

CHAPTER 10

MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1001 ADMINISTRATION

1001.1 General. Buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with a means of egress system as required by this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design, construction and arrangement of means of egress components required to provide an approved means of egress from structures and portions thereof.

1001.2 Minimum requirements. It shall be unlawful to alter a building or structure in a manner that will reduce the number of exits or the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this code.

1001.3 Maintenance. Means of egress shall be maintained in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

1001.4 Alterations. A building shall not hereafter be altered to reduce the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this chapter nor shall any change of occupancy be made in any building unless such building conforms to the requirements of this chapter.

Exception: Existing stairs shall be permitted to remain in use provided they comply with the requirements of the building code in effect at the time of original construction.

1001.5 Where approved by the building official, existing stairs shall be permitted to be rebuilt in accordance with the dimensional criteria of the building code in effect at the time of original construction provided:

1. Handrails comply with Section 1009.11, and,
2. Guardrails comply with Section 1012, and,
3. The elevation of the floor surfaces on both sides of the door complies with Section 1008.1.4.

1001.6 Special egress requirements by occupancy. The general requirements of Chapter 10 apply to all occupancies except as modified for specific occupancies in accordance with Section 1024 and Sections 1026 through 1033.

SECTION 1002 DEFINITIONS

1002.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS. A continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any accessible point in a building or facility to a public way.

AISLE. An exit access component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.

AISLE ACCESSWAY. That portion of an exit access that leads to an aisle.

ALTERNATING TREAD DEVICE. A device that has a series of steps between 50 and 70 degrees (0.87 and 1.22 rad) from horizontal, usually attached to a center support rail in an alternating manner so that the user does not have both feet on the same level at the same time.

AREA OF REFUGE. An area where persons unable to use stairways can remain temporarily to await instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation.

BLEACHERS. Tiered seating facilities.

CIRCULAR STAIRS. A stairway with steps that result in a sweeping circular or curved pattern, but not spiral stairs.

COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL. That portion of exit access which the occupants are required to traverse before two separate and distinct paths of egress travel to two exits are available. Paths that merge are common paths of travel. Common paths of egress travel shall be included within the permitted travel distance.

CORRIDOR. An enclosed exit access component that defines and provides a path of egress travel to an exit.

DOOR, BALANCED. A door equipped with double-pivoted hardware so designed as to cause a semicounterbalanced swing action when opening.

EGRESS COURT. A court or yard which provides access to a public way for one or more exits.

EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE OPENING. An operable window, door or other similar device that provides for a means of escape and access for rescue in the event of an emergency.

EXIT. That portion of a means of egress system which is separated from other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives as required to provide a protected path of egress travel between the exit access and the exit discharge. Exits include exterior exit doors at ground level, exit enclosures, exit passageways, exterior exit stairs, exterior exit ramps and horizontal exits.

EXIT, HORIZONTAL. A path of egress travel from one building to an area in another building on approximately the same level, or a path of egress travel through or around a wall or partition to an area on approximately the same level in the same building, which affords safety from fire and smoke from the area of incidence and areas communicating therewith.

EXIT ACCESS. That portion of a means of egress system that leads from any occupied portion of a building or structure to an exit.

EXIT DISCHARGE. That portion of a means of egress system between the termination of an exit and a public way.

EXIT DISCHARGE, LEVEL OF. The lowest level having at least 50 percent of the number of exits and capacity of exits discharging to the exterior at grade or story with the least change in elevation to grade, provided no other story has 50 percent of its exits or egress capacity discharging to the exterior at the grade.

EXIT ENCLOSURE. An exit component that is separated from other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives, and provides for a protected path of egress travel in a vertical or horizontal direction to the exit discharge or the public way.

EXIT PASSAGEWAY. An exit component that is separated from all other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives, and provides for a protected path of egress travel in a horizontal direction to the exit discharge or the public way.

FIRE EXIT HARDWARE. Panic hardware that is listed for use on fire door assemblies.

FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The floor area within the inside perimeter of the exterior walls of the building under consideration, exclusive of vent shafts and courts, without deduction for corridors, stairways, closets, the thickness of interior walls, columns or other features. The floor area of a building, or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above. The gross floor area shall not include shafts with no openings or interior courts.

FLOOR AREA, NET. The actual occupied area not including unoccupied accessory areas such as corridors, stairways, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

FOLDING AND TELESCOPIC SEATING. Tiered seating facilities having an overall shape and size that are capable of being reduced for purposes of moving or storing.

GRANDSTAND. Tiered seating facilities.

GUARD. A building component or a system of building components located at or near the open sides of elevated walking surfaces that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the walking surface to a lower level.

HANDRAIL. A horizontal or sloping rail intended for grasping by the hand for guidance or support.

MEANS OF EGRESS. A continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any occupied portion of a building or structure to a public way. A means of egress consists of three separate and distinct parts: the exit access, the exit and the exit discharge.

MERCHANDISE PAD. A merchandise pad is an area for display of merchandise surrounded by aisles, permanent fixtures or walls. Merchandise pads contain elements such as nonfixed and moveable fixtures, cases, racks, counters and partitions as indicated in Section 105.2 from which customers browse or shop.

NOSING. The leading edge of treads of stairs and of landings at the top of stairway flights.

OCCUPANT LOAD. The number of persons for which the means of egress of a building or portion thereof is designed.

PANIC HARDWARE. A door-latching assembly incorporating a device that releases the latch upon the application of a force in the direction of egress travel.

PUBLIC WAY. A street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a street, that has been deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).

RAMP. A walking surface that has a running slope steeper than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope).

SCISSOR STAIR. Two interlocking stairways providing two separate paths of egress located within one stairwell enclosure.

SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY SEATING. Seating served by means of egress that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure.

STAIR. A change in elevation, consisting of one or more risers.

STAIRWAY. One or more flights of stairs, either exterior or interior, with the necessary landings and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one level to another.

STAIRWAY, EXTERIOR. A stairway that is open on at least one side, except for required structural columns, beams, handrails and guards. The adjoining open areas shall be either yards, courts or public ways. The other sides of the exterior stairway need not be open.

STAIRWAY, INTERIOR. A stairway not meeting the definition of an exterior stairway.

STAIRWAY, SPIRAL. A stairway having a closed circular form in its plan view with uniform section-shaped treads attached to and radiating from a minimum-diameter supporting column.

WINDER. A tread with nonparallel edges.

SECTION 1003 GENERAL MEANS OF EGRESS

1003.1 Applicability. The general requirements specified in Sections 1003 through 1013 shall apply to all three elements of the means of egress system, in addition to those specific requirements for the exit access, the exit and the exit discharge detailed elsewhere in this chapter.

1003.2 Ceiling height. The means of egress shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches (2286 mm).

Exceptions:

1. Sloped ceilings in accordance with Section 1208.2.
2. Ceilings of dwelling units and sleeping units within residential occupancies in accordance with Section 1208.2.
3. Allowable projections in accordance with Section 1003.3.
4. Stair headroom in accordance with Section 1009.2.
5. Door height in accordance with Section 1008.1.1.

1003.3 Protruding objects. Protruding objects shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.4.

1003.3.1 Headroom. Protruding objects are permitted to extend below the minimum ceiling height required by Section 1003.2 provided a minimum headroom of 80 inches (2032 mm) shall be provided for any walking surface,

including walks, corridors, aisles and passageways. Not more than 50 percent of the ceiling area of a means of egress shall be reduced in height by protruding objects.

Exception: Door closers and stops shall not reduce headroom to less than 78 inches (1981 mm).

