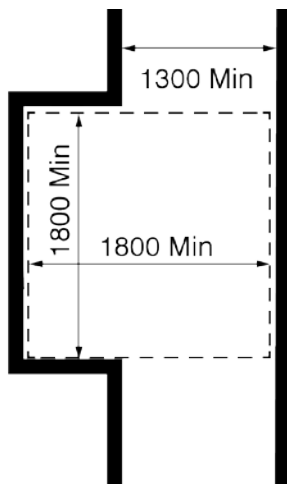
[Diagram 2.B] Secondary Path



[Diagram 2.C] 90 Degree Turn



[Diagram 2.D] 180 Degree Turn



[Diagram 2.E] Passing Areas

2.3 Passing Area

1. Where the path of travel is less than **1800 mm**, provide passing areas that are:

- a) *Min 1800 mm x 1800 mm*, and
- b) Located every **30 m** on an *accessible path* [Diagram 2.E].

2.4 Changes in Level

1. Edge protection must be provided at changes in level between **200 mm** and **600 mm**; except at stairs, performance areas, or loading docks.

2. Changes in level greater than **600 mm** or within **1500 mm** of a drop off greater than **600 mm** must be protected by a guard on both sides.

3. Edge protection must consist of a curb *min 75 mm* on the edge with *colour / tonal contrast*.

4. Refer to section [5.7 Edge Protection] for edge protection requirements in the interior environment and section [38. Exterior Paths] for edge protection requirements in the exterior environment.

2.5 Exceptions

1. *Accessible paths* are not required in the following locations:

- a) *Service areas* or high-hazard industrial occupancies,
- b) Within portions of a floor area with fixed seats in an assembly occupancy that are not part of an *accessible path* to spaces designated for mobility device use, or

- c) Within a suite of a residential occupancy.

3. Ground and Floor Surfaces

Ground and floor surfaces are to be continuous with high visual *colour and tonal contrast* from surrounding surfaces.

3.1 Surface

1. Ground and floor surfaces must:
 - a) Be level, firm and stable, and
 - b) Allow for the easy movement of mobility devices.
2. Where possible, include heating cables on ground surfaces where ice may accumulate at main or service entrances.

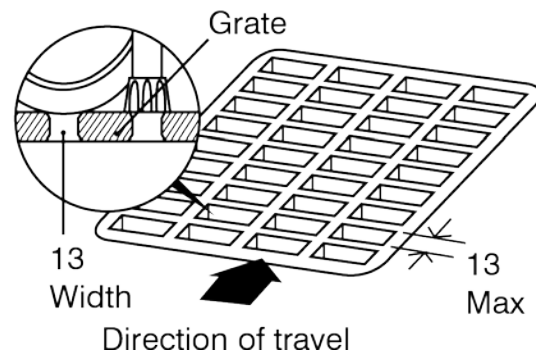
3.2 Carpets

1. Carpets must:
 - a) Be a *max* height of **13 mm**,
 - b) Be securely fixed to the floor,
 - c) Have a firm, low level loop,
 - d) Have a firm cushion, pad or backing,
 - e) Have **10 or 12 gauge** non-static fiber, and
 - f) Have a non-zipper, cut or uncut pile.

3.3 Gratings and Floor Drains

1. Gratings and floor drains must:
 - a) Be *max* **13 mm** wide, and
 - b) Have openings in one direction and perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel [Diagram 3.A].

Openings larger than 13 may catch wheelchair wheels or canes



[Diagram 3.A] Gratings

3.4 Finishes and Materials

1. Finishes and materials must:
 - a) Have high visual *colour / tonal contrast* between floor surfaces, the surrounding environment and any changes in level, and
 - b) Not incorporate disruptive or large scale patterns or designs.

3.5 Floor Mats

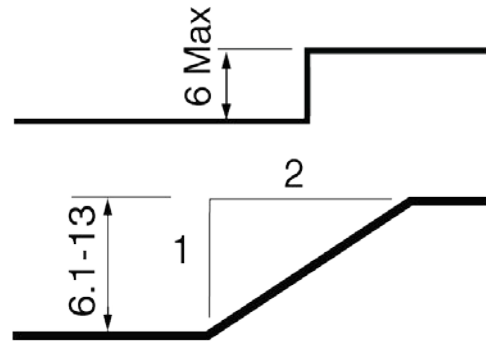
1. Floor mats must:
 - a) Have a *max* height of **13 mm**,
 - b) Have a bevelled edge,
 - c) Be non-slip between underside of mat and floor finish,
 - d) Be weighted, securely fixed or placed in a depression that is level with the surrounding floor, and
 - e) Have *colour / tonal contrast* from surrounding surfaces.

3.6 Changes in Level and Thresholds

[Table 3.6] identifies the required edge treatment based on the vertical rise of the ground or floor surface [Diagram 3.B].

[Table 3.6] Vertical Rise and Required Edge Treatment

Vertical Rise	Edge Treatment
0 mm to 6 mm	Vertical – does not require a slope
6.1 mm to 13 mm	Bevelled – <i>max</i> slope 1 in 2 (50%)
Greater than 13 mm	Must be treated as a slope



[Diagram 3.B] Changes in Level and Thresholds

4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects

When headroom is reduced, a cane detectable guard at floor level helps persons with low or no vision detect an obstruction.

4.1 Clear Width

Protruding objects must not reduce the clear width of an *accessible path* to less than required in sections [2. Interior Accessible Paths] and [38. Exterior Paths].

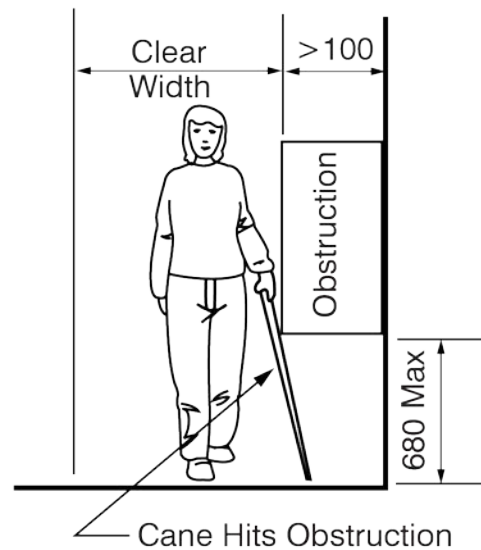
4.2 Protruding Objects

Objects protruding on *accessible paths* must not protrude more than **100 mm** unless they are cane detectable at or below **680 mm AFF** [Diagram 4.A].

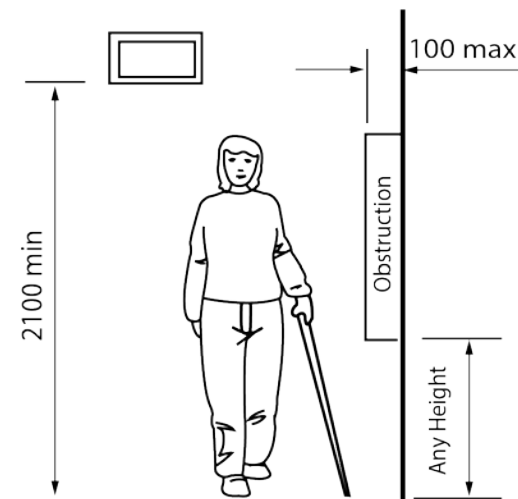
4.3 Headroom

1. Headroom must:

- a) Have a *min* **2100 mm** clear height *AFF*, and
- b) Be cane detectable at or below **680 mm** where headroom is less than **2100 mm** [Diagram 4.B].



[Diagram 4.A] Protruding Objects



[Diagram 4.B] Overhead Obstruction and an Acceptable Protruding Obstruction



5. Ramps

Walkways and paths of travel with a slope steeper than 1 in 25 (4%) must be designed as *ramps*.

5.1 Clear Width

Ramps must have a *min 1100 mm* clear width [Diagram 5.A].

5.2 Slope

1. *Ramps* must have a:

- a) *Max running slope* of **1 in 20 (5%)(*)** [Diagram 5.A], and
- b) *Max cross slope* of **1 in 50 (2%)**.

5.3 Surface

The *ramp* surface must meet criteria in subsections [3.1 Surface], [3.3 Gratings], and [3.4 Finishes and Materials].

5.4 Landing Location

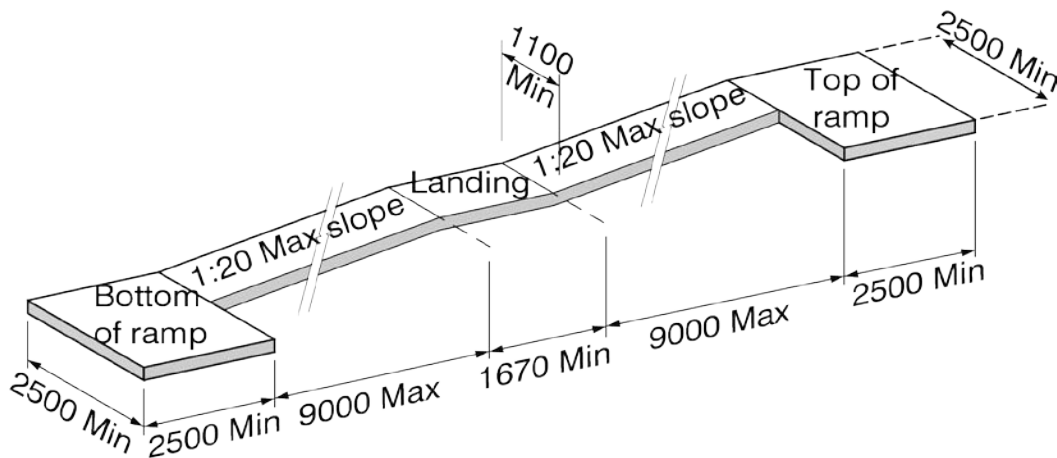
1. Landings must be provided:

- a) At least every **9000 mm** [Diagram 5.A],
- b) At the top and bottom of the *ramp*, and
- c) At any change of direction on the *ramp*.

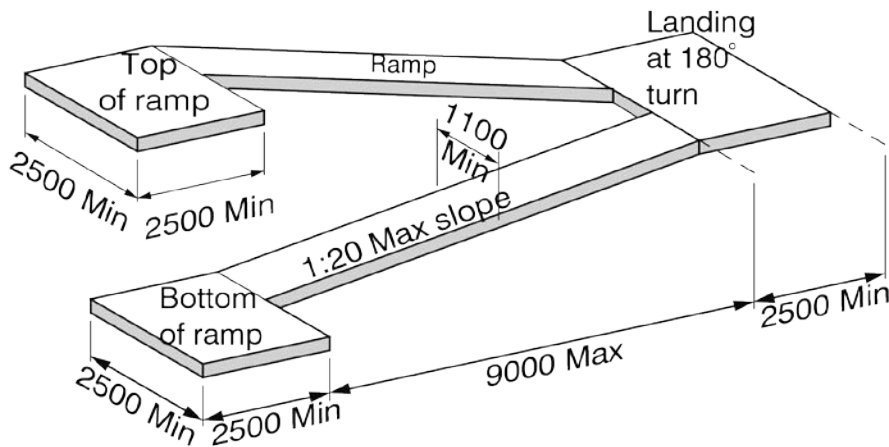
5.5 Landing Design

Landings must be:

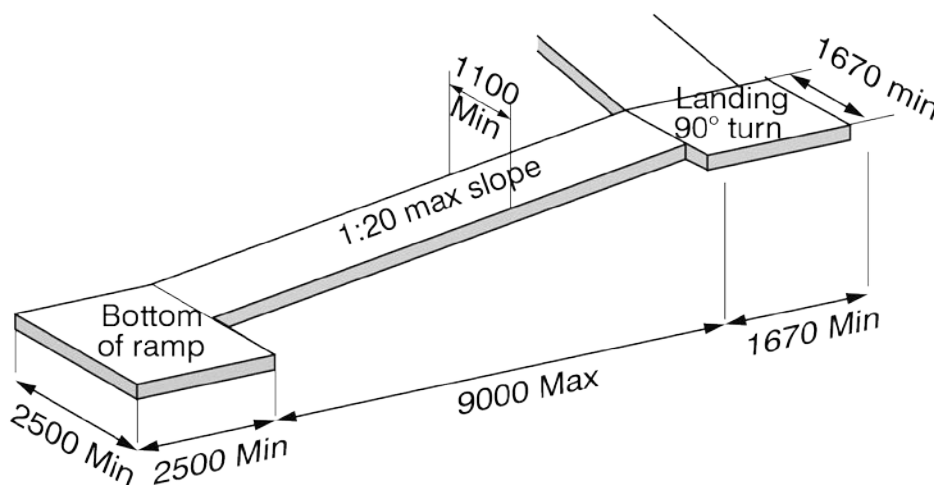
- a) *Min 2500 mm x 2500 mm* at the top and bottom of the *ramp* and at intermediate landings with a **180 degree** turn [Diagram 5.B],(*)
- b) *Min 1670 mm x 1670 mm* at **90 degree** turns [Diagram 5.C], and
- c) *Min 1670 mm* in length for inline landings [Diagram 5.A].



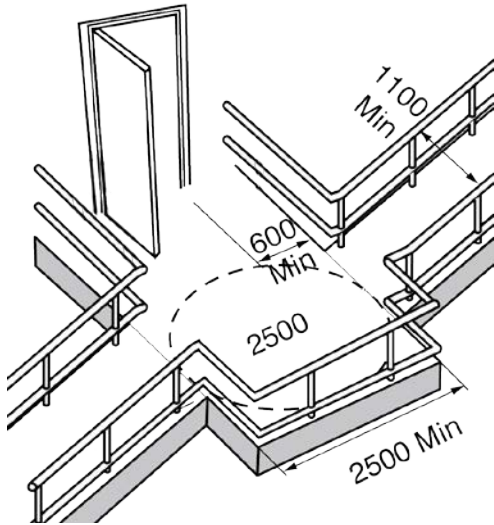
[Diagram 5.A] Landings Required at Every 9 Metres



[Diagram 5.B] 2500 mm x 2500 mm Landings at Top, Bottom and at 180 Degree Turns



[Diagram 5.C] 1670 mm x 1670 mm Landings 90 Degree Turns



[Diagram 5.D] Doors on Landings

5.6 Doors on Landings

- c) Where doors swing into the landing space, there must be a **min 2500 mm x 2500 mm** of *clear floor space* [Diagram 5.D]. (*)

5.7 Edge Protection

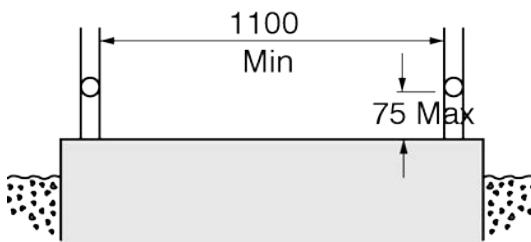
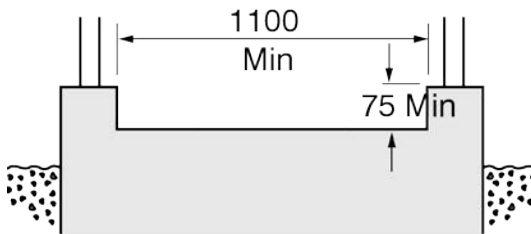
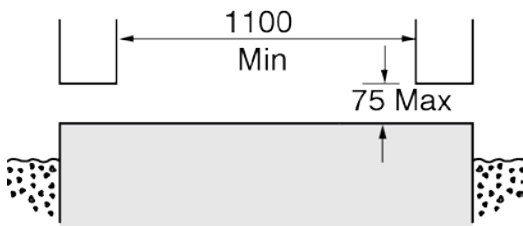
Edge protection is required where *ramp* surfaces are not at grade or protected with a wall or a guard on both sides. Edge protection must be **min 75 mm** height. Alternatively, handrails can extend to within **75 mm** of the *ramp* [Diagram 5.E].

5.8 Handrails

Handrails are required on both sides of a *ramp* and must meet requirements in section [7. Handrails].

5.9 Colour Contrast

A visual pattern with *colour / tonal contrast* must be used to demarcate the beginning and end of a *ramp*.



[Diagram 5.E] Edge Protection for Ramps



6. Stairs

Cues warning a person with no or low vision of an upcoming set of stairs is vitally important and is provided by *tactile walking surface indicators (TWSI)*.

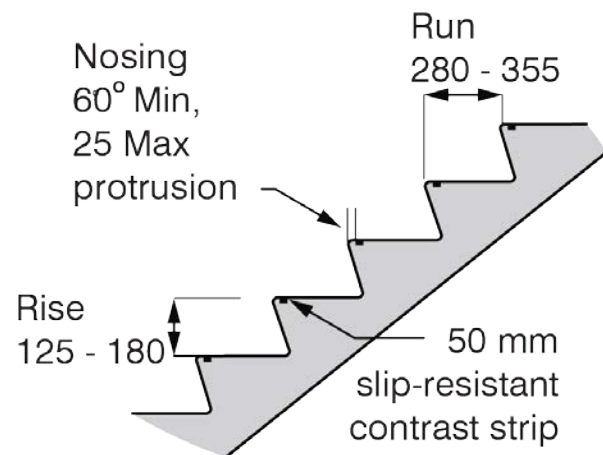
6.1 Treads and Risers

1. Treads and risers must:
 - a) Be uniform in tread depth and riser height [Diagram 6.A],
 - b) Be made of closed risers,
 - c) Have a rise between **125 mm** and **180 mm**,(*) and
 - d) Have a run between **280 mm** and **355 mm**.(*)

2. Risers must be uniform in height in any one flight with a *max* tolerance of **5 mm** between adjacent treads or landings and **10 mm** between the tallest and shortest risers in a flight.

3. Treads must be uniform in height in any one flight with a *max* tolerance of **5 mm** between adjacent treads and **10 mm** between the deepest and shallowest treads in a flight.

4. The cross slope on treads must not exceed **1 in 50**.

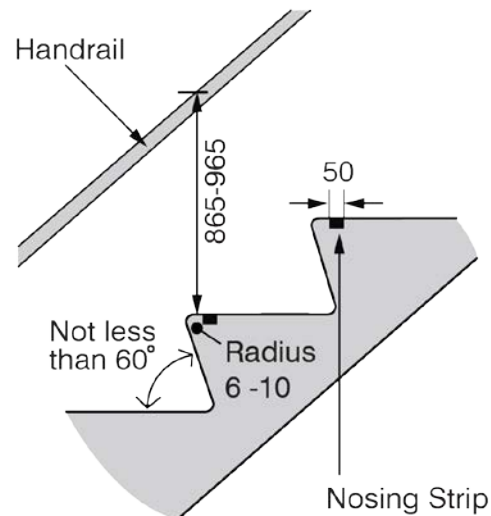


[Diagram 6.A] Treads, Risers and Nosing of Stairs

6.2 Nosing

The nosing must have:

- Max **25 mm** projection, sloped at an angle greater than **60** degrees to the horizontal,
- 6 mm** to **10 mm** beveled tread edge,
- 50 mm** slip-resistant *colour / tonal contrast* strip, extending the full width of the tread, and
- Colour / tonal contrast* from the rest of the stair surface [Diagram 6.B].



[Diagram 6.B] Contrast Strip on Tread

6.3 Guards

Guards are required on both sides of a stair where the elevation change is greater than **600 mm**.

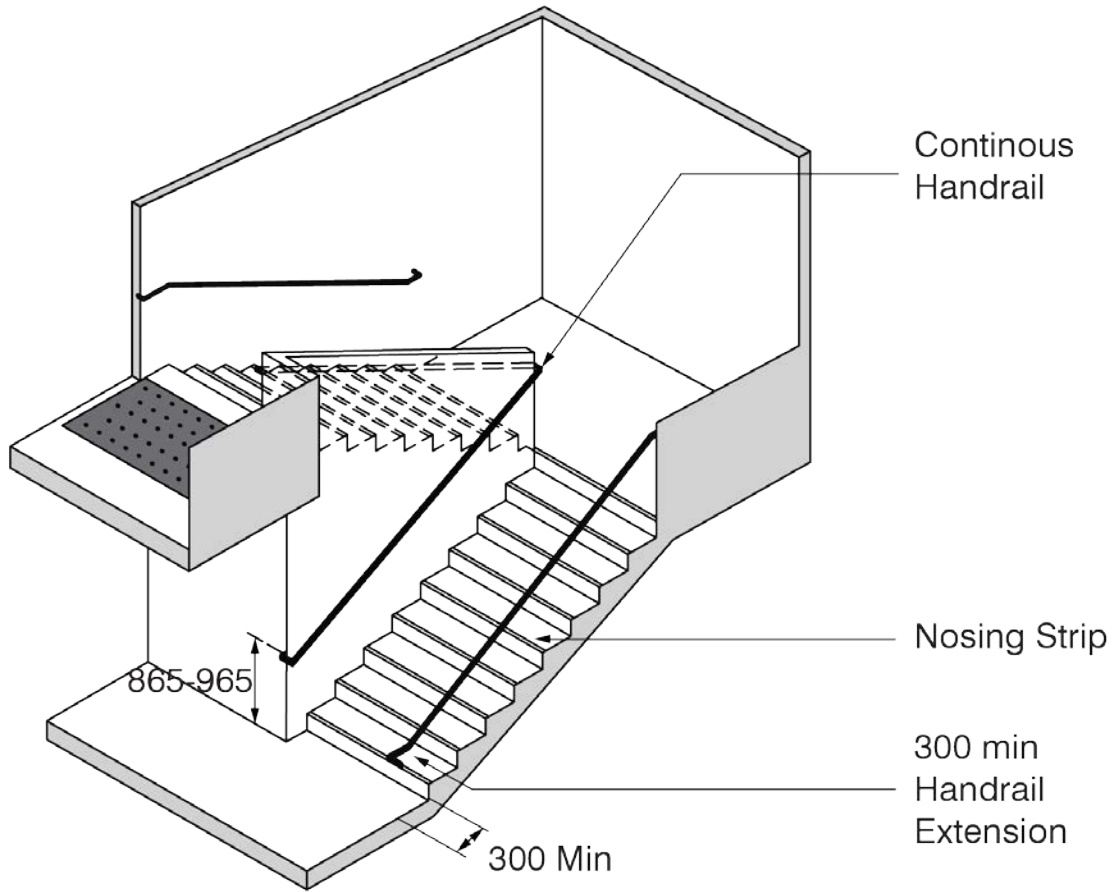
6.4 Handrail Location & Design

Handrails must be provided on both sides of a stair and must meet the criteria in section [7. Handrails] [Diagram 6.B].

6.5 Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)

TWSI must:

- Be *min* **920 mm** wide,
- Be located one tread depth back from the first stair at the top and at any intermediate landings where doors open onto the landing, and
- Meet the criteria provided in section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)].



[Diagram 6.C] Stair Design Criteria

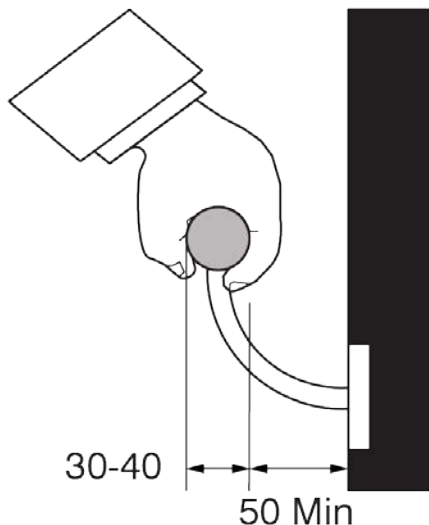
7. Handrails

Handrails help people to avoid tripping or falling down stairs or ramps.

7.1 Handrail Locations

1. Handrails are required on both sides of a *ramp* or stair.

2. Intermediate handrails are required where stairs or *ramps* are wider than **2200 mm**. The clear width between the intermediate handrail and one set of handrails must be at least **900 mm** [Diagram 7.C].



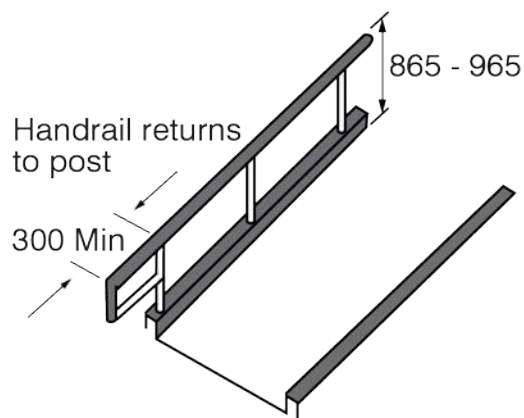
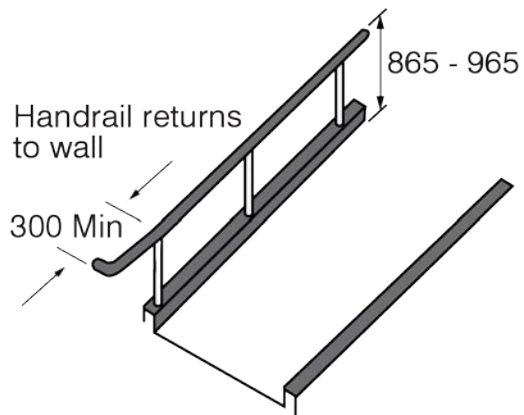
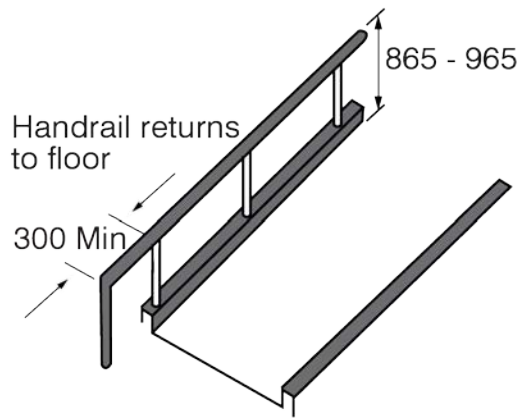
[Diagram 7.A] Handrail Diameter and Distance to Wall

7.2 Handrail Design

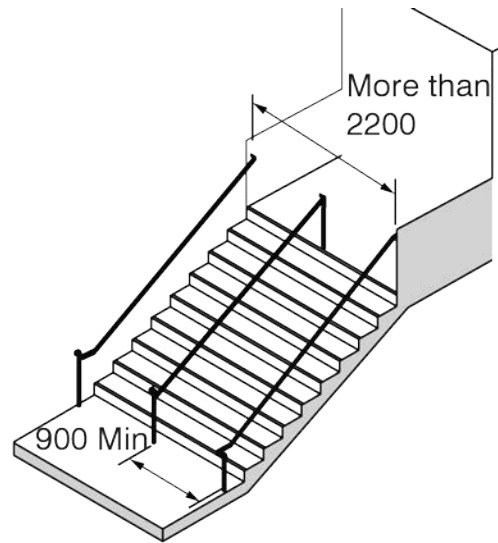
1. Handrails must be designed to:

- Be continuously graspable along entire length,
- Have a circular cross-section with an outside diameter between **30 mm** and **40 mm** [Diagram 7.A],
- Have a *min* clearance of **50 mm** between the handrail and any wall immediately adjacent or **60 mm** where adjacent wall is a rough surface [Diagram 7.A],
- Be uniform in height ranging **865 mm** to **965 mm** above surface, measured from the leading edge of the stair nosing to the top of the rail [Diagram 7.D],
- Have a continuous inside handrail on switch back stairs [Diagram 6.C],
- Extend horizontally **300 mm** beyond the top and bottom and return to the post, floor or wall [Diagram 7.B], and
- Have *colour / tonal colour* between handrail and surrounding wall.

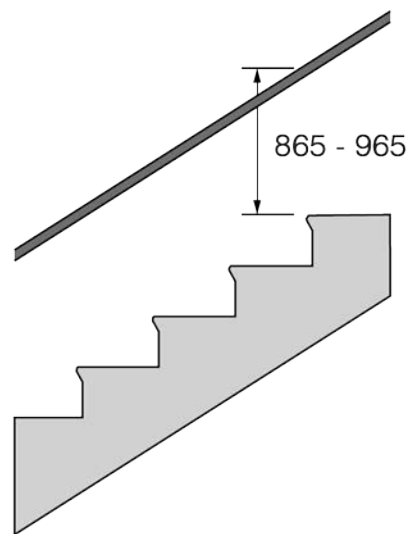
2. Loading properties for the guard and handrail design must meet current OBC requirement and sustain a concentrated load *min* **0.9kN/m** and a uniform load *min* **0.7kN/m**.



[Diagram 7.B] Horizontal Handrail Extensions

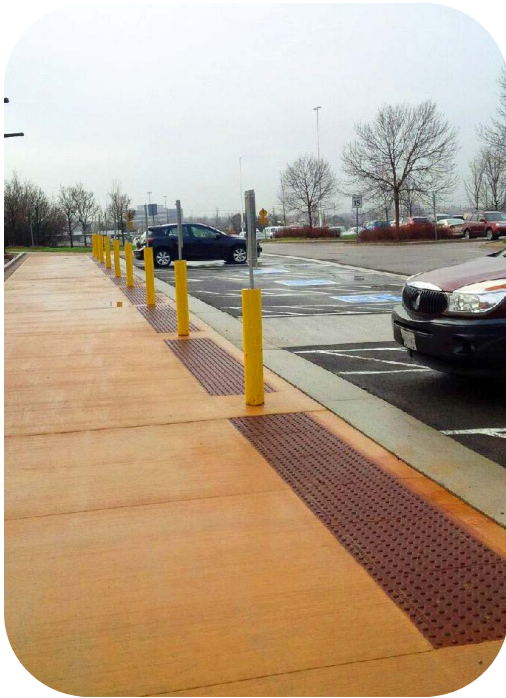


[Diagram 7.C] Intermediate Handrail



[Diagram 7.D] Height of Handrail over Tread

Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI) 8.



8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)

Applying paint to a concrete surface is not appropriate for a TWSI.

8.1 TWSI Design

All Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI) must meet the requirements in ISO 23599:2012.

Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI) are required by the Ontario Building Code article 3.8.3.2 Exterior Walks.

(h) have a tactile attention indicator conforming to Article 3.8.3.18. that is located to identify an entry into a vehicular route or area where no curbs or any other element separate the vehicular route or area from a

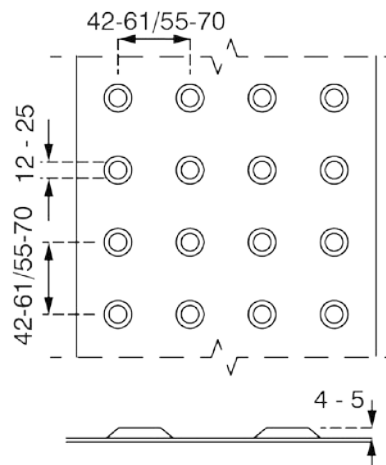
pedestrian route. (See Appendix A of the Ontario Building Code.)

8.2 Types of TWSI

1. TWSI are used to inform persons who are walking over them of two possible situations:

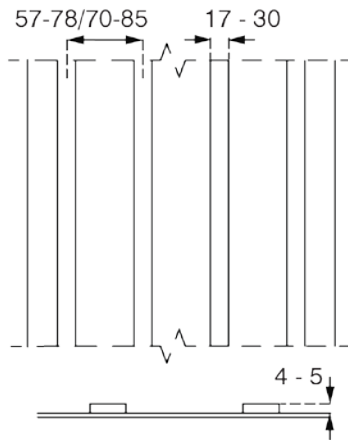
- a) Attention indicators (truncated domes) signal a need for caution at a change in elevation or the location of a vehicular route [Diagram 8.A], and
- b) Direction indicators (linear bar surface) facilitate wayfinding in open areas and indicate a possible path that may be taken [Diagram 8.B].

2. Refer to ISO 23599 for detailed information on spacing and sizing of both attention and direction indicator TWSI.



[Diagram 8.A] Attention Indicators

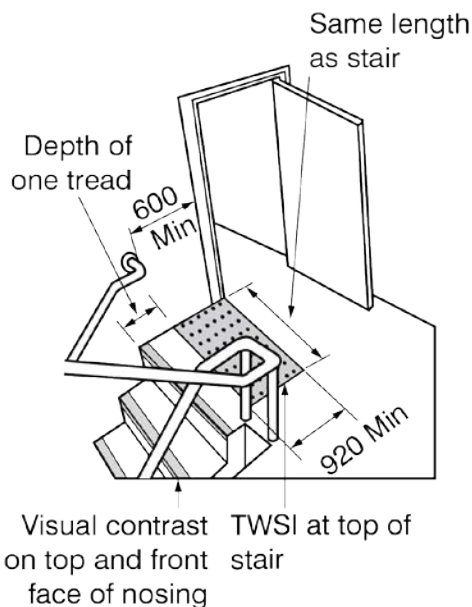
Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI) 8.



[Diagram 8.B] Direction Indicators

8.1 Locations for Direction Indicators

Direction indicator *TWSI* should be considered to facilitate wayfinding to major destinations and along the *primary path* within a *building* and throughout the site.



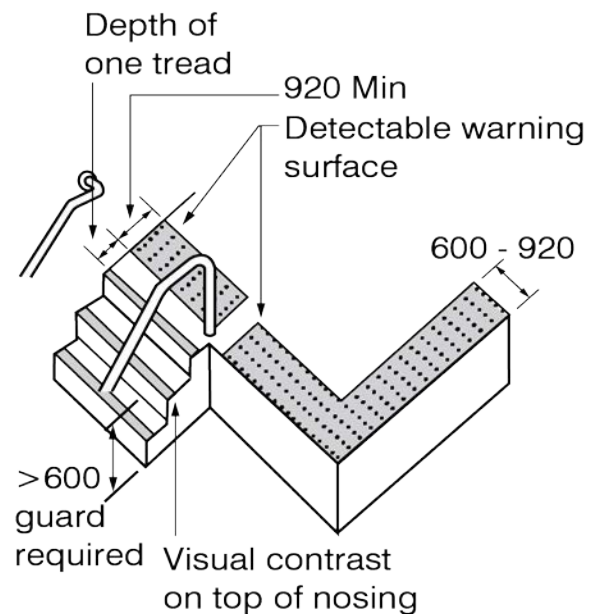
Visual contrast TWSI at top of on top and front stair face of nosing

[Diagram 8.C] TWSI on Stairs

8.2 TWSI Surface

TWSI must:

- Be consistently used throughout a facility,
- Be slip-resistant,
- Not exceed a glare factor of **15**-matte finish,
- Have a *colour / tonal contrast* from adjoining surfaces,
- Be detectable when walked upon by being different in texture from adjoining surfaces,
- Have edges bevelled or level with the surrounding surface, and
- Be installed in a manner that avoids interference from an irregular walking surface, does not create a tripping hazard, and is slip-resistant.



[Diagram 8.D] TWSI on an Elevated Platform

8.3 Locations for Attention Indicators

Attention indicator *TWSI* must be installed:

- a) At the tops of all stairs and escalators, and on landings where a door opens onto the landing. *TWSI* must extend the full width of the stair or escalator and be *min* **920 mm** deep, commencing one tread depth back from the stair or escalator edge [Diagram 8.C],
- b) At *curb ramps* identified in section [39. Curb Ramps] [Diagrams 39.A to F], and
- c) At *elevated platforms* not protected by a guard with the *TWSI* being between **600 mm** to **920 mm** wide, flush from the open edge and meeting criteria in section [30. Elevated Platforms] [Diagram 8.D].



9. Operable Controls and Mechanisms

Examples of elements with controls and mechanisms that must be made *accessible* include (but are not limited to): electrical switches, remote controls, intercom switches, window operating devices, wall outlets, alarm pulls, thermostats, door hardware, faucets, and vending and ticket machines.

9.1 Operable Controls and Mechanisms

Controls must be *accessible* and intuitive. Where possible, operating controls must have multiple forms of feedback (audible, visual, *tactile*, etc.).

9.2 Clear Floor Area

A clear floor space min **860 mm** wide x **1480 mm** long must be maintained adjacent to controls.

Facility Accessibility Design Standard
(*) Refer to Renovation Permissions

9.3 Hand Operated Mechanisms

1. Hand operated mechanisms must:

- a) Be capable of operation with one closed fist hand,
- b) Not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist,
- c) Require a *max* force **22N**, and
- d) Have *colour / tonal contrast* from their surrounding environment.

9.4 Emergency Exit Controls

Emergency alert controls must be linked to a central and manned monitoring location and have a visual and audible signal indicating help is on the way.