A barrier shall be provided where the vertical clearance is less than 80 inches (2032 mm) high. The leading edge of such a barrier shall be located 27 inches (686 mm) maximum above the floor.

1003.3.2 Free-standing objects. A free-standing object mounted on a post or pylon shall not overhang that post or pylon more than 4 inches (102 mm) where the lowest point of the leading edge is more than 27 inches (686 mm) and less than 80 inches (2032 mm) above the walking surface. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches (305 mm), the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches (685 mm) maximum or 80 inches (2030 mm) minimum above the finished floor or ground.

Exception: This requirement shall not apply to sloping portions of handrails serving stairs and ramps.

1003.3.3 Horizontal projections. Elements cannot project over a walking surface more than 4 inches (102 mm) when they are located between 27 and 80 inches (686 and 2032 mm) above the floor. Handrails can project up to 4½ inches (114 mm) from the wall.

1003.3.4 Clear width. For accessibility provisions related to protruding objects, refer to Section 11-4.4 as provided in Section 1003.3.

1003.4 Floor surface. Walking surfaces shall be slip resistant under foreseeable conditions. The walking surface of each element in the means of egress shall be uniformly slip resistant along the natural path of travel.

1003.5 Elevation change. Change in level in the means of egress shall be either by a ramp or a stair. The presence and location of ramped walkways shall be readily apparent.

1003.5.1 Where a change in level means of egress not exceeding 21 inches (533 mm) is achieved by a stair, the minimum tread depth of such stair shall be 13 inches (330 mm) and the presence and location of each step shall be readily apparent.

Exception: Within dwelling level.

1003.5.2 Where change in elevation of 12 inches (305 mm) or less occurs in exit access corridors, exits and exit discharge, ramps complying with Section 1010 shall be provided.

Exception: Within dwelling level.

1003.5.3 Accessibility. For accessibility provisions related to changes in levels, see Section 11-4.3.8.

1003.6 Means of egress continuity. The path of egress travel along a means of egress shall not be interrupted by any building element other than a means of egress component as specified in this chapter. Obstructions shall not be placed in the required width of a means of egress except projections permitted by this

chapter. The required capacity of a means of egress system shall not be diminished along the path of egress travel.

1003.7 Elevators, escalators and moving walks. Elevators, escalators and moving walks shall not be used as a component of a required means of egress from any other part of the building.

Exception: Elevators used as an accessible means of egress in accordance with Section 1007.4.

SECTION 1004 OCCUPANT LOAD

1004.1 Design occupant load. In determining means of egress requirements, the number of occupants for whom means of egress facilities shall be provided shall be determined in accordance with this section. Where occupants from accessory areas egress through a primary space, the calculated occupant load for the primary space shall include the total occupant load of the primary space plus the number of occupants egressing through it from the accessory area.

Exceptions:

1. In a special purpose factory-industrial occupancy, the occupant load shall be the maximum number of persons to occupy the area under any probable conditions.
2. The occupant load for towers shall be the number of persons expected to occupy the space, with spaces not subject to human occupancy because of machinery or equipment excluded from the gross area calculation.

1004.1.1 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.1. For areas without fixed seating, the occupant load shall not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the occupant per unit of area factor assigned to the occupancy as set forth in Table 1004.1.1. Where an intended use is not listed in Table 1004.1.1, the building official shall establish a use based on a listed use that most nearly resembles the intended use.

Exception: Where approved by the building official, the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, although less than those determined by calculation, shall be permitted to be used in the determination of the design occupant load.

1004.2 Increased occupant load. The occupant load permitted in any building, or portion thereof, is permitted to be increased from that number established for the occupancies in Table 1004.1.1, provided that all other requirements of the code are also met based on such modified number and the occupant load does not exceed one occupant per 7 square feet (0.65 m²) of occupiable floor space. Where required by the building official, an approved aisle, seating or fixed equipment diagram substantiating any increase in occupant load shall be submitted. Where required by the building official, such diagram shall be posted.

1004.3 Posting of occupant load. Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the occupant load of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Posted signs

MEANS OF EGRESS

shall be of an approved legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or authorized agent.

1004.4 Exiting from multiple levels. Where exits serve more than one floor, only the occupant load of each floor considered individually shall be used in computing the required capacity of the exits at that floor, provided that the exit capacity shall not decrease in the direction of egress travel.

1004.5 Egress convergence. Where means of egress from floors above and below converge at an intermediate level, the capacity of the means of egress from the point of convergence shall not be less than the sum of the two floors.

**TABLE 1004.1.1
MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT**

FUNCTION OF SPACE	FLOOR AREA IN SQ FT PER OCCUPANT
Accessory storage areas, mechanical equipment room	300 gross
Agricultural building	300 gross
Aircraft hangars	500 gross
Airport terminal	
Baggage claim	20 gross
Baggage handling	300 gross
Concourse	100 gross
Waiting areas	15 gross
Assembly	
Gaming floors (keno, slots, etc.)	11 gross
Assembly with fixed seats	See Section 1004.7
Assembly without fixed seats	
Concentrated (chairs only—not fixed)	7 net
Standing space	5 net
Unconcentrated (tables and chairs)	15 net
Bowling centers, allow 5 persons for each lane including 15 feet of runway, and for additional areas	7 net
Business areas	100 gross
Courtrooms—other than fixed seating areas	40 net
Day care	20 net
Dormitories	50 gross
Educational	
Classroom area	20 net
Shops and other vocational room areas	50 net
Exercise rooms	50 gross
Exercise rooms with equipment	50 gross
Exercise rooms without equipment	15 gross
H-5 Fabrication and manufacturing areas	200 gross
Industrial areas	100 gross
Institutional areas	
Inpatient treatment areas	240 gross
Outpatient areas	100 gross
Sleeping areas	120 gross
Kitchens, commercial	200 gross
Library	
Reading rooms	50 net
Stack area	100 gross

Locker rooms	50 gross
Mercantile	
Areas on other floors	60 gross
Basement and grade floor areas	30 gross
Multiple street floors - each ^a	40 gross
Storage, stock, shipping areas	300 gross
Parking garages	200 gross
Residential	200 gross
Skating rinks, swimming pools	
Rink and pool	50 gross
Swimming pool deck	30 gross
Swimming pool water surface	50 gross
Decks	15 gross
Stages and platforms	15 net
Warehouses	500 gross

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

- a. For the purpose of determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies where, due to differences in grade of streets on different sides, two or more floors directly accessible from streets exist, each such floor shall be considered a street floor. The occupant load factor shall be one person for each 40 square feet (3.7 m²) of gross floor area of sales space.
- b. For any food court or other assembly use areas located in the mall that are not included as a portion of the gross leasable area of the mall buildings, the occupant load is calculated based on the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 1004.1.1. The remaining mall area is not required to be assigned an occupant load.

1004.6 Mezzanine levels. The occupant load of a mezzanine level with egress onto a room or area below shall be added to that room or area's occupant load, and the capacity of the exits shall be designed for the total occupant load thus established.

1004.7 Fixed seating. For areas having fixed seats and aisles, the occupant load shall be determined by the number of fixed seats installed therein. The occupant load for areas in which fixed seating is not installed, such as waiting spaces and wheelchair spaces, shall be determined in accordance with Section 1004.1.1 and added to the number of fixed seats.

For areas having fixed seating without dividing arms, the occupant load shall not be less than the number of seats based on one person for each 18 inches (457 mm) of seating length.

The occupant load of seating booths shall be based on one person for each 24 inches (610 mm) of booth seat length measured at the backrest of the seating booth.