9.5 Encoded-Entry/Exit or Card-Entry Systems

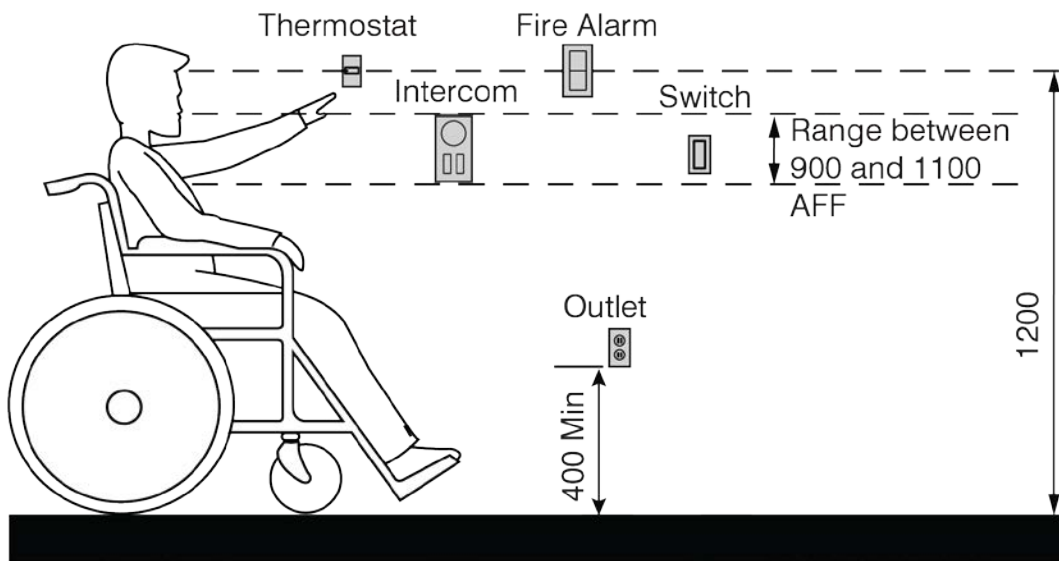
Encoded or card entry/exit systems must:

- a) Have *operable portions max 1200 mm AFF*,
- b) Have operable features such as card slots, key pads, or buttons illuminated or have *colour / tonal contrast* from the mounting plate to surrounding wall, and
- c) Be distinctive in colour, texture, or raised graphic lettering. If numerals or letters are required they should be tactile and raised.

Automatic sensors at controlled access points are preferred rather than systems requiring contact, dexterity, or close physical presence to operate.

9.6 Reach Requirements

1. Operable portions must be between **900 mm** and **1100 mm AFF** [Diagram 9.A] with the exception of thermostats and manual pull stations which must be **1200 mm AFF**.
2. Electrical outlets and receptacles must be *min* **400 mm AFF** [Diagram 9.A].
3. Reach requirements to any operable controls must consider section [1.Space and Reach Requirements].



[Diagram 9.A] Required Range for Mounting Heights

10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare

Lighting levels are to be measured at floor level. Caution should be taken to avoid light pooling and shadows.

10.1 Lighting Design

1. Provide even light distribution at floor level for all occupied floor areas, including at the leading/trailing edge of stairs, *ramps*, and escalators.
2. Reduce pools of light and areas of shadow.
3. Fixtures must shield light sources and cast indirect light.
4. Lighting in meeting rooms and assembly areas must be adjustable.

10.2 Reflective Glare

1. Any frosting applied to glass must not enhance the reflective properties of the glass.
2. Consideration must be given to avoid creating a reflective glare of surfaces.

10.3 Interior Illumination Levels

[Table 10.3] identifies the *min* required interior lighting levels for the specified locations. Locations not identified in [Table 10.3] must accommodate a *min* lighting level of **100 lux**.(*)

[Table 10.3] Required Lighting Levels – Interior Locations

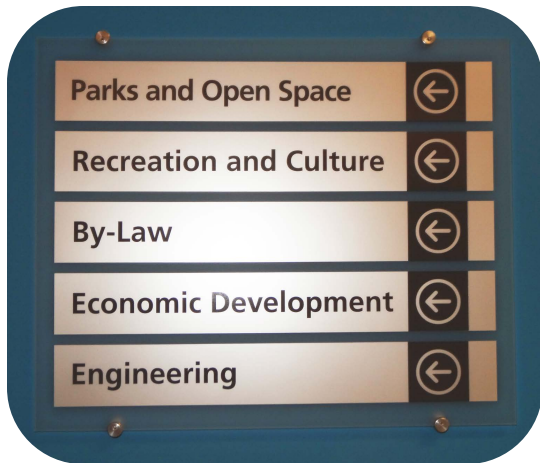
Location	Lighting Level (Lux)
Interior Paths	200
Elevator Lobby	100
Elevator Cab	100
Stairs and Escalators	100
Washrooms	150
Waiting Areas	200
Reception / Inquiry Stations	500
Offices	300
Lounges	200
Computer Workstations	300

10.4 Exterior Illumination Levels

[Table 10.4] identifies the required *min* exterior lighting levels for the specified locations.

**[Table 10.4] Required Lighting Levels
– Exterior Locations**

Location	Lighting Level (Lux)
Accessible Paths (pathways, walkways, stairs, ramps)	30
Accessible Parking	50
Accessible Path from Accessible Parking	50
Passenger Drop-Off Area	50
Main Entrance	100
General Parking Areas	10
Main Driveway	30
Exterior Signage (building sign)	30
Exterior Signage (directional and traffic)	30



11. Signage and Information Systems

Signage must be simple, uncluttered and incorporate plain language. The use of graphic symbols is helpful for individuals with limited literacy or those who speak a different language.

11.1 Accessible Signage

1. Signs that provide direction to or information about functional spaces must meet the requirements in this section.
2. Facility directories, menus, and temporary signs do not need to comply.

11.2 Permanent Signage

Permanent rooms or spaces must have wall mounted signs that include *tactile* characters and numbers.

11.3 International Symbol of Accessibility

1. Spaces or elements that require the International Symbol of Accessibility [Diagram 11.A] are:

- a) Parking spaces, designated as reserved for individuals with disabilities,
- b) *Accessible* passenger-loading zones,
- c) *Accessible ramps* located on an *accessible path* serving a *building* entrance,
- d) *Accessible* entrances when not all are *accessible*. Entrances that are not *accessible* must have directional *signage* to indicate the path to the nearest *accessible* entrance,
- e) *Accessible* toilet and bathing facilities,
- f) *Accessible* telephones,
- g) *Accessible* elevators and other elevating devices, and
- h) *Accessible* means of egress; and *areas of refuge*.



[Diagram 11.A] International Symbol of Accessibility

11.4 Design Requirements

1. Letters and numbers on signs must
 - a) Be Sans Serif [Diagram 11.B],
 - b) Have Arabic numbers,
 - c) Have a width-to-height ratio between **3 in 5** and **1 in 1**, and
 - d) Have a stroke-width-to-height ratio between **1:5** and **1:10**.
2. The character height of lettering is dependent on the viewing distance of character. Refer to [Table 11.4] for information on minimum character heights based on viewing distance.

[Table 11.4] Character Height Requirements

Min character height, mm.	Max viewing distance, mm.
200	6000
150	4600
100	2500
75	2300
50	1500
25	750

11.5 Location of Room Signs

1. Signs must be located *max 1200 mm AFF*, mounted on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door. Where there is no wall space on the latch side of the door, including at the double leaf doors, signs must be placed on the nearest adjacent wall.

This is a **serif** font face

* This is a **sans serif** font face

[Diagram 11.B] Sans Serif Font

11.6 Tactile Sign Requirements

1. Permanent signage must be *tactile*.
2. Where signs are required to be *tactile*, the text must be:
 - a) Raised *min 0.8 mm*,
 - b) **16 to 50 mm** tall,
 - c) Smooth edged,
 - d) Sans Serif(*) font, and
 - e) Accompanied by Grade 2 Braille.

11.7 Sign Finishes

Signs must have:

- a) A matte or glare-free finish for characters symbols and backgrounds,
- b) *Colour / tonal contrast*, and
- c) Either light characters on a dark background or dark characters on a light background.

The most visible colours on signs are white or yellow on black, charcoal, dark blue, dark green or purple. Black lettering on white is also acceptable, although less readable as white lettering on black.

11.8 Pictograms

1. Pictograms must be a *min 150 mm* tall and accompanied with equivalent visual and tactile text and placed directly below the pictogram [Diagram 11.C].

2. Refer to the “Town of Clearview Township Interior Sign Standard” for details on pictograms.

11.9 Electronic Signage

1. Alternate formats must be provided for any type of electronic *signage*. For example, video display terminals must provide alternative formats, such as audio, Braille and *min 16 pt* large-text print on highly contrasting background. Consideration must be given to the future use and requirements, such as wire drops of infrared and digital audible signs.

2. Touch screens and any buttons must be mounted **900 mm to 1200 mm AFF**, be clearly identifiable by colour from background, where required have *tactile* text and meet requirements in section [9. Operable Controls and Mechanisms].



[Diagram 11.C] Pictograms



12. Materials and Finishes

Appropriate selection of finishes can aid in the physical, visual, and auditory navigation of the built environment.

Bright colours should be used to assist with wayfinding strategies.

12.1 Design

Future content to be added.

12.2 Exterior Finishes

1. Design joints in exterior walking surfaces must be no greater than **6 mm**, with variations in level not more than **3 mm**. Joints must be laid to prevent the accumulation of rain water.
2. Ground surfaces must be firm and finished with a non-slip material.
3. Provide wayfinding through the use of colour contrast and directional *TWSI* for *primary paths* and public spaces.

12.3 Texture and Colour

Heavy or distinct patterns can cause visual confusion. Simple, repetitive, non-directional patterns that use monochromatic or low-colour contrast must be used.

12.4 Colour Contrast

1. *Min colour / tonal contrast* is required for *signage*, see section [11. Signage and Information Systems].
2. *Colour / tonal contrast* must be used as a safety measure to define edges or boundaries of objects.
3. End or return walls in long corridors should have visual definition at the end of the space to also identify a change in direction.

12.5 Textural Cues

Textural cues on floors, as noted in section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators] or a change in materials can help define the junction between spaces.

12.6 Interior Finishes

1. Carpets must be a low-level loop of **10 or 12 gauge** non-static fibre, non-zippered, and anti-microbial. Carpets must be directly glued to the subfloor.
2. Hard surfaces must be non-slip and non-glare.
3. Tiles must be laid flush and must have joints no greater than **6 mm** wide.
4. Floor patterns must not be visually confusing.
5. Provide wayfinding through the use of colour contrast and directional *TWSI* for *primary paths* and public spaces.

12.7 Acoustics

1. The sound transmissions of different areas can be used as an orientation cue and help to navigate a space.
2. Floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces must aid in reducing unnecessary sound levels within a space.
3. It is recommended that *accessible paths* in large facilities should vary materials used for *primary* and *secondary paths* so they can be differentiated by feel and sound.
4. When designing spaces, consideration should be given to the acoustic requirements of the space in order to reduce echoing and sound distortion.

Hard surfaces such as marble or terrazzo amplify sounds, such as footsteps, and add another level of confusion for persons who are hearing or visually impaired.

12.8 Wayfinding - Using Materials and Finishes

Wayfinding strategies must be considered when selecting exterior and interior finishes. Texture, colour, and acoustics are elements that can aid in wayfinding.

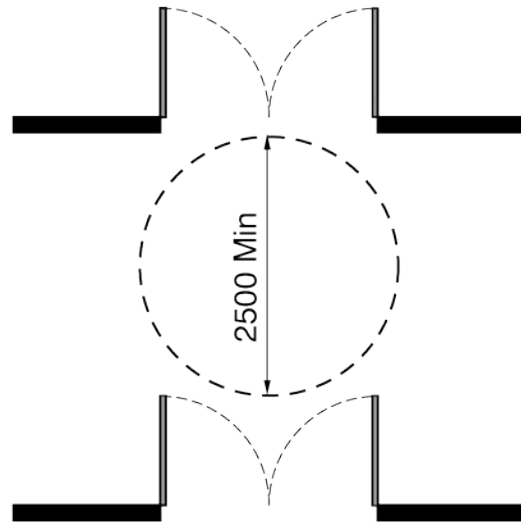
Interior Elements and Amenities

2. The main entrance must be located as close as possible to *accessible* parking and to passenger loading zones.



13.2 Vestibules

Entry vestibules must have a *min 2500 mm* clear turning circle plus the width of the door swing [Diagram 13.A].



[Diagram 13.A] Vestibules

13.3 Ground Floor Entrances

At least **1 in 2 (50%)** but not less than one *accessible* entrance must be provided to every space or suite located on the ground floor.

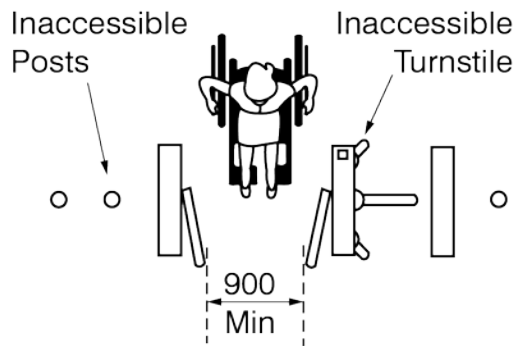
13. Entrances

An entrance is any access point into a *building* or facility used for the purposes of entering.

13.1 Entrance Requirements

1. Main entrance must be **100% accessible**.(*)

Facility Accessibility Design Standard
(*) Refer to Renovation Permissions



[Diagram 13.B] Accessible Gates

13.4 Gates

Gates must have a *min* clear width of **900 mm** [Diagram 13.B].

13.5 Controlled Entrances

Turnstiles, mullions, revolving doors, or other barriers used to control access must have an adjacent *accessible* gate or door. The clear width for the adjacent *accessible* gate or door must be *min* **900 mm** [Diagram 13.B].

13.6 Other Access Points

1. Provide an interior *accessible path* to entrances and exits within a *building* and an exterior *accessible path* leading away from the exits at grade. (*) The exterior path must meet the requirements in section [38. Exterior Paths] and must lead to a public thoroughfare.

2. Where access is provided for pedestrians from a pedestrian tunnel, *walkway* or pedestrian bridge, at least one entrance to the facility from each tunnel, *walkway*, or bridge must be *accessible*.

3. Loading docks are not considered an entrance and are not required to be *accessible*.

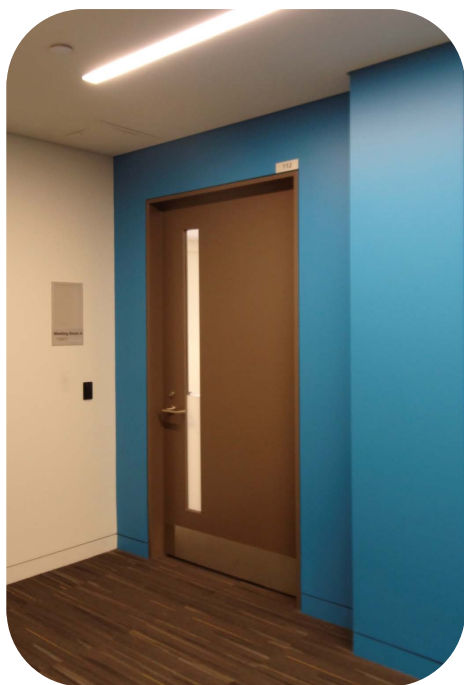
4. If the only entrance to a facility or tenancy is a service entrance, that entrance must be *accessible*.

5. *Accessible paths* must be provided from transit stops, parking lots, or pedestrian paths to all *accessible* entrances of a *building*.

13.7 Signage

1. *Signage* must:

- a) Have directions indicating the nearest *accessible* entrance where *building* entrances and exits are not *accessible*, and
- b) Comply with section [11. Signage and Information Systems].



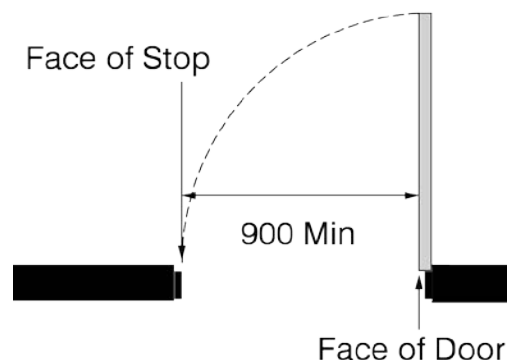
14. Doors

Revolving doors are not considered an **accessible** means of entry into a **building**.

14.1 Door Specifications

1. All doors in a *building* must:
 - a) Have a **min 900 mm** clear width(*) [Diagram 14.A], and
 - b) Have *colour / tonal contrast* to differentiate the door frame from the adjacent wall and floor. The door and the door frame can be the same colour. If there is no closer provided on the door, the edge of the door must *have colour / tonal contrast* from the door face.
2. Doors not requiring full user passage, such as shallow closets, must have a **min 510 mm** clear width and meet all space and reach requirements.

3. Where panic hardware is provided on a door, the clear width must be measured from the face of the panic hardware to the face of the door stop.



[Diagram 14.A] Clear Door Width

14.2 Maximum Opening Force of Doors

1. *Max* opening force of **38N** for exterior doors.
2. *Max* opening force of **22N** for interior doors and sliding doors.

14.3 Latch Side Clearances

1. Sliding doors must have **300 mm** latch side clearances on both sides of the door.
2. Swing doors must have latch side clearances meeting the requirements in [Table 14.3] [Diagram 14.D].

[Table 14.3] Latch Side Clearances

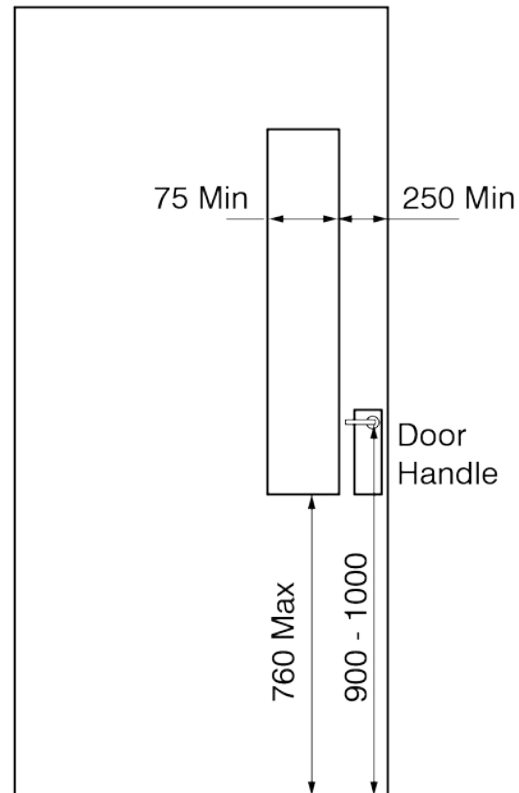
	Min Latch Side Clearances	Min Manoeuvring Space at Doors
Push Side	300 mm	1300 x 1300 mm
Pull Side	600 mm	1600 x 1600 mm

14.4 Vision Panels in Doors

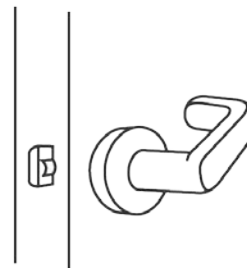
1. Vision panels must:
 - a) Be *min* **75 mm** wide, (*)
 - b) Have the bottom edge of the panel *max* **760 mm AFF**, and
 - c) Have the side edge of the panel *max* 250 mm from latch side [Diagram 14.B].

14.5 Door Hardware

1. Door hardware must:
 - a) Be operable by a closed fist [Diagram 14.C],
 - b) Not require fine finger control, tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist, such as lever hardware, and
 - c) Be mounted **900 mm to 1000 mm AFF**.
2. *Colour / tonal contrast* must be used to differentiate the door operating mechanism from the door itself.



[Diagram 14.B] Vision Panel in Doors



Lever type hardware is acceptable

[Diagram 14.C] Door Hardware

14.6 Guards for Doors

1. Where doors swing into a path of travel, a cane detectable guardrail or other warning barrier must be located at right angles to the wall containing the door, extending **300 mm** beyond the full length of the door [Diagram 14.E].

2. Door guards shall have a height of **865 - 965 mm AFF** with a portion of the guard located at *max* **680 mm AFF** for cane detection.

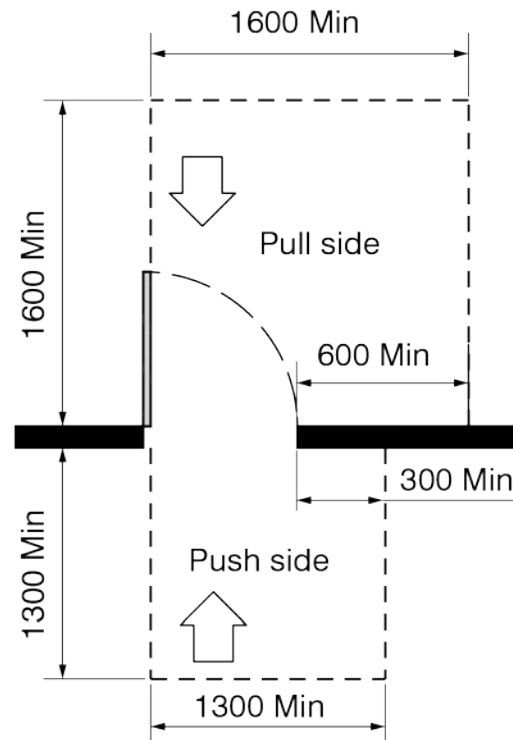
14.7 Door Closers

Closing period for a door must not be less than **3 seconds**, measured when the door is in an open position of **70 degrees** to the doorway to when the door reaches a point **75 mm** from the closed position.

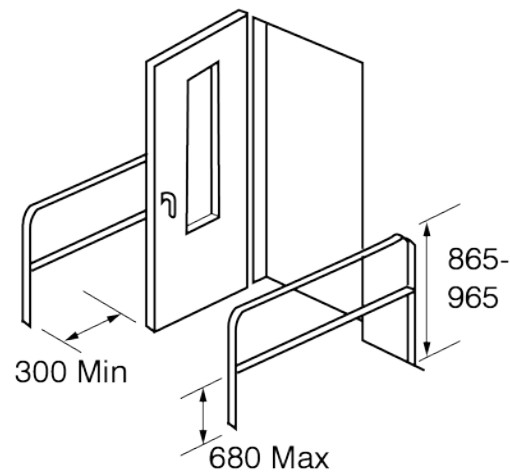
14.8 Glass Doors & Vision Strips

1. When frameless glass doors are provided, a *colour / tonal contrasting* strip is required on the full height of the outer edge of the door.

2. Vision strips are required on glass doors and must meet the criteria in subsection [16.1 Vision Strips].



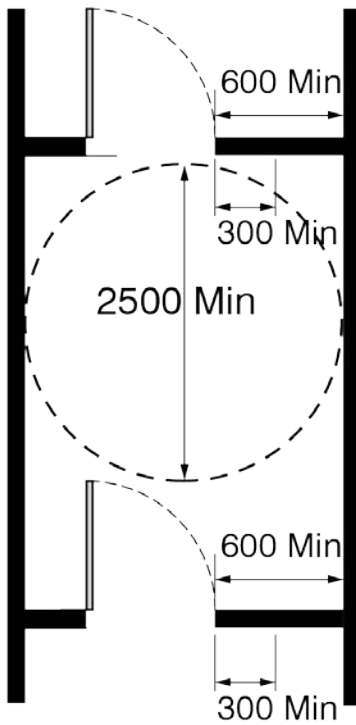
[Diagram 14.D] Latch Side Clearances and Manoeuvring Space



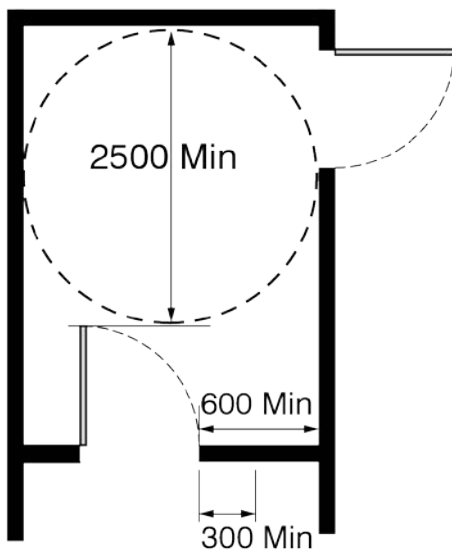
[Diagram 14.E] Guards for Doors

14.9 Doors in Series

Where there are two doors in series, they must be designed to accommodate a *clear floor space* at least **2500 mm** [Diagrams 14. F and G]. (*)



[Diagram 14.F] Doors in Series, Straight Run



[Diagram 14.G] Doors in Series, 90 degree turn



15. Power Door Operators

Power door operators increase the level of accessibility of an entire building, enabling all to enter.

15.1 Types

1. There are two types of *power door operators*:

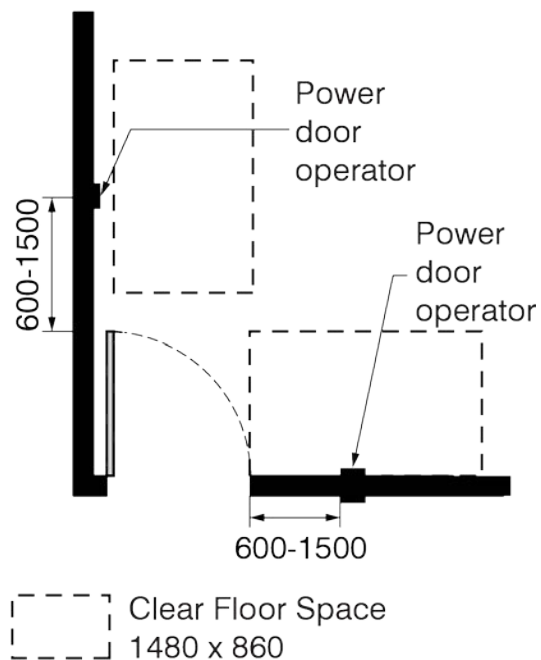
- a) An elongated single activation device (push panel) spanning **200 mm to 900 mm AFF** [Diagram 15.B], and
- b) A circular device (push button) **min 150 mm** in diameter [Diagram 15.C].

2. In high traffic areas provide automatic sliding doors.

15.2 Required Locations

1. *Power door operators* must be installed at:

- a) All *accessible* entrances,
- b) Interior doors along *accessible paths*, except for doors with an electromagnetic hold-open device,
- c) Doors entering into *accessible* washrooms and change rooms,
- d) Doors entering into all public meeting rooms,
- e) 10% of staff utilized meeting rooms,
- f) Doors entering into publicly accessed reception areas, and
- g) Doors leading to an *area of refuge*.



[Diagram 15.A] Locations of Power Door Operators and Required Clear Floor Space

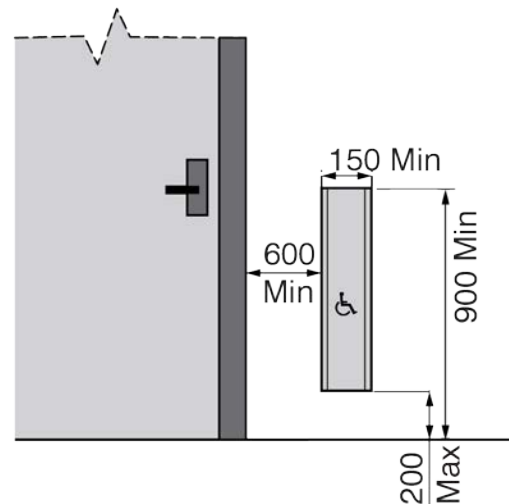
15.3 Placement

1. *Power door operators* must be:
 - a) Clearly visible on the push and pull side of the door,
 - b) Located *min 600 mm* from any inside corner or door [Diagram 15.A], and
 - c) Located *max 1500 mm* beyond the door swing [Diagram 15.A].
2. The *power door operators* must be located between **900 mm to 1100 mm AFF** if a circular *power door operator* is installed and *max 200 mm AFF* if an elongated *power door operator panel* is installed [Diagram 15.B and C].

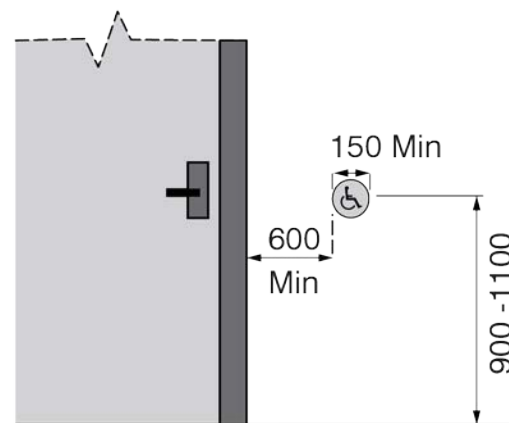
15.4 Additional Design Requirements

1. A *clear floor space* of **860 mm x 1480 mm** must be maintained in front of the *power door operator* [Diagram 15.A]. Refer to [Diagram 14.D] for latch side clearance and manoeuvring space and [Diagram 14.E] for doors opening into an *accessible path*.
2. The *power door operator* (button or panel) must incorporate the International Symbol of Accessibility.
3. Each *power door operator* must have *colour / tonal contrast* from its surroundings.
4. It must take the *power door operator* a *max* of **3 seconds** to move from the closed position to a fully open position.
5. A *max* force of **66N** is required to stop door movement.

6. Where door operators are activated by proximity scanning sensors or pressure mats, they must be capable of detecting individuals using *mobility aids*.



[Diagram 15.B] Elongated Power Door Operator (push panel)



[Diagram 15.C] Circular Power Door Operator (push button)

16. Windows and Glazing

Design consideration for windows and glazing allows for viewing by all building occupants.

16.1 Vision Strips

1. Where glazing starts below **680 mm AFF**, windows, glazed screens or vision panels must be marked with vision strips unless equipped with a mullion that has *colour / tonal contrast* with the surrounding environment [Diagram 16.A].

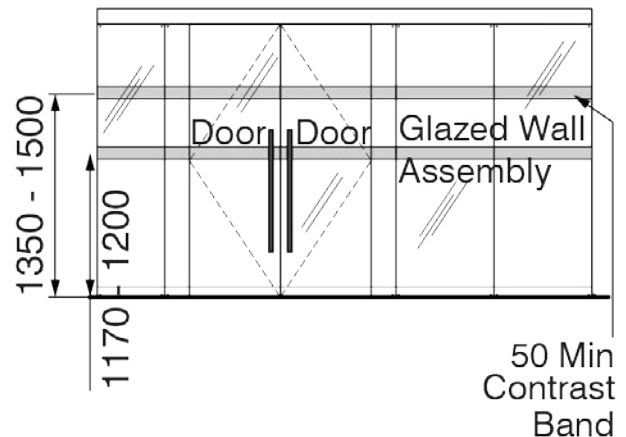
2. Vision strips must:

- a) Be located at **1350 mm to 1500 mm** and at **1170 mm to 1200 mm AFF**,
- b) Span across the full length of the glazed area,
- c) Be *min 50 mm* wide,
- d) Be primarily solid, and
- e) Have *colour / tonal contrast*.

16.2 Sill Height

Windows must:(*)

- a) Be *max 760 mm AFF*, and
- b) Not have horizontal transoms located between **1060 mm to 1220 mm AFF**.



[Diagram 16.A] Vision Strips

16.3 Glazed Vision Panels

Where provided, full height glazed vision panels must meet criteria in subsection [14.4 Vision Panels in Doors].

16.4 Operable Windows

1. Operable windows must:

- a) Have opening hardware mounted **400 mm to 1200 mm AFF**, and
- b) Be operable using one hand.

2. It is recommended to provide hardware that does not require fine finger control, tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.



17. Passenger Elevators and Escalators

Passenger lifts are not considered accessible, as they generally cannot be operated independently.

17.1 Elevator Design

This section is adopted from the CSA B6S1-12 Annex E and includes only some of the requirements within the CSA standard. For a complete understanding of all requirements for the design of passenger elevators refer to the CSA Standard and the OBC.

17.2 Elevator Doors

Elevators doors must:

- Have a *min 915 mm*(*) clear width [Diagram 17.A],
- Slide horizontally only,
- Have a matte finish to reduce glare,
- Be capable of operating independently, and
- Open and close automatically.

17.3 Door Reopening Device/Sensor

- The elevator car door must automatically open if an object or a person obstructs the door.
- Physical contact with an obstruction is not required for the doors to reopen automatically.
- Reopening devices located **125 mm ± 25 mm** to **735 mm ± 25 mm AFF**.
- If door closes it must reopen automatically if an object or person is still in the doorway.

17.4 Door and Signal Timing

Door and signal timing must be:

- Min 5 seconds* hall call notification time, and
- Min 10 seconds* for elevator doors to remain open.

17.5 Elevator Cab Design

1. Cabs must be **2030 mm x 1295 mm** cab size with a centre door or **1725 mm x 1295 mm** cab size with an off-centre door.(*)
2. Handrails must be on the cab interior wall except where the elevator door is located, and meet requirements in section [7. Handrails].
3. Mirrors must be provided on the wall opposite the door, angled downwards at the top of the cab. Mirrors must not be used elsewhere within the elevator cab.
5. The cab interior must have a glare free finish.
7. Floor surface must be firm, level, and slip resistant.

17.6 Colour Contrast in Elevator Cabs

1. *Colour / tonal contrast* must be provided:
 - a) Between control buttons and control panel,
 - b) Between floor surface and elevator car walls, and
 - c) Between elevator lobby floor and car walls and floor.

17.7 Manoeuvring Space in Elevator Lobbies

1. Provide a *min clear floor space* of **2500 mm x 2500 mm** in front of elevator doors.(*)
2. Elevator lobbies must be connected to an *accessible path*.

17.8 Elevator Signage

1. Elevator *signage* must be:
 - a) Placed on door jamb **1525 mm** above floor to the centre of number [Diagram 17.A],
 - b) *Min 50 mm* high, and
 - c) Repeated in Braille [Diagram 17.B].
2. The main floor level must be indicated by a raised “star” symbol [Diagram 17.B].

17.9 Visual & Audible Signals

1. Audible and visual signals must be provided in the elevator cab interior and every elevator lobby and must:
 - a) Indicate which elevator car is answering the call,
 - b) Indicate the direction of travel,
 - c) Be visible within the elevator lobby,
 - d) Be located above the elevator door in the elevator lobby, and
 - e) Have voice annunciation [Diagram 17.B].
2. Audible signals must be a *min 10%* above the ambient noise level to *max 80dBA*.

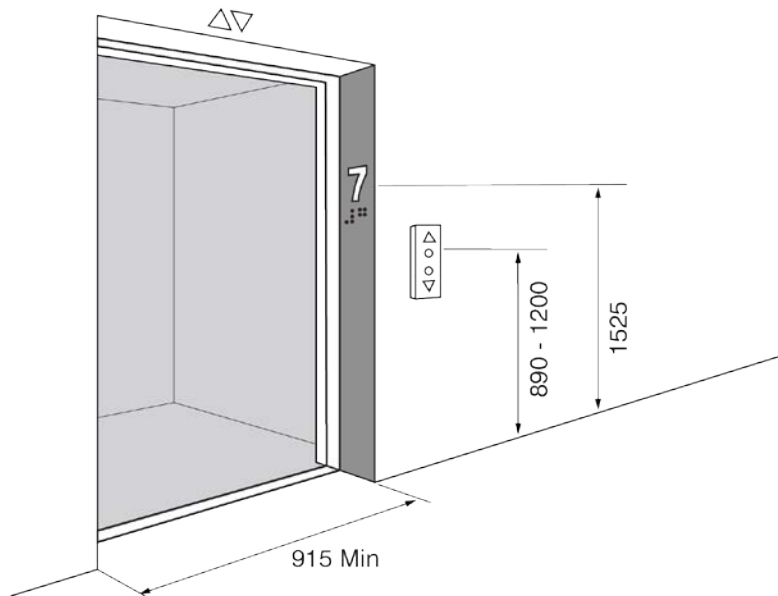
17.10 Elevator Operation and Levelling

Elevator operation and level must be automatic. The elevator cab must be equipped with an automatic self-levelling device to maintain a *max* floor level difference of **13 mm**.

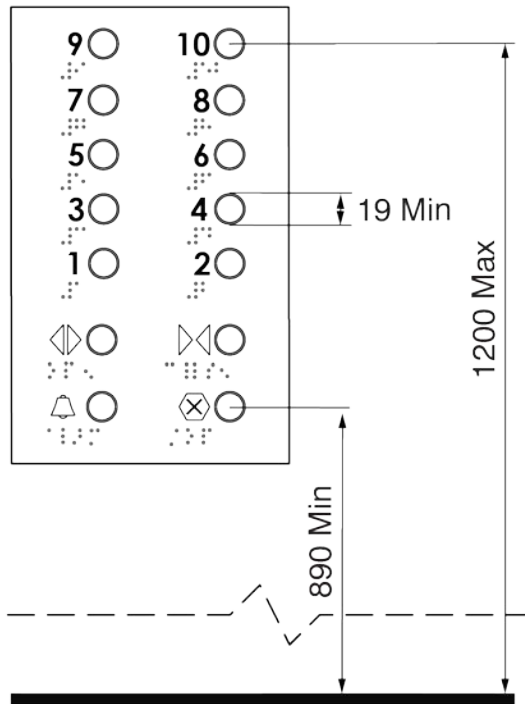
17.11 Elevator Car Control Buttons

1. Elevator car control buttons must:

- a) Be located **890 mm to 1200 mm AFF**, [Diagram 17.B]
- b) Be *min 19 mm* in diameter,
- c) Have numbers arranged in ascending order from left to right on panel,
- d) Have a raised collar surrounding button *min 1.5 mm*,
- e) Have raised *tactile* characters,
- f) Have Braille located immediately adjacent to which they apply,
- g) Have an alarm button located at the bottom of the panel, directly connected to monitor system,
- h) Have *operable portions* of card access readers located **900 mm to 1200 mm AFF**,
- i) Have visible signals that show when a call has been registered, and
- j) Provide hands free emergency signaling and communications.