1004.8 Outdoor areas. Yards, patios, courts and similar outdoor areas accessible to and usable by the building occupants shall be provided with means of egress as required by this chapter. The occupant load of such outdoor areas shall be assigned by the building official in accordance with the anticipated use. Where outdoor areas are to be used by persons in addition to the occupants of the building, and the path of egress travel from the outdoor areas passes through the building, means of egress requirements for the building shall be based on the sum of the occupant loads of the building plus the outdoor areas.

Exceptions:

- 1. Outdoor areas used exclusively for service of the building need only have one means of egress.

- 2. Both outdoor areas associated with Group R-3 and individual dwelling units of Group R-2.

1004.9 Multiple occupancies. Where a building contains two or more occupancies, the means of egress requirements shall apply to each portion of the building based on the occupancy of that space. Where two or more occupancies utilize portions of the same means of egress system, those egress components shall meet the more stringent requirements of all occupancies that are served.

**SECTION 1005
EGRESS WIDTH**

1005.1 Minimum required egress width. The means of egress width shall not be less than required by this section. The total width of means of egress in inches (mm) shall not be less than the total occupant load served by the means of egress multiplied by the factors in Table 1005.1 and not less than specified elsewhere in this code. Multiple means of egress shall be sized such that the loss of any one means of egress shall not reduce the available capacity to less than 50 percent of the required capacity. The maximum capacity required from any story of a building shall be maintained to the termination of the means of egress.

Exception: Means of egress complying with Section 1025.

**TABLE 1005.1
EGRESS WIDTH PER OCCUPANT SERVED**

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM		WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM ^a	
	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)
Occupancies other than those listed below	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hazardous: H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
Health care	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Institutional: I-2	NA	NA	0.4	0.2

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm. NA = Not applicable.

a. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

1005.2 Door encroachment. Doors opening into the path of egress travel shall not reduce the required width to less than one-half during the course of the swing. When fully open, the door shall not project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into the required width.

Exception: The restrictions on a door swing shall not apply to doors within individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Group R-2 and dwelling units of Group R-3.

**SECTION 1006
MEANS OF EGRESS ILLUMINATION**

1006.1 Means of egress illumination.

1006.1.1 Illumination of means of egress shall be provided in accordance with this section for every building and struc-

ture. For the purposes of this requirement, exit access shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators and passageways leading to an exit. For the purposes of this requirement, exit discharge shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators, walkways and exit passageways leading to a public way.

Exceptions:

1. When approved by the building official, illumination of means of egress shall not be required in industrial and storage occupancies that are occupied only during daylight hours, with skylights or windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the means of egress during these hours.
2. Assembly occupancy private party tents of 1,200 square feet (111 m²) or less shall not be required to provide illumination of means of egress.
3. Open structures shall not be required to provide illumination of means of egress.
4. Towers occupied by not more than three persons shall not be required to provide illumination of means of egress.

1006.1.2 Illumination of means of egress shall be continuous during the time that the conditions of occupancy require that the means of egress be available for use. Artificial lighting shall be employed at such places and for such periods of time as required to maintain the illumination to the minimum criteria values herein specified.

Exceptions: Automatic motion sensor-type lighting switches shall be permitted within the means of egress, provided that switch controllers are equipped for fail-safe operation, illumination timers are set for a minimum 15-minute duration and the motion sensor is activated by any occupant movement in the area served by the lighting units.

1006.1.3 The floors and other walking surfaces within an exit and within the portions of the exit access and exit discharge designated in Section 1006.1.1 shall be illuminated to values of at least 1 footcandle (10 lux) measured at the floor. During conditions of stair use, the minimum illumination for new stairs shall be at least 108 lux (10 foot-candle), measured at the walking surface.

Exception: In assembly occupancies, the illumination of the floors of exit access shall be at least 0.2 footcandle (2 lux) during periods of performances or projections involving directed light.

1006.1.4 Required illumination shall be arranged so that the failure of any single lighting unit will not result in an illumination level in any designated area of less than 0.2 footcandle (2 lux).

1006.1.5 The equipment or units installed to meet the requirements of Section 1006.3 shall be permitted also to serve the function of illumination of means of egress, provided that all requirements of Section 1006.1 for such illumination are met.

1006.1.6 Sources of illumination.

1006.1.6.1 Illumination of means of egress shall be from a source of reasonably ensured reliability.

1006.1.6.2 Battery-operated electric lights and other types of portable lamps or lanterns shall not be used for primary illumination of means of egress. Battery-operated electric lights shall be permitted to be used as an emergency source to the extent permitted under Section 1006.2.3.4.

1006.2 Emergency lighting and standby power.

1006.2.1 Emergency lighting facilities for means of egress shall be provided in accordance with this section for the following:

1. Every building or structure where required in Table 1006.
2. Windowless and underground structures.
Exception: One- and two-family dwellings.
3. High-rise structures.
4. At doors equipped with delayed egress locks.
5. The stair shaft and vestibule of smokeproof enclosures. A standby generator that is installed for the smokeproof enclosure mechanical ventilation equip-

ment shall be permitted to be used for such stair shaft and vestibule power supply.

For the purposes of this requirement, exit access shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators and passageways leading to an exit. For the purposes of this requirement, exit discharge shall include only designated stairs, ramps, aisles, walkways and escalators leading to a public way.

Exceptions:

1. Towers occupied by three or fewer persons shall be exempt from emergency lighting requirements.
2. Locations in towers not routinely inhabited by humans shall be exempt from emergency lighting requirements.
3. When approved by the building official, illumination of means of egress shall not be required in towers that are occupied only during daylight hours, with windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the means of egress during these hours.
4. Water-surrounded structures in locations not routinely inhabited by humans shall be

**TABLE 1006
EMERGENCY LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS**

OCCUPANCY	CONDITIONS	EXCEPTIONS
Assembly		Private party tents < 1200 sq ft
Educational	For interior stairs and corridors, normally occupied spaces, flexible and open-plan area, interior or windowless portions, shops and labs	Exempted from administrative areas, general classrooms, mechanical rooms and storage rooms
Group I-1 and I-2	If using life-support systems, supply the required power from life safety branch of electricals as required by NFPA 99	None
Outpatient clinics, ambulatory	If using life-support systems for other than emergency purposes, supply the required power essentials electrical system as required by NFPA 99	None
Group I-3	None	None
Hotels and dormitories	> 25 rooms	All rooms direct to grade
Apartment buildings	>12 units or >3 stories	All apartments direct to grade
Group R-4, large facilities	>25 rooms	All rooms direct to grade
Mercantile	>1 story > 3000 sq ft gross sales area and malls	None
Business	>2 stories above LED, or ≥ 50 people above or below LED, or ≥ 300 people total	None
Industrial	None	When approved by the building official, special purpose without routine occupancy or daylight operations with windows
Storage	None	When approved by the building official, not normally occupied or daylight operations with windows
Day care centers	For interior stairs and corridors, normally occupied spaces, flexible and open-plan area, interior or windowless portions, shops and labs	Exempted from administrative areas, general classrooms, mechanical rooms and storage rooms

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

exempt from emergency lighting requirements.

5. When approved by the building official, illumination of means of egress shall not be required in water-surrounded structures that are occupied only during daylight hours, with windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the means of egress during these hours.

1006.2.2 Where maintenance of illumination depends upon changing from one energy source to another, a delay of not more than 10 seconds shall be permitted.