[Diagram 17.A] Elevator Cab and Elevator Lobby



[Diagram 17.B] Elevator Car Control Buttons

17.13 Escalator Contrast and Finish

1. Tread edges, nosing and handrails must have *colour / tonal contrast* from their surrounding environment.
2. Matte finish must be used to minimize reflected glare.

17.14 Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI) Location

Escalator landings must have *TWSI* at the top and bottom of the escalator and must meet the requirements in section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)].

In addition to escalators, consideration must be given to install elevators or *ramps* to floor levels as persons utilizing mobility devices, or persons pushing children in strollers may not be able to navigate an escalator.

17.12 Escalator Requirements

1. Escalators are not considered *accessible*; therefore, where escalators are used, an alternative *accessible path* of travel must be provided.
2. The path of travel must be conveniently located adjacent or near the escalator and *signage* must clearly identify access to the *accessible path*.

18. Service Counters and Related Areas

Tables, counters, and work surfaces should accommodate the needs of a range of users for both employees and the public.

- c) Have a toe space that is **350 mm** tall at a *min* **600 mm** from the front edge of the desk for toe clearance.

2. Ensure any design features available are designed in accordance with section [1. Space and Reach Requirements].

18.1 Service Counters

1. At least **10%**, but not less than one, of every type of service counter must be *accessible* and must:

- a) Be clearly identified with *signage*,
- b) Be located on an *accessible path*, and
- c) Have a *min* **860 mm x 1480 mm clear floor space** where a *max* of **500 mm** can be below counter if front approach is required [Diagram 18.A and B].

18.2 Speaking Ports

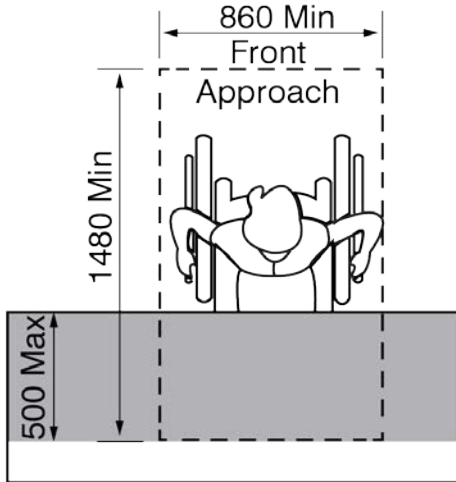
Any speaking ports provided must have the open portion between **900 mm** to **1200 mm AFF** and meet requirements in section [1. Space and Reach Range].

18.2 Accessible Service Counter Dimensions

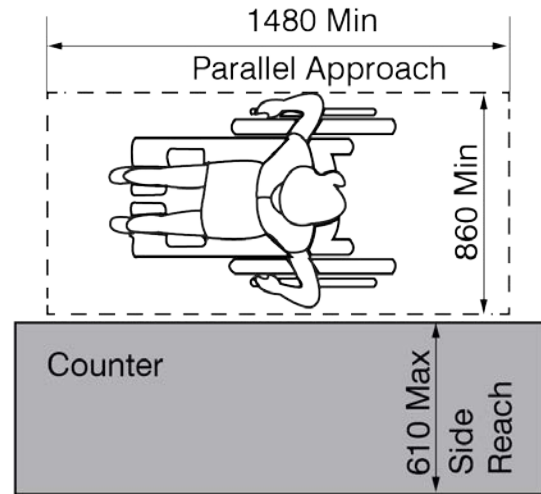
1. *Accessible* service counters must:

- a) Have a *max* **800 mm** height to the counter surface [Diagram 18.C],
- b) Have a knee space that is **700 mm** tall x **900 mm** wide x **500 mm** deep, and

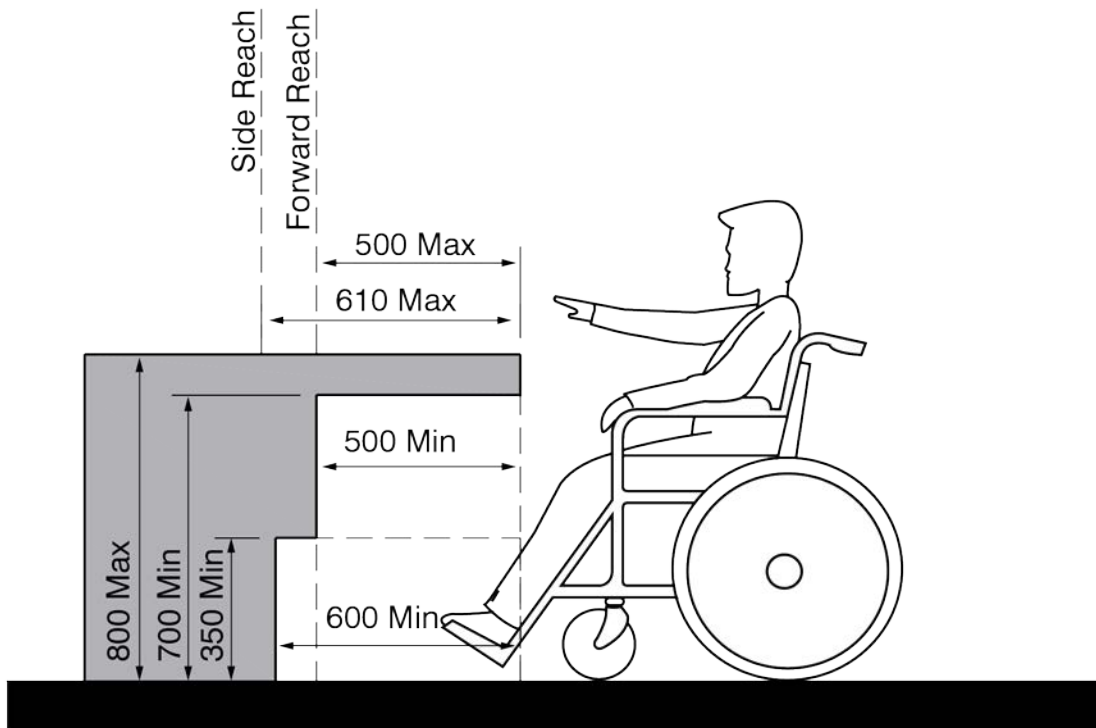
Service Counters and Related Areas 18.



[Diagram 18.A] Clear Floor Space at Service Counters (Front Approach)



[Diagram 18.B] Clear Floor Space and Reach Range at Service Counters (Side Approach)



[Diagram 18.C] Clear Floor Space at Service Counters

Service Counters and Related Areas 18.

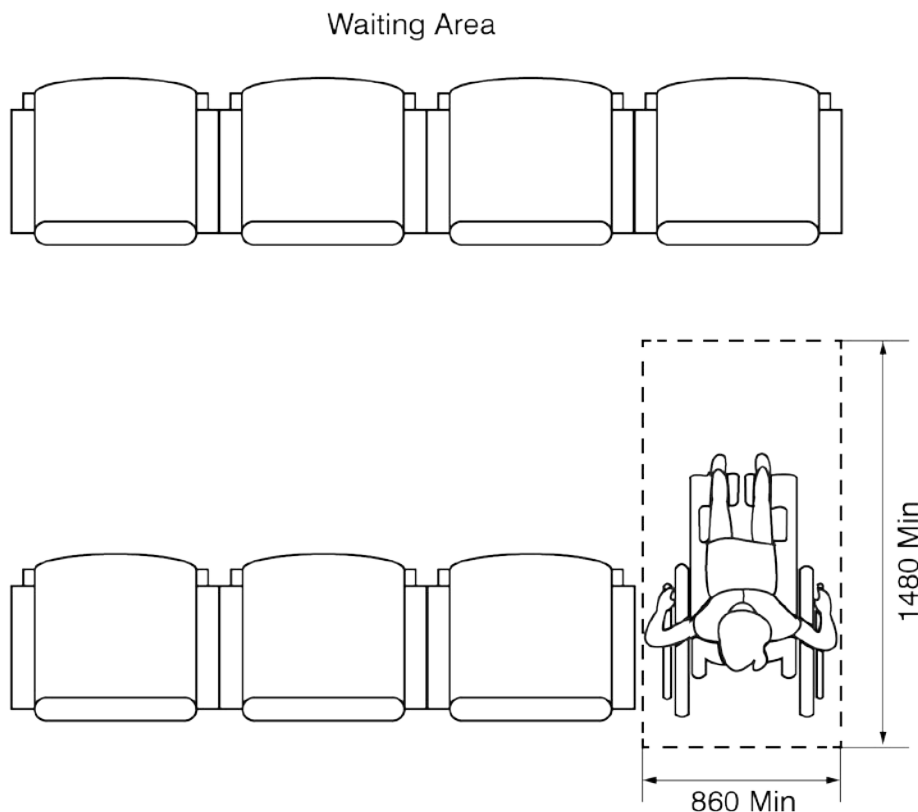
18.3 Waiting Areas

1. At least **10%** of waiting area spaces should accommodate a person using a mobility device.
2. Accessible waiting areas must be located on an *accessible path*, with a **min 860 mm x 1480 mm clear floor space**, located outside the path of travel and integrated into the seating [Diagram 18.D].

18.4 Queuing Guides

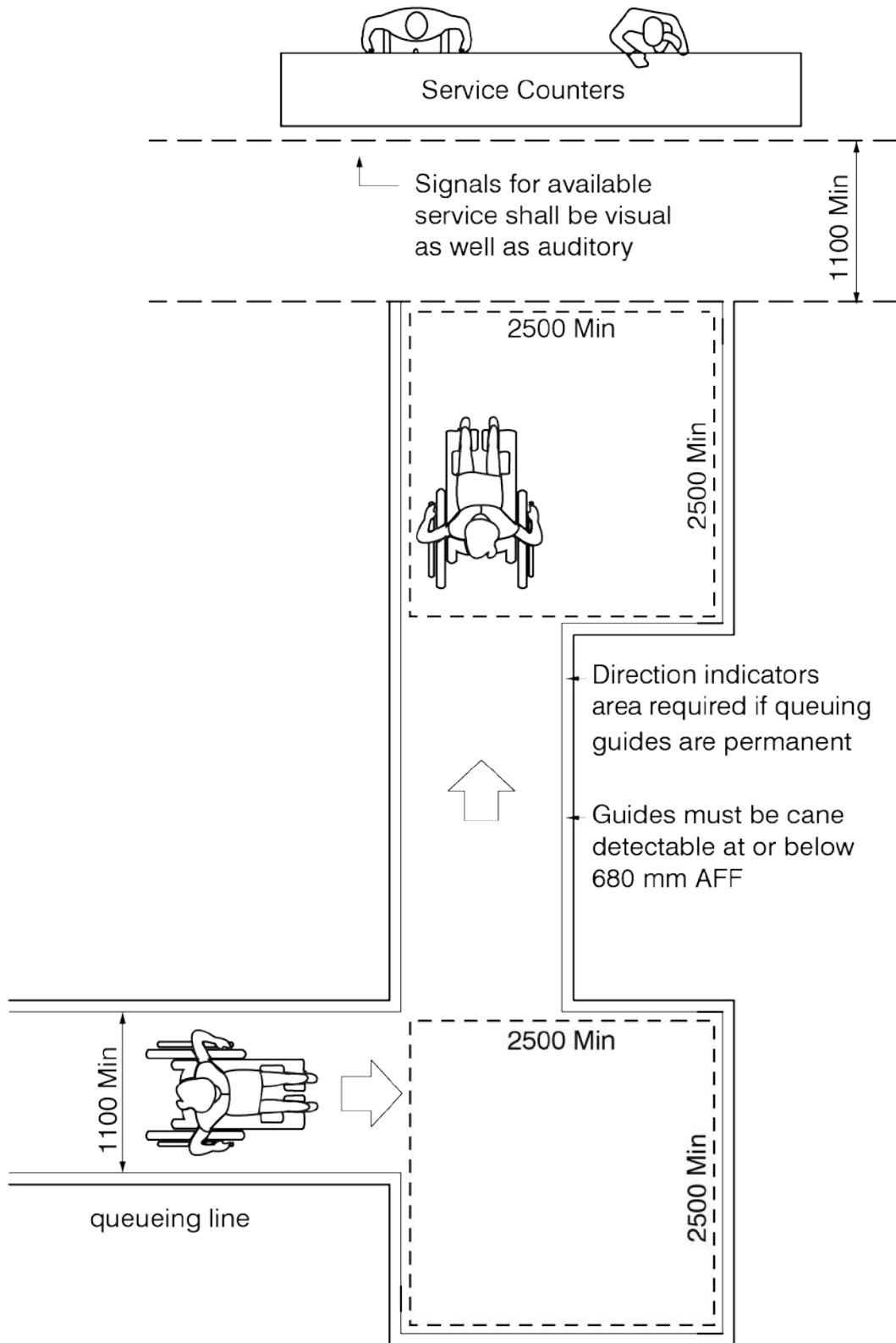
1. A clear width **min 1100 mm** must be provided between fixed queuing guides such as ropes, bars, or solid barriers. Guides must be laid out in parallel lines [Diagram 18.E].

2. Queuing guides must have *colour / tonal contrast to surroundings*.
3. Directional indicating *TWSI* meeting the requirements of section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)] are required if queuing guides are permanent.
4. Provide a *clear floor space* of **2500 mm x 2500 mm** at points where there is a change in direction [Diagram 18.E].
5. Visual and auditory signals must be provided at service counters to indicate when service is available and at what location.



[Diagrams 18.D] Rear Access Waiting Area

Service Counters and Related Areas 18.



[Diagrams 18.E] Clear Floor Space at Queuing Guides

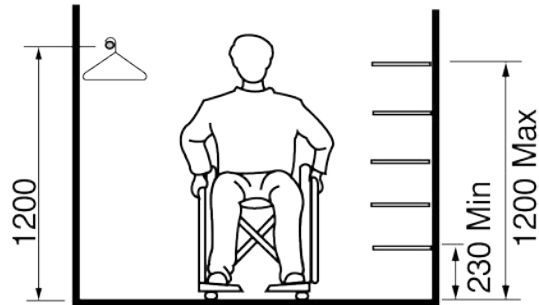
19. Millwork, Storage and Shelving

If fixed or built-in storage units such as cabinets, closets, shelves and drawers, are provided in *accessible spaces*, at least one of each type provided must be *accessible*.

19.1 Accessible Storage, Shelving and Display Units Design Requirement

1. *Accessible* storage, shelving, and display units must meet the following:

- a) **860 mm x 1480 mm** *clear floor space* for forward or parallel approach,
- b) **Max 1200 mm AFF** for collapsible hooks or closet rods [Diagram 19.A],
- c) **230 to 1200 mm AFF** for shelves [Diagram 19.A], and
- d) Touch latches or u-shaped pulls must be used. Any hardware used must meet criteria in section [9. Operable Controls and Mechanisms].



[Diagram 19.A] Accessible Storage and Shelving



20. Multi-Stall Washrooms

Accessible multi-stall washrooms and accessible universal washrooms are required on each floor.

20.1 Amount of Accessible Water Closet Stalls

1. The number of *accessible* water closet stalls is required to comply with [Table 20.1].

[Table 20.1] Number of *Accessible* Water Closets Required

Number of Water Closet Stalls	Number of <i>Accessible</i> Water Closet Stalls Required
1-9	1
10-16	2
17-20	3
21-30	4
Greater than 30	5 + 1 for every additional 10 water closet stalls

20.2 Accessible Water Closet Stall Door

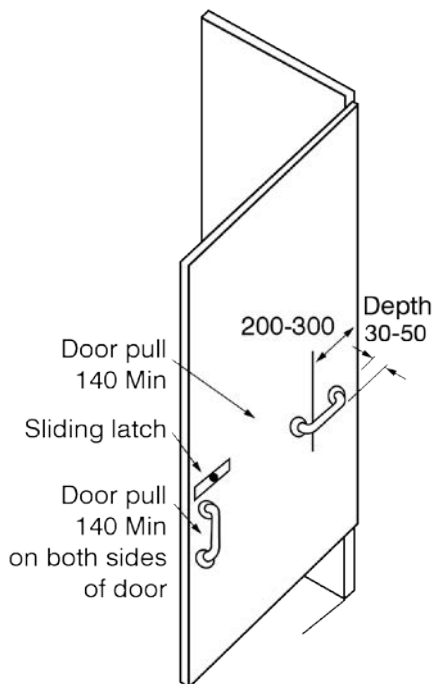
1. Stall doors for *accessible* water closet stalls must:

- a) Be *min 900 mm* in clear width [Diagram 20.B],(*)
- b) Swing outward,(*)
- c) Be equipped with gravity hinges, and
- d) Have *colour / tonal contrast* from the stall walls.

20.3 Accessible Stall Door Hardware

1. Accessible stall door hardware must:

- a) Have “D type” door pulls,
- b) Be *min 140 mm* long and have a depth between **30 mm to 50 mm**,
- c) Have one door pull mounted on both sides vertically with the centreline **120 mm to 220 mm** from the latch,
- d) Have one door pull mounted horizontally **200 mm to 300 mm** from the hinge side of the door,
- e) Be mounted **900 mm to 1200 mm AFF**, and
- f) Have locks operable with a closed fist hand and not require fine finger control, tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist [Diagram 20.A].



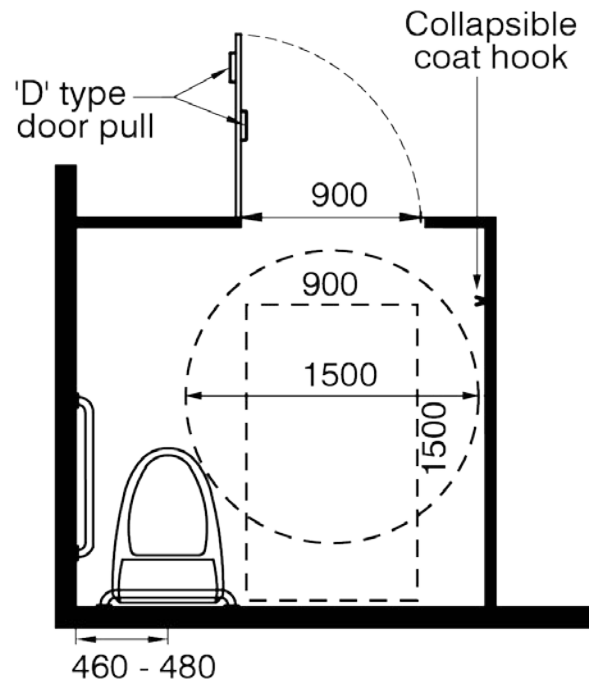
[Diagram 20.A] Accessible Water Closet Stall Door

2. Collapsible coat hooks must be provided, projecting a *max 50 mm* outward, with a height between **900 mm** and **1200 mm AFF**.

20.4 Accessible Water Closet Stall

Where required, the accessible water closet stall must:

- a) Have *min 1500 mm* turning circle [Diagram 20.B],
- b) Have *min 900 mm x 1500 mm* clear transfer space on one side of the water closet [Diagram 20.B],
- c) Have a water closet conforming to subsection [20.6 Accessible Water Closets], and
- d) Have grab bars and toilet paper dispensers conforming to section [21. Grab Bars and Toilet Paper Dispensers].

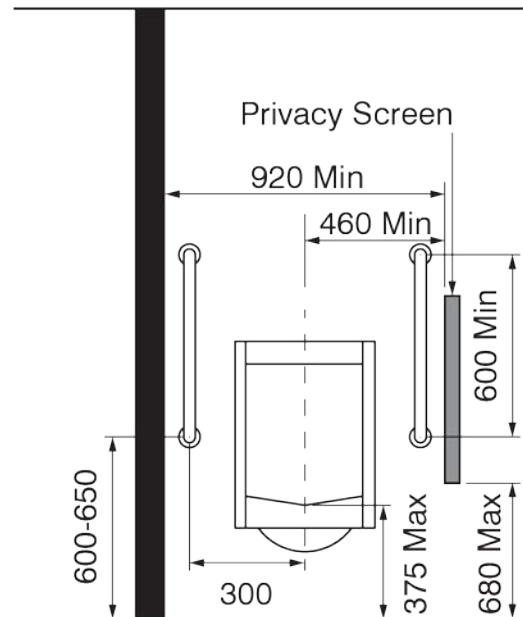


[Diagram 20.B] Accessible Water Closet Stall

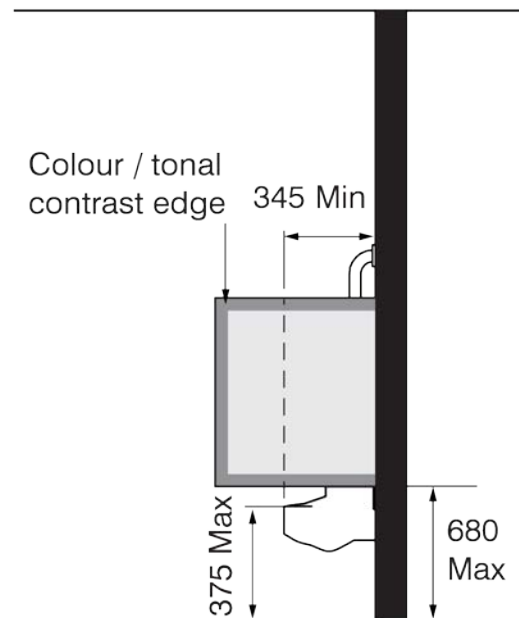
20.5 Accessible Urinals

Where more than one urinal is provided, at least one urinal must be *accessible*. Accessible urinals must:

- Have a **860 mm x 1480 mm** clear floor space, without any steps in front of the accessible urinal [Diagram 20.C],
- Have *min* **920 mm** clearance between privacy screens or walls,
- Privacy screens must be *min* **460 mm** from the centre line of the urinal and have a *colour / tonal contrasting edge* [Diagram 20.C],
- Be *max* **375 mm** AFF to the urinal rim or located on the floor [Diagram 20.C],
- Have *min* **345 mm** depth [Diagram 20.D],
- Have automatic flush controls, mounted **1200 mm** AFF, and
- Have grab bars meeting criteria in subsection [21.4. Urinal Grab Bars] [Diagram 20.C].



[Diagram 20.C] Accessible Urinal Front Elevation



[Diagram 20.D] Accessible Urinal Side Elevation



Measure the width of the clear transfer space from the edge of the water closet bowl or tank (whichever protrudes further) to adjacent obstruction.

20.6 Accessible Water Closets

1. The *accessible* water closet must be **460 mm to 480 mm** from the centreline of the water closet to the adjacent wall [Diagram 20.B].
2. The seat of an *accessible* water closet must be located **430 mm to 460 mm AFF**, must be securely mounted and not spring activated [Diagram 20.D].
3. Flush controls must be automatic and should be located such that when open, the seat cover will not block the sensor.
4. Where seat covers are not provided, a back support must be installed.

20.7 Multi-Stall Washroom:

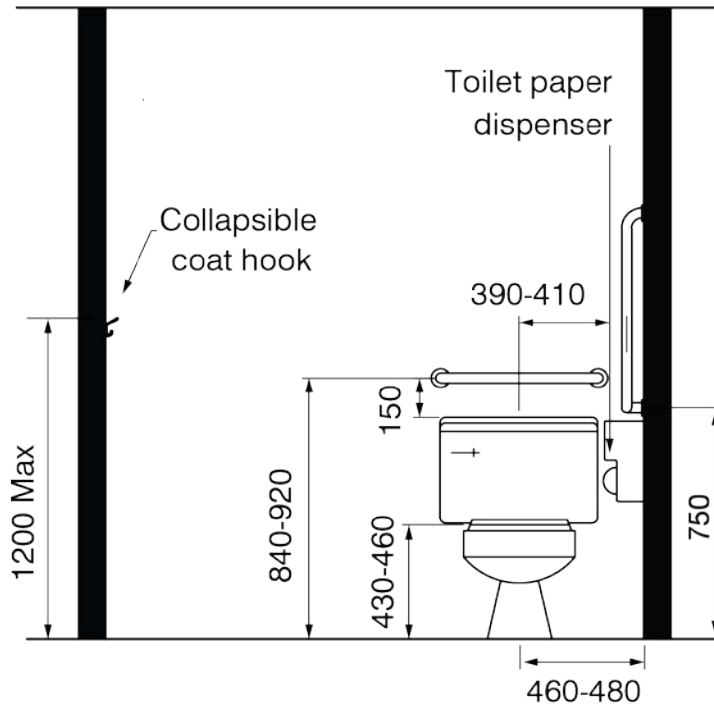
Accessible multi-stall washrooms must:

- a) Incorporate a *clear floor space* of **1800 mm x 1800 mm** [Diagram 20.F],
- b) Have *min 1700 mm* clearance between inside face of an in-swinging entrance door and the outside face of adjacent toilet stall [Diagram 20.F], and
- c) Have *min 1400 mm* clearance between outside face of the *accessible* stall and any wall-mounted fixture or obstruction [Diagram 20.F].

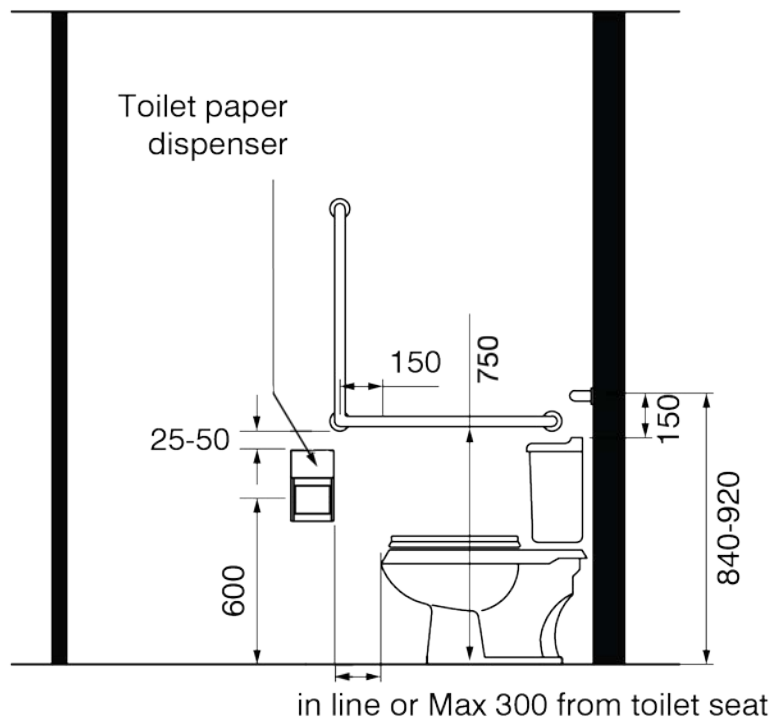
20.8 Signage

Where *accessible* water closets are not provided in a gender specific washroom and the universal washroom is not visible from the entrance to the common or multi-stall washroom, directional signage must be provided and meet requirements in section [11. Signage and Information Systems].

Multi-Stall Washrooms 20.

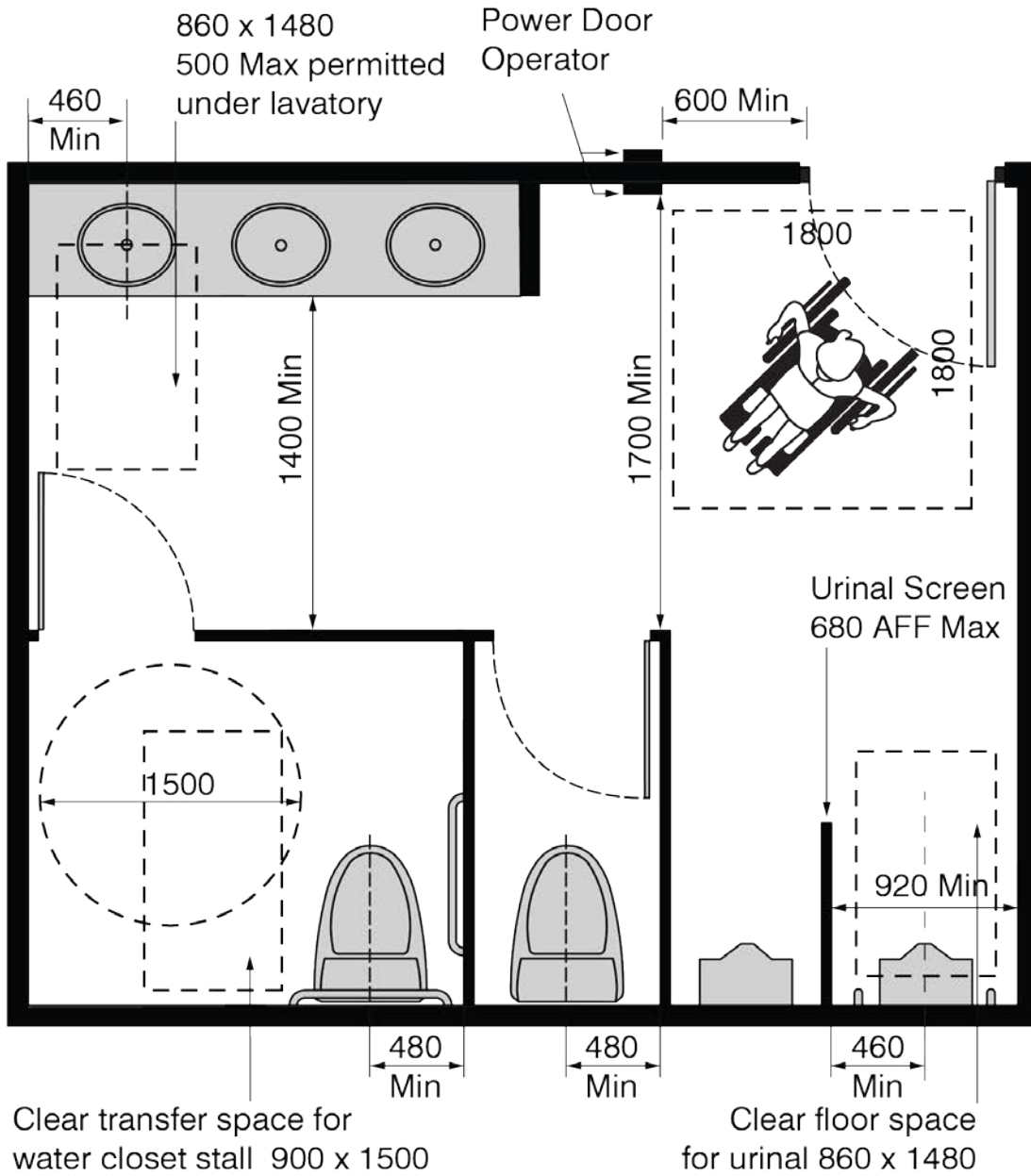


[Diagram 20.D] Accessible Water Closet and Grab Bars Front Elevation



[Diagram 20.E] Accessible Water Closet and Grab Bar Side Elevation

Multi-Stall Washrooms 20.



[Diagram 20.F] Washroom Dimensions

Grab Bars and Toilet Paper Dispensers 21.

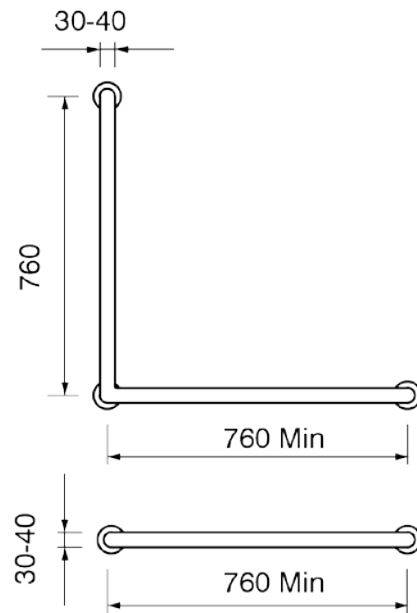


21. Grab Bars and Toilet Paper Dispensers

Every *accessible* water closet and *accessible* urinal must have grab bars, which must be securely attached to the wall to support the weight of a person.

21.1 Grab Bar Dimensions

1. Grab bars must have:
 - a) A diameter between **30 mm** and **40 mm** [Diagram 21.A],
 - b) A **50 mm** clearance between the grab bar and the wall,
 - c) No sharp or abrasive elements, and
 - d) A slip-resistant surface.



[Diagram 21.A] Grab Bar Dimensions

21.2 Water Closet Grab Bars

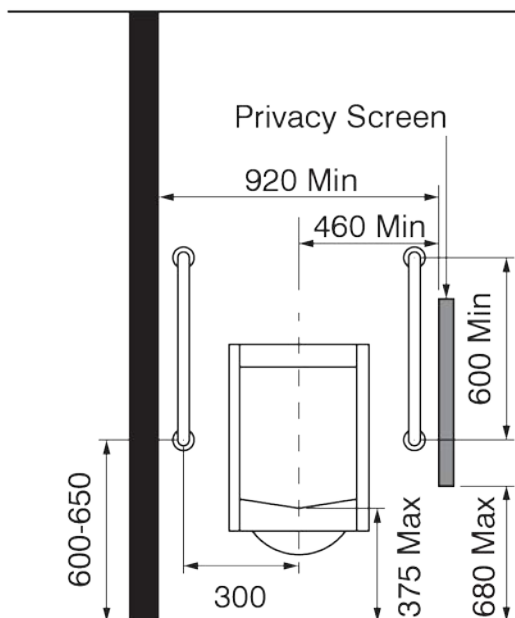
1. Two grab bars are required to be mounted adjacent to an *accessible* water closet. They are as follows:
 - a) One **760 mm** long grab bar mounted behind toilet, between **840 mm** and **920 mm AFF** [Diagram 20.D and 21.A], and
 - b) One **760 mm** by **760 mm** L-shaped grab bar on the wall beside the water closet, with the horizontal component mounted **750 mm AFF**, and the vertical component located **150 mm** from edge of water closet [Diagram 20.E and 21.A].(*)

21.3 Toilet Paper Dispenser

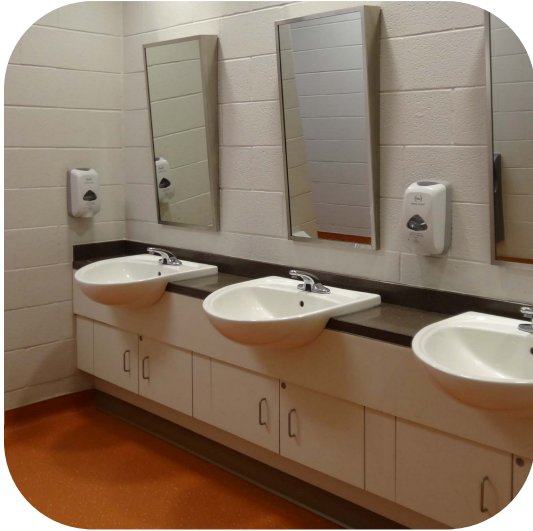
1. The toilet paper dispenser must
 - a) Be located below the grab bar,
 - b) Be inline or *max 300 mm* in front of toilet seat to *operable portions* of the toilet paper,
 - c) Dispense toilet paper at **600 mm AFF**, and
 - d) Have a *min 25 mm* to **50 mm** clearance from the grab bar to any part of the dispenser [Diagram 20.E].

21.4 Urinal Grab Bars

Accessible urinals require two grab bars **600 mm** long, vertically mounted **300 mm** from the centreline of the urinal with the lowest end mounted **600 mm** to **650 mm AFF** [Diagram 21.B].(*)



[Diagram 21.B] Accessible Urinal with Grab Bars Front Elevation

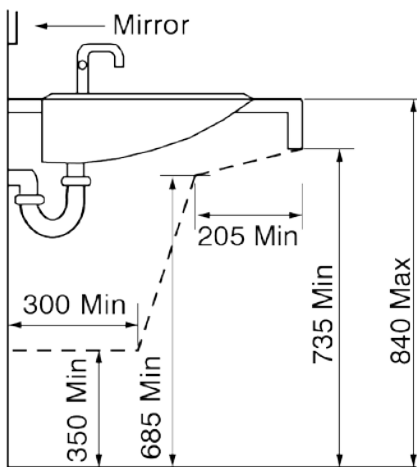


22. Lavatories

If consistency is intended in design, provide all lavatories at an *accessible* height with clear knee and toe space.

22.1 Application

Provide at least one *accessible* lavatory in every *accessible* washroom.



[Diagram 22.A] Lavatory Design

22.2 Knee and Toe Clearance

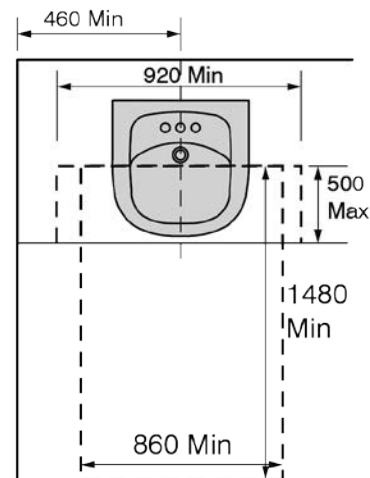
1. Knee and toe clearance must be provided for every *accessible* lavatory and conform to the following:

- a) **Max 840 mm** AFF to top of vanity [Diagram 22.A],
- b) **920 mm** wide x **500 mm** deep x **735 mm** high from the underside of the lavatory,
- c) Have a knee space that is **685 mm** high at *min* **205 mm** from the front edge of lavatory, and
- d) Have a toe space that is **350 mm** high at *min* **300 mm** from the wall.

22.3 Lavatory Clear Floor Space and Location

1. *Min* **860 mm** x **1480 mm** clear floor space in front of the lavatory, where *max* **500 mm** can be below the lavatory [Diagram 22.B].

2. Lavatory must be *min* **460 mm** from the centreline of the lavatory to the adjacent wall [Diagram 22.B].



[Diagram 22.B] Accessible Lavatory Plan

22.4 Other Design Considerations

1. Faucet handles must be lever type or automatic sensors.
2. Exposed pipes must be insulated to prevent burns or the water temperature must be limited to max **43°C**.
3. Soap and towel dispensers must be located *max 610 mm* from the front edge of the lavatory and meet criteria in section [23. Washroom Accessories].

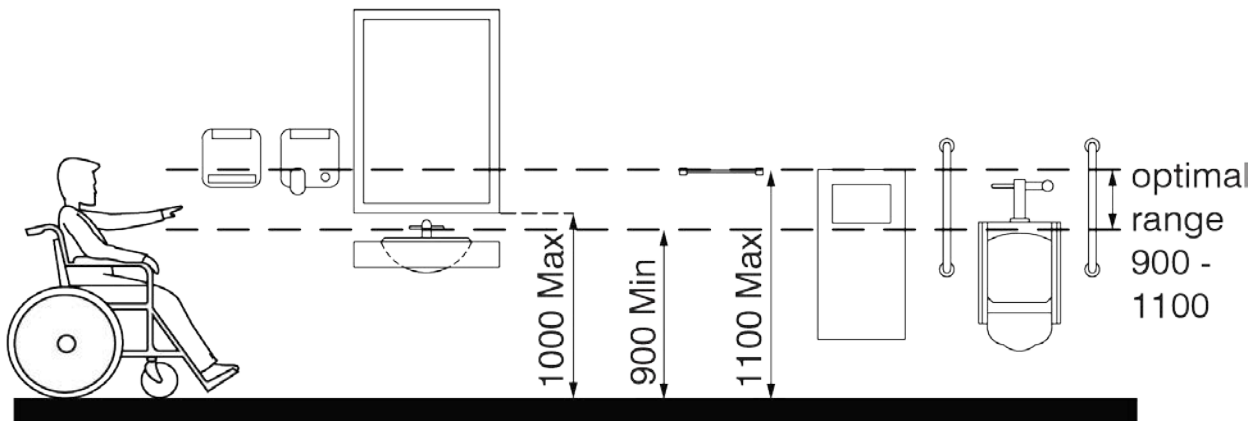
23. Washroom Accessories

Washroom accessories include (but are not limited to): paper towel dispensers/disposal receptacles, shelves, hand dryers, paper towels, soap dispensers, and vending machines.

Grab bars and toilet paper dispensers have specific mounting requirements and can be found in section [21. Grab Bars and Toilet Paper Dispensers]

23.1 Washroom Accessories

1. A *clear floor space* of **860 mm x 1480 mm** is required in front of controls and operating mechanisms for washroom accessories.
2. The dispensing height and *operable portion* of washroom accessories must be between **900 mm** and **1100 mm AFF** [Diagram 23.A].
3. A *max* of **100 mm** can protrude into the *accessible path* within the washroom, otherwise, the item must be cane detectable at *max* **680 mm AFF**.
4. Accessories must be automatic or operable with one closed fist.
5. Waste receptacles must be open topped, and located out of the *accessible path*.
6. Mirrors must be *max* **1000 mm AFF** or inclined to the vertical. Full length mirrors should start *max* **175 mm AFF**.



[Diagram 23.A Washroom Accessory Mounting Heights]



24. Universal Washroom

Universal washrooms benefit persons with attendants of opposite gender, families, and persons who prefer alternatives to multi-stall washrooms.

24.1 Amount

At least one universal washroom must be provided on every floor in addition to any *accessible* multi-stall washrooms and no further than **45 m** from multi-stall washrooms.

24.2 Clear Floor Space

1. **Min 2500 mm** turning circle, clear of obstruction [Diagram 24.A].
2. **Min 900 mm x 1500 mm** clear transfer space on one side of the water closet.
3. Provide at least one **min 810 mm x 1830 mm** adult change table with an

860 mm x 1480 mm clear floor space in front of the adult change table and meet the requirements in subsection [24.5. Adult Change Table].

24.3 Washroom Door

1. The door must be equipped with a *power door operator* that must coordinate with an automatic locking system.
2. The door must be capable of being locked from inside and must be able to be released from the outside in case of emergency.

24.4 Fixtures

1. Provide at least one collapsible coat hook, **max 1200 mm AFF** and **max projection 50 mm** from the wall [Diagram 24.A].
2. Provide a shelf **max 1200 mm AFF** and located not to create an obstruction.
3. An optional fold-down grab bar **min 760 mm** in length, mounted **420 mm** to **440 mm** from the centreline of the water closet on the transfer side, **630 mm** to **690 mm AFF**.
4. The following sections and subsections also apply to the Universal Washroom:
 - a) Subsection [20.6 Accessible Water Closet],
 - b) Section [21. Grab Bars and Toilet Paper Dispenser],
 - c) Section [22. Lavatories], and
 - d) Section [23. Washroom Accessories].

24.5 Adult Change Table

The adult change table must:

- Be a *min* **810 mm x 1830 mm** in size,
- Have a reinforced wall to sustain a load of **1.33 kN** for an of adult change table [Diagram 24.A],
- Be mounted max **865 mm AFF**, and
- Have *operable portions max 1200 mm AFF*.

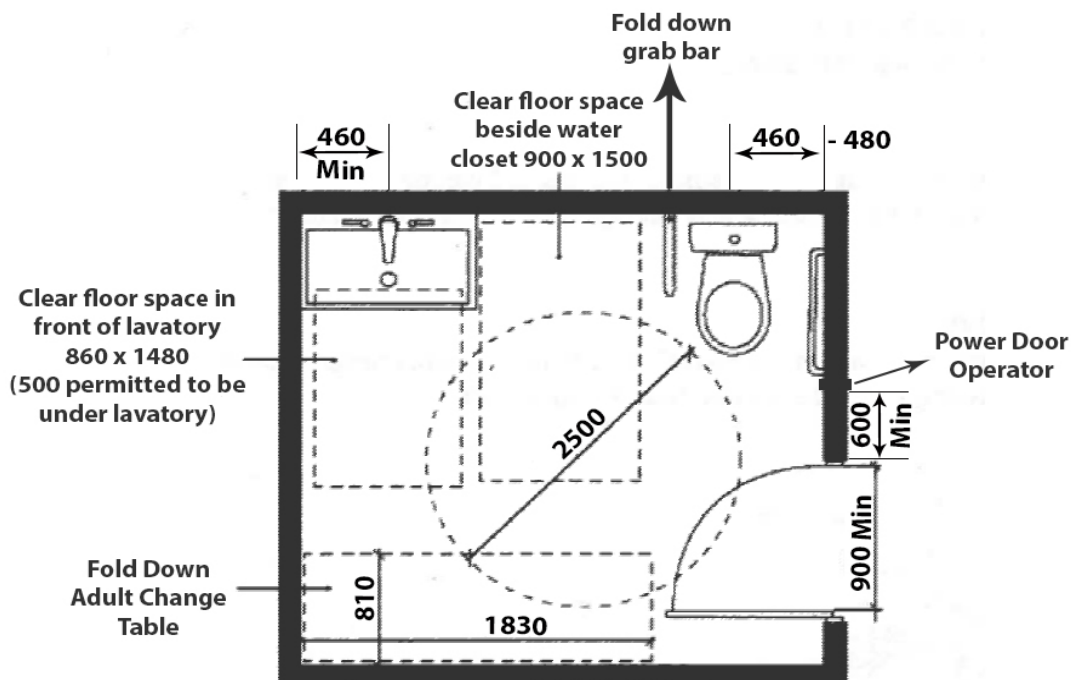
24.6 Emergency Call System

1. A visual and audible signal device must be located inside and outside of the universal washroom and connected to an occupied reception or security desk [Diagram 24.A].

2. *Signage* must be provided to read “In the event of an emergency, push emergency button and audible and visual signal will activate.” Letters must be *min* **25 mm** tall, with a **5 mm** stroke that is posted above the emergency button. Tactile and Braille *signage* must also be provided and meet the criteria in section [11.7 Tactile Sign Requirements].

3. The emergency button must be located within reach of the water closet but not be located to be accidentally pulled when reaching for toilet paper or using any grab bars. The button is to be mounted between **900 mm** and **1200 mm AFF**.

4. The signal must be located directly above the washroom door on both sides.



[Diagram 24.A] Universal Washroom

24.7 Occupied Notification

The occupied signal must:

- a) Be located on the outside of the universal washroom, mounted between **900 mm** and **1200 mm AFF**, and
- b) Be illuminated when the “Push to Lock” button on the inside of the universal washroom is activated to verify that the room is occupied.



25. Accessible Shower

Any additional enclosures for the shower stall must not obstruct transfer from a mobility device onto the shower seat.

25.1 Showers

1. **1** in every **7** showers but no less than one must be *accessible*.
2. The interior shower space must be a *min 1500 mm* wide x **900 mm** deep. [Diagram 25.A]. The *clear floor space* in front of the shower must be *min 900 mm* deep and the same width as the shower.
3. The threshold for the roll-in shower must be *max 13 mm* high.

25.2 Shower Accessories and Controls

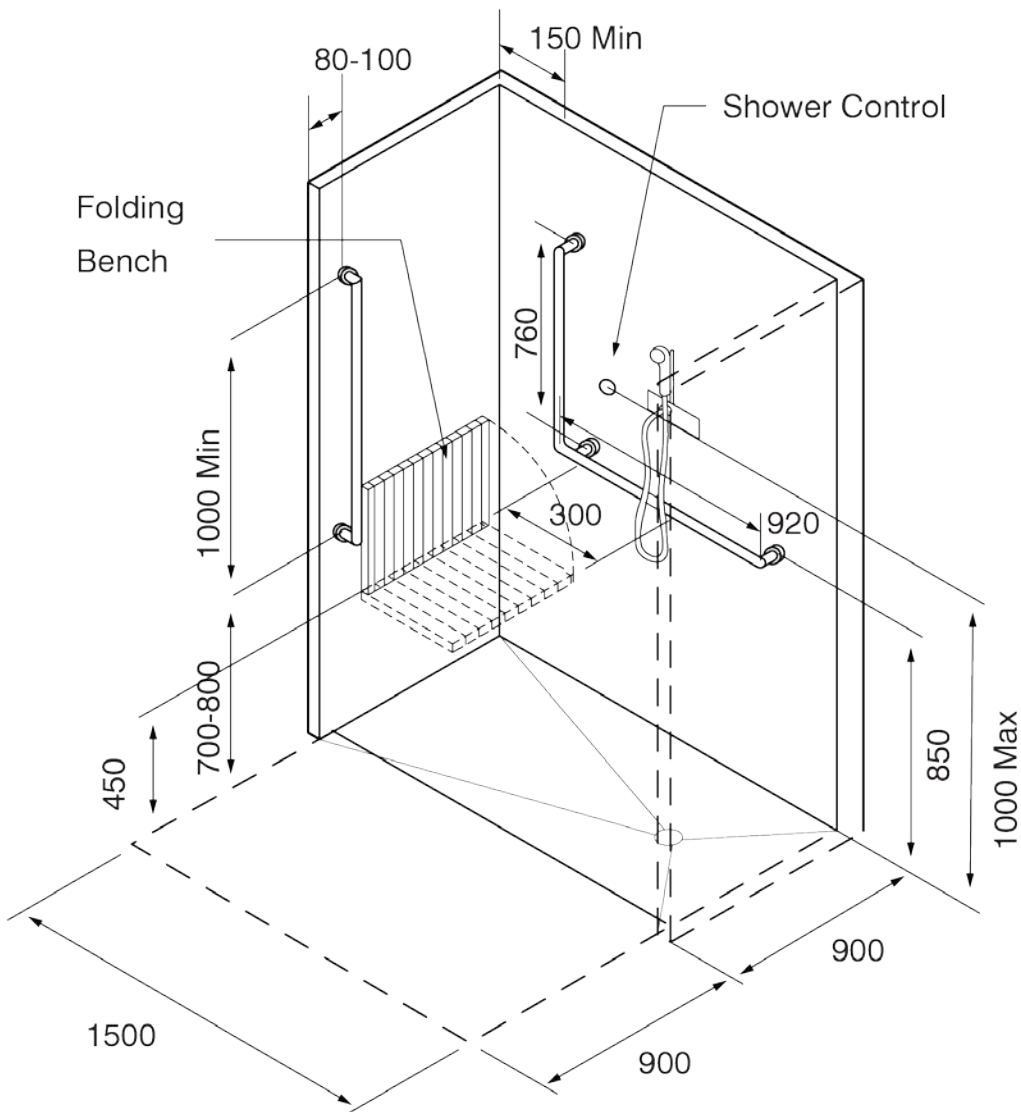
1. A shower seat must be provided that is **450 mm** wide x **400 mm** deep, mounted **450 mm AFF**, designed to carry load of **1.3kN** [Diagram 25.A].
2. Controls must be automatic or lever type, and must be *accessible* from the seated position.
3. Shower controls must be a pressure equalizing or thermostatic mixing valve.
4. The shower head must be hand held with a flexible hose *min 1500 mm* long, reachable from the shower seat, mounted *max 1000 mm AFF*, and located *max 685 mm* away from seat, while not obstructing the L-shape grab bar [Diagram 25.A]. (*)
5. If provided, a recessed soap holder must be located within reach of the seat, mounted with the centreline between **900 mm** and **1200 mm AFF**.(*)
6. Furthermore, ensure all shower accessories meet the requirements in section [1. Space and Reach Requirements].

25.3 Shower Grab Bars

1. One vertical grab bar must be installed *min* 1000 mm long, 700 mm to 800 mm AFF, 80 mm to 120 mm from the outside edge of the shower, adjacent to the bench [Diagram 25.A].

2. One L-shaped grab bar must be installed *min* 760 mm x 920 mm long, 850 mm AFF, located on wall opposite the entrance to the shower, with not less than 300 mm of its length at one side of the seat, mounted *min* 150 mm from the side wall.

3. Grab bars must meet requirements in section [21. Grab Bar and Toilet Paper Dispensers].



[Diagram 25.A] Accessible Shower



26. Change Rooms

Accessible change rooms allow for social inclusion and all individuals can equally access all amenities pre and post activities.

26.1 Clearances and Clear Floor Space

1. A *primary accessible path*, **min 1800 mm**, must be maintained throughout the space and must meet criteria in sections [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects] and [14. Doors].

26.2 Lockers and Storage

1. A *min 10%* of all lockers (full height and half height) must be *accessible* and evenly dispersed throughout the room.

2. A *min 860 mm x 1480 mm clear floor space* must be provided in front of *accessible* lockers. Fixed benches must not overlap the *clear floor space*.

3. Each *accessible* locker must have at least one shelf with a height **400 mm to 1200 mm AFF**.

4. Locks, hooks and any *operable portions* of lockers must be **900 mm to 1200 mm AFF**.

5. Numbers or names on lockers must be *tactile* surfaces mounted on a *colour / tonal contrast* background.

6. Any storage racks must be *max 680 mm AFF* and have a continuous colour contrasting strip on the edge.

26.3 Additional Requirements

1. Shower facilities must meet the criteria in section [25. *Accessible Shower*].

2. Water closet and lavatory facilities must meet criteria in sections [20. *Multi-Stall Washroom*] and [22. *Lavatories*].

3. Dressing stalls must meet criteria in section [28. *Accessible Dressing Stall*].

4. Fixed hair dryers must be located in a separate room or an alcove that meets the *min clear floor space* requirements in section [1. *Space and Reach Requirements*]. Hair dryers must be in close proximity to mirrors and electrical outlets. Shelves must be provided for personal grooming equipment.

5. Full length mirrors must start *max 175 mm AFF*.

6. Handrails can be used along circulation routes from change rooms to activity areas and meet the criteria in section [7. *Handrails*].

7. Flooring must be slip resistant and meet criteria in section [3. *Ground and Floor Surfaces*].

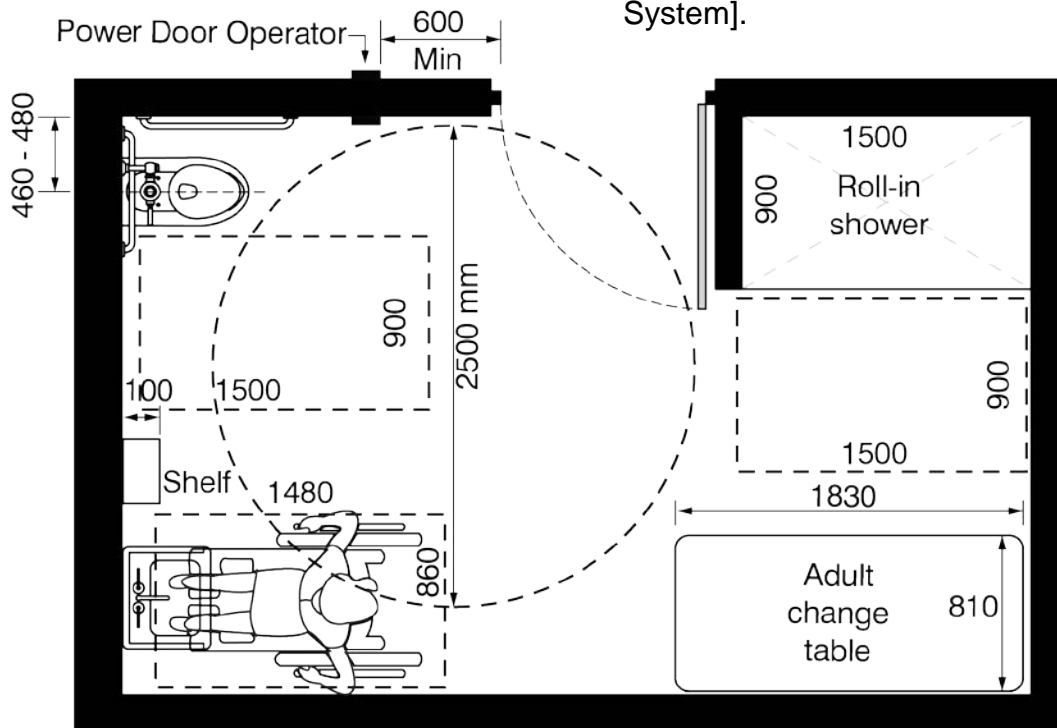
27. Universal Change Room

Universal change rooms are **accessible, gender neutral, single use spaces that accommodate for privacy and assistance from persons of the opposite gender.**

27.1 Amount

1. At least one universal change room must be provided in every building with team or gender specific change rooms. It must be equipped with an *accessible* shower, a universal washroom and meet requirements in sections [24. Universal Washroom] and [25. Accessible Shower] A power door operator must be provided and meet the requirements in subsection [15.3. Placement] [Diagram 27.A].

2. The following sections and subsections also apply to the universal change room: [20.6. Accessible Water Closets], [21. Grab Bars and Toilet Paper Dispensers], [22. Lavatories], [23. Washroom Accessories], [24.2 Clear Floor Space], [24.5 Adult Change Table], and [24.6 Emergency Call System].



[Diagram 27.A] Universal Change Room

Accessible Dressing Stalls 28.



28. Accessible Dressing Stalls

An *accessible* dressing stall is intended to accommodate two people and a mobility device, along with benches and accessories.

28.1 Amount

At least **10%** but never less than one private *accessible* dressing stall must be provided in *accessible* change rooms. (*)

28.2 Accessible Dressing Stalls

1. *Accessible* dressing stalls must have a clear turning circle of **2500 mm** and a door with a clear width of **900 mm**.

28.3 Bench and Other Accessories

1. An *accessible* dressing stall must have a bench that meets the following requirements:

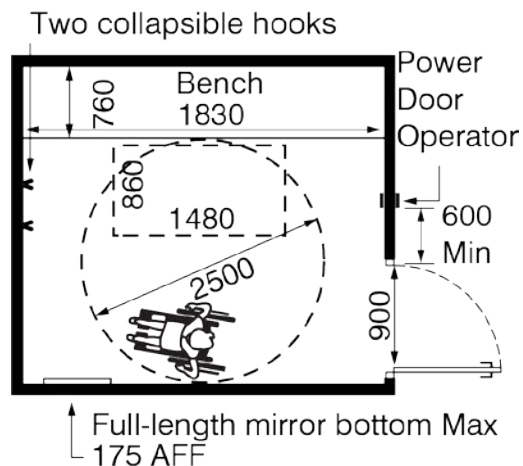
- Min 760 mm x 1830 mm*, (*) mounted **450 mm to 500 mm AFF** [Diagram 28.A],
- Designed to carry a *min* load of **1.33 kN**, and
- Min 860 mm x 1480 mm clear floor space* adjacent to the bench.

2. Two coat hooks must be provided that are collapsible-style, projecting not more than **50 mm**, mounted *max 1200 mm AFF* and *max 500 mm* from the bench.

3. Mirrors must be full length, mounted with the bottom at **175 mm AFF**.

28.4 Surfaces

Accessible dressing stalls near wet areas must have slip resistant floors that must also prevent the accumulation of standing water.



[Diagram 28.A] Accessible Dressing Stall

29. Public and Staff Kitchens and Kitchenettes

A forward approach to work surfaces and appliances is preferred, with the exception of refrigerators.

29.1 Kitchen Design

1. *Min 1800 mm* clear width for galley or L-shaped kitchens [Diagram 29.A] [Diagram 29.B].(*)
2. *Min 2500 mm x 2500 mm* clear floor space in a U-shaped kitchen [Diagram 29.C], and *min 2500 mm* turning circle at dead end conditions.(*)
3. A *min* of **50%** of shelf space in for kitchens must be *accessible*.

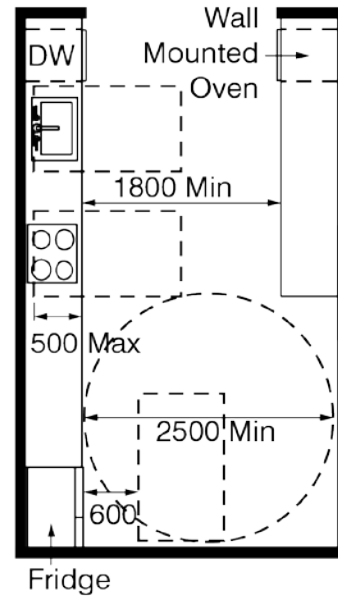
29.2 Colour and Tonal Contrast

Colour / tonal contrast must be provided:

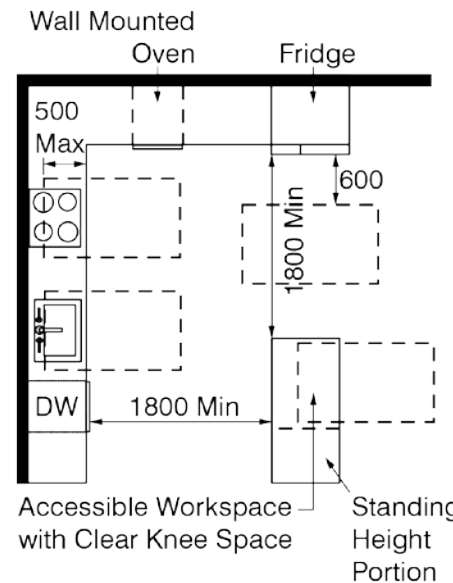
- a) Between counter tops and cabinets and walls [Diagram 29.D], and
- b) Between operable hardware on cabinets and cabinet surfaces.

29.3 Dishwashers

When provided, a dishwasher door in the open position must not obstruct the *clear floor space* for the cooktop or the sink. A *clear floor space* of **860 mm x 1480 mm** must be provided in front of the dishwasher when in the open position [Diagram 29.C].



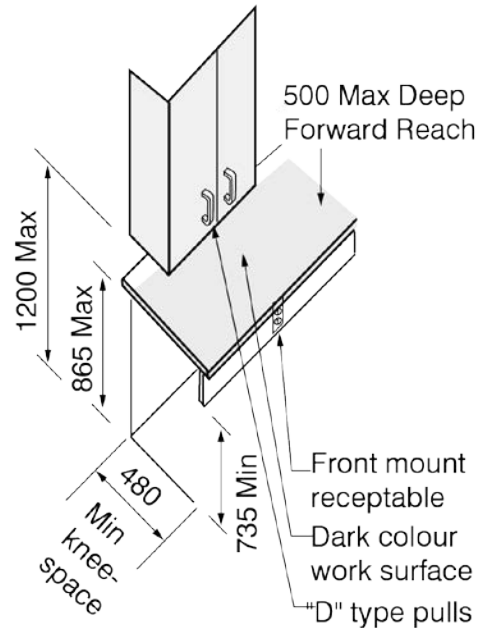
[Diagram 29.A] Galley Kitchen



[Diagram 29.B] L-Shaped Kitchen

29.4 Cabinet Hardware, Faucets and Appliance Controls

1. Any *operable portions* on cabinetry or appliances must be mounted **900 mm** to **1200 mm** AFF and must meet criteria in section [9. Operable Controls and Mechanisms] [Diagram 29.D].
2. Faucet handles must be lever type or automatic.
3. **Max 500 mm** from the centre line of the faucet basin to front edge of sink [Diagram 29.C].
4. Exposed pipes must be insulated to prevent burns or the water temperature must be limited to max 43°C.

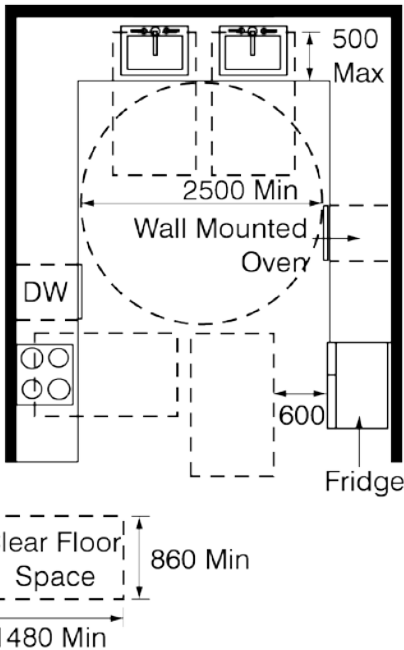


[Diagram 29.D] Cabinet and Countertop

29.5 Sink and Countertop Knee Clearances

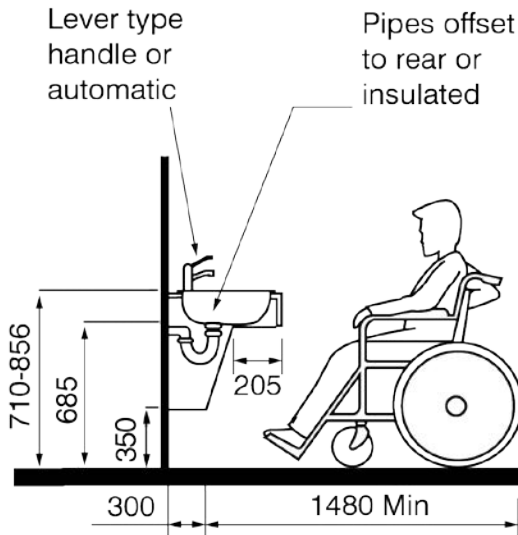
1. Clear knee space must be provided for both the sink and countertop. They must be:
 - a) **710 mm to 856 mm** AFF to top of counter [Diagram 29.E],
 - b) **920 mm** wide x **500 mm** deep [Diagram 29.F],
 - c) **735 mm** high at the front edge [Diagram 29.D],
 - d) **685 mm** high at **205 mm** from front edge of counter [Diagram 29.E], and
 - e) **350 mm** high at **300 mm** from the wall [Diagram 29.E].

2. Where two sinks are provided, one for prep and one for sanitary purposes, both sinks must be *accessible* as they serve different purposes [Diagram 29.C].

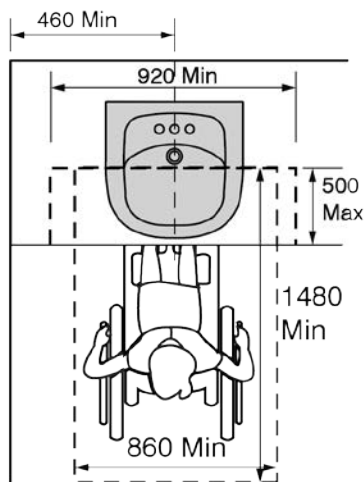


[Diagram 29.C] U-Shaped Kitchen

Public and Staff Kitchens and Kitchenettes 29.



[Diagram 29.E] Sink and Counter Top Access

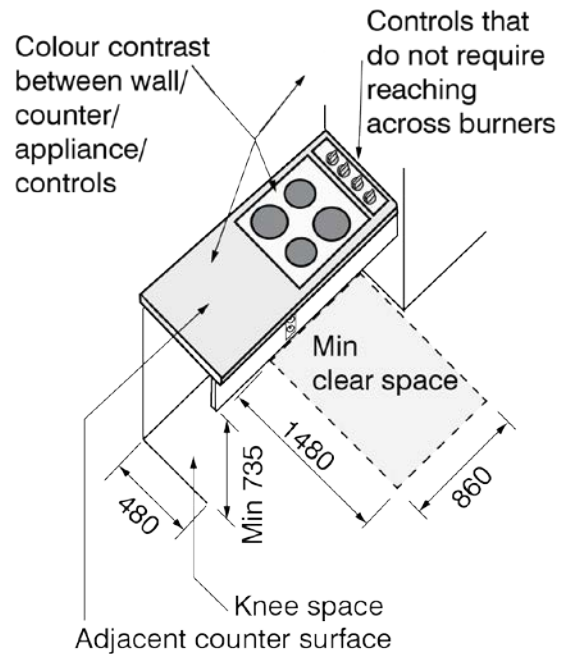


[Diagram 29.F] Sink Floor Plan

29.6 Ranges

1. Ranges selected must be appropriate to prevent burns, abrasions, or electrical shock. Controls must not require user to reach across burners.
2. Knee clearances must meet criteria in subsection [29.5. Sink and Countertop Knee Clearances] [Diagram 29.G].

Safety switches should be provided to deactivate appliance controls for ranges, cooktops, and ovens in facilities with children's programs.



[Diagram 29.G] Range Access

29.7 Ovens

1. Provide a side-hinged door oven with an adjacent work surface positioned to the latch side of the door, at a *max* height of **1200 mm AFF**.
2. Controls must be mounted no higher than **1200 mm AFF**.
3. Incorporate a pull-out shelf below the oven for easy removal of hot items [Diagram 29.H].

A parallel approach to the countertop is accepted where there is no cook top provided.

29.8 Refrigerators and Freezers

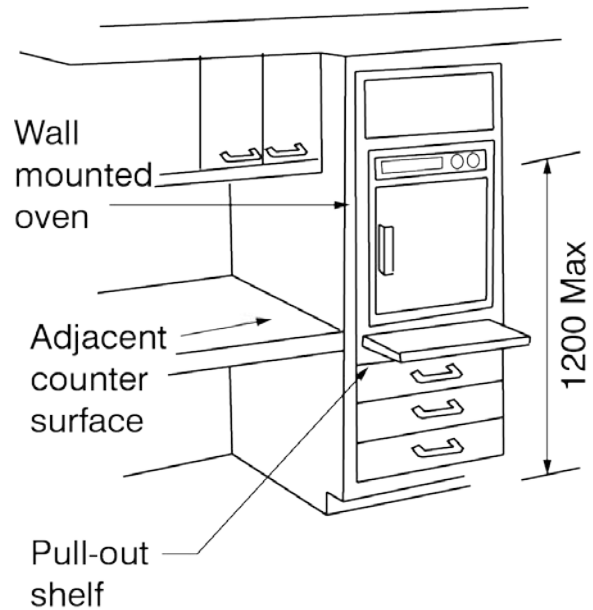
1. Refrigerators and freezers in *accessible* kitchens must be configured with a *min* of **50%** of shelving *max* **1200 mm AFF**. This is typically accommodated by a side-by-side fridge / freezer or a fridge with a freezer drawer located on the bottom.

2. An **860 mm x 1480 mm** *clear floor space* must be provided for parallel approach offset **600 mm** from the front face of the refrigerator [Diagram 29.I].

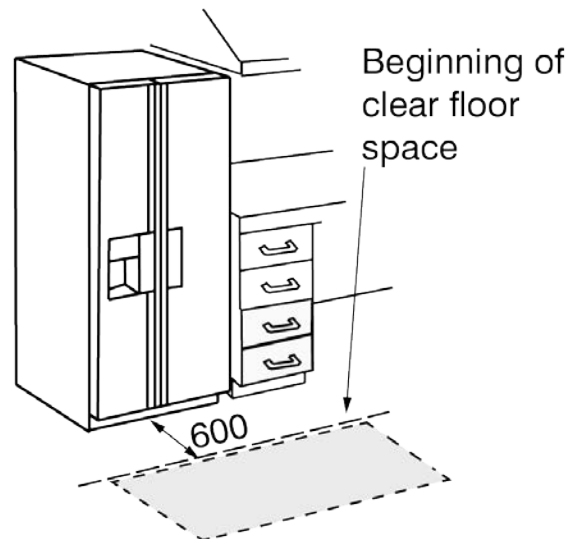
29.9 Additional Requirements

Kitchens must also comply to the following:

- a) Section [1. Space and Reach Requirements],
- b) Section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces],
- c) Section [9. Operable Controls and Mechanisms],
- d) Section [10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare], and
- e) Section [12. Materials and Finishes].



[Diagram 29.H] Ovens



[Diagram 29.I] Clearances in Front of Refrigerator or Freezer

30. Drinking Fountains and Bottle Filling Stations

Provide *accessible* drinking fountains and *accessible* bottle filling stations in close proximity to each other.

30.1 Amount

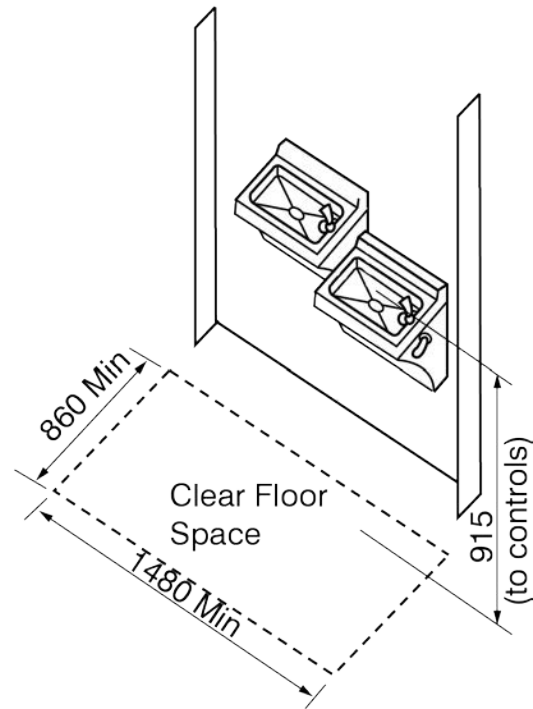
There must be at least one *accessible* drinking fountain and bottle filling station in every *building*.

30.2 Drinking Fountains or Bottle Filling Locations

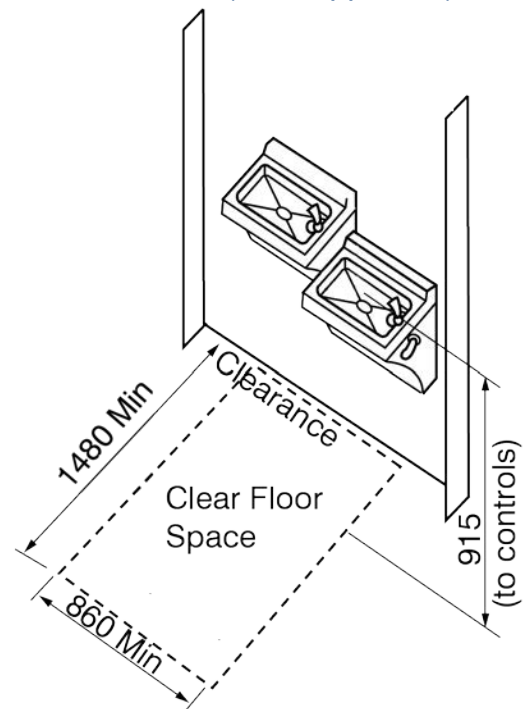
- Both drinking fountains and bottle filling stations must be provided with a *clear floor space* of **860 mm x 1480 mm**.
- When non-recessed drinking fountains project into the *accessible* path more than **100 mm**, cane detection must be provided to a *max* of **680 mm AFF**.

30.3 Clear Floor Space

- Clear floor space* must not overlap the *min* space requirements of the *accessible path* and must be:
 - Min 1480 mm* wide x **860 mm** long with one unobstructed side adjoining an *accessible path* for side approach [Diagram 30.A], or
 - Min 860 mm* wide x **1480 mm** long for *forward approach* [Diagram 30.B].