1006.2.3 Performance of system.

1006.2.3.1 Emergency illumination shall be provided for a period of hours 1½ in the event of failure of normal lighting. Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is at least an average of 1 footcandle (10 lux) and a minimum at any point of 0.1 footcandle (1 lux) measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to 0.6 footcandle (6 lux) average and a minimum at any point of 0.06 footcandle (0.6 lux) at the end of the emergency lighting time duration. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40:1 shall not be exceeded.

1006.2.3.2 The emergency lighting system shall be arranged to provide the required illumination automatically in the event of any interruption of normal lighting, such as any failure of public utility or other outside electrical power supply; opening of a circuit breaker or fuse or any manual act(s), including accidental opening of a switch controlling normal lighting facilities.

1006.2.3.3 Emergency generators providing power to emergency lighting systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 110. Stored electrical energy systems where required in this code shall be installed and tested in accordance with NFPA 111.

1006.2.3.4 Battery-operated emergency lights shall use only reliable types of rechargeable batteries provided with suitable facilities for maintaining them in a properly charged condition. Batteries used in such lights or units shall be approved for their intended use and shall comply with Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

1006.2.3.5 The emergency lighting system shall be either continuously in operation or shall be capable of repeated automatic operation without manual intervention.

1006.2.4 Standby power. High-rise buildings shall be provided with Class 1, Type 60 standby power in accordance with Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* and NFPA 110. The standby power system shall have a capacity and rating sufficient to supply all required equipment. Selective load pickup and load shedding shall be permitted in accordance with Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building*

Code, Building. The standby power system shall be connected to the following:

1. Emergency lighting system.
 2. At least one elevator serving all floors and transferable to any elevator.
 3. Mechanical equipment for smokeproof enclosures.
- (See Section 403 for additional requirements for standby power in high-rise structures.)

1006.3 Exit signs.

1006.3.1 Exits shall be marked by an approved sign readily visible from any direction of exit access. Every exit sign shall be suitably illuminated by a reliable light source. Externally and internally illuminated signs shall be visible in both normal and emergency lighting.

Exception: Main exterior exit doors that obviously and clearly are identifiable as exits.

1006.3.2 New sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor is in excess of the rated viewing distance or 100 feet (30 m) whichever is less, from the nearest sign.

1006.3.3 Every required sign shall be located and of such size, distinctive color and design as to be readily visible and shall provide contrast with interior finish or other signs. No equipment that impairs visibility of an exit sign shall be permitted, nor shall there be any brightly illuminated sign or object in or near the line of vision of the required exit sign of such a character as to detract attention from the exit sign. Floor proximity signs, where required, shall be in accordance with Section 1006.3.8.2 or 1006.3.8.3.

1006.3.4 Exit stair door or tactile signage. Tactile signage stating “EXIT” and complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1, shall be installed adjacent to the latch side of the door 60 inches (1524 mm) above the finished floor to the center line of the sign.

1006.3.5 Externally illuminated signs shall have the word “EXIT” or other appropriate wording in plainly legible letters not less than 6 inches (152 mm) high with the principal strokes of letters not less than ¾ inches (19 mm) wide. The word “EXIT” shall have letters of a width not less than 2 inches (51 mm), except the letter “I,” and the minimum spacing between letters shall be not less than ⅜ inches (10 mm). Signs larger than the minimum established in this paragraph shall have letter widths, strokes and spacing in proportion to their height. Externally illuminated signs shall be illuminated by not less than 5 footcandles (50 lux) at the illuminated surface and shall have a contrast ratio of not less than 0.5.

Exceptions:

1. Marking required by Section 1009.5.3.
2. Group R-3 and Group R-4 (small facility) occupancies.

1006.3.6 Internally illuminated signs shall be listed in accordance with UL 924, *Standard for Safety Emergency*

Lighting Power Equipment. The visibility of an internally illuminated sign shall be the equivalent of an externally illuminated sign that complies with Section 1006.3.5.

Exceptions:

1. Marking required by Section 1009.5.3.
2. Signs in compliance with Sections 1006.3.4 and 1006.3.8.2.

1006.3.7 Where emergency lighting facilities are required by Section 1006.2, the exit signs shall be illuminated by the emergency lighting facilities. The level of illumination of the exit sign shall be at the levels provided in accordance with Section 1006.3.5 for the required emergency lighting time duration as specified in Section 1006.2.3.1, but shall be permitted to decline to 60 percent of the illumination level at the end of the emergency lighting time duration.

1006.3.8 Where the direction of travel to reach the nearest exit is not apparent, a directional sign complying with Sections 1006.3.5 or 1006.3.6 reading “EXIT,” or a similar designation with a directional indicator showing the direction of travel shall be placed in every location. Directional signs shall be listed.

1006.3.8.1 The directional indicator shall be located outside of the “EXIT” legend, not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inches (10 mm) from any letter. The directional indicator shall be of a chevron type and shall be identifiable as a directional indicator at a minimum distance of 40 feet (12.2 m). A directional indicator larger than the minimum established in this section shall be proportionately increased in height, width and stroke. The directional indicators shall be located at the end of the sign for the direction indicated.

1006.3.8.2 Where floor proximity exit signs are required, exit signs shall be placed near the floor level in addition to those signs required for doors or corridors. These signs shall be illuminated in accordance with Section 1006.3. Externally illuminated signs shall be sized in accordance with Section 1006.3.5. The bottom of the sign shall be at least 6 inches (152 mm) and no more than 8 inches (203 mm) above the floor. For exit doors, the sign shall be mounted on the door or adjacent to the door with the nearest edge of the sign within 4 inches (102 mm) of the door frame.

1006.3.8.3 Where floor proximity egress path marking is required, a listed and approved floor proximity egress path marking system that is internally illuminated shall be installed within 18 inches (457 mm) of the floor. The system shall provide a visible delineation of the path of travel along the designated exit access and shall be essentially continuous, except as interrupted by doorways, hallways, corridors or other such architectural features. The system shall operate continuously or at any time the building fire alarm system is activated. The activation, duration and continuity of operation of the system shall be in accordance with Section 1006.2.

1006.3.9 Signs installed as projections from a wall or ceiling within the means of egress shall provide vertical clear-

ance no less than 80 inches (2134 mm) from the walking surface.

1006.4 Performance of system. Reserved.

**SECTION 1007
ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS**

1007.1 Accessible means of egress. Accessible means of egress shall be provided in accordance with Sections 11-4.1.3(8), 11-4.1.3(9) and 11-4.3(10).

1007.2 Continuity and components. Reserved.

1007.3 Enclosed exit stairways. Reserved.

1007.4 Elevators. Reserved.

1007.5 Platform lifts. Reserved.

1007.6 Areas of refuge. Reserved.

1007.7 Signage. Reserved.

1007.8 Exterior area for assisted rescue. Reserved.

**SECTION 1008
DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES**

1008.1 Doors. Means of egress doors shall meet the requirements of this section. Doors serving a means of egress system shall meet the requirements of this section and Section 1018.2. Doors provided for egress purposes in numbers greater than required by this code shall meet the requirements of this section. For accessibility provisions related to doors, refer to Sections 11-4.1.3, 11-4.3.9 and 11-4.13.

Means of egress doors shall be readily distinguishable from the adjacent construction and finishes such that the doors are easily recognizable as doors. Mirrors or similar reflecting materials shall not be used on means of egress doors. Means of egress doors shall not be concealed by curtains, drapes, decorations or similar materials.

1008.1.1 Size of doors. The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a clear width of not less than 32 inches (813 mm). Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees (1.57 rad). Where this section requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches (813 mm) and a door opening includes two door leaves without a mullion, one leaf shall provide a clear opening width of 32 inches (813 mm). The maximum width of a swinging door leaf shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) nominal. Means of egress doors in a Group I-2 occupancy used for the movement of beds shall provide a clear width not less than 41.5 inches (1054 mm). The height of doors shall not be less than 80 inches (2032 mm).

Exceptions:

1. The minimum and maximum width shall not apply to door openings that are not part of the required means of egress in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies.

2. Door openings to resident sleeping units in Group I-3 occupancies shall have a clear width of not less than 28 inches (711 mm).
3. Door openings to storage closets less than 10 square feet (0.93 m²) in area shall not be limited by the minimum width.
4. Width of door leaves in revolving doors that comply with Section 1008.1.3.1 shall not be limited.
5. Door openings within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit shall not be less than 78 inches (1981 mm) in height.
6. Exterior door openings in dwelling units and sleeping units, other than the required exit door, shall not be less than 76 inches (1930 mm) in height.
7. In other than Group R-1 occupancies, the minimum widths shall not apply to interior egress doors within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that is not required to be an Accessible unit, Type A unit or Type B unit.
8. Door openings required to be accessible within Type B units shall have a minimum clear width of 31.75 inches (806 mm).

1008.1.1.1 Projections into clear width. There shall not be projections into the required clear width lower than 34 inches (864 mm) above the floor or ground. Projections into the clear opening width between 34 inches (864 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) above the floor or ground shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm).

1008.1.2 Door swing. Egress doors shall be side-hinged swinging.

Exceptions:

1. Private garages, office areas, factory and storage areas with an occupant load of 10 or less.
2. Group I-3 occupancies used as a place of detention.
3. Critical or intensive care patient rooms within suites of health care facilities.
4. Doors within or serving a single dwelling unit in Groups R-2 and R-3.
5. In other than Group H occupancies, revolving doors complying with Section 1008.1.3.1.
6. In other than Group H occupancies, horizontal sliding doors complying with Section 1008.1.3.3 are permitted in a means of egress.
7. Power-operated doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.2.
8. Doors serving a bathroom within an individual sleeping unit in Group R-1.

Doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel where serving an occupant load of 50 or more persons or a Group H occupancy.

The opening force for interior side-swinging doors without closers shall not exceed a 5-pound (22 N) force. For other side-swinging, sliding and folding doors, the door latch shall release when subjected to a 15-pound (67 N) force. The door shall be set in motion when subjected to a 30-pound (133 N) force. The door shall swing to a full-open position when subjected to a 15-pound (67 N) force. Forces shall be applied to the latch side.

1008.1.3 Special doors. Special doors and security grilles shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1008.1.3.1 through 1008.1.3.5.

1008.1.3.1 Revolving doors. Revolving doors shall comply with the following:

1. Each revolving door shall be capable of collapsing into a bookfold position with parallel egress paths providing an aggregate width of 36 inches (914 mm).
2. A revolving door shall not be located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the foot of or top of stairs or escalators. A dispersal area shall be provided between the stairs or escalators and the revolving doors.
3. The revolutions per minute (rpm) for a revolving door shall not exceed those shown in Table 1008.1.3.1.
4. Each revolving door shall have a side-hinged swinging door which complies with Section 1008.1 in the same wall and within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the revolving door, **unless one of the following conditions applies:**
 - a. Revolving doors shall be permitted without adjacent swinging doors, as required by Section 1008.1.3.1(4) in street floor elevator lobbies, provided that no stairways or doors from other parts of the building discharge through the lobby and the lobby has no occupancy other than as means of travel between the elevators and the street.
 - b. The requirement of Section 1008.1.3.1(4) shall not apply to existing revolving doors where the number of revolving doors does not exceed the number of swinging doors within 240 inches (6100 mm) of the revolving doors.

**TABLE 1008.1.3.1
REVOLVING DOOR SPEEDS**

INSIDE DIAMETER (feet-inches)	POWER-DRIVEN-TYPE SPEED CONTROL (rpm)	MANUAL-TYPE SPEED CONTROL (rpm)
6-6	11	12
7-0	10	11
7-6	9	11
8-0	9	10
8-6	8	9
9-0	8	9
9-6	7	8

10-0	7	8
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For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

1008.1.3.1.1 Egress component. A revolving door used as a component of a means of egress shall comply with Section 1008.1.3.1 and the following three conditions:

1. Revolving doors shall not be given credit for more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity.
2. Each revolving door shall be credited with no more than a 50-person capacity.
3. Each revolving door shall be capable of being collapsed when a force of not more than 130 pounds (578 N) is applied within 3 inches (76 mm) of the outer edge of a wing.

1008.1.3.1.2 Other than egress component. A revolving door used as other than a component of a means of egress shall comply with Section 1008.1.3.1. The collapsing force of a revolving door not used as a component of a means of egress shall not be more than 180 pounds (801 N).

Exception: A collapsing force in excess of 180 pounds (801 N) is permitted if the collapsing force is reduced to not more than 130 pounds (578 N) when at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

1. There is a power failure or power is removed to the device holding the door wings in position.
2. There is an actuation of the automatic sprinkler system where such system is provided.
3. There is an actuation of a smoke detection system which is installed in accordance with Section 907 to provide coverage in areas within the building which are within 75 feet (22 860 mm) of the revolving doors.
4. There is an actuation of a manual control switch, in an approved location and clearly defined, which reduces the holding force to below the 130-pound (578 N) force level.

1008.1.3.2 Power-operated doors. Where means of egress doors are operated by power, such as doors with a photoelectric-actuated mechanism to open the door upon the approach of a person, or doors with power-assisted manual operation, the design shall be such that in the event of power failure, the door is capable of being opened manually to permit means of egress travel or closed where necessary to safeguard means of egress. The forces required to open these doors manually shall not exceed those specified in Section 1008.1.2, except that the force to set the door in motion shall not exceed 50 pounds (220 N). The door shall be capable of swinging from any position to the full width of the opening in which such door is installed when a force is applied to the door on the side from which egress is made. Full-power-operated doors shall comply with BHMA

A156.10. Power-assisted and low-energy doors shall comply with BHMA A156.19. **On the egress side of each door, there shall be a readily visible, durable sign that reads: "IN EMERGENCY PUSH TO OPEN."**

The sign shall be in letters not less than 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background.

Exceptions:

1. Occupancies in Group I-3.
2. Horizontal sliding doors complying with Section 1008.1.3.3.
3. Sliding, power-operated doors in exit access serving an occupant load of fewer than 50 that manually opens in the direction of door travel with forces not more than required in Section 1008 shall not be required to have a swing-out feature. The required sign shall state, "IN EMERGENCY, SLIDE TO OPEN."
4. In the emergency breakout mode, a door leaf located within a two-leaf opening shall be exempt from the minimum 32-inch (813 mm) single-leaf requirement, provided the clear width of the single leaf is at least 30 inches (762 mm).
5. For a biparting door in the emergency breakout mode, a door leaf located within a multiple-leaf opening shall be exempt from the minimum 32-inch (813 mm) single-leaf requirement of Section 1008.1.1, provided a minimum 32-inch (813 mm) clear opening is provided when the two biparting leaves meeting in the center are broken out.