[Diagram 30.A] Clear Floor Space for a Water Fountain (Side Approach)



[Diagram 30.B] Clear Floor Space for a Water Fountain (Forward Approach)

Drinking Fountains and Bottle Filling Stations 30.

30.4 Knee and Toe Clearance (*)

1. Drinking fountains are required to be provided with clear knee space. Bottle filling stations do not require clear knee space, provided the max reach required to access the bottle filling station is not more than **600 mm**. Knee and toe clearances for drinking fountains must be:

- Min 735 mm AFF** and **900 mm** wide x **500 mm** deep below fountain [Diagram 30.C and D],
- Min 350 mm AFF**, **205 mm** from front edge of fountain [Diagram 30.C], and
- Have a toe space that is **min 350 mm** high at **min 300 mm** from the wall.

2. The *clear floor space* requirements can overlap with knee and toe clearance below a drinking fountain.

30.5 Water Spout

1. The water spout must be

- Max 915 mm AFF**,
- Max 125 mm** from front of fountain, and
- Project water **min 100 mm** high.

2. Water stream must be provided at either an angle of **30 degrees max** where water spouts are located less than **75 mm** from the front or **15 degrees max** where water spouts **75 mm** to **125 mm** from front edge.

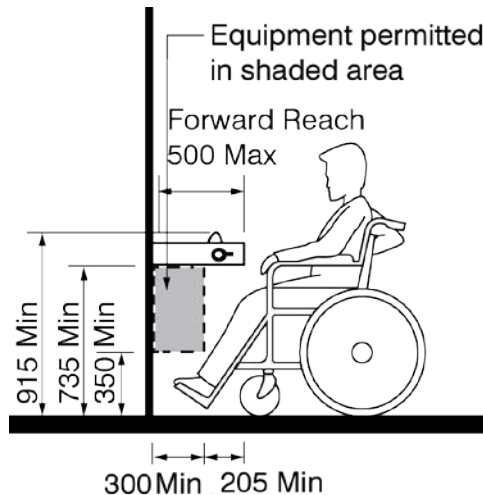
30.6 Contrast

The water fountain must have *colour / tonal contrast* from the background.

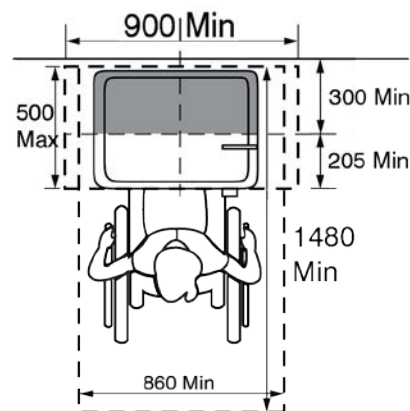
30.7 Controls

1. Controls must be

- Max 915 mm AFF**,
- Located in front of fountain,
- Not foot operated, and
- Automatic or require *max* force of **22N** to activate.



[Diagram 30.C] Knee and Toe Clearance (Elevation)



[Diagram 30.D] Knee and Toe Clearance (Plan)



31. Public Telephones

31.1 Amount of Accessible Phones

1. Where public telephones are provided, at least one telephone unit must be *accessible* and must meet [Table 31.1].
2. A *min* of **one** TTY telephone must be provided where interior *accessible* phones are located.
3. All *accessible* phones and a *min* **25%** of all phones must be equipped with volume control.

[Table 31.1] Number of *Accessible* Telephones Required

Number of telephones provided on each floor	Number of <i>accessible</i> telephones required
1 or more single units	1 per floor
1 bank	1 per floor
2 or more banks	1 per bank

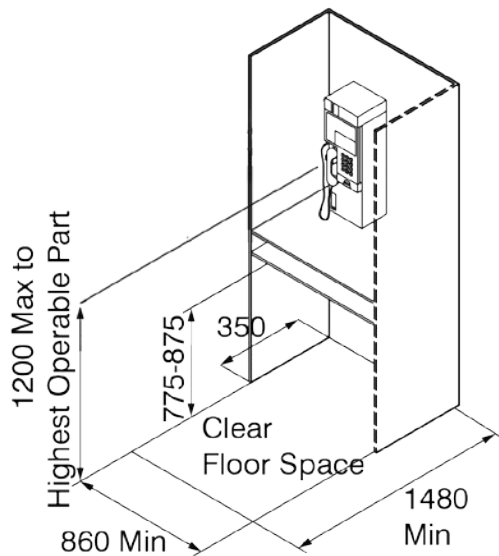
One bank of telephones = 2 or more telephones.

31.2 Dimensions

1. Public telephones must have:
 - a) *Min* **2100 mm** clear height above telephone area,
 - b) *Max* **1200 mm** AFF to operable portions [Diagram 31.A and B], and
 - c) *Min* **1000 mm** handset cord length.

31.3 Knee and Toe Clearance

Provide knee and toe clearance for the *accessible* phone that is *min* **735 mm** AFF and **860 mm** wide [Diagram 31.A and C].



[Diagram 31.A] Accessible Public Telephone

31.4 Clear Floor Space

1. Provide a *clear floor space* in front of every *accessible* telephone that is:
 - a) *Min 860 mm* wide x *1480 mm* long for *forward approach* [Diagram 31.A and C], or
 - b) *Min 1480 mm* wide x *860 mm* long with one unobstructed side connected to an *accessible path* for parallel approach [Diagram 31.A and C].
2. The *clear floor space* must not overlap the *min* space requirements of *accessible path* for the *building*.
3. Centre the *clear floor space* within counter section.

31.5 Shelf

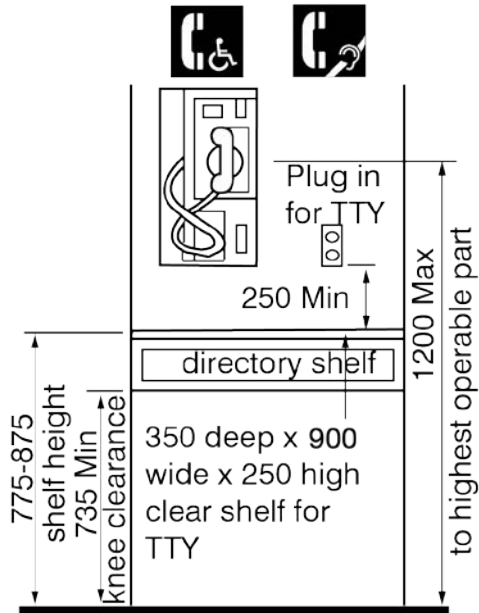
1. Provide a shelf at every *accessible* telephone that complies with the following:
 - a) *Min 900 mm* wide x *350 mm* deep,
 - b) *775 mm* to *875 mm AFF*, and
 - c) *Min 250 mm* clear space above [Diagram 31.B].(*)

31.6 Signage

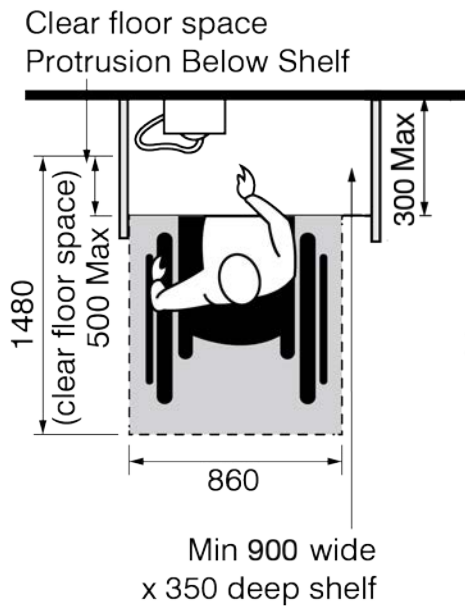
1. The *accessible* telephone must be identified with the International Symbol of Accessibility [Diagram 31.B].
2. *Signage* must be provided when the *accessible* telephone is not visible from the bank of telephones.

31.7 Text telephones (TTY)

1. *TTY* phones must be provided for public phones and must be:
 - a) Independent from phones used for individuals using wheeled *mobility devices*,
 - b) Identified with the International Symbol of Accessibility for Hearing Loss [Diagram 31.B], and
 - c) Permanently affixed within or adjacent to the telephone enclosure.



[Diagram 31.B] Public Telephone Elevation



[Diagram 31.C] Public Telephone Floor Plan

32. Interior Elevated Platforms

All interior *elevated platform* areas must be *accessible* and meet the requirements below.

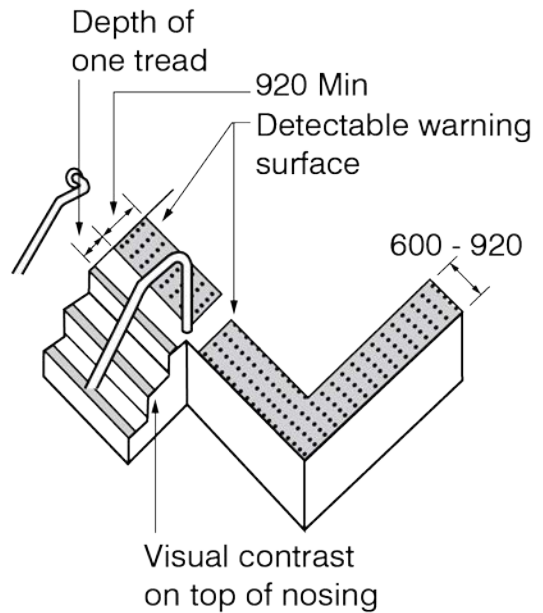
32.1 Design

Elevated platforms must:

- a) Be located on an *accessible path*,
- b) Be illuminated to at least **200 lux** and must meet requirements in section [10. Lighting, Light and Glare Sources],
- c) Be sized to safely accommodate mobility devices in compliance with section [1. Space and Reach Requirements], and
- d) Have *TWSI* as specified in section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)] along the perimeter of open platform edges [Diagram 32.A].

32.2 Temporary Platforms

Where possible, temporary platforms should meet the requirements in subsection [32.1. Design].



[Diagram 32.A] Elevated Platform Requirements

33. Accessible and Adaptable Fixed Seating

Adaptable seating is designed to accommodate persons who require flexibility within a fixed seat, along a barrier-free path of travel. Accessible seating is a clear floor space capable of accommodating a mobility device.

33.1 Number of Adaptable and Accessible Seating

Areas with fixed seating must provide the number of *accessible* and adaptable seating identified in [Table 33.1.].

[Table 33.1] Number of Accessible and Adaptable Seating Spaces

Number of Fixed Seats in Seating Area	Min Number of Accessible Spaces	Min Number of Adaptable Spaces
Up to 20	2	1
21-40	2	2
41-60	2	3
61-80	2	4
81-100	3	5
Over 100	3% of the seating capacity	5 seats or 5% of the aisle seating capacity

33.2 Location

1. Adaptable and *accessible* spaces must be located on an *accessible path* without infringing on the egress of other seating spaces.

2. Adaptable and *accessible* spaces should be provided at the front, middle, and top of the public seating areas to allow for a choice of admission prices and sight lines [Diagram 33.A].

33.3 Signage

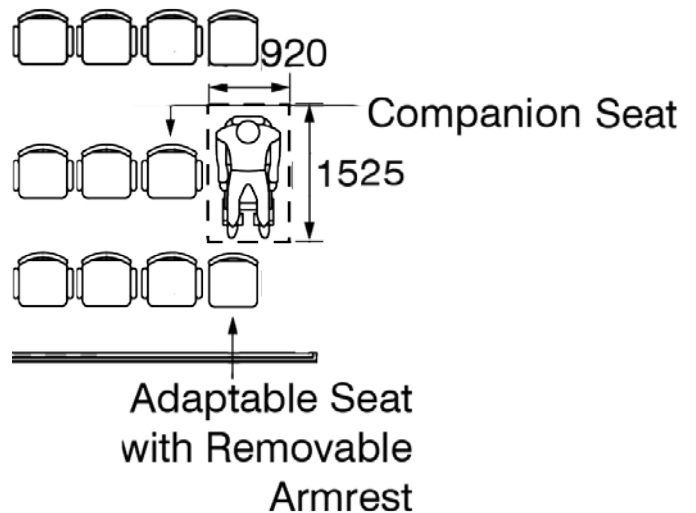
Signage must be located at the ticket office to notify patrons of the availability of *accessible* and adaptable seating and must meet criteria in section [11. Signage and Information Systems].

Accessible and Adaptable Fixed Seating 33.

33.4 Adaptable Seating

1. Adaptable seating must consist of a fixed aisle seat with no armrest on the aisle side or must have a removable or folding armrest on the aisle side and the ability to remove the seat adjacent to the adaptable fixed seat.

2. At least two storage spaces that are *min* 860 mm x 1480 mm are required in close proximity to the *accessible* seating spaces. This can be achieved by providing an alcove outside the path of travel or by the provision of a separate storage room that is close to the seating area.



[Diagram 33.A] Side Entry Accessible Seating

33.5 Accessible Seating

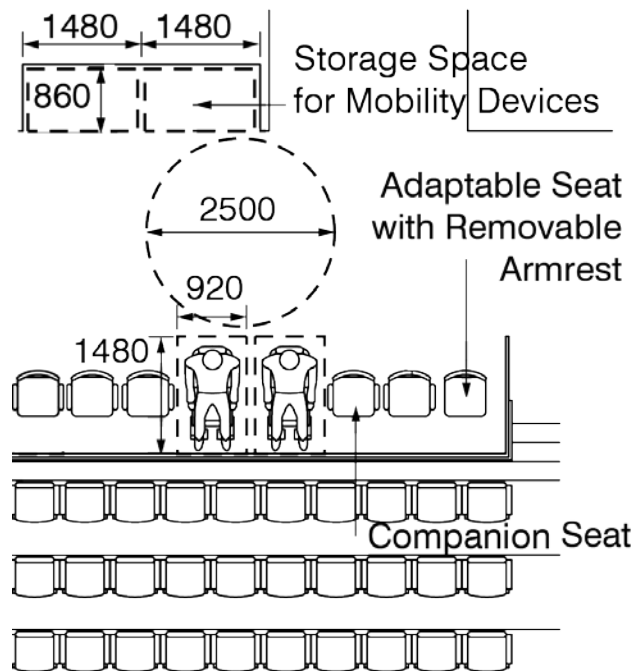
1. Accessible seating must have the following:

a) *Min* 920 mm wide x 1525 mm long for side approach entry [Diagram 33.A],(*) or

b) *Min* 920 mm wide x 1480 mm long for front or rear entry [Diagram 33.B].(*)

2. For front or rear entry *accessible* seating, a 2500 mm diameter *clear floor space* must be provided in front or behind the *accessible* seat.(*)

3. At least one companion seat must be provided adjacent to every *accessible* space.



[Diagram 33.B] Rear Entry Accessible Seating

The companion seating is to be calculated in addition to the required number of accessible seating spaces

34. Office Areas and Meeting Rooms

A quiet acoustic environment would benefit all persons but particularly those with a hearing impairment. Background noise from mechanical equipment such as fans should be minimized with sound absorbing wall or ceiling tiles.

34.1 Circulation and Clear Floor Space

1. An *accessible path* must be provided throughout the office area.
2. A *primary and secondary accessible path*, should be provided throughout the office areas. Refer to section [2. Interior Accessible Paths].
3. A *min 1100 mm accessible path* is required between workstations and meeting access requirements as specified in sections [2. Interior Accessible Paths], [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects], and [14. Doors].
4. A **2500 mm x 2500 mm clear floor space** must be provided at main access points.(*).

34.2 Office Furniture & Equipment

1. *Accessible* office furniture must have a *max 800 mm* height to the countertop and a **700 mm tall x 900 mm wide x 500 mm deep** knee clearance.
2. An **860 mm x 1480 mm clear floor space** must be in front of all equipment, such as photocopiers.
3. Storage and shelves must be *accessible* and meet criteria in section [19. Millwork, Storage, and Shelving].

34.3 Meeting Rooms

1. **10%** of all meeting rooms but not less than one in every department must be *accessible*.
2. A *min 1100 mm accessible path* around the perimeter of the *accessible* meeting room table is required.
3. A **2500 mm x 2500 mm clear floor space** must be provided at the main access point of the meeting room.(*).
4. In all meeting rooms, use wall or ceiling finishes that dampen sound and aid the reduction of ambient noise.

Tables with adjustable heights provide flexibility to users who require different height levels of table top surfaces.

35. Fire and Life Safety Systems

Fire safety elements and systems must be useable by any individuals with disabilities in emergency situations.

Signals intended to notify the public must consist of both visual and audible components.

35.1 Locations of Visual and Audible Fire Alarm Devices

1. This section applies to buildings required by the OBC to have a fire alarm system.
2. Locate visual and audible fire alarm devices in:
 - a) A *building* or portion of a *building* intended for use primarily by persons with hearing loss,
 - b) Public corridors and all general use areas such as lobbies, offices, meeting rooms and all washrooms, including single use washrooms, and
 - c) Mechanical rooms where there is a concern with noise levels.

35.2 Mounting of Visual Fire Alarm Strobes

1. Visual fire alarm strobes must be placed so that the signal from at least one device is visible throughout the floor area or compartment where they are installed.

2. Mounting heights of fire alarms must meet the requirements in the OBC, NFPA and the Ontario Fire Code, as amended.

35.3 Signal Requirements of Visual Fire Alarm Strobes

1. Visual signalling components must conform to the requirements in 18.5.3 (Light, Colour, and Pulse Characteristics) of NFPA 72, “National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code” as amended.
2. Signals must meet the requirements in the OBC, NFPA and the Ontario Fire Code, as amended.

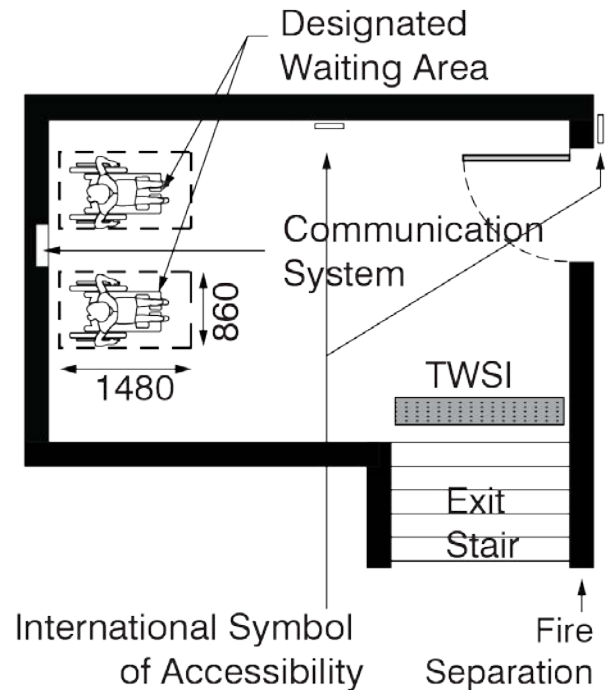
35.4 Eye Wash Stations

1. Where eye wash stations are provided they must be *accessible* and located at a *max* height of **850 mm AFF**.
2. Eye wash stations must meet the requirements found in section [1. Space and Reach Requirements].

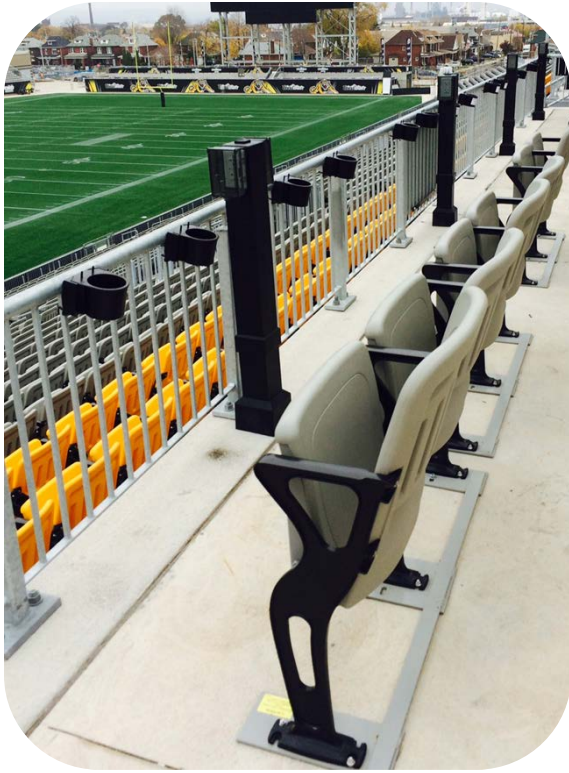
35.5 Areas of Refuge

Where required exits from a floor area are not *accessible*, *areas of refuge* must be provided with the following requirements:

- a) Located on an *accessible path*,
- b) Equal to the number of exits,
- c) *Min clear floor space* of **860 mm x 1480 mm** per non-ambulatory occupant on floor, but no less than two [Diagram 35.A],
- d) Must be separated from the floor area by a fire separation(*) having a fire-resistance rating at least equal to that required for an exit,
- e) Have a direct connection to an exit stair, or a firefighter's elevator,
- f) Designated as an *area of refuge* for persons with disabilities on the facility fire safety plan,
- g) Provide *signage* indicating the location of the *area of refuge*,
- h) Incorporate a 2-way voice communication system, mounted **900 mm** and **1100 mm AFF**, for use between each *area of refuge* and the buildings annunciator panel, and
- i) Identified with *signage* that must meet criteria in section [11. Signage and Information Systems].



[Diagram 35.A] Area of Refuge



36. Assistive Listening Devices

Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs) are an important design feature in areas where audible communication is integral to the use of the space.

36.1 Assembly Areas

For areas where audible communication is integral to the use of the space, provide assistive listening devices (ALDs). Concert theatres, meeting rooms, classrooms and auditorium are examples of rooms where ALDs are required.

36.2 Locations

1. Permanently installed listening systems/ALDs must be included for:
 - a) Rooms that accommodate at least **50** persons,
 - b) Rooms that have audio amplification systems greater than **100 square metres**, or
 - c) Rooms that have fixed seating.

36.3 Portable Assistive Listening Devices

1. Rooms must provide access to electrical outlets or supplementary wiring to support a portable device.
2. A *min* **4%** of the total number of seats, but no less than two, shall have receivers.

36.4 Types of Assistive Listening Systems

Induction loops, infrared systems, and FM radio frequency systems are acceptable types of ALDs.

36.5 Design Requirements

1. Where an FM loop system or other ALDs exist, portable headsets that are compatible with personal hearing aids must be made available.
2. Where an induction loop system is utilized, at least **50%** of the seating area shall be encompassed.
3. Where ALDs serve individual seats, these seats must be within **15 m** viewing distance of the stage.
4. *Signage* must be provided to notify patrons of the availability of the listening system and comply with section [11. Signage and Information Systems].

36.6 Interference with Assistive Listening Systems

1. Please note the following:
 - a) Dimmer switches or any controls with transformer coils can interfere with the audio induction loop, and
 - b) Overhead incandescent lights can cancel out the infrared signal at the receiver.
2. These items should be located where they cannot interfere with the transmission of sound of the ALDs.

37. Public Address Systems

Public address systems must be easy to hear above the ambient background noise and there must be no distortion or feedback.

37.1 Location

1. Public address systems must be mounted meeting the requirements in section [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects].
2. Mount in common use areas such as: corridors; offices, assembly and meeting rooms; recreational and entertainment facilities, training areas, washrooms, and any other common areas.

37.2 Controlled Broadcast

1. Public address systems must be zoned to allow for targeted broadcast and serve the entire facility.
2. Paging systems for staff or other key persons must be discreet and low volume.
3. Paging must be targeted to devices or locations where such persons might be expected to be located.

Exterior Elements



Figure 1- Example of Unit Pavers



Figure 2- Example of Permeable Pavers



38. Exterior Paths

Exterior paths serving a *building* must be *accessible*. Unit pavers are *accessible* if they meet the requirements of section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces]. Permeable pavers are not *accessible* and do not provide an *accessible path*.

For the definition of ‘Design of Public Spaces’, refer to the defined terms on page 17.

For more information, please refer to Part 4.1 of the Design of Public Spaces Standard.

Facility Accessibility Design Standard
(*) Refer to Renovation Permissions

38.1 Clear Path Width

1. *Primary* and *secondary* exterior paths require a clear width *min* **1500 mm**.
2. Where the path of travel is less than **1800 mm** provide passing areas *min* **1800 mm x 1800 mm** and located every **30 m** on an *accessible* path.

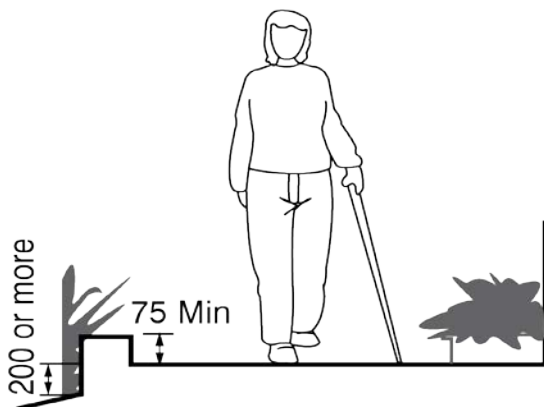
38.2 Exterior Edge Protection

1. Exterior edge protection is required at changes in grade between **200 mm** and **600 mm**, except at stairs [Diagram 38.A].
2. Exterior edge protection is not required where there is no change in adjacent ground level for a *min* of **1500 mm** wide [Diagram 38.B].

3. Must be *min 75 mm* high and 50 mm wide. Ensure width does not allow for someone to walk along edge protection.
4. Must have *colour / tonal contrast* from the walkway surface. Contrast must be on the edge and not on the walkway surface.
5. The path surface must be designed to allow drainage.
6. A change in level greater than **600 mm** on exterior paths must be protected by a guard meeting criteria in the current OBC.
7. Exterior gates must maintain a clear width of **900 mm** and meet the requirements in subsection [13.4. Gates].

38.4 Path Slope

1. The *running slope* must be *max 1 in 20 (5%)*.(*)
2. The *cross slope* must be *min 1 in 50 (2%)* but need not exceed the *running slope*.(*)

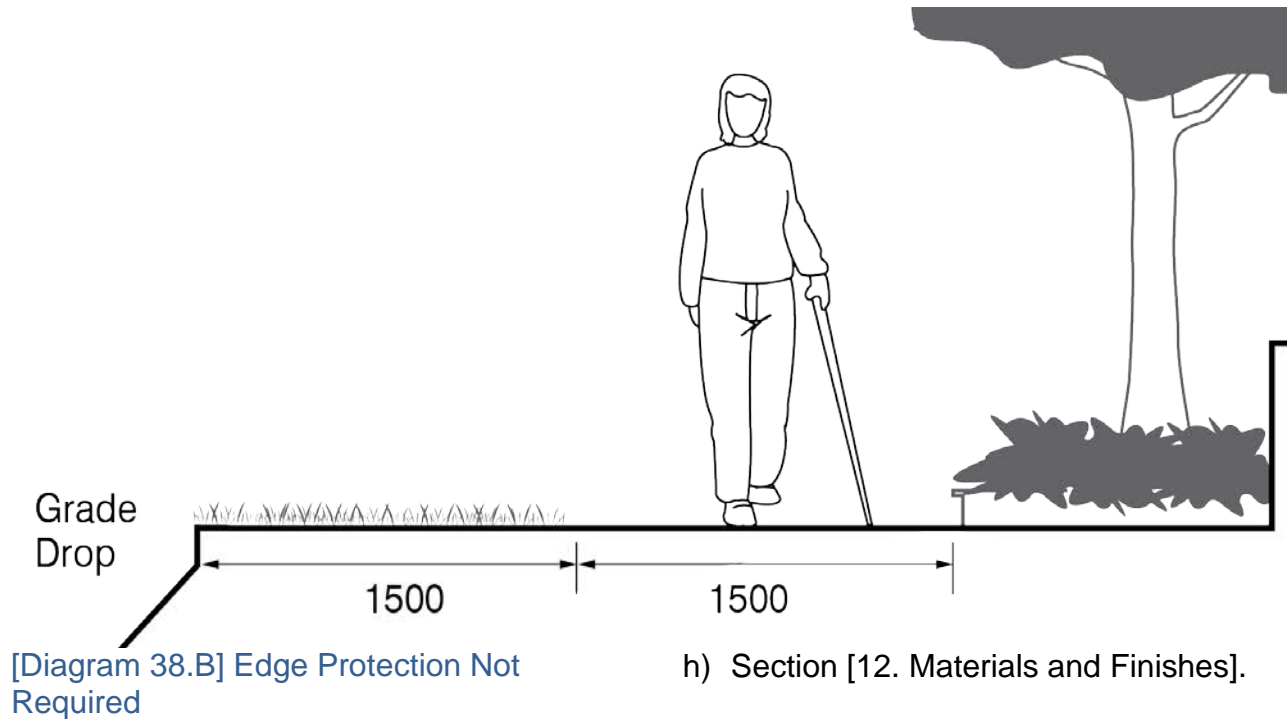


[Diagram 38.A] Exterior Edge Protection

38.3 Alternative Accessible Paths

Where stairs are located on exterior paths, an alternative *accessible path* must be provided immediately adjacent to the stairs. This may include either a *ramp* or another *accessible* means of negotiating an elevation change.

g) Section [10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare], and



h) Section [12. Materials and Finishes].

38.5 Additional Requirements

For additional requirements, refer to the following:

- a) Section [1. Space and Reach Requirements],
- b) Section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces],
- c) Section [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects],
- d) Section [5. Ramps],
- e) Section [6. Stairs],
- f) Section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)],

39. Curb Ramps

Curb ramps must be designed to minimize water accumulation on the accessible path.

39.1 Clear Width

Exclusive of return curbs, the *min* width of a *curb ramp* is **1500 mm** [Diagram 39.A to F].

39.2 Ground Surface

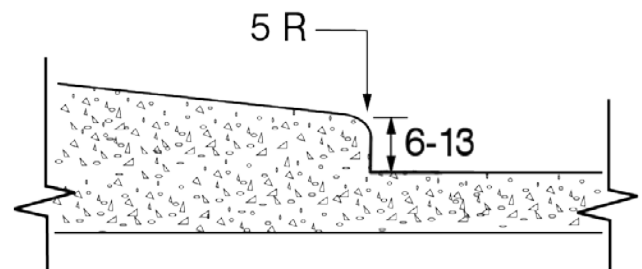
1. Exterior paths must meet the criteria in section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces].
2. *TWSI* must meet the criteria in section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)].

39.3 Cross slope

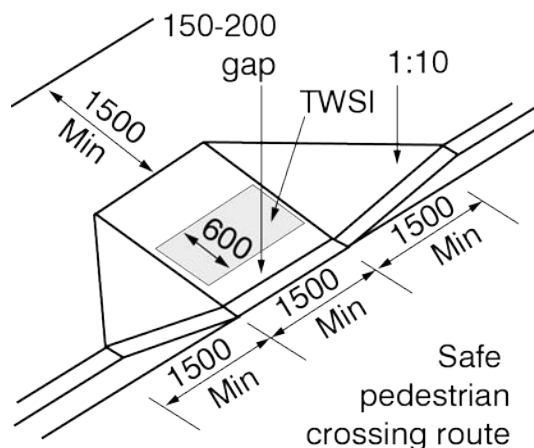
1. *Min* slope required for drainage must not exceed the ratio of **1 in 50 (2%)** on paved surface or **1 in 20 (5%)** on unpaved surfaces.
2. *Max* difference between a *curb ramp* and all surrounding surfaces must not be more than **10%**.

39.4 Slope

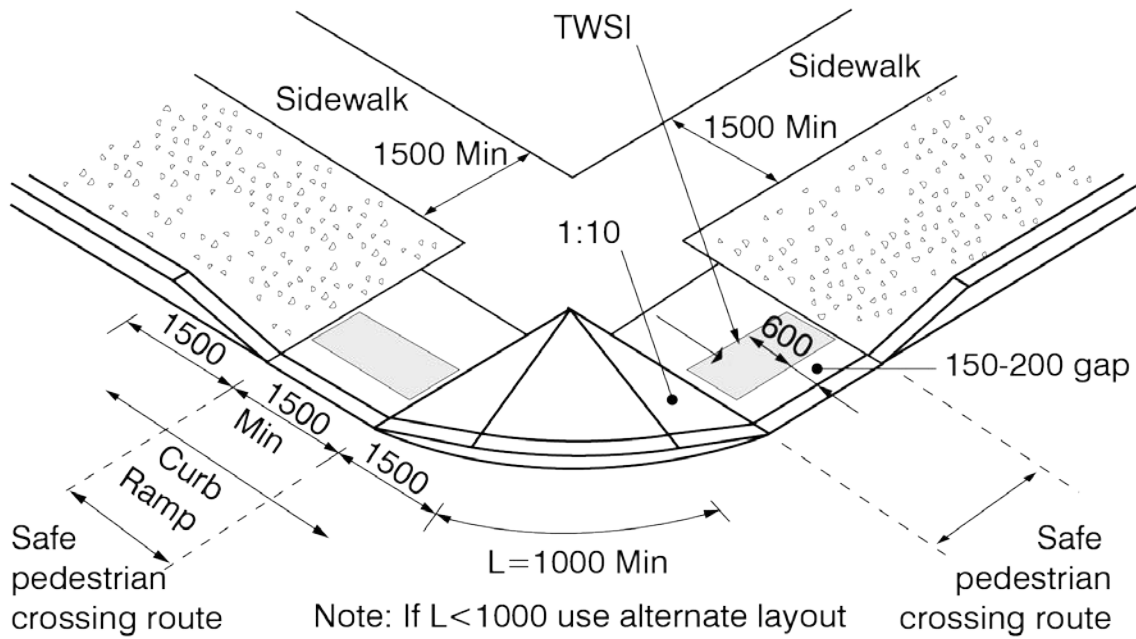
1. Slope of *max* **1 in 10 (10%)** [Diagrams 39.A to F].
2. Counter slope of gutters and road surfaces immediately adjacent to the bottom of the *curb ramp* **max 1 in 20 (5%)**.
3. *Colour / tonal contrast* must be used on the outside of the return curbs [Diagrams 39.A to F].



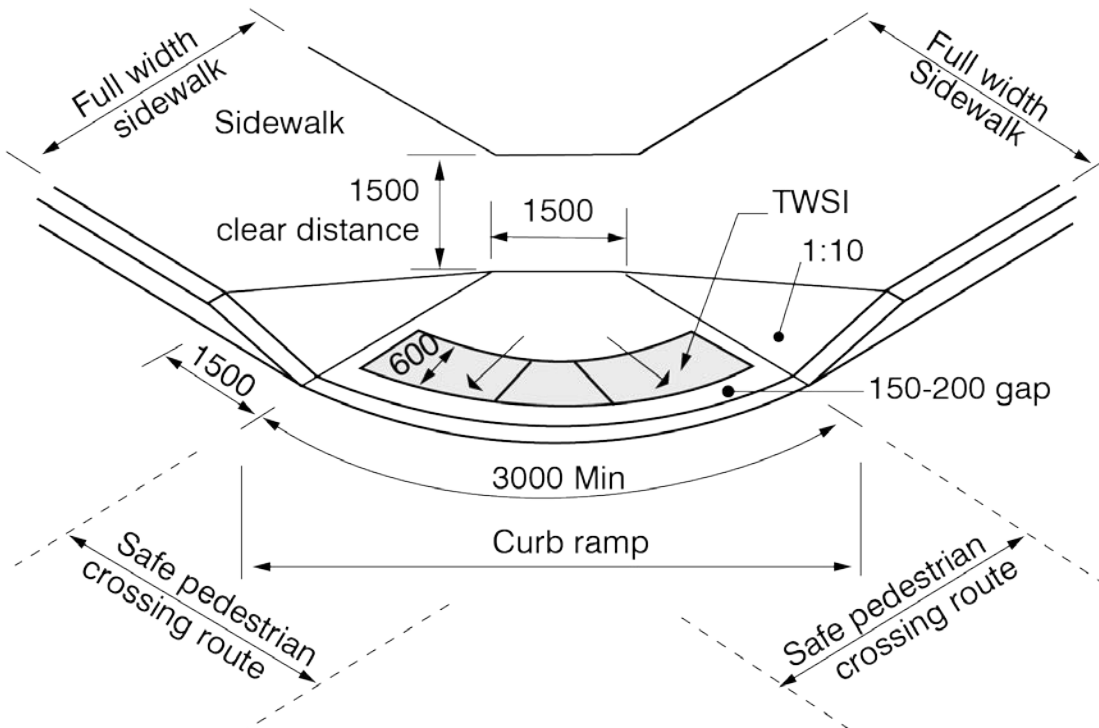
[Diagram 39.A] Curb Ramp Transition at Pavement

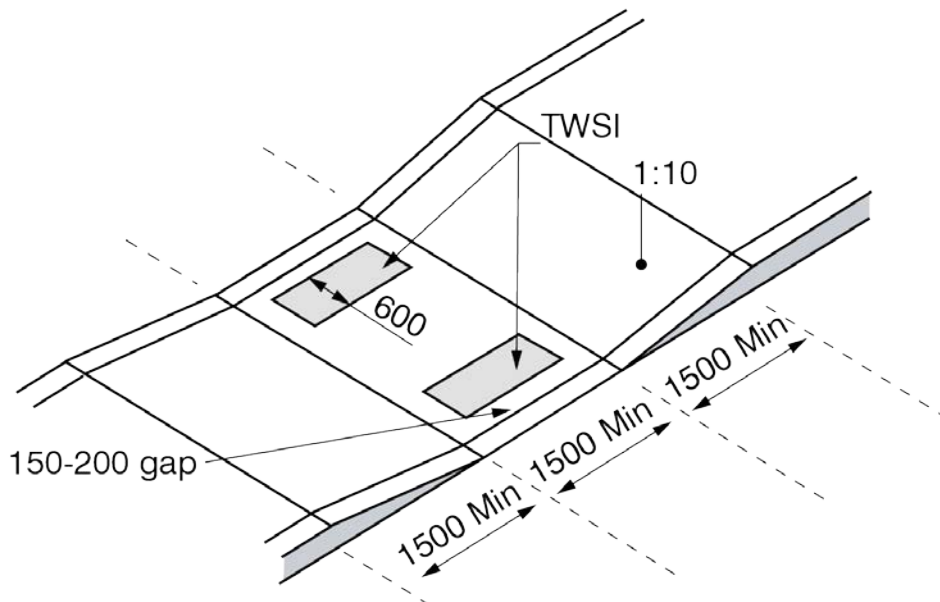


[Diagram 39.B] Curb Ramp at Mid-Block Crossing

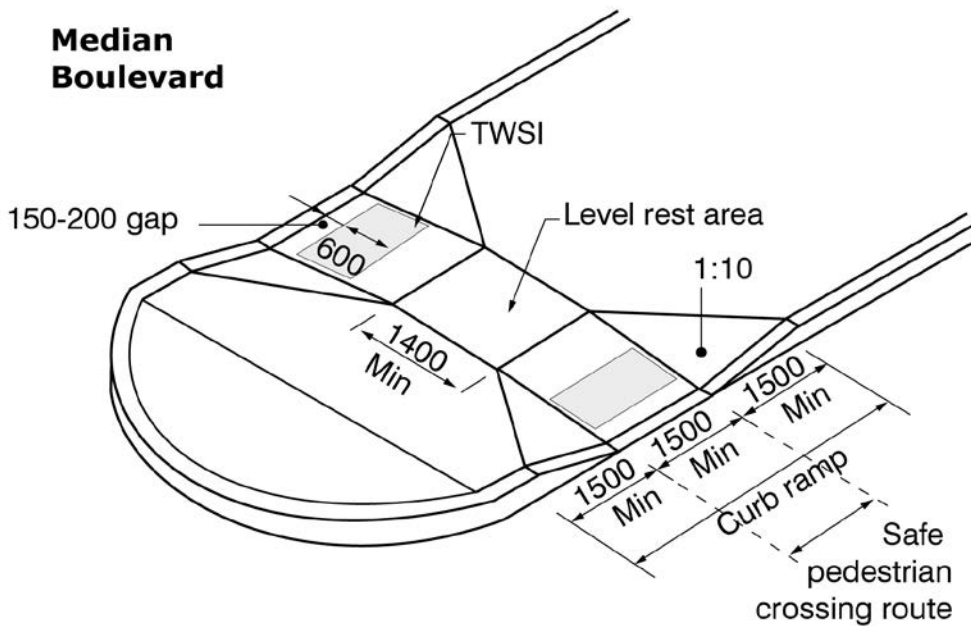


[Diagram 39.C] Standard Curb Ramp
 [Diagram 39.D] Alternate Curb Ramp





[Diagram 39.E] Curb Ramp at Narrow Sidewalk



[Diagram 39.F] Curb Ramp at Wide Median Sidewalk Crossing

40. Passenger Loading Zones

Passenger-loading zones must be provided when passengers transfer from vehicles or Para-transit to a pedestrian area. Bus stops and bus shelters are not considered passenger-loading zones.

40.1 Location of Passenger Loading Zones

Passenger Loading Zones must be:

- a) Located on an *accessible path*,
- b) Designed with a *curb ramp*,
- c) Removed from the flow of traffic, and
- d) As close as possible to the main entrance.

40.2 Access Aisle

1. A *min 2020 mm* wide x *7000 mm* long access aisle must be provided adjacent and parallel to the vehicle pull up space [Diagrams 40.A and B].
2. Where there is a raised curb around the drop off, a clear path of travel *min 1500 mm* wide must connect to an accessible exterior path that meets the criteria in section [38. Exterior Paths] adjacent to the vehicle to provide access to the curb ramp [Diagram 40.B].

40.3 Height Clearance

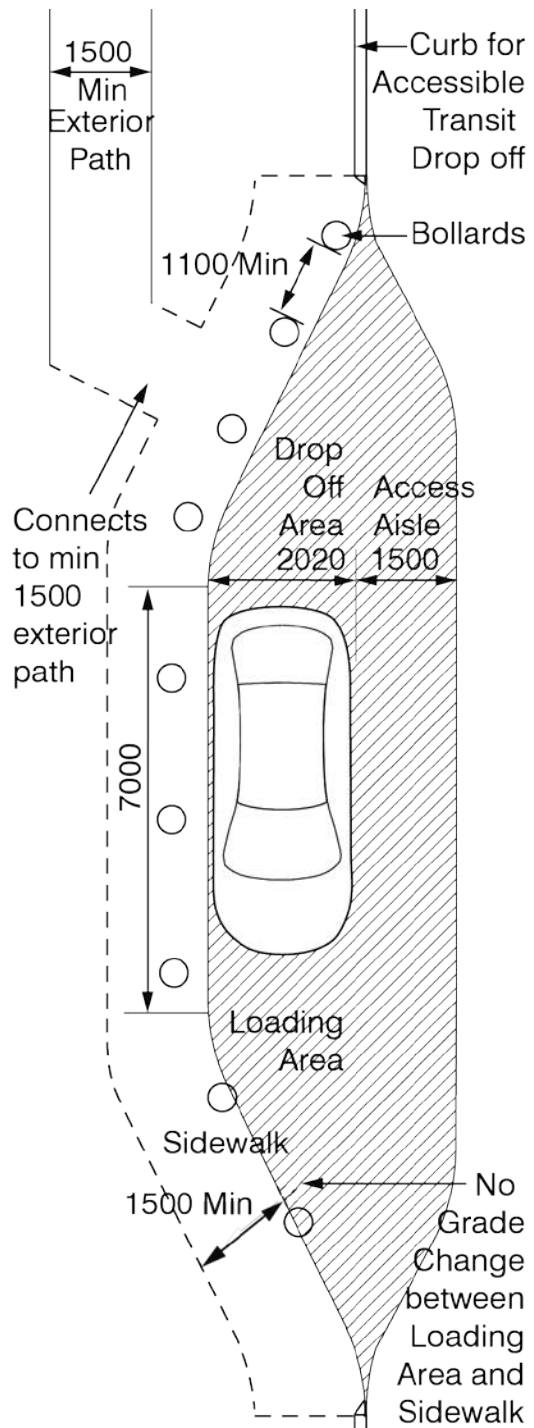
A *min* vertical clearance of **3600 mm** is required for the passenger loading zone and the vehicle access path leading to it.

40.4 Additional Requirements

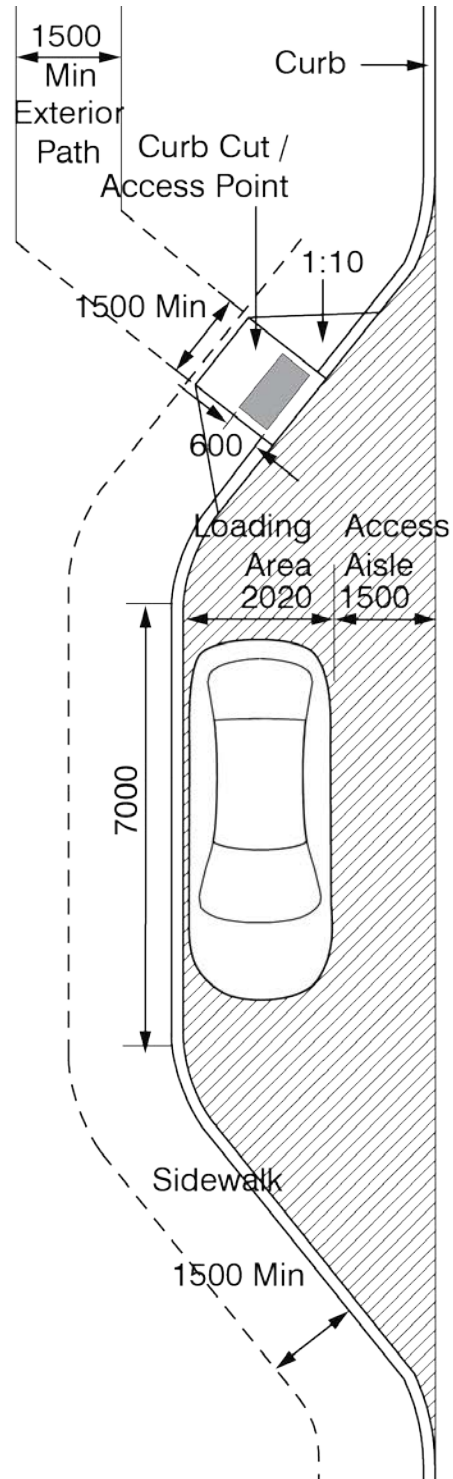
Passenger Loading Zones must also meet the requirements in the following:

- a) Section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces],
- b) Section [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects],
- c) Section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)],
- d) Section [10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare],
- e) Section [11. Signage and Information Systems],
- f) Section [12. Materials and Finishes],
- g) Section [38. Exterior Paths],
- h) Section [39. Curb Ramps], and
- i) Section [45. Landscaping and Community Gardens].

Passenger Loading Zones 40.



[Diagram 40.A] Passenger Loading Zone (no curb)



[Diagram 40.B] Passenger Loading Zone (curb condition)

41. Accessible Parking

There are two types of accessible parking spaces:

Type A Parking: Van Accessible

**Type B Parking: Car Accessible
Mobility and Caregiver Parking**

For the definition of 'Off Street Parking' and 'On Street Parking' please refer to the defined terms on page 17.

41.1 Dimensions

Accessible parking spaces must be

- a) Type A *min* width **3650 mm** [Diagram 41.A],
- b) Type B *min* width **2700 mm** [Diagram 41.A],
- c) *Min* height clearance **2750 mm** for exterior and **2590 mm** for interior, and
- d) *Min* length of **5700 mm**.

41.2 Accessible Parking Routes

1. *Accessible paths* must be provided from the *accessible building* entrance to the *accessible parking*.
2. Where possible, the path must not enter vehicle traffic and should be as short as possible.
3. *Curb ramps* must be provided if there is a change in level to the sidewalk or *accessible path* and must meet the

requirements in section [39. Curb Ramps].

41.3 Amount

1. The amount of *accessible* parking must be **50%** Type A and **50%** Type B. Wherever an uneven amount of parking is required, the remaining spot is permitted to be a Type B parking space. The required number of *accessible* parking spaces are identified in [Table 41.3]

[Table 41.3] Required Number of Type A and B Parking Spaces

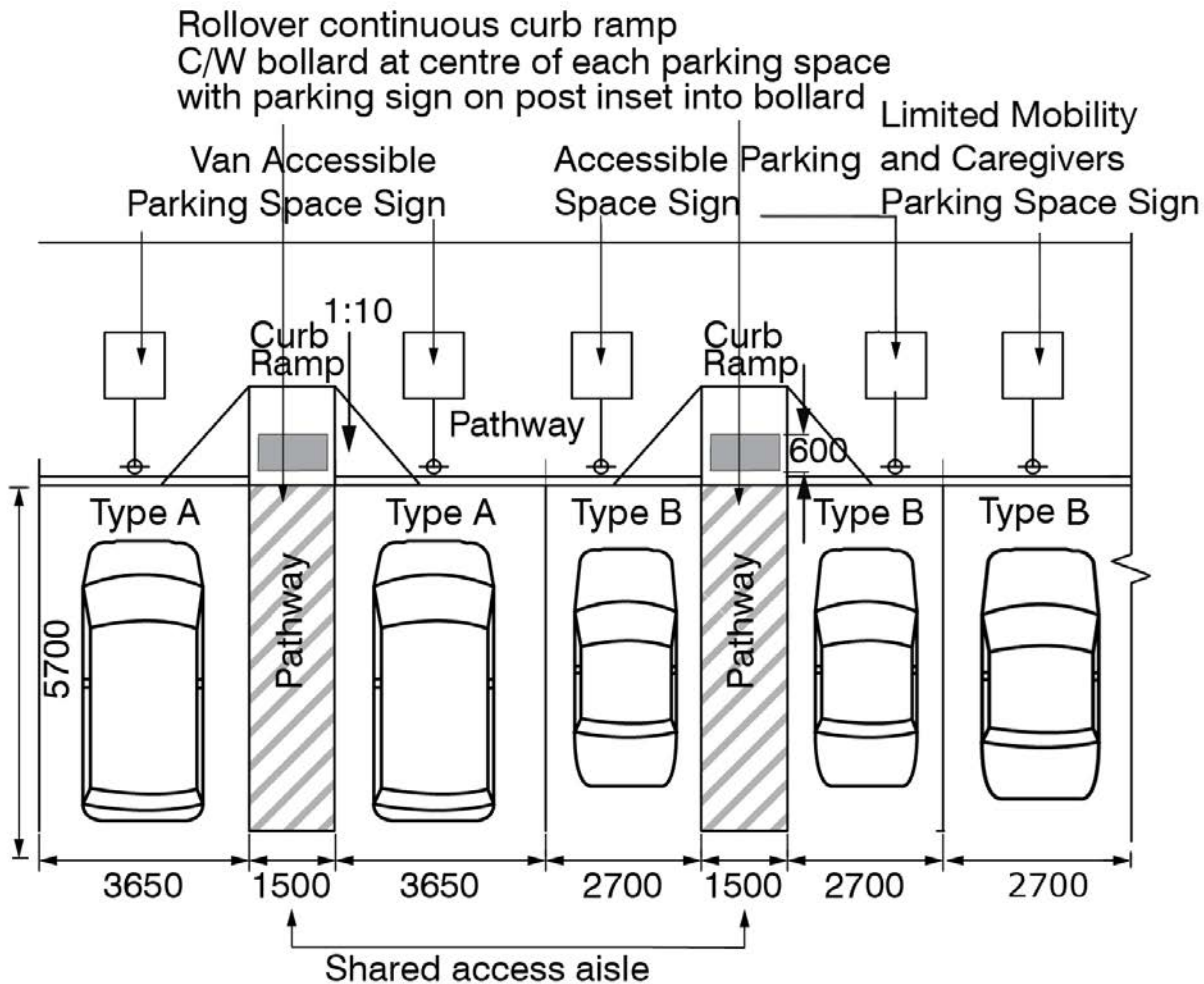
Total Number of Parking Spaces	Amount of Accessible Parking Spaces Required Type A and B
Less than 12	1 Type A
13 to 100	4% of total
101 to 200	3% of total
201 to 1000	2% of total
Greater than 1000	1% of total plus 11

41.4 Access Aisle Design

1. Access aisles must be:
 - a) A *min* width **1500 mm** [Diagram 41.A],

- b) A *min* width of **2020 mm** for parallel spaces plus a **1500 mm** access aisle,

[Diagram 41.A] Accessible Parking



Note: where there is a curb directly in front of the type "A" & "B" barrier-free parking spots, a curb ramp will be required at the shared access aisle

- c) Connected to an accessible path and must be marked, and
- d) A full length extension of the parking space it serves.

Facility Accessibility Design Standard
(* Refer to Renovation Permissions)

41.5 Parking Surface

1. *Accessible* parking spaces, access aisles and the *accessible path* to the *building* must:
 - a) Be on a firm, stable and slip resistant surfaces and must meet criteria in subsection [3.1 Surface] [3.3 Gratings] [3.4 Finishes and Materials],
 - b) Have a *running slope* max **1 in 20 (5.0%)**,
 - c) Have a *cross slope* max **1 in 50 (2.0%)**, and
 - d) Be painted blue with the international symbol of accessibility painted white [Diagram 41.B].

41.6 Accessible Parking Signage

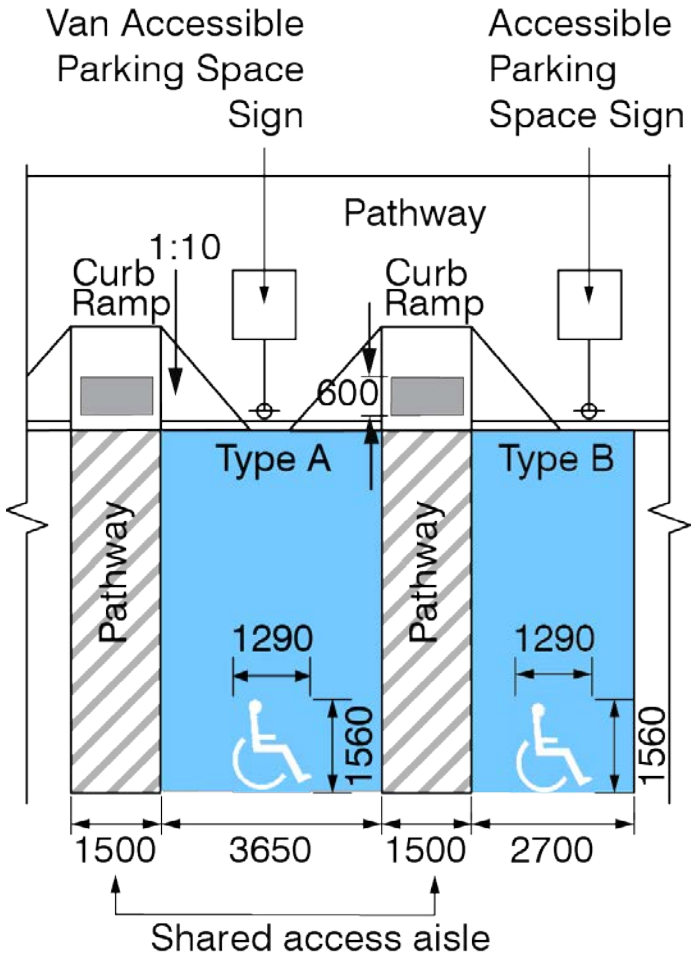
1. *Signage* must:
 - a) Be mounted **1500 mm to 2500 mm** from centre of sign to ground surface and in front of each *accessible* parking space, and
 - b) Include the International Symbol of Accessibility painted on pavement in white measuring *min* **1560 mm** by **1290 mm** [Diagram 41.B].
2. Parking lot *signage* must also meet the requirements in the section [11. Signage and Information Systems].
3. Include parking *signage* indicating *accessible* van parking for Type A parking spaces and *accessible* car parking for Type B parking spaces [Diagram 41.C and D].

41.7 Additional Requirements

Parking lots must also meet the requirements in the following:

- a) Section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces],
- b) Section [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects],
- c) Section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)],
- d) Section [10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare],
- e) Section [12. Materials and Finishes],
- f) Section [38. Exterior Paths], and
- g) Section [39. Curb Ramps].

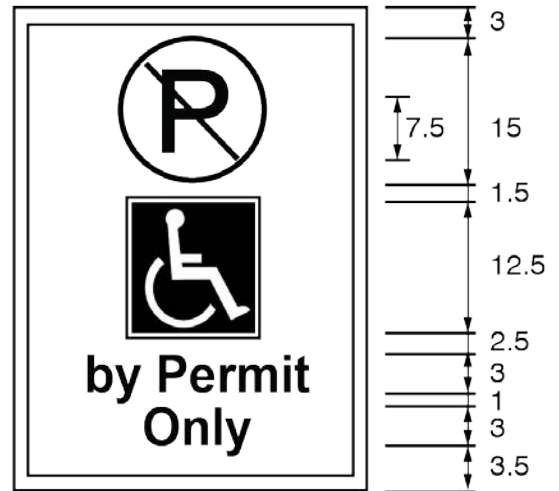
Accessible Parking 41.



[Diagram 41.B] Type A and B Parking Size Requirements



[Diagram 41.C] Type A Parking Signage



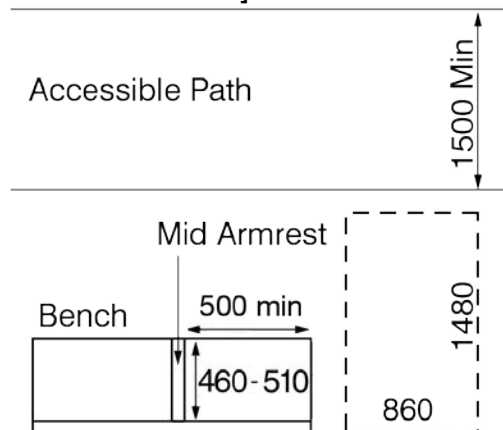
[Diagram 41.D] Type B Parking Signage

42. Site Furniture

Site furniture includes, but is not limited to, waste receptacles, light standards, signs, planters, mailboxes, vending machines, picnic tables and any furniture located outside of facilities.

42.1 General

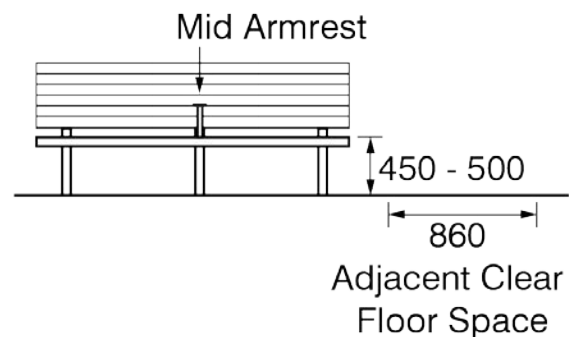
1. Site furniture must be cane-detectable and have *colour / tonal* contrast from the surrounding environment.
2. Furniture must be securely mounted to firm, stable ground and must meet criteria in section [2. Interior Accessible Paths].
3. Furniture must not reduce the width of an *accessible path* and must meet criteria in sections [2. Interior Accessible Paths] and [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects].
4. Any operable controls must meet criteria in section [9. Operable Controls and Mechanisms].



[Diagram 42.A] Bench and Adjacent Clear Floor Space

42.2 Benches

1. **20%** of benches must be *accessible* with no less than 1. *Accessible* benches must be located adjacent to an *accessible path* and must meet the criteria in section [38. Exterior Paths].
2. *Accessible* benches must have a *clear floor space* of **860 mm x 1480 mm** for a mobility device to rest adjacent to the bench. For accessibility, the armless side of the bench must be adjacent to the *clear floor space* [Diagram 42.A].
3. The seat of a bench must be **450 mm** to **500 mm** from the ground and have a seat dimension between **460** and **510 mm** deep by *min* **500 mm** wide [Diagram 42.B].
4. *Accessible* benches must have a back and must vary between having arm rests and being armless.
5. *Accessible* benches must have *colour / tonal contrast* from the adjacent ground surface.



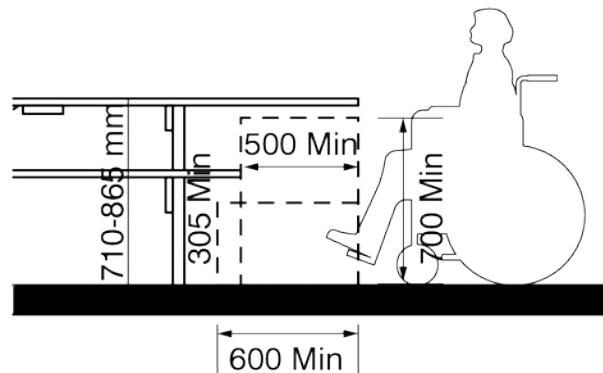
[Diagram 42.B] Accessible Picnic Tables

42.3 Picnic Tables

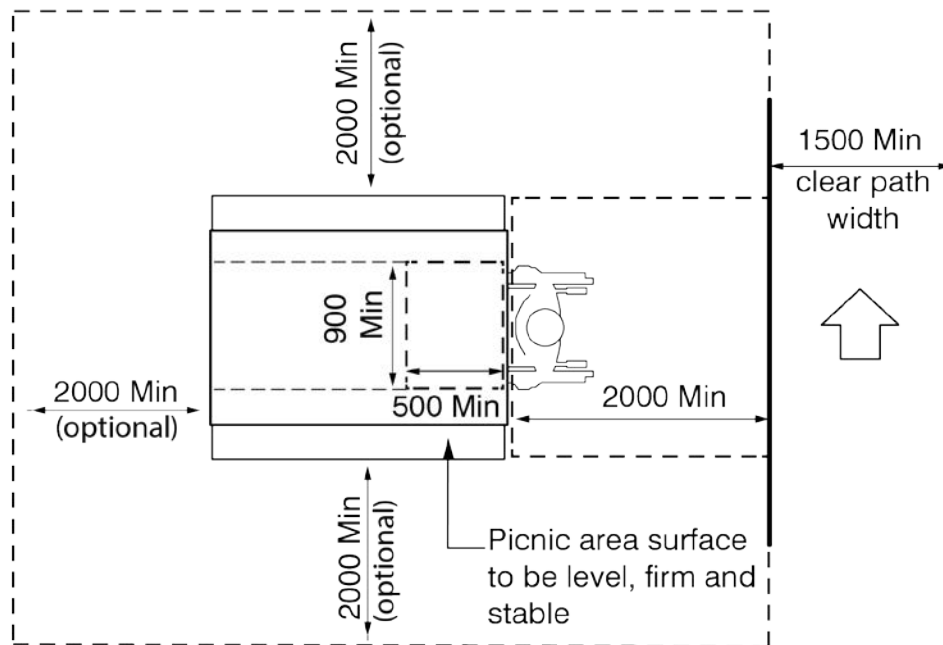
1. At least **20%** of picnic tables must be *accessible*, but not less than one for each group of picnic tables.
2. *Accessible* picnic tables must be located on an *accessible path* and must meet the criteria in section [38. Exterior Paths].
3. Knee space must be provided under the *accessible* picnic table and must be *min 900 mm* wide, **500 mm** deep and **700 mm** high [Diagram 42.C and D].
4. The picnic tabletop surface must be located between **710 mm** to **865 mm** above the ground surface.
5. *Accessible* picnic tables must have *colour / tonal contrast* from the adjacent ground surface.

[Diagram 42.D] Clear Floor Surface for an Accessible Picnic Table

6. The ground floor surface should extend a *min 2000 mm* where *accessible space* is provided at the picnic table and must meet criteria in section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces] [Diagram 42.D].



[Diagram 42.C] Accessible Picnic Tables



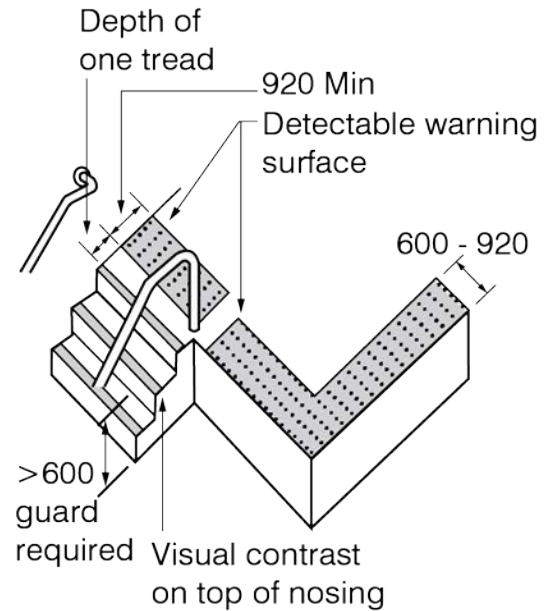
Plan

43. Exterior Elevated Platforms

Exterior *Elevated platforms* include, but are not limited to, stage areas, speaker podiums and other raised areas.

43.1 Design

1. *Elevated platforms* must:
 - a) Be located on an *accessible path*,
 - b) Be illuminated to at least **100 lux** and must meet requirements in section [10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare],
 - c) Be sized to safely accommodate mobility devices in compliance with section [1. Space and Reach Requirements], and
 - d) Have *TWSI* as specified in section [8. Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)] along the perimeter of open platform edges [Diagram 43.A].
2. Where possible, temporary *elevated platforms* must meet the requirements above.



[Diagram 43.A] Elevated Platform Requirements

44. Porches, Balconies, Terraces and Patios

Porches, balconies, and terraces must be designed to be accessible to all.

44.1 Design Porches, Balconies, Terraces and Patios

1. Porches, balconies, terraces, and patios must be located on an *accessible path* and have a *min* depth of **2500 mm**.
2. Publicly used porches, balconies, and terraces should also be equipped with *power door operators* to improve access to the space.
3. Porches, balconies, terraces, and patios must meet the requirements in the following sections and subsections: [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces], [3.6 Changes in Level and Thresholds], [13. Entrances], and [38. Exterior Paths].

44.2 Railings and Guards

Guardrails protecting occupants from heights greater than **600 mm** above grade must meet criteria in the OBC. The railing must have *colour / tonal contrast* with the adjacent floor / ground surface.

44.3 Exterior Seating

Any site furniture used must meet criteria in section [42. Site Furniture].

45. Landscaping and Community Gardens

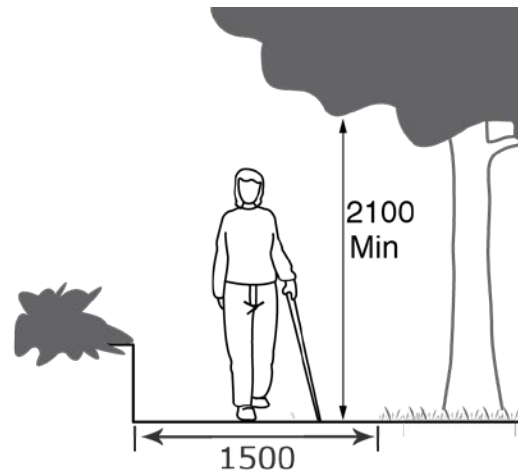
Landscape materials must be selected with a variety of users in mind. A variety of fragrances and contrasting colours provide cues to an individual with visual impairment.

45.1 Landscaping

1. In locations where plant beds are on an *accessible* route, they must be cane detectable and have curbs that are **min 75 mm** high.
2. Shrubs and thorns and sharp edges must be planted *min 920 mm* away from the *accessible path* and seating areas.
3. Tree branches along an *accessible path* must be cut to a *min* height of **2100 mm** from the ground [Diagram 45.A].
4. Trees that drop large seed pods must not overhang or be positioned near *accessible* paths.
5. Any paths circulating landscaping must meet the requirements in section [38 Exterior Paths].

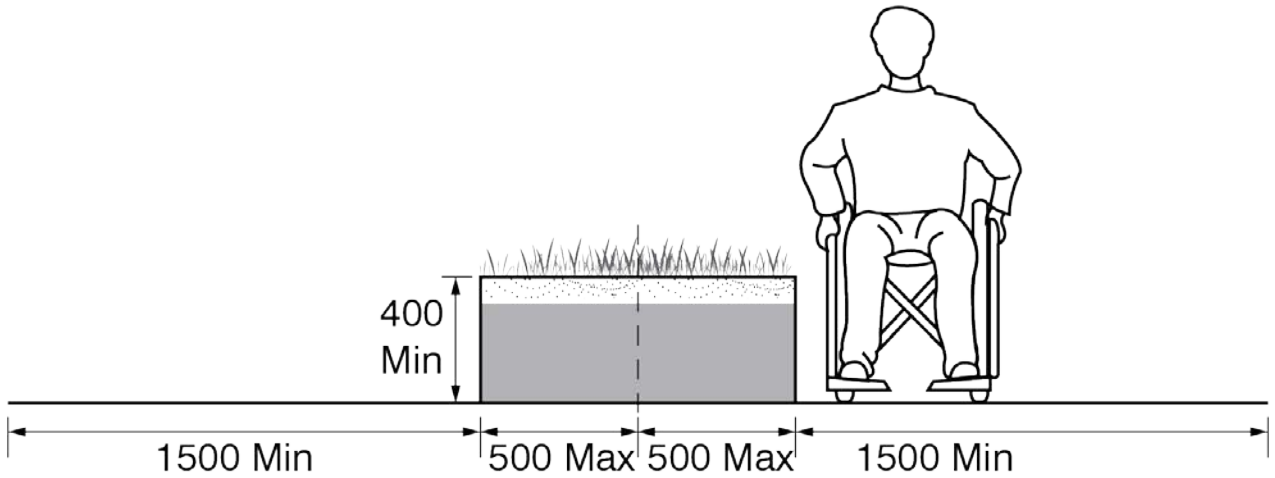
45.2 Accessible Plant Beds at Community Gardens

1. **10%** of community garden plots in an area, but not less than one must be *accessible*.
2. *Accessible* plant beds must be **1000 mm** wide and **400 mm AFF** [Diagram 45.B and C] and follow the guidelines in sections [1. Space and Reach Requirements] and [38. Exterior Paths].



[Diagram 45.A] Clearance Height for Branches

Landscaping and Community Gardens 45.



[Diagram 45.B] Accessible Plant Bed (Elevation)

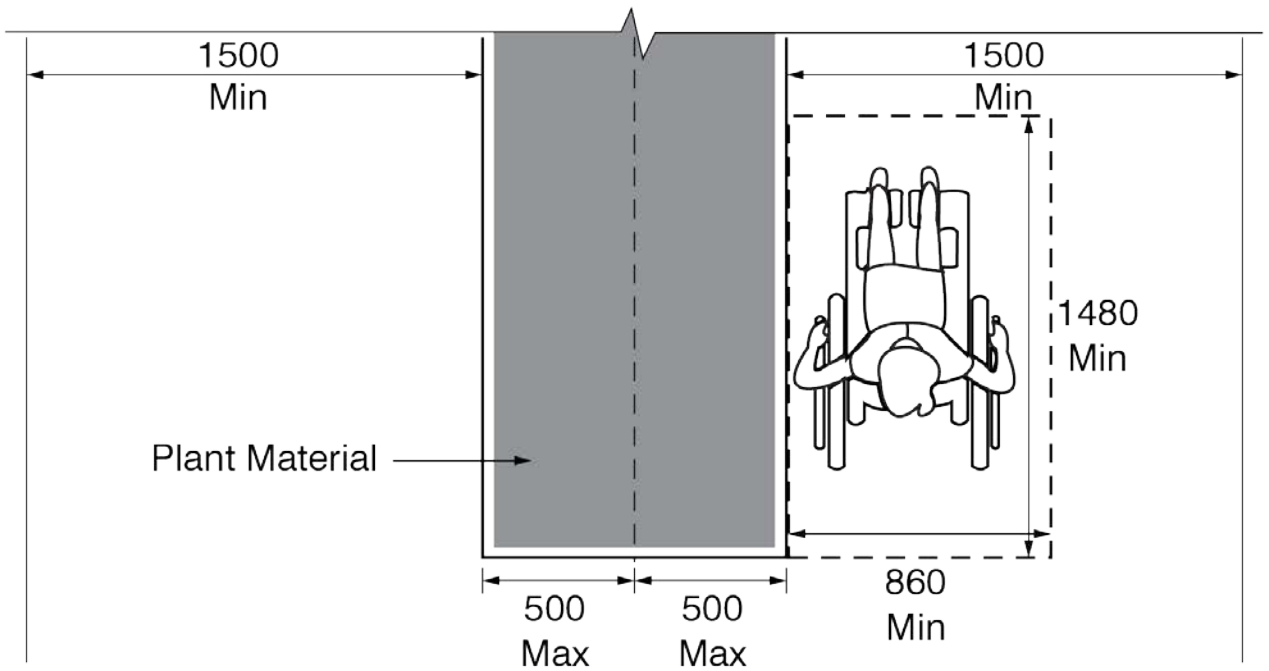


Diagram 45.C] Accessible Plant Bed (Plan)

Facility Specific Requirements

46. Libraries

Libraries should provide flexible, accessible spaces for people to read, write, meet and focus.

46.1 Accessible Paths

1. Accessible paths to and within the library must meet criteria in sections: [1. Space and Reach Requirements], [2. Interior Accessible Paths], [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces], and [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects].

2. Min of **1800 mm** must be provided for primary paths and card catalogues / computer catalogues.

3. Min of **1300 mm** must be provided between stacks is required [Diagram 46.A].

4. Min of **1100 mm** must be provided between fixed seating, tables, and study carrels.

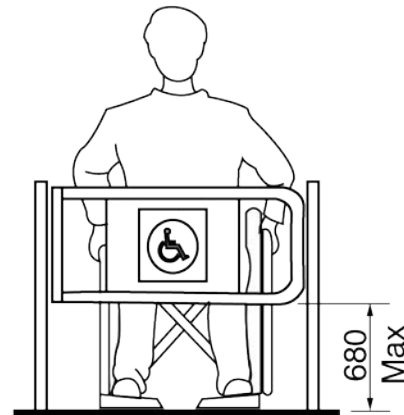
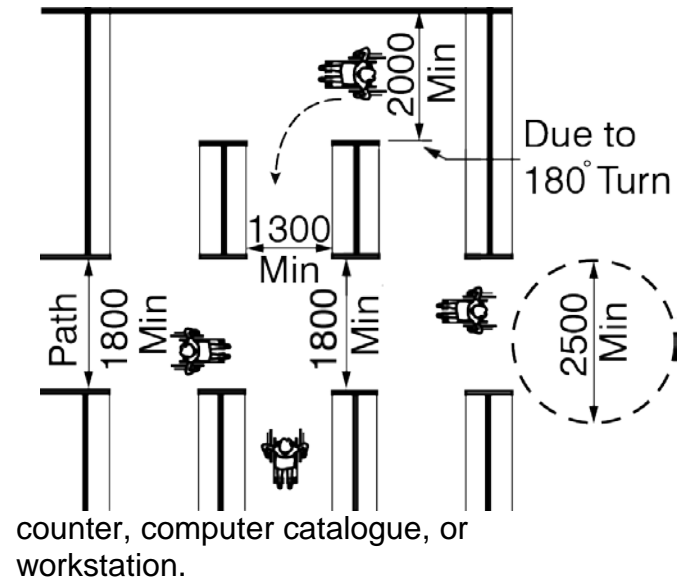
5. Min of **2000 mm** must be provided wherever **180 degree** turns occur, following the requirements in section [2.1. Path Widths].