1008.1.3.3 Horizontal sliding doors. In other than Group H occupancies, horizontal sliding doors permitted to be a component of a means of egress in accordance with Exception 6 to Section 1008.1.2 shall comply with all of the following criteria:

1. The doors shall be power operated and shall be capable of being operated manually in the event of power failure.
2. The doors shall be openable by a simple method from both sides without special knowledge or effort.
3. The force required to operate the door shall not exceed 30 pounds (133 N) to set the door in motion and 15 pounds (67 N) to close the door or open it to the minimum required width.
4. The door shall be openable with a force not to exceed 15 pounds (67 N) when a force of 250 pounds (1100 N) is applied perpendicular to the door adjacent to the operating device.
5. The door assembly shall comply with the applicable fire protection rating and, where rated, shall be self-closing or automatic-closing by smoke detection, shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 80 and shall comply with Section 715.

6. The door assembly shall have an integrated standby power supply.
7. The door assembly power supply shall be electrically supervised.
8. The door shall open to the minimum required width within 10 seconds after activation of the operating device.
9. In apartment buildings, hotels and dormitories, horizontal sliding doors shall not be used across corridors.

1008.1.3.4 Access-controlled egress doors. The entrance doors in a means of egress in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, D, E, M, R-1 or R-2 and entrance doors to tenant spaces in occupancies in Groups A, B, D, E, M, R-1 and R-2 are permitted to be equipped with an approved entrance and egress access control system which shall be installed in accordance with all of the following criteria:

1. A sensor shall be provided on the egress side arranged to detect an occupant approaching the doors. The doors shall be arranged to unlock by a signal from or loss of power to the sensor.
2. Loss of power to that part of the access control system which locks the doors shall automatically unlock the doors.
3. The doors shall be arranged to unlock from a manual unlocking device located 40 inches to 48 inches (1016 mm to 1219 mm) vertically above the floor and within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the secured doors. Ready access shall be provided to the manual unlocking device and the device shall be clearly identified by a sign that reads "PUSH TO EXIT." When operated, the manual unlocking device shall result in direct interruption of power to the lock—*independent of the access control system electronics*—and the doors shall remain unlocked for a minimum of 30 seconds.
4. Activation of the building fire alarm system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors, and the doors shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.
5. Activation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors. The doors shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.
6. Entrance doors in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E or M shall not be secured from the egress side during periods that the building is open to the general public.

1008.1.3.5 Security grilles. In Groups B, F, M, R and S, horizontal sliding or vertical security grilles are permitted at the main exit and shall be openable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort during periods that the space is occupied. The grilles shall remain secured in the full-open position during the period of occupancy by the general public. Where two or

more means of egress are required, not more than one-half of the exits or exit access doorways shall be equipped with horizontal sliding or vertical security grilles.

1008.1.3.6 The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings in Group R occupancies during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of Section 1026.4. While such protection is provided, at least one means of escape from the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be provided. The means of escape shall be within the first floor of the dwelling or dwelling unit and shall not be located within a garage without a side hinged door leading directly to the exterior. Occupants in any part of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through a lockable door not under their control.

1008.1.3.7 Self-closing doors. Where doors are required to be self-closing and are operated by power upon the approach of a person or are provided with power-assisted manual operation, they shall be permitted in the means of egress in accordance with the following:

1. Doors can be opened manually in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.2 to allow egress travel in the event of power failure.
2. The doors remain in the closed position unless actuated or opened manually.
3. When actuated, doors remain open for not more than 30 seconds.
4. Doors held open for any period of time close and the power-assist mechanism ceases to function upon operation of approved smoke detectors installed in such a way as to detect smoke on either side of the door opening in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 72.
5. Doors required to be self-latching are either self-latching or become self-latching upon operation of approved smoke detectors in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.7(4).
6. Power-assisted swinging doors shall comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.19.

1008.1.4 Floor elevation. There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope).

Exceptions:

1. Doors serving individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 where the following apply:
 - 1.1. A door is permitted to open at the top step of an interior flight of stairs, provided the door does not swing over the top step.

- 1.2. Screen doors and storm doors are permitted to swing over stairs or landings.
- 2. Exterior doors as provided for in Section 1003.5, Exception 1, and Section 1018.2, which are not on an accessible route.
- 3. In Group R-3 occupancies not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the landing at an exterior doorway shall not be more than 7.75 inches (197 mm) below the top of the threshold, provided the door, other than an exterior storm or screen door, does not swing over the landing.
- 4. Variations in elevation due to differences in finish materials, but not more than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm).
- 5. Exterior decks, patios or balconies that are part of Type B dwelling units, have impervious surfaces and that are not more than 4 inches (102 mm) below the finished floor level of the adjacent interior space of the dwelling unit.

1008.1.5 Landings at doors. Landings shall have a width not less than the width of the stairway or the door, whichever is greater. Doors in the fully open position shall not reduce a required dimension by more than 7 inches (178 mm). When a landing serves an occupant load of 50 or more, doors in any position shall not reduce the landing to less than one-half its required width. Landings shall have a length measured in the direction of travel of not less than 44 inches (1118 mm).

Exception: Landing length in the direction of travel in Groups R-3 and U and within individual units of Group R-2 need not exceed 36 inches (914 mm).

1008.1.6 Thresholds. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) in height for sliding doors serving dwelling units or 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes greater than 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not greater than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope).

Exceptions:

- 1. The threshold height shall be limited to 7³/₄ inches (197 mm) where the occupancy is Group R-2, the door is an exterior door that is not a component of the required means of egress and the doorway is not on an accessible route. In one- and two-family dwellings where the door discharges to the outside or to an exterior balcony or exterior exit access, the floor level outside the door shall be permitted to be one step lower than the inside, but not more than 8 inches (203 mm) lower.
- 2. For exterior doors serving dwelling units, thresholds at doorways shall not exceed the height required to pass the water resistance test of ANSI/AAMA/WDMA 101/I.S.2, or TAS 202 for high-velocity hurricane zones, or the maximum allowable height difference between interior floor

level. Exterior floor level shall comply with the following:

LEVEL DIFFERENCE (inches)	AT PRIMARY DOOR
0	Pervious construction (e.g., wood decking with spaces)
1/2	Impervious construction (e.g., concrete, brick or flag stone)
LEVEL DIFFERENCE (inches)	AT SECONDARY DOOR
1/2	Pervious construction
4	Impervious construction

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

1008.1.7 Door arrangement. Space between two doors in a series shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum plus the width of a door swinging into the space. Doors in a series shall swing either in the same direction or away from the space between the doors.

Exceptions:

- 1. The minimum distance between horizontal sliding power-operated doors in a series shall be 48 inches (1219 mm).
- 2. Storm and screen doors serving individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 need not be spaced 48 inches (1219 mm) from the other door.
- 3. Doors within individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 other than within Type A dwelling units.

1008.1.8 Door operations. Except as specifically permitted by this section egress doors shall be readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

1008.1.8.1 Hardware. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices on doors required to be accessible by Chapter 11 shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate.

1008.1.8.2 Hardware height. A latch or other fastening device on a door shall be provided with a releasing device having an obvious method of operation under all lighting conditions. The releasing mechanism for any latch shall be located at least 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor. Doors shall be openable with not more than one releasing operation.

Exception: Egress doors from individual living units and guest rooms of residential occupancies shall be permitted to be provided with devices that require not more than one additional releasing operation if such device is operable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and is mounted at a height not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.