6. Security gates must be *min 900 mm* wide and meet the requirements in subsection [13.4. Gates] [Diagrams 46.B and C].

46.2 Accessible Libraries

1. **50%** of fixed seating, tables, and study carrels provided must be *accessible*.(*)

2. One moveable chair must be provided at every information service



[Diagram 46.A] Accessible Paths in Libraries

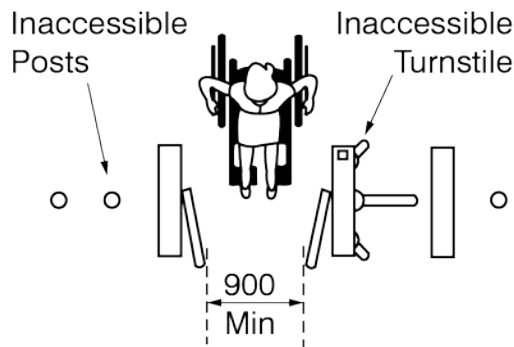
[Diagram 46.B] Accessible Gate in Elevation

[Diagram 46.C] Accessible Gate in Floor Plan

46.3 Study Carrels and Work Stations

1. Study carrels and workstations must have:

- a) Max **800 mm** to the height of the surface,
- b) Max **915 mm** of table depth,



- c) Knee clearance of **700 mm** tall x **900 mm** wide x **500 mm** deep, and
- d) Toe clearance of **350 mm** tall at a *min* **600 mm** from the front edge of the desk.

2. Ensure any design features available to the user must consider section [1. Space and Reach Requirements].

3. An electrical outlet must be provided within the study carrels and must be at *min* **400 mm** above the study carrel desktop.

46.4 Shelving

50% of shelving must be located **400 mm** to **1200 mm** *AFF* [Diagram 46.D].

46.5 Book Drop Slots

Book drop slots must:

- a) Be located on an *accessible path*,
- b) Have *clear floor space* of **2500 mm** by **2500 mm**, (*)
- c) Be operable using one hand, and
- d) Be located **900 mm** to **1100 mm** *AFF*.

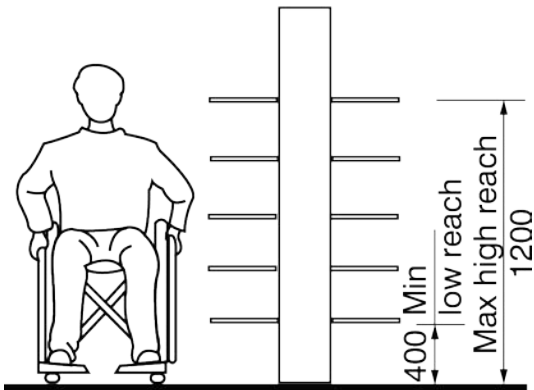
46.6 Lighting Requirements

Lighting must meet *min* requirements in section [10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare] and the requirements in [Table 46.6].

[Table 46.6] Minimum Lighting Levels Required in Libraries

Location	Lighting Level (Lux)
Stacks	200
Study Carrels and Computer Workstations	300
Soft Seating Space	200
Service Counters and Help Desks	500

Location	Lighting Level (Lux)
Meeting Spaces	200



[Diagram 46.D] Accessible Shelving in Libraries

46.7 Acoustics

1. Acoustic quality must be designed to minimize unnecessary background noise to allow for comprehension by persons with limited hearing.
2. Where CD's, tapes, talking books etc. are available as part of the library resource materials, or for loan purposes, a separate space should be provided for reviewing this material without disturbing other library users.

46.8 Additional Requirements

1. Libraries must also meet the requirements in the following:
 - a) Section [1. Space and Reach Requirements],
 - b) Section [2. Interior Accessible Paths],
 - c) Section [3. Ground and Floor Surfaces],
 - d) Section [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects],
 - e) Section [9. Operable Controls and Mechanisms],
 - f) Section [10. Lighting, Light Sources and Glare],
 - g) Section [12. Materials and Finishes],
 - h) Section [16. Windows and Glazing],
and
 - i) Section [18. Service Counters and Related Areas].

47. Public Swimming Pools, Spas and Saunas

Ensure public swimming pools and public spas meet the requirements of the current OBC.

47.1 Access

1. Access to the public pool deck and public spa must be provided by means of a *primary accessible path* through the change rooms and onto to the pool deck. The path must meet requirements of section [2. Interior Accessible Paths].

2. Access into the pool must be provided either by a *ramp* or a pool lift meeting the requirements of the current Ontario Building Code.

3. Access into the public spa must be provided by transfer walls and accessible deck or by means of a pool lift [Diagram 47.B to D].

47.2 Pool Ramp

1. Where provided, a submerged pool ramp must meet the requirements in OBC Article 3.11.3.3., and have:

- Min 1100 mm clear width,
- Min 1300 mm clear width where landings are 90 or 180 degrees,
- A landing at the top and bottom that is as wide as the ramp and a min of 1500 mm long, and

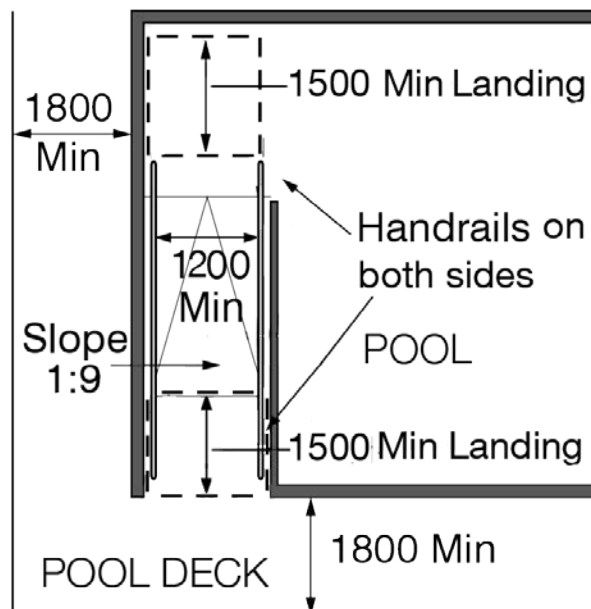
d) Max 1 in 12 slope for the non-submerged portion and max 1 in 9 slope for the submerged portion. [Diagram 47.A].

2. Submerged portions of the ramp and curbs must have colour / tonal contrast from the pool walls and bottom.

47.3 Ramp Handrails

1. Handrails must be provided on both sides of the pool ramp and must:

- Be 865 mm to 965 mm above ramp surface,
- Extend 300 mm beyond top and bottom of surface, and
- Have colour / tonal contrast.



[Diagram 47.A] Submerged Pool Ramp

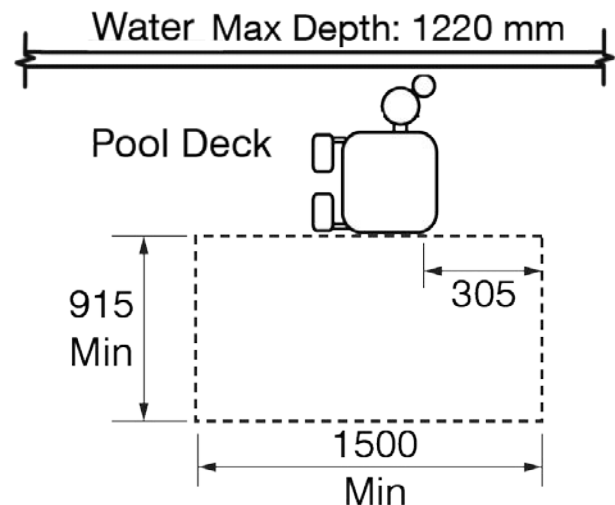
47.4 Pool Deck

1. The pool perimeter must be defined by textural and have *colour / tonal contrast*.
2. Steps must have *colour / tonal contrast* strip that is *min 50 mm* wide and high at the riser and tread.
3. Any ceiling/roof protrusions greater than **2100 mm** above floor must meet criteria in section [4. Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects].
4. The pool deck must:
 - a) Be firm and slip-resistant,
 - b) Be non-abrasive and easy to clean, and
 - c) Have adequate drainage.
5. Diving boards, lane markers, starting blocks, life guard chairs, slides and other pool related structures must have *colour / tonal contrast* from their surrounding environment and not create a tripping hazard.

47.5 Pool Curbs

1. Pool curbs must:
 - a) Be **200 mm** to **400 mm** in height,
 - b) Have rounded edges, and
 - c) Have a coved base.
2. Raised nosing should be provided at the top to serve as a finger hold for a bather in the water.

3. Pool curbs must have *colour / tonal contrast* from the pool deck surface and the pool wall.
4. Pool depth markings must be



identified with dark background and white / light letters with appropriate *colour / tonal contrast*.

[Diagram 47.B] Pool Lift

47.6 Pool Lifts

1. Pool lifts can be provided where the water depth is not greater than **1220 mm**.
2. Pool lifts must be capable of independent operation and must:
 - a) Have a *min* capacity **135 kg**,
 - b) Have *min* static load of **1.5 times** the rated load, and
 - c) Have the centreline of the seat be located over the deck and a *min* of **400 mm** from the edge of the pool

when in the raised position [Diagram 47.B].

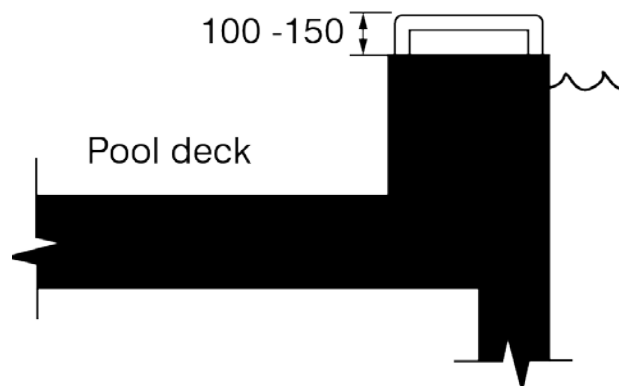
3. The clear deck space located parallel with the seat and on the side of the seat opposite the water must be at least **915 mm** wide and extend forward *min* **1500 mm** from a line located **305 mm** behind the edge of the seat.

47.7 Signage

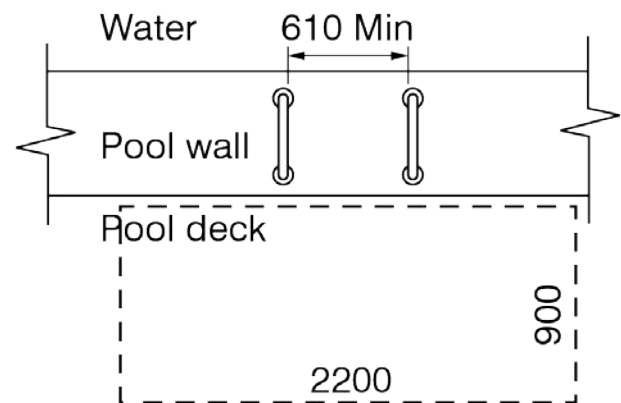
1. "Caution- No Diving" signage must have lettering **150 mm** tall.
2. Signage must comply with section [11. Signage and Information Systems]

47.8 Wading Pools

Wading pools must be safe and gradual with a slope of **1 in 20** so that a child with a disability can be assisted into the water easily and/or use a mobility device to enter.



[Diagram 47.C] Transfer Wall Sectional View



[Diagram 47.D] Transfer Wall Plan View

47.9 Public Spa Accessible Entry

1. A transfer wall from the spa deck into the spa must have **two** grab bars that are perpendicular to the pool and extend the full depth of the transfer wall [Diagram 47.C and D].
2. The transfer grab bars must be located **100 mm** to **150 mm** from the top of the transfer wall, with a *min* **610 mm** clearance between the grab bars [Diagram 47.C and D]. The grab bars that meet the criteria in subsection [21.1. Grab Bar Dimensions].
3. The deck area required to make a lateral transfer to the transfer wall must be located on an *accessible path* but not protrude into the *accessible path*.
4. A *min* **900 mm x 2200 mm** clear deck space must be provided with a *max* **1 in 50 (2%)** slope at the base of the transfer wall surface [Diagram 47.D].

47.10 Saunas

1. Saunas must:

- a) Be connected to an *accessible path* and meet the requirements of section [2. Interior Accessible Paths],
- b) Have a door that swings outwards meeting the requirements in section [14. Doors],
- c) Have a threshold at the door that is flush with the remainder of the floor,
- d) Have a *min 2500 mm* turning circle within the sauna,
- e) Provide a *clear floor space* of **860 mm** by **1480 mm** within the seating area,
- f) Have benches with smooth edges that have *colour / tonal contrast* to the adjacent surroundings, and
- g) Have *colour / tonal contrast* between the walls and floor.

2. At least one bench within the sauna must be *accessible* and:

- a) Be between **610 mm** to **762 mm** deep,
- b) Be a *min 1100 mm* wide,
- c) Be **430 mm** to **482 mm** *AFF*,
- d) Have a backrest,
- e) Have an armrest within the middle of the bench, and
- f) Have an adjacent *clear floor space* of **860 mm** by **1480 mm**.

48. Arenas

Every person should have equal access to participate in recreational sporting activities.

48.1 Accessible Paths

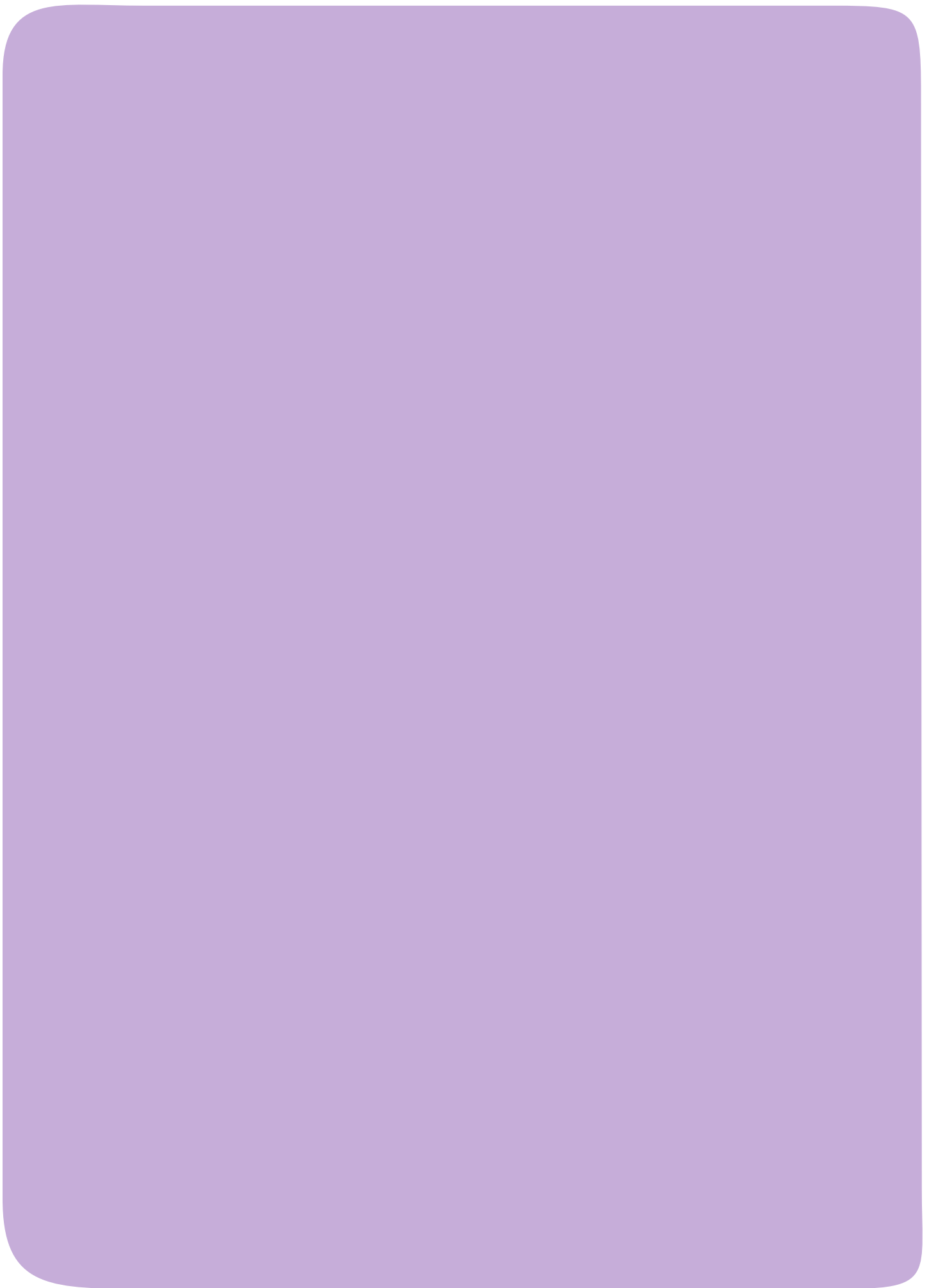
1. Arenas must be provided with an *accessible primary path* to all main activities with a *min* clear width of **1800 mm**.(*)
2. The threshold between the rink and the arena floor surface can be max **13 mm** beveled at a slope of **1 in 2**.

48.2 Additional Requirements

1. Accessible change rooms - **10%** of change rooms but no less than 1 type of each change room (team change room, family change room, and referee change room) must be *accessible* and meet the requirements in subsection [28.2. *Accessible Dressing Stalls*].
2. Accessible change rooms must include universal washrooms facilities and meet the requirements in section [24. *Universal Washroom*].
3. Arenas must meet the requirements in:
 - a) Section [1. *Space and Reach Requirements*],
 - b) Section [2. *Interior Accessible Paths*],

- c) Section [3. *Ground and Floor Surfaces*],
- d) Section [4. *Headroom - Overhanging and Protruding Objects*],
- e) Section [5. *Ramps*],
- f) Section [6. *Stairs*],
- g) Section [8. *Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (TWSI)*],
- h) Section [9. *Operable Controls and Mechanisms*],
- i) Section [10. *Lighting, Light Sources and Glare*],
- j) Section [12. *Materials and Finishes*],
- k) Section [13. *Entrances*],
- l) Section [16. *Windows and Glazing*],
- m) Section [18. *Service Counters and Related Areas*], and
- n) Section [33. *Accessible and Adaptable Fixed Seating*].

Renovation Permissions



Renovation Permissions

There are two types of renovations that can occur to an existing *building*: a basic renovation and an extensive renovation.

The Ontario Building Code (OBC) describes a basic renovation as construction that is carried out to maintain the existing performance level of all or part of an existing *building* by the reuse, relocation, or extension of the same or similar materials or components.

A basic renovation retains the existing character, structural uniqueness, heritage value or aesthetic appearance of all or part of a *building* and does not adversely affect the fire safety, structural adequacy of the *building*, nor does it create an unhealthy environment in the *building*.

An extensive renovation is described as the substantial removal of interior walls, ceilings, floor or roof assemblies in an existing *building*, and new walls, ceilings or floor assemblies are installed.

Renovation permissions are intended to apply to both basic and extensive renovations of existing *buildings*, where compliance with **Design Standards** in this document cannot be achieved.

It is not acceptable to use the renovation permissions unless it is an addition to an existing building to accommodate universal design access to the building or unless extenuating circumstances prevail.

R-2.1(1) Interior Accessible Path Widths

In renovations of existing buildings, where *technically infeasible* to provide an *accessible path* to the entire building, it is permitted to provide an *accessible path* only to main areas required to be *accessible*.

R-2.1(2) Interior Accessible Path Width

Where *accessible path* widths cannot be accommodated, the path of travel is permitted to be reduced to minimum **1100 mm** wide. This applies to *primary* and *secondary paths* and **90** and **180** degree turns.

R-2.2 Interior Accessible Path Slope

Where a running slope of **1:25 (4%)** is *technically infeasible*, a running slope of **1:20 (5%)** is permitted.

R-5.2 Ramp Slopes

In locations where a **1 in 20 (5%)** slope cannot be achieved, the maximum *running slope* for a *ramp* is permitted to be reduced to the OBC requirement but should be as gentle as possible.

R-5.5 Ramp Landing Design

In locations where it is *technically infeasible* to provide **2500 mm x 2500 mm** landings at the top, bottom, and at **180 degree** turns, the landing size is permitted to be reduced to not less than **1670 mm x 1670 mm**.

R-5.6 Doors on Ramp Landings

In locations where it is *technically infeasible* to provide **2500 mm x 2500 mm** landings where doors swing onto the landing, the landing size is permitted to be reduced to **1670 mm x 1670 mm** with an additional **600 mm** beyond the latch side of the door opening if the door opens onto the ramp or an additional **300 mm** beyond the latch side of the door when the door opens away from the ramp.

R-6.1 Treads and Risers

Rise and run on existing stairs or where *technically infeasible* can meet OBC requirements.

R-10.3 Illumination Levels

In locations where it is *technically infeasible* to provide **100 lux**, exception may be provided. Consultation with the Town of Clearview Township's Facilities and Construction Management department is required prior to moving forward with reduced lighting levels.

R-13.1 Entrance Requirements

Where it is *technically infeasible* to make the **100%** of the main entrances *accessible*, **50%** of the main entrances are to be *accessible*.

R-13.6 Other Access Points

In locations where it is *technically infeasible* to provide an *accessible path* leading away from *building exits*, exemption may be provided. Approval by the Town of Clearview Township's

Facilities and Construction Management department is required.

R-14.1 Door Specifications

Where it is *technically infeasible* to accommodate a clear door width of **900 mm**, the clear door width is permitted to be reduced to minimum **860 mm**.

R-14.4 Vision Panels

Where an existing vision panel is less than **75 mm** wide but still extends to **760 mm max AFF**, the door is permitted to remain.

R-14.9 Doors in Series

Where *technically infeasible* to provide **2500 mm** between doors in series, the clear space between doors can be reduced to **1500 mm** provided that power door operators are installed on each door that forms part of the series.

R-16.2 Sill Height

In locations where the existing windows and/or glazed screens are not being replaced and are located more than **760 mm AFF**, they are permitted to remain in their existing location.

R-17.2 Elevator Doors

Where the existing elevator door provides a clear width less than **915 mm** but not less than **860 mm** wide and it is *technically infeasible* to modify, it is permitted to remain.

R-17.5 Elevator Cab Design

Where an existing elevator is less than the required cab size and it is *technically infeasible* to modify, it is permitted to remain.

R-17.7 Manoeuvring Space in Elevator Lobbies

Where *technically infeasible* to provide **2500 mm x 2500 mm** in front of elevators, the clear floor space is permitted to be maintained provided it is not less than **1100 mm**.

R-20.2 (A) Accessible Water Closet Stall Door

Where it is *technically infeasible* to provide an *accessible* water closet stall door of **900 mm** clear width, the door is permitted to be no less than **860 mm** in clear width.

R-20.2 (B) Accessible Water Closet Stall Door

In locations where an outward swing door is *technically infeasible*, an inward swing door is permitted provided that a clear floor area of **820 mm x 1440 mm** is provided within the stall to permit the door to close without interfering with the individual using a mobility device.

R-21.2 Water Closet Grab Bars

In existing conditions where the water closet is not close to an adjacent wall, a fold down grab bar can be provided in lieu of an L-shaped grab bar. The fold down grab bar must be mounted **750 mm AFF** on the wall behind the water closet, **390 mm** to **410 mm** from the centre line of the water closet.

Facility Accessibility Design Standard
(*) Refer to Renovation Permissions

R-21.4 Urinal Grab Bars

Where it is *technically infeasible* to provide vertical grab bars on either side of the urinal, a horizontal grab bar above the urinal mounted *max* **1200 mm** can be installed.

R-25.2 Shower Accessories and Controls

The use of two fixed-height shower heads is permitted in facilities subjected to vandalism. Height of the higher shower head must be **1825 mm**, and lower shower head must be *max* **1300 mm**.

Where it is *technically infeasible* to recess a soap holder in an existing shower, a soap holder projecting *max* **100 mm** from the wall is permitted to remain.

R-28.1 Amount of Accessible Dressing Stalls

In existing facilities where it is *technically infeasible* to provide *accessible* dressing stalls, at least one universal change room must be provided in close proximity to change rooms.

R-28.3 Dressing Room Bench

Where it is *technically infeasible* to provide a bench that is **1830 mm** long, the bench may be reduced to **800 mm** long.

R-29.1(1) Kitchen Design

In existing facilities where it is *technically infeasible* to provide a clear width of **1800 mm** in a kitchen, the clear

width is permitted to be reduced to no less than **1100 mm** wide.

R-29.1(2) Kitchen Design

In existing facilities where it is *technically infeasible* to provide a clear turning circle of **2500 mm**, the clear turning circle is permitted to be reduced to **1500 mm**.

R-30.4 Knee and Toe Clearance for Drinking Fountains

Existing drinking fountains not provided with clear knee space are permitted to remain, provided that they meet the minimum requirements for a side approach.

R-31.5 Public Telephone Shelf

In existing facilities where the shelf and phone cannot be inset into the wall, there must be cane detection around the phone and shelf that it ensures it is cane detectable at *max 680 mm AFF*. This can be provided by guards similar to those outlined in subsection [14.6 Guards for Doors] or by the provision of walls.

R-33.5 (1) (A) and (B) Accessible Seating

In existing facilities where it is *technically infeasible* to provide **920 mm** wide x **1525 mm** long or **920 mm** wide x **1480 mm** long, the existing condition should be reviewed with the Town of Clearview Township Facilities and Construction Management department to determine if the existing condition is acceptable.

R-33.5 (2) Accessible Seating

Where *technically infeasible* to provide a **2500 mm** clear turning circle behind an *accessible* seat, the clear floor space can be reduced to **1500 mm** clear turning circle, behind the *accessible* seat.

R-34.1 and 34.3 Meeting Room

In locations where it is *technically infeasible to provide 2500 mm x 2500 mm* at main access points the size is permitted to be reduced to **1500 mm x 1500 mm**.

R-35.5 (D) Area of Refuge

Where it is *technically infeasible* to provide a fire separation having a fire-resistance rating at least equal to that required for an exit, the *area of refuge* can be smoke protected.

R-38.4 (1) and (2) Path Slope

In locations where a **1:20 (5%)** slope cannot be achieved, the *max* running slope is permitted to be reduced to the AODA Design of Public Spaces Standard, but should be as gentle as possible.

R-46.2 Accessible Libraries

Where **50%** of the furniture and fixtures cannot be *accessible*, at least **10%** but no less than one of each fixed seating, tables, study carrels, and checkout areas must be *accessible*. At least **50%** of computer catalogues must be *accessible*.

R-46.5 Book Drop Slots

In locations where it is *technically infeasible* to provide **2500 mm x 2500 mm** at book drop slots the size is permitted to be reduced to **1500 mm x 1500 mm**

R-48.1 (1) Accessible Paths

In locations where it is *technically infeasible* to provide a *min clear width* of **1800 mm**, the clear width is permitted to be reduced to no less than **1500 mm** wide.

Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005

ONTARIO REGULATION 191/11 INTEGRATED ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

PART IV.1

DESIGN OF PUBLIC SPACES STANDARDS (ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT)

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PART IV.1

DESIGN OF PUBLIC SPACES STANDARDS (ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT)

DEFINITIONS, APPLICATION AND SCHEDULE

Definitions

80.1 In this Part,

“amenities” means items that provide conveniences or services for use by the public, examples of which include drinking fountains, benches and garbage receptacles; (“installations”)

“beach access routes” means routes that are constructed and are intended for pedestrian use by the public and that provide access from off-street parking facilities, recreational trails, exterior paths of travel and amenities to an area of a beach that is intended for recreational use by the public; (“voie accessible menant à une plage”)

“bevel” means a small slope that helps an individual negotiate an elevation change; (“biseau”)

“cross slope” means the slope of a surface that is perpendicular to the direction of travel; (“pente transversale”)

“environmental mitigation” means activities that are intended to reduce, mitigate, prevent or compensate for adverse effects of human activities or items, including paths, play spaces, trails and parking, upon fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, species at risk, ecological integrity or natural heritage values; (“activités d’atténuation des conséquences environnementales”)

“environmental restoration” means activities that are intended to benefit fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, species at risk, ecological integrity or natural heritage values; (“activités de restauration de l’environnement”)

“in-line ramp” means a ramp that does not change directions; (“rampe en ligne droite”)

“maintenance” means activities that are intended to keep existing public spaces and elements in existing public spaces in good working order or to restore the spaces or elements to their original condition, examples of which include painting and minor repairs; (“entretien”)

“mm” means millimeters; (“mm”)

“off-street parking facilities” includes open area parking lots and structures intended for the temporary parking of vehicles by the public, whether or not the payment of a fee is charged and includes visitor parking spaces in parking facilities; (“installations de stationnement hors voirie”)

“on-street parking” includes parking spaces located on highways, as defined in subsection 1 (1) of the *Highway Traffic Act*, that provide direct access to shops, offices and other facilities whether or not the payment of a fee is charged; (“stationnement sur voirie”)

“recreational trails” means public pedestrian trails that are intended for recreational and leisure purposes; (“sentier récréatif”)

“redeveloped” means planned significant alterations to public spaces, but does not include maintenance activities, environmental mitigation or environmental restoration; (“réaménagé”)

“rest area” means, in respect of recreational trails and exterior paths of travel, a dedicated level area that is intended for public use to allow persons to stop or sit; (“aire de repos”)

“running slope” means the slope of a surface that is parallel to the direction of travel; (“pente longitudinale”)

“species at risk” means a species listed in Schedules 1, 2, 3 or 4 to Ontario Regulation 230/08 (Species at Risk in Ontario List) made under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*; (“espèces en péril”)

“vibro-tactile walk indicators” means pedestrian crossing signal push button devices that vibrate and can be felt through the sense of touch to communicate pedestrian crossing timing in a non-visual way. (“signal de marche vibrotactile”) O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Application

80.2 (1) Except as otherwise specified, this Part applies to public spaces that are newly constructed or redeveloped on and after the dates set out in the schedule in section 80.5 and that are covered by this Part. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) Except as otherwise specified, this Part applies to obligated organizations. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(3) In this Part where in a standard or requirement there is a reference to an obligated organization, it is a reference to the obligated organization that constructs or redevelops any public space to which this Part applies and not to any other obligated organization that may have provided a permit, approval or other authorization or that may have an interest in the land where the thing to which the standard or requirement applies is located. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Transition

80.3 Where an obligated organization has entered into a contract on or before December 31, 2012 to construct or redevelop any public space to which this Part applies and the contract does not meet the requirements of this Part, the obligated organization is not required to meet the requirements of this Part in honouring the existing contract. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Slope ratios

80.4 In this Part, the ratios with respect to the slope of a surface mean that for every one unit of elevation expressed as the first number in the ratio, the user has the second number in the ratio in length with which to negotiate the one unit of elevation. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Schedule

80.5 Obligated organizations shall meet the requirements set out in this Part in accordance with the following schedule:

1. For the Government of Ontario and the Legislative Assembly, January 1, 2015.
2. For designated public sector organizations, January 1, 2016.
3. For large organizations, January 1, 2017.
4. For small organizations, January 1, 2018. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS AND BEACH ACCESS ROUTES, GENERAL

Trails

80.6 This Part applies to newly constructed and redeveloped recreational trails that an obligated organization intends to maintain, but does not apply to the following types of recreational trails:

1. Trails solely intended for cross-country skiing, mountain biking or the use of motorized snow vehicles or off-road vehicles.
2. Wilderness trails, backcountry trails and portage routes. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Beach access routes

80.7 This Part applies to newly constructed and redeveloped beach access routes that an obligated organization intends to maintain, including permanent and temporary routes and temporary routes that are established through the use of manufactured goods, which can be removed for the winter months. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Consultation, recreational trails

80.8 (1) Obligated organizations shall consult on the following before they construct new or redevelop existing recreational trails:

1. The slope of the trail.
2. The need for, and location of, ramps on the trail.
3. The need for, location and design of,

- i. rest areas,
- ii. passing areas,
- iii. viewing areas,
- iv. amenities on the trail, and
- v. any other pertinent feature. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) Obligated organizations shall consult on the matters referred to in subsection (1) in the following manner:

- 1. Obligated organizations must consult with the public and persons with disabilities.
- 2. Municipalities must also consult with their municipal accessibility advisory committees, where one has been established in accordance with subsection 29 (1) or (2) of the Act. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RECREATIONAL TRAILS

Technical requirements for trails, general

80.9 (1) Obligated organizations shall ensure that any recreational trails that they construct or redevelop, and that they intend to maintain, meet the following technical requirements:

- 1. A recreational trail must have a minimum clear width of 1,000 mm.
- 2. A recreational trail must have a clear height that provides a minimum head room clearance of 2,100 mm above the trail.
- 3. The surface of a recreational trail must be firm and stable.
- 4. Where a recreational trail has openings in its surface,
 - i. the openings must not allow passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm, and
 - ii. any elongated openings must be orientated approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel.
- 5. Where a recreational trail is constructed adjacent to water or a drop-off, the trail must have edge protection that meets the following requirements:
 - i. The edge protection must constitute an elevated barrier that runs along the edge of the recreational trail in order to prevent users of the trail from slipping over the edge.
 - ii. The top of the edge protection must be at least 50 mm above the trail surface.
 - iii. The edge protection must be designed so as not to impede the drainage of the trail surface.
- 6. Despite paragraph 5, where there is a protective barrier that runs along the edge of a recreational trail that is adjacent to water or a drop-off, edge protection does not have to be provided.
- 7. The entrance to a recreational trail must provide a clear opening of between 850 mm and 1,000 mm, whether the entrance includes a gate, bollard or other entrance design.
- 8. A recreational trail must have at each trail head signage that provides the following information:
 - i. The length of the trail.
 - ii. The type of surface of which the trail is constructed.
 - iii. The average and the minimum trail width.
 - iv. The average and maximum running slope and cross slope.
 - v. The location of amenities, where provided. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) The signage referred to in paragraph 8 of subsection (1) must have text that,

- (a) has high tonal contrast with its background in order to assist with visual recognition; and
- (b) includes characters that use a sans serif font. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(3) Where other media, such as park websites or brochures, are used by the obligated organization to provide information about the recreational trail, beyond advertising, notice or promotion, the media must provide the same information as listed in paragraph 8 of subsection (1). O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BEACH ACCESS ROUTES

Technical requirements for beach access routes, general

80.10 Obligated organizations shall ensure that beach access routes that they construct or redevelop, and that they intend to maintain, meet the following technical requirements:

1. A beach access route must have a minimum clear width of 1,000 mm.
2. A beach access route must have a clear height that provides a minimum head room clearance of 2,100 mm above the beach access route.
3. The surface of a beach access route must be firm and stable.
4. Where the surface area of a beach access route is constructed, that is where the surface area is not natural, the surface area must meet the following requirements:
 - i. The maximum cross slope of the beach access route must be no more than 1:50.
 - ii. The surface area must have a 1:2 bevel at changes in level between 6 mm and 13 mm.
 - iii. The surface area must have a maximum running slope of 1:10 at changes in level between 14 mm and 200 mm.
 - iv. The surface area must have a ramp that meets the requirements of section 80.13 where there are changes in level greater than 200 mm.
 - v. Any openings in the surface of the beach access route must not allow passage of an object with a diameter of more than 20 mm.
 - vi. Any elongated openings in the beach access route must be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel.
5. The maximum cross slope of a beach access route where the surface is not constructed must be the minimum slope required for drainage.
6. The maximum running slope of a beach access route is 1:10.
7. The entrance to a beach access route must have a minimum clear opening of 1,000 mm, whether the entrance includes a gate, bollard or other entrance design. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS COMMON TO RECREATIONAL TRAILS AND BEACH ACCESS ROUTES

Common technical requirements, general

80.11 Obligated organizations shall ensure that where they construct or redevelop recreational trails and beach access routes that they intend to maintain, the recreational trails and beach access routes meet the technical requirements set out in this Part in respect of boardwalks and ramps. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Boardwalks

80.12 Where a recreational trail or beach access route is equipped with a boardwalk, the boardwalk must meet the following requirements:

1. The boardwalk must have a minimum clear width of 1,000 mm.
2. The boardwalk must have a clear height that provides a minimum headroom clearance of 2,100 mm above the boardwalk.
3. The surface of the boardwalk must be firm and stable.
4. The boardwalk must not have any openings in the surface that allow the passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm.
5. The boardwalk must have edge protection that is at least 50 mm in height.
6. If a boardwalk has running slopes that are steeper than 1:20, the running slopes must meet the requirements for ramps set out in section 80.13. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Ramps

80.13 Where a recreational trail or beach access route is equipped with a ramp, the ramp must meet the following requirements:

1. The ramp must have a minimum clear width of 900 mm.

2. The ramp must have a clear height that provides a minimum headroom clearance of 2,100 mm above the ramp.
3. The surface of the ramp must be firm and stable.
4. The ramp must have a maximum running slope of no more than 1:10.
5. The ramp must be provided with landings that meet the following requirements:
 - i. Landings must be provided,
 - A. at the top and bottom of the ramp,
 - B. where there is an abrupt change in the direction of the ramp, and
 - C. at horizontal intervals not greater than nine metres apart.
 - ii. Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm by 1,670 mm at the top and bottom of the ramp and where there is an abrupt change in direction of the ramp.
 - iii. Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm in length and at least the same width of the ramp for an in-line ramp.
 - iv. Landings must have a cross slope that is not steeper than 1:50.
6. The ramp must not have any openings in the surface that allow the passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm.
7. The ramp must be equipped with handrails on both sides of the ramp and the handrails must,
 - i. be continuously graspable along their entire length and have circular cross-section with an outside diameter not less than 30 mm and not more than 40 mm, or any non-circular shape with a graspable portion that has a perimeter not less than 100 mm and not more than 155 mm and whose largest cross-sectional dimension is not more than 57 mm,
 - ii. be not less than 865 mm and not more than 965 mm high, measured vertically from the surface of the ramp, except that handrails not meeting these requirements are permitted if they are installed in addition to the required handrail,
 - iii. terminate in a manner that will not obstruct pedestrian travel or create a hazard,
 - iv. extend horizontally not less than 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp, and
 - v. be provided with a clearance of not less than 50 mm between the handrail and any wall to which it is attached.
8. Where a ramp is more than 2,200 mm in width,
 - i. one or more intermediate handrails which are continuous between landings must be provided and located so that there is no more than 1,650 mm between handrails, and
 - ii. the handrails must meet the requirements set out in paragraph 7.
9. The ramp must have a wall or guard on both sides and where a guard is provided, it must,
 - i. be not less than 1,070 mm measured vertically to the top of the guard from the ramp surface, and
 - ii. be designed so that no member, attachment or opening located between 140 mm and 900 mm above the ramp surface being protected by the guard will facilitate climbing.
10. The ramp must have edge protection that is provided,
 - i. with a curb at least 50 mm high on any side of the ramp where no solid enclosure or solid guard is provided, or
 - ii. with railings or other barriers that extend to within 50 mm of the finished ramp surface. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE REQUIREMENTS FOR RECREATIONAL TRAILS AND BEACH ACCESS ROUTES

Exceptions, limitations

80.14 Where an exception is permitted to a requirement that applies to a recreational trail or a beach access route, the exception applies solely,

- (a) to the particular requirement for which the exception is allowed and not to any other requirement that applies to the recreational trail or beach access route; and
- (b) to the portion of the recreational trail or beach access route for which it is claimed and not to the recreational trail or beach access route in its entirety. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exceptions, general

80.15 Exceptions to the requirements that apply to recreational trails and beach access routes are permitted where obligated organizations can demonstrate one or more of the following:

1. The requirements, or some of them, would likely affect the cultural heritage value or interest of a property identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. The requirements, or some of them, would affect the preservation of places set apart as National Historic Sites of Canada by the Minister of the Environment for Canada under the *Canada National Parks Act* (Canada).
3. The requirements, or some of them, would affect the national historic interest or significance of historic places marked or commemorated under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (Canada).
4. The requirements, or some of them, might damage, directly or indirectly, the cultural heritage or natural heritage on a property included in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's World Heritage List of sites under the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.
5. There is a significant risk that the requirements, or some of them, would adversely affect water, fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, species at risk, ecological integrity or natural heritage values, whether the adverse effects are direct or indirect.
6. It is not practicable to comply with the requirements, or some of them, because existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features, such as where surrounding rocks bordering the recreational trail or beach access route impede achieving the required clear width. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

OUTDOOR PUBLIC USE EATING AREAS

Outdoor public use eating areas, application

80.16 (1) The requirements in section 80.17 apply to newly constructed and redeveloped outdoor public use eating areas that an obligated organization, other than a small organization, intends to maintain and that fall within the description set out in subsection (2). O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) The outdoor public use eating areas to which subsection (1) applies consist of tables that are found in public areas, such as in public parks, on hospital grounds and on university campuses and are specifically intended for use by the public as a place to consume food. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Outdoor public use eating areas, general requirements

80.17 Obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall ensure that where they construct or redevelop outdoor public use eating areas that they intend to maintain, the outdoor public use eating areas meet the following requirements:

1. A minimum of 20 per cent of the tables that are provided must be accessible to persons using mobility aids by having knee and toe clearance underneath the table and in no case shall there be fewer than one table in an outdoor public use eating area that meets this requirement.
2. The ground surface leading to and under tables that are accessible to persons using mobility aids must be level, firm and stable.
3. Tables that are accessible to persons using mobility aids must have clear ground space around them that allows for a forward approach to the tables. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

OUTDOOR PLAY SPACES

Outdoor play spaces, application

80.18 (1) This Part applies to newly constructed and redeveloped outdoor play spaces that an obligated organization, other than a small organization, intends to maintain and that fall within the description set out in subsection (2). O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) The outdoor play spaces to which subsection (1) applies consist of an area that includes play equipment, such as swings, or features such as logs, rocks, sand or water, where the equipment or features are designed and placed to provide play opportunities and experiences for children and caregivers. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Outdoor play spaces, consultation requirements

80.19 When constructing new or redeveloping existing outdoor play spaces, obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall consult on the needs of children and caregivers with various disabilities and shall do so in the following manner:

1. The Government of Ontario, the Legislative Assembly, designated public sector organizations and large organizations must consult with the public and persons with disabilities.
2. Municipalities must also consult with their municipal accessibility advisory committees, where one has been established in accordance with subsection 29 (1) or (2) of the Act. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Outdoor play spaces, accessibility in design

80.20 When constructing new or redeveloping existing play spaces that they intend to maintain, obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall,

- (a) incorporate accessibility features, such as sensory and active play components, for children and caregivers with various disabilities into the design of outdoor play spaces; and
- (b) ensure that outdoor play spaces have a ground surface that is firm, stable and has impact attenuating properties for injury prevention and sufficient clearance to provide children and caregivers with various disabilities the ability to move through, in and around the outdoor play space. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

EXTERIOR PATHS OF TRAVEL

Exterior paths of travel, application

80.21 (1) This Part applies to newly constructed and redeveloped exterior paths of travel that are outdoor sidewalks or walkways designed and constructed for pedestrian travel and are intended to serve a functional purpose and not to provide a recreational experience. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) This Part does not apply to paths of travel regulated under Ontario Regulation 350/06 (Building Code) made under the *Building Code Act, 1992*. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, general obligation

80.22 Obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall ensure that any exterior paths of travel that they construct or redevelop and intend to maintain meet the requirements set out in this Part. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, technical requirements

80.23 When constructing new or redeveloping existing exterior paths of travel that they intend to maintain, obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall ensure that new and redeveloped exterior paths of travel meet the following requirements:

1. The exterior path must have a minimum clear width of 1,500 mm, but this clear width can be reduced to 1,200 mm to serve as a turning space where the exterior path connects with a curb ramp.
2. Where the head room clearance is less than 2,100 mm over a portion of the exterior path, a rail or other barrier with a leading edge that is cane detectable must be provided around the object that is obstructing the head room clearance.
3. The surface must be firm and stable.
4. The surface must be slip resistant.
5. Where an exterior path has openings in its surface,
 - i. the openings must not allow passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm, and
 - ii. any elongated openings must be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel.
6. The maximum running slope of the exterior path must be no more than 1:20, but where the exterior path is a sidewalk, it can have a slope of greater than 1:20, but it cannot be steeper than the slope of the adjacent roadway.
7. The maximum cross slope of the exterior path must be no more than 1:20, where the surface is asphalt, concrete or some other hard surface, or no more than 1:10 in all other cases.
8. The exterior path must meet the following requirements:
 - i. It must have a 1:2 bevel at changes in level between 6 mm and 13 mm.
 - ii. It must have a maximum running slope of 1:8 or a curb ramp that meets the requirement of section 80.26 at changes in level of greater than 13 mm and less than 75 mm.
 - iii. It must have a maximum running slope of 1:10 or a curb ramp that meets the requirement of section 80.26 at changes in level of 75 mm or greater and 200 mm or less.
 - iv. It must have a ramp that meets the requirements of section 80.24 at changes in level of greater than 200 mm.
9. The entrance to the exterior path of travel must provide a minimum clear opening of 850 mm, whether the entrance includes a gate, bollard or other entrance design. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, ramps

80.24 (1) Where an exterior path of travel is equipped with a ramp, the ramp must meet the following requirements:

1. The ramp must have a minimum clear width of 900 mm.
 2. The surface of the ramp must be firm and stable.
 3. The surface of the ramp must be slip resistant.
 4. The ramp must have a maximum running slope of no more than 1:15.
 5. The ramp must be provided with landings that meet the following requirements:
 - i. Landings must be provided,
 - A. at the top and bottom of the ramp,
 - B. where there is an abrupt change in direction of the ramp, and
 - C. at horizontal intervals not greater than nine metres apart.
 - ii. Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm by 1,670 mm at the top and bottom of the ramp and where there is an abrupt change in direction of the ramp.
 - iii. Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm in length and at least the same width of the ramp for an in-line ramp.
 - iv. Landings must have a cross slope that is not steeper than 1:50.
 6. Where a ramp has openings in its surface,
 - i. the openings must not allow passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm, and
 - ii. any elongated openings must be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel.
 7. A ramp must be equipped with handrails on both sides of the ramp and the handrails must,
 - i. be continuously graspable along their entire length and have circular cross-section with an outside diameter not less than 30 mm and not more than 40 mm, or any non-circular shape with a graspable portion that has a perimeter not less than 100 mm and not more than 155 mm and whose largest cross-sectional dimension is not more than 57 mm,
 - ii. be not less than 865 mm and not more than 965 mm high, measured vertically from the surface of the ramp, except that handrails not meeting these requirements are permitted provided they are installed in addition to the required handrail,
 - iii. terminate in a manner that will not obstruct pedestrian travel or create a hazard,
 - iv. extend horizontally not less than 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp,
 - v. be provided with a clearance of not less than 50 mm between the handrail and any wall to which it is attached, and
 - vi. be designed and constructed such that handrails and their supports will withstand the loading values obtained from the non-concurrent application of a concentrated load not less than 0.9 kN applied at any point and in any direction for all handrails and a uniform load not less than 0.7 kN/metre applied in any direction to the handrail.
 8. Where the ramp is more than 2,200 mm in width,
 - i. one or more intermediate handrails which are continuous between landings shall be provided and located so that there is no more than 1,650 mm between handrails, and
 - ii. the handrails must meet the requirements set out in paragraph 7.
 9. The ramp must have a wall or guard on both sides and where a guard is provided, it must,
 - i. be not less than 1,070 mm measured vertically to the top of the guard from the ramp surface, and
 - ii. be designed so that no member, attachment or opening located between 140 mm and 900 mm above the ramp surface being protected by the guard will facilitate climbing.
 10. The ramp must have edge protection that is provided,
 - i. with a curb at least 50 mm high on any side of the ramp where no solid enclosure or solid guard is provided, or
 - ii. with railings or other barriers that extend to within 50 mm of the finished ramp surface. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.
- (2) In this section,

“kN” means kilonewtons. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, stairs

80.25 Where stairs connect to exterior paths of travel, the stairs must meet the following requirements:

1. The surface of the treads must have a finish that is slip resistant.
2. Stairs must have uniform risers and runs in any one flight.
3. The rise between successive treads must be between 125 mm and 180 mm.
4. The run between successive steps must be between 280 mm and 355 mm.
5. Stairs must have closed risers.
6. The maximum nosing projection on a tread must be no more than 38 mm, with no abrupt undersides.
7. Stairs must have high tonal contrast markings that extend the full tread width of the leading edge of each step.
8. Stairs must be equipped with tactile walking surface indicators that are built in or applied to the walking surface, and the tactile walking surface indicators must,
 - i. have raised tactile profiles,
 - ii. have a high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
 - iii. be located at the top of all flights of stairs, and
 - iv. extend the full tread width to a minimum depth of 610 mm commencing one tread depth from the edge of the stair.
9. Handrails must be included on both sides of stairs and must satisfy the requirements set out in paragraph 7 of subsection 80.24 (1).
10. A guard must be provided that is not less than 920 mm, measured vertically to the top of the guard from a line drawn through the outside edges of the stair nosings and 1,070 mm around the landings and is required on each side of a stairway where the difference in elevation between ground level and the top of the stair is more than 600 mm but, where there is a wall, a guard is not required on that side.
11. Where stairs are more than 2,200 mm in width,
 - i. one or more intermediate handrails that are continuous between landings must be provided and located so there is no more than 1,650 mm between handrails, and
 - ii. the handrails must satisfy the requirements set out in paragraph 7 of subsection 80.24 (1). O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, curb ramps

80.26 (1) Where a curb ramp is provided on an exterior path of travel, the curb ramp must align with the direction of travel and meet the following requirements:

1. The curb ramp must have a minimum clear width of 1,200 mm, exclusive of any flared sides.
2. The running slope of the curb ramp must,
 - i. be a maximum of 1:8, where elevation is less than 75 mm, and
 - ii. be a maximum of 1:10, where elevation is 75 mm or greater and 200 mm or less.
3. The maximum cross slope of the curb ramp must be no more than 1:50.
4. The maximum slope on the flared side of the curb ramp must be no more than 1:10.
5. Where the curb ramp is provided at a pedestrian crossing, it must have tactile walking surface indicators that,
 - i. have raised tactile profiles,
 - ii. have a high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
 - iii. are located at the bottom of the curb ramp,
 - iv. are set back between 150 mm and 200 mm from the curb edge,
 - v. extend the full width of the curb ramp, and
 - vi. are a minimum of 610 mm in depth. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) In this section,

“curb ramp” means a ramp that is cut through a curb or that is built up to a curb. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, depressed curbs

80.27 (1) Where a depressed curb is provided on an exterior path of travel, the depressed curb must meet the following requirements:

1. The depressed curb must have a maximum running slope of 1:20.
2. The depressed curb must be aligned with the direction of travel.
3. Where the depressed curb is provided at a pedestrian crossing, it must have tactile walking surface indicators that,
 - i. have raised tactile profiles,
 - ii. have high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
 - iii. are located at the bottom portion of the depressed curb that is flush with the roadway,
 - iv. are set back between 150 mm and 200 mm from the curb edge, and
 - v. are a minimum of 610 mm in depth. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) In this section,

“depressed curb” means a seamless gradual slope at transitions between sidewalks and walkways and highways, and is usually found at intersections. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, accessible pedestrian signals

80.28 (1) Where new pedestrian signals are being installed or existing pedestrian signals are being replaced at a pedestrian crossover, they must be accessible pedestrian signals. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) Accessible pedestrian signals must meet the following requirements:

1. They must have a locator tone that is distinct from a walk indicator tone.
2. They must be installed within 1,500 mm of the edge of the curb.
3. They must be mounted at a maximum of 1,100 mm above ground level.
4. They must have tactile arrows that align with the direction of crossing.
5. They must include both manual and automatic activation features.
6. They must include both audible and vibro-tactile walk indicators. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(3) Where two accessible pedestrian signal assemblies are installed on the same corner, they must be a minimum of 3,000 mm apart. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(4) Where the requirements in subsection (3) cannot be met because of site constraints or existing infrastructure, two accessible pedestrian signal assemblies can be installed on a single post, and when this occurs, a verbal announcement must clearly state which crossing is active. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(5) In this section,

“pedestrian crossover” means a pedestrian crossover as defined in subsection 1 (1) of the *Highway Traffic Act*. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exterior paths of travel, rest areas

80.29 When constructing new or redeveloping existing exterior paths of travel that they intend to maintain, obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall consult on the design and placement of rest areas along the exterior path of travel and shall do so in the following manner:

1. The Government of Ontario, the Legislative Assembly, designated public sector organizations and large organizations must consult with the public and persons with disabilities.
2. Municipalities must also consult with their municipal accessibility advisory committees, where one has been established in accordance with subsection 29 (1) or (2) of the Act. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exceptions, limitations

80.30 Where an exception is permitted to a requirement for an exterior path of travel, the exception applies solely,

- (a) to the particular requirement for which the exception is allowed and not to any other requirement that applies to the exterior path; and

- (b) to the portion of the exterior path for which it is claimed and not to the exterior path in its entirety. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exceptions, general

80.31 Exceptions to the requirements that apply to exterior paths of travel are permitted where obligated organizations, other than small organizations, can demonstrate one or more of the following:

1. The requirements, or some of them, would likely affect the cultural heritage value or interest of a property identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. The requirements, or some of them, would affect the preservation of places set apart as National Historic Sites of Canada by the Minister of the Environment for Canada under the *Canada National Parks Act* (Canada).
3. The requirements, or some of them, would affect the national historic interest or significance of historic places marked or commemorated under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (Canada).
4. The requirements, or some of them, might damage, directly or indirectly, the cultural heritage or natural heritage on a property included in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's World Heritage List of sites under the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.
5. There is a significant risk that the requirements, or some of them, would adversely affect water, fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, species at risk, ecological integrity or natural heritage values, whether the adverse effects are direct or indirect.
6. It is not practicable to comply with the requirements, or some of them, because existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features, such as where increasing the width of the exterior path would narrow the width of the adjacent highway or locating an accessible pedestrian signal pole within 1,500 mm of the curb edge is not feasible because of existing underground utilities. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

ACCESSIBLE PARKING

Application, off-street parking

80.32 Obligated organizations shall ensure that when constructing new or redeveloping off-street parking facilities that they intend to maintain, the off-street parking facilities meet the requirements set out in this Part. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exceptions

80.33 (1) The requirements in respect of off-street parking facilities do not apply to off-street parking facilities that are used exclusively for one of the following:

1. Parking for buses.
2. Parking for delivery vehicles.
3. Parking for law enforcement vehicles.
4. Parking for medical transportation vehicles, such as ambulances.
5. Parking used as a parking lot for impounded vehicles. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) The requirements in respect of off-street parking facilities do not apply to off-street parking facilities if,

- (a) the off-street parking facilities are not located on a barrier-free path of travel, regulated under Ontario Regulation 350/06 (Building Code) made under the *Building Code Act, 1992*; and
- (b) the obligated organization has multiple off-street parking facilities on a single site that serve a building or facility. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Types of accessible parking spaces

80.34 Off-street parking facilities must provide the following two types of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities:

1. Type A, a wider parking space which has a minimum width of 3,400 mm and signage that identifies the space as "van accessible".
2. Type B, a standard parking space which has a minimum width of 2,400 mm. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Access aisles

80.35 (1) Access aisles, that is the space between parking spaces that allows persons with disabilities to get in and out of their vehicles, must be provided for all parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in off-street parking facilities. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) Access aisles may be shared by two parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in an off-street parking facility and must meet the following requirements:

1. They must have a minimum width of 1,500 mm.
2. They must extend the full length of the parking space.
3. They must be marked with high tonal contrast diagonal lines, which discourages parking in them, where the surface is asphalt, concrete or some other hard surface. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Minimum number and type of accessible parking spaces

80.36 (1) Off-street parking facilities must have a minimum number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, in accordance with the following requirements:

1. One parking space for the use of persons with disabilities, which meets the requirements of a Type A parking space, where there are 12 parking spaces or fewer.
2. Four per cent of the total number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where there are between 13 and 100 parking spaces in accordance with the following ratio, rounding up to the nearest whole number:
 - i. Where an even number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities are provided in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph, an equal number of parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space must be provided.
 - ii. Where an odd number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities are provided in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph, the number of parking spaces must be divided equally between parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space, but the additional parking space, the odd-numbered space, may be a Type B parking space.
3. One parking space for the use of persons with disabilities and an additional three per cent of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where there are between 101 and 200 parking spaces must be parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, calculated in accordance with ratios set out in subparagraphs 2 i and ii, rounding up to the nearest whole number.
4. Two parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities and an additional two per cent of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where there are between 201 and 1,000 parking spaces must be parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in accordance with the ratio in subparagraphs 2 i and ii, rounding up to the nearest whole number.
5. Eleven parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities and an additional one per cent of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where more than 1,000 parking spaces are provided must be parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in accordance with the ratio in subparagraphs 2 i and ii, rounding up to the nearest whole number. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) If an obligated organization provides more than one off-street parking facility at a site, the obligated organization shall calculate the number and type of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities according to the number and type of parking spaces required for each off-street parking facility. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(3) In determining the location of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities that must be provided where there is more than one off-street parking facility at a site, an obligated organization may distribute them among the off-street parking facilities in a manner that provides substantially equivalent or greater accessibility in terms of distance from an accessible entrance or user convenience. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the following factors may be considered in determining user convenience:

1. Protection from the weather.
2. Security.
3. Lighting.
4. Comparative maintenance. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Signage

80.37 Obligated organizations shall ensure that parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities as required under section 80.36 are distinctly indicated by erecting an accessible permit parking sign in accordance with section 11 of Regulation 581 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Accessible Parking for Persons with Disabilities) made under the *Highway Traffic Act*. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Exception

80.38 (1) An exception to the required minimum number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities is permitted where an obligated organization can demonstrate that it is not practicable to comply with the requirement because

existing physical or site constraints prevent it from meeting the required ratio, such as where the minimum width for parking spaces for persons with disabilities or access aisles cannot be met because of existing pay and display parking meters, surrounding curb edges, walkways, landscaping or the need to maintain a minimum drive aisle width. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) Where an obligated organization claims an exception to the minimum number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, it shall provide as close to as many parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities that meet the requirements of this Part, as would otherwise be required under subsection 80.36 (1) or (2), as the case may be, that can be accommodated by the existing site and,

- (a) where that number is an even number, the number of parking spaces must be divided equally between parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space; and
- (b) where that number is an odd number, the number of parking spaces must be divided equally between parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space, but the additional parking space, the odd-numbered space, may be a Type B parking space. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

On-street parking spaces

80.39 (1) When constructing or redeveloping existing on-street parking spaces, designated public sector organizations shall consult on the need, location and design of accessible on-street parking spaces and shall do so in the following manner:

1. Designated public sector organizations must consult with the public and persons with disabilities.
2. Municipalities must also consult with their municipal accessibility advisory committees, where one has been established in accordance with subsection 29 (1) or (2) of the Act. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) In this section and despite section 2,

“designated public sector organization” means every municipality and every person or organization described in Schedule 1 to this Regulation, but not persons or organizations listed in Column 1 of Table 1 to Ontario Regulation 146/10 (Public Bodies and Commission Public Bodies — Definitions) made under the *Public Service of Ontario Act, 2006*. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

OBTAINING SERVICES

Application

80.40 (1) Obligated organizations shall meet the requirements set out in this Part in respect of the following:

1. All newly constructed service counters and fixed queuing guides.
2. All newly constructed or redeveloped waiting areas. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, requirements for obtaining services in respect of service counters, fixed queuing guides and waiting areas apply whether the services are obtained in buildings or out-of-doors. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Service counters

80.41 (1) When constructing new service counters, which includes replacing existing service counters, the following requirements must be met:

1. There must be at a minimum one service counter that accommodates a mobility aid for each type of service provided and the accessible service counter must be clearly identified with signage, where there are multiple queuing lines and service counters.
2. Each service counter must accommodate a mobility aid, where a single queuing line serves a single or multiple counters. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) The service counter that accommodates mobility aids must meet the following requirements:

1. The countertop height must be such that it is usable by a person seated in a mobility aid.
2. There must be sufficient knee clearance for a person seated in a mobility aid, where a forward approach to the counter is required.
3. The floor space in front of the counter must be sufficiently clear so as to accommodate a mobility aid. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Fixed queuing guides

80.42 When constructing new fixed queuing guides, the following requirements must be met:

1. The fixed queuing guides must provide sufficient width to allow for the passage of mobility aids and mobility assistive devices.

2. The fixed queuing guides must have sufficiently clear floor area to permit mobility aids to turn where queuing lines change direction.
3. The fixed queuing guides must be cane detectable. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Waiting areas

80.43 (1) When constructing a new waiting area or redeveloping an existing waiting area, where the seating is fixed to the floor, a minimum of three per cent of the new seating must be accessible, but in no case shall there be fewer than one accessible seating space. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

(2) For the purposes of this section, accessible seating is a space in the seating area where an individual using a mobility aid can wait. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of accessible elements

80.44 In addition to the accessibility plan requirements set out in section 4, obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall ensure that their multi-year accessibility plans include the following:

1. Procedures for preventative and emergency maintenance of the accessible elements in public spaces as required under this Part.
2. Procedures for dealing with temporary disruptions when accessible elements required under this Part are not in working order. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

O. Reg. 191/11, Schedule 1.

SCHEDULE 2

ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES FOR INDIVIDUALS OR UNINCORPORATED ORGANIZATIONS

Impact of Contravention:		Major	Moderate	Minor
Contravention History:	Major	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$500
	Moderate	\$1,000	\$500	\$250
	Minor	\$500	\$250	\$200

O. Reg. 191/11, Schedule 2.

SCHEDULE 3

ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES FOR CORPORATIONS

Impact of Contravention:		Major	Moderate	Minor
Contravention History:	Major	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
	Moderate	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,500
	Minor	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$500

O. Reg. 191/11, Schedule 3.

URL: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/how-make-public-spaces-accessible>



How to make public spaces accessible

How to make public spaces accessible such as trails, beach access routes, parking, service counters and fixed waiting areas, eating areas, play spaces and paths of travel.

Trails and beach routes

By law, you must make beach access routes and recreational trails accessible if you are:

- a private or non-profit organization with 1+ employee(s) or a public sector organization
- building new public recreational trails or beach access routes and planning to maintain them or making major changes to existing ones and planning to maintain them

Exceptions

- wilderness trails, backcountry trails and portage routes
- trails only meant for cross-country skiing, mountain biking or the use of motorized recreational vehicles, such as snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles
- trails built in a particular way to reduce their impact on the natural environment
- cases where making the trail or beach access route accessible would be impossible or inappropriate – for example, where rocks bordering the route make it impossible to meet minimum width requirements
- cases where making the trail or beach access route accessible would have a negative effect on properties protected under:
 - the Ontario Heritage Act
 - Canada National Parks Act
 - the Historic Sites and Monuments Act (Canada)
 - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)'s) World Heritage List
- cases where making the trail or beach access route accessible would have a negative effect on water, fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, species at risk, ecological integrity or natural heritage values

How to comply

- Consult with the public and people with disabilities when building or making major changes to recreational trails. You must consult about:
 - the trail's slope
 - the need for and location of ramps on the trail

- the need for, location and design of rest areas, passing areas, viewing areas, amenities and other features of the trail

Municipalities must also consult with their [accessibility advisory committees \(/page/municipal-accessibility-advisory-committees\)](/page/municipal-accessibility-advisory-committees) when building or making major changes to recreational trails.

- For constructed paths, boardwalks and ramps:
 - meet the minimum requirements for width and head clearance
 - keep slopes within the set limits
 - ensure they comply with other technical requirements
- For recreational trails, post the required signs at the start of the trail. Signs, brochures, web sites and other media must include:
 - the length of the trail
 - the type of surface of which the trail is constructed
 - the average and minimum width of the trail
 - the average and maximum running slope and cross slope
 - the location of amenities, where provided

For example: A municipality is constructing a new recreational trail. They consult with the public and the Municipal Accessibility Advisory Committee on the slope of the trail and the location of certain features. At the same time, they take steps to ensure the trail meets the technical requirements for things like width and head clearance.

Parking

By law, you must make both on-street and off-street parking accessible if you are:

- building new parking spaces and planning to maintain them
- redeveloping existing parking spaces and planning to maintain them

You do not have to change your organization's existing parking areas to comply with the law.

On-street parking

If you belong to a public sector organization, you must make on-street parking accessible.

It includes parking spaces provided by designated public sector organizations for public use on:

- streets
- highways
- bridges

To meet the requirement, you must consult with the public and people with disabilities on the need, location and design of accessible on-street parking spaces.

Municipalities must also consult with their [accessibility advisory committees \(/page/municipal-accessibility-advisory-committees\)](/page/municipal-accessibility-advisory-committees).

Off-street parking

You must make off-street parking accessible if you are a:

- private or non-profit organizations with 1 or more employee(s)
- public sector organizations

It includes other parking areas created for public use, such as:

- a parking lot for a doctor's office
- a shopping centre's parking garage

To meet the requirement, you must include a minimum number of each of type of accessible parking space.

Types of parking spaces include:

- wider spaces for people who use mobility aids (e.g., wheelchairs)
- standard-width spaces for people who use mobility-assistive devices (e.g., canes, crutches and walkers)

Include extra spaces, called access aisles, between parking spaces. The access aisles must be wide enough for people with disabilities to get in and out of their vehicles.

Clearly mark all accessible spaces with the required signage.

Exceptions to off-street parking

You do not have to meet the requirement if:

- parking areas are not intended for public use
- extra parking areas are not designed for people with disabilities because accessible parking is already available on the same site
- parking areas are not located on a barrier-free path of travel (as defined under Ontario's Building Code (<http://www.ontario.ca/laws>))
- areas are used exclusively for parking buses, delivery vehicles, law enforcement vehicles, ambulances, or impounded vehicles
- parking areas have constraints on the site that limit the number of accessible parking spaces that can be provided

Service counters and waiting areas

By law, you must make both service counters and waiting areas accessible if you are:

- a private or non-profit organization with one or more+ employee(s) or a public sector organization
- building new service counters, fixed waiting lines or fixed seated waiting areas
- making major changes to existing service counters, fixed waiting lines or fixed seated waiting areas
- maintaining any of the above

You do not have to change existing service counters, waiting lines or seated waiting areas to comply with the law.

Service counters

Service counters may be desks or counter spaces where people have face-to-face conversations with staff to receive service. Some examples are reception desks, ticketing windows, foodservice counters and check-out counters. The service areas can be indoors or outdoors. To meet the accessibility requirements, you must:

- make at least one service counter accessible to people who use mobility aids, such as wheelchairs. The area must be low enough and provide enough room for the person's knees if sitting in a wheelchair. There must also be enough room in front of the service counter so the person using a wheelchair can approach
- make all service counters accessible if your organization has a single wait line for all of them
- provide at least one accessible counter for each of your organization's services (e.g., a grocery store must offer at least one accessible service counter for each of its express, self-service and regular service lanes)
- clearly identify all your accessible service counters with signs

Fixed waiting lines

These requirements apply to fixed queuing guides or permanent fences or railings that require customers to line up and follow a set path (e.g., line up for rides at an amusement park). To meet the requirements, you must:

- ensure the fixed waiting line is wide enough for people with disabilities to move through easily with their mobility aids (e.g., wheelchairs, scooters, canes, crutches and walkers)
- ensure there is enough room for people using mobility aids to navigate around corners where the line changes direction
- ensure that people using canes can find the fixed waiting line (e.g., by tapping on posts or railings set close to the ground)

Waiting areas with fixed seating

In many waiting areas, the seating is fixed to the floor (e.g., in hospitals). To meet the accessibility requirements for these areas, you must provide at least one accessible seat or make at least 3% of all seats accessible.

For example:

- Jason, a lawyer, plans to create a new waiting room with 6 built-in fixed seats for his clients. At least 1 seat must be accessible.
- A large medical clinic offering several different kinds of therapies is renovating its waiting area. When complete, there will be 100 seats. At least 3 of them must be accessible.

Outdoor eating areas

By law, you must make public outdoor eating areas accessible if you are:

- a private or non-profit organization with 50+ employees or a public sector organization
- building new public outdoor eating areas with tables and planning to maintain them or making major changes to existing areas with tables and planning to maintain them

You do not have to change your organization's existing tables to comply with the law.

Public outdoor eating areas are places located outside where members of the public can sit at a table and eat (e.g., outdoor food courts at amusement parks, picnic tables in parks, on hospital grounds or on university campuses).

How to comply

To meet this requirement, you must:

1. determine how many new tables must be accessible
 - if you buy 1 to 9 new tables, you need to make at least 1 accessible
 - if buy 10 or more new tables, you need to make at least 20% of them accessible
2. ensure the ground leading to and under the accessible tables is level, firm and stable
3. provide enough clear space around and under the tables so that people using a wheelchair or other mobility aid can easily access the tables

For example: Sandra is in charge of buying picnic tables for a public park in her town. The town decides it needs to buy 7 new tables. By law, Sandra will have to make sure 1 of the 7 new tables is accessible.

Outdoor play spaces

By law, you must make outdoor play spaces accessible if you are:

- a business or non-profit organization with 50 or more employees or a public sector organization
- building new public outdoor play spaces and planning to maintain them or making major changes to existing spaces and planning to maintain them

You do not have to change existing outdoor play spaces.

Public outdoor play spaces include:

- play equipment and structures (e.g., slides, swings and splash pads)
- natural features (e.g., logs, rocks, sand or water intended for play)

How to comply

To meet the requirement, you must:

1. consult with the public and local people with disabilities before you design and build public outdoor play spaces (municipalities must also consult with their [accessibility advisory committees \(/page/municipal-accessibility-advisory-committees\)](#)).
2. enhance the play area with features that will allow children and caregivers with a wide range of abilities to play
3. make the surface of the play space firm and stable so people using mobility devices can move around easily and prevent injuries
4. ensure there is enough space around the play features; children and caregivers with disabilities should be able to move easily into the play areas and around play equipment

For example: A municipality is planning to build a new outdoor place space in their community. First they consult with their accessibility advisory committee and community members about what they will need in the play space.

Based on these suggestions, the town decides to include an area with a sandbox and other tactile play features. This means that children can use different senses to enjoy the play space.

Additionally, the town decides to include an area for caregivers with disabilities to sit and comfortably watch the children play.

Outdoor paths

By law, you must make public outdoor paths accessible if you are:

- a business or non-profit organization with 50 or more employees or a public sector organization
- building new paths of travel and planning to maintain them
- making major changes to existing outdoor paths of travel and planning to maintain them

You do not have to change existing public outdoor paths of travel to comply with the law.

Examples of public outdoor paths of travel include:

- sidewalks and walkways that serve a functional purpose, like walking to work or school
- ramps, stairs and curb ramps that are part of public outdoor pathways (these are separate from ramps and stairs inside of buildings and do not affect the way buildings or entrances to buildings are constructed)

Exceptions

- existing paths of travel that you are not changing, updating or maintaining
- recreational trails not meant for pedestrians, such as bike paths
- paths regulated by Ontario's Building Code, such as walkways between buildings that are close together
- the parts of paths located where conditions make it impossible to meet some or all of the requirements, such as next to a highway or other existing structure
- cases where changes to a path would have a negative effect on properties protected under:
 - the Ontario Heritage Act
 - Canada National Parks Act
 - the Historic Sites and Monuments Act (Canada)
 - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's) World Heritage List
- cases where changes to a path would have a negative effect on water, fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, species at risk, ecological integrity or natural heritage values

How to comply

To meet the requirement, you must:

1. meet the minimum requirements for width and head clearance
2. keep slopes of sidewalks, walkways, ramps and depressed curbs within the set limits
3. make sure the surfaces of ramps and stairs are firm, stable and slip-resistant (provide required handrails and guards to help prevent people from slipping)
4. provide clear contrast markings and tactile walking surface indicators on stairs, curb ramps and depressed curbs
5. install accessible pedestrian signals wherever new pedestrian crossing signals are installed at crosswalks or intersections
6. consult with the public and people with disabilities about including rest areas along paths (e.g., benches will allow people who have difficulties walking to stop and rest). Municipalities must also consult with their [accessibility advisory committees \(/page/municipal-accessibility-advisory-committees\)](#)

For example:

A municipality is redeveloping a stretch of sidewalk. There is a large tree that prevents the municipality from meeting the minimum width requirement. Only the portion of the sidewalk surrounding the tree is exempt from the width requirement. This part of the sidewalk must still meet other requirements, such as head clearance and slope.

Maintaining areas

By law, you must maintain the accessible parts of your public spaces if you are:

- a business or non-profit organization with 50+ employees
- a public sector organization

You must have a [multi-year accessibility plan \(/document/how-create-accessibility-plan-and-policy\)](#) in place.

This plan explains how you will:

- handle times when accessible parts of your outdoor paths of travel are not working or available
- maintain the accessible parts of your public outdoor eating area – both regular and emergency maintenance

For example: A private parking lot operator has set aside the required number of spaces for accessible parking. Every few years, the company resurfaces the lot. During those days, the accessible parking spaces are unavailable to the public. The company's multi-year accessibility plan says that when this happens, it will post a sign to explain the disruption and set up a temporary accessible parking area.

Additional accessibility rules

Your organization may have to meet [additional accessibility requirements \(/page/accessibility-laws\)](#). Keep track of the past and future deadlines to comply with accessibility laws, and find out when you have to file accessibility compliance reports.

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