1008.1.8.3 Locks and latches. Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exists:

1. Places of detention or restraint.
2. In buildings in occupancy Group A having an occupant load of 300 or less, Groups B, F, M and S, and in places of religious worship, the main exterior door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side provided:
 - 2.1. The locking device is readily distinguishable as locked,
 - 2.2. A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background,
 - 2.3. The use of the key-operated locking device is revokable by the building official for due cause.
3. Where egress doors are used in pairs, approved automatic flush bolts shall be permitted to be used, provided that the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts has no doorknob or surface-mounted hardware.
4. Doors from individual dwelling or sleeping units of Group R occupancies having an occupant load of 10 or less are permitted to be equipped with a night latch, dead bolt or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool.

1008.1.8.4 Bolt locks. Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted. **All hardware must be direct acting requiring no more than one operation. Double cylinder dead bolts, requiring a key for operation on both sides, are prohibited on required means of egress doors unless the locking device is provided with a key which cannot be removed when the door is locked from the inside. Only one locking or latching device shall be permitted on a door or on one leaf of a pair of doors.**

Exceptions:

1. On doors not required for egress in individual dwelling units or sleeping units.
2. Where a pair of doors serves a storage or equipment room, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf.

1008.1.8.5 Unlatching. The unlatching of any door or leaf shall not require more than one operation.

Exceptions:

1. Places of detention or restraint.
2. Where manually operated bolt locks are permitted by Section 1008.1.8.4.
3. Doors with automatic flush bolts as permitted by Section 1008.1.8.3, Exception 3.

4. Doors from individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Group R occupancies as permitted by Section 1008.1.8.3, Exception 4.

1008.1.8.6 Delayed egress locks. Approved, listed, delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving any occupancy except Group A, E and H occupancies in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 6 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit.

1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
2. The doors unlock upon loss of power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
3. The door locks shall have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from the fire command center.
4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only.

Exception: Where approved, a delay of not more than 30 seconds is permitted.

5. A sign shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches (305 mm) of the release device reading: PUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS. DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 [30] SECONDS.
6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.

1008.1.8.7 Stairway doors. Interior stairway means of egress doors shall be openable from both sides without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

Exceptions:

1. Stairway discharge doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side.
2. This section shall not apply to doors arranged in accordance with Section 403.12.
3. In stairways serving not more than four stories, doors are permitted to be locked from the side opposite the egress side, provided they are openable from the egress side and capable of being unlocked simultaneously without

unlatching upon a signal from the fire command center, if present, or a signal by emergency personnel from a single location inside the main entrance to the building.

1008.1.8.8 During its swing, any door in a means of egress shall leave unobstructed at least one half of the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway or landing, nor project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway or landing, when fully open. Doors shall not open immediately onto a stair without a landing. The landing shall have a width at least equal to the width of the door. See Section 1027 for door swing in Group E occupancies.

Every door in a stair enclosure serving more than four stories shall permit reentry from the stair enclosure to the interior of the building, or an automatic release shall be provided to unlock all stair enclosure doors to permit reentry. Such automatic release shall be actuated with the initiation of the building fire alarm, fire detection or fire sprinkler system.

Exception: Doors on stair enclosures shall be permitted to be equipped with hardware that prevents reentry into the interior of the building, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. There are at least two levels where it is possible to leave the stair enclosure;
2. There are not more than four stories intervening between stories where it is possible to leave the stair enclosure;
3. Reentry is possible on the top or next to top story permitting access to another exit;
4. Doors permitting reentry are identified as such on the stair side of the door; and
5. Doors not permitting reentry are provided with a sign on the stair side indicating the location of the nearest door, in each direction of travel, permitting reentry or exit.

1008.1.9 Panic and fire exit hardware. Where panic and fire exit hardware is installed, it shall comply with the following:

1. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend at least one-half of the door leaf width.
2. The maximum unlatching force shall not exceed 15 pounds (67 N).

Each door in a means of egress from a Group A or E occupancy having an occupant load of 50 or more and any Group H occupancy shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware.

Exception: A main exit of a Group A occupancy in compliance with Section 1008.1.8.3, Item 2.

Electrical rooms with equipment rated 1,200 amperes or more and over 6 feet (1829 mm) wide that contain overcurrent devices, switching devices or control devices with exit access doors must be equipped with panic hardware and doors must swing in the direction of egress.

If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.

1008.2 Gates. Gates serving the means of egress system shall comply with the requirements of this section. Gates used as a component in a means of egress shall conform to the applicable requirements for doors.

Exception: Horizontal sliding or swinging gates exceeding the 4-foot (1219 mm) maximum leaf width limitation are permitted in fences and walls surrounding a stadium.

1008.2.1 Stadiums. Panic hardware is not required on gates surrounding stadiums where such gates are under constant immediate supervision while the public is present, and where safe dispersal areas based on 3 square feet (0.28 m²) per occupant are located between the fence and enclosed space. Such required safe dispersal areas shall not be located less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from the enclosed space. See Section 1024.6 for means of egress from safe dispersal areas.

1008.3 Turnstiles. Turnstiles or similar devices that restrict travel to one direction shall not be placed so as to obstruct any required means of egress.

Exception: Each turnstile or similar device shall be credited with no more than a 50-person capacity where all of the following provisions are met:

1. Each device shall turn free in the direction of egress travel when primary power is lost, and upon the manual release by an employee in the area.
2. Such devices are not given credit for more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity.
3. Each device is not more than 39 inches (991 mm) high.
4. Each device has at least 16.5 inches (419 mm) clear width at and below a height of 39 inches (991 mm) and at least 22 inches (559 mm) clear width at heights above 39 inches (991 mm).

Where located as part of an accessible route, turnstiles shall have at least 36 inches (914 mm) clear at and below a height of 34 inches (864 mm), at least 32 inches (813 mm) clear width between 34 inches (864 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) and shall consist of a mechanism other than a revolving device.

1008.3.1 High turnstile. Turnstiles more than 39 inches (991 mm) high shall meet the requirements for revolving doors.

1008.3.2 Additional door. Where serving an occupant load greater than 300, each turnstile that is not portable shall have a side-hinged swinging door which conforms to Section 1008.1 within 50 feet (15 240 mm).

SECTION 1009 STAIRWAYS AND HANDRAILS

1009.1 Stairway width. The width of stairways shall be determined as specified in Section 1005.1, but such width shall not

be less than 44 inches (1118 mm). See Section 1007.1 for accessible means of egress stairways.

Exceptions:

1. Stairways serving an occupant load of less than 50 shall have a width of not less than 36 inches (914 mm).
2. Spiral stairways as provided for in Section 1009.8.
3. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1025.
4. Where an incline platform lift or stairway chairlift is installed on stairways serving occupancies in Group R-3, or within dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, a clear passage width not less than 20 inches (508 mm) shall be provided. If the seat and platform can be folded when not in use, the distance shall be measured from the folded position.

1009.2 Headroom. Stairways shall have a minimum headroom clearance of 80 inches (2032 mm) measured vertically from a line connecting the edge of the nosings. Such headroom shall be continuous above the stairway to the point where the line intersects the landing below, one tread depth beyond the bottom riser. The minimum clearance shall be maintained the full width of the stairway and landing.

Exception: Spiral stairways complying with Section 1009.8 are permitted a 78-inch (1981 mm) headroom clearance.

1009.3 Stair treads and risers. Stair riser heights shall be 7 inches (178 mm) maximum and 4 inches (102 mm) minimum. Stair tread depths shall be 11 inches (279 mm) minimum. The riser height shall be measured vertically between the leading edges of adjacent treads. The tread depth shall be measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at a right angle to the tread's leading edge. Winder treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 11 inches (279 mm) measured at a right angle to the tread's leading edge at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the side where the treads are narrower and a minimum tread depth of 10 inches (254 mm).

Exceptions:

1. Alternating tread devices in accordance with Section 1009.9.
2. Spiral stairways in accordance with Section 1009.8.
3. Aisle stairs in assembly seating areas where the stair pitch or slope is set, for sightline reasons, by the slope of the adjacent seating area in accordance with Section 1025.11.2.
4. In occupancies in Group R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2, within dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, as applicable in Section 101.2, and in occupancies in Group U, which are accessory to an occupancy in Group R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2, the maximum riser height shall be 7.75 inches (197 mm) and the minimum tread depth, exclusive of nosing, shall be not less than 9 inches (229 mm), the minimum winder tread depth at the walk line shall be 10 inches (254 mm), and the minimum winder tread depth shall

be 6 inches (152 mm). Treads and risers of stairs shall be permitted to be so proportioned that the sum of two risers and a tread, exclusive of projection of nosing, is not less than 24 inches (610 mm) nor more than 25 inches (635 mm). Every tread less than 10 inches (254 mm) wide shall have a nosing, or effective projection, of approximately 1 inch (25 mm) over the level immediately below that tread.

5. See the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building* for the replacement of existing stairways.
6. Industrial equipment access stairs and landings that serve as a component of the means of egress from the involved equipment and do not serve more than 20 people shall be permitted to have a minimum clear width of 22 inches (559 mm), minimum tread depth of 10 inches (254 mm), maximum riser height of 9 inches (229 mm), minimum headroom of 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm), and a maximum height between landings of 12 feet (3657 mm).

1009.3.1 Winder treads. Winder treads are not permitted in means of egress stairways except within a dwelling unit.

Exceptions:

1. Curved stairways in accordance with Section 1009.7.
2. Spiral stairways in accordance with Section 1009.8.

1009.3.2 Dimensional uniformity. Stair treads and risers shall be of uniform size and shape. The tolerance between the largest and smallest riser height or between the largest and smallest tread depth shall not exceed 0.375 inch (9.5 mm) in any flight of stairs. The greatest winder tread depth at the 12-inch (305 mm) walk line within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 0.375 inch (9.5 mm) measured at a right angle to the tread's leading edge.

Exceptions:

1. Nonuniform riser dimensions of aisle stairs complying with Section 1025.11.2.
2. Consistently shaped winders, complying with Section 1009.3, differing from rectangular treads in the same stairway flight.

Where the bottom or top riser adjoins a sloping public way, walkway or driveway having an established grade and serving as a landing, the bottom or top riser is permitted to be reduced along the slope to less than 4 inches (102 mm) in height, with the variation in height of the bottom or top riser not to exceed one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope) of stairway width. The nosings or leading edges of treads at such nonuniform height risers shall have a distinctive marking stripe, different from any other nosing marking provided on the stair flight. The distinctive marking stripe shall be visible in descent of the stair and shall have a slip-resistant surface. Marking stripes shall have a width of at least 1 inch (25 mm) but not more than 2 inches (51 mm).

1009.3.3 Profile. The radius of curvature at the leading edge of the tread shall be not greater than 0.5 inch (12.7

mm). Beveling of nosings shall not exceed 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Risers shall be solid and vertical or sloped from the underside of the leading edge of the tread above at an angle not more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) from the vertical. The leading edge (nosings) of treads shall project not more than 1.25 inches (32 mm) beyond the tread below and all projections of the leading edges shall be of uniform size, including the leading edge of the floor at the top of a flight.

Exceptions:

1. Solid risers are not required for stairways that are not required to comply with Section 1007.3, provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm).
2. Solid risers are not required for occupancies in Group I-3.

1009.3.4 Tread slope shall not be more than 1/4 inch per foot (21 mm/m).

1009.4 Stairway landings. There shall be a floor or landing at the top and bottom of each stairway. The width of landings shall not be less than the width of stairways they serve. Every landing shall have a minimum dimension measured in the direction of travel equal to the width of the stairway. Such dimension need not exceed 48 inches (1219 mm) where the stairway has a straight run.

Exceptions:

1. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1024.
2. Doors opening onto a landing shall not reduce the landing to less than one-half the required width. When fully open, the door shall not project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into a landing.
3. **In one- and two-family dwellings, a door at the top of a stair shall be permitted to open directly at a stair, provided the door does not swing over the stair and the door serves an area with an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons.**

1009.5 Stairway construction. All stairways shall be built of materials consistent with the types permitted for the type of construction of the building, except that wood handrails shall be permitted for all types of construction.

1009.5.1 Stairway walking surface. The walking surface of treads and landings of a stairway shall not be sloped steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope) in any direction. Stairway treads and landings shall have a solid surface. Finish floor surfaces shall be securely attached.

Exception: In Group F, H and S occupancies, other than areas of parking structures accessible to the public, openings in treads and landings shall not be prohibited provided a sphere with a diameter of 1.125 inches (29 mm) cannot pass through the opening.

1009.5.2 Outdoor conditions. Outdoor stairways and outdoor approaches to stairways shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

1009.5.3 Enclosures under stairways. The walls and soffits within enclosed usable spaces under enclosed and unenclosed stairways shall be protected by 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or the fire-resistance rating of the stairway enclosure, whichever is greater. Access to the enclosed space shall not be directly from within the stair enclosure.

Exception: Spaces under stairways serving and contained within a single residential dwelling unit in Group R-2 or R-3 shall be permitted to be protected on the enclosed side with 0.5-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board.

There shall be no enclosed usable space under exterior exit stairways unless the space is completely enclosed in 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. The open space under exterior stairways shall not be used for any purpose.

1009.5.4 Stair identification. An approved sign shall be located at each floor level landing in all enclosed stairways of buildings four or more stories in height. The sign shall indicate the floor level and the availability of roof access from that stairway and an identification of the stairway. The sign shall also state the floor level of and direction to exit discharge. The sign shall be located approximately 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor landing in a position which is readily visible when the door is in the open or closed position. The floor level designation shall also be tactile in accordance with Chapter 11.

1009.6 Vertical rise. A flight of stairs shall not have a vertical rise greater than 12 feet (3658 mm) between floor levels or landings.

Exception: Aisle stairs complying with Section 1025.

1009.7 Curved stairways. Curved stairways with winder treads shall have treads and risers in accordance with Section 1009.3 and the smallest radius shall not be less than twice the required width of the stairway.

Exceptions:

1. The radius restriction shall not apply to curved stairways for occupancies in Group R-3 and within individual dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2.
2. **In Group R-3 occupancies, circular stairs may have a minimum tread depth of 9 inches (229 mm) with 1 inch (25.4 mm) of nosing, and the smaller radius may be less than twice the width of the stairway.**

1009.8 Spiral stairways. Where permitted by this section or in specific occupancies in accordance with Sections 1024 and 1026 through 1033, spiral stairs complying with this section shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress.

1009.8.1 Spiral stairs complying with the following shall be permitted:

1. **Riser heights shall not exceed 7 inches (178 mm).**
2. **The stairway shall have a tread depth of not less than 11 inches (279 mm) for a portion of the stairway width sufficient to provide the egress capacity for the occupant load served in accordance with Section 1004.1.**

3. At the outer side of the stairway, an additional 10½ inches (267 mm) of width shall be provided clear to the other handrail, and this width shall not be included as part of the required egress capacity.
4. Handrails complying with Section 1009.11 shall be provided on both sides of the spiral stairway.
5. The inner handrail shall be located within 24 inches (610 mm), measured horizontally, of the point where a tread depth not less than 11 inches (279 mm) is provided.
6. The turn of the stairway shall be such that descending users have the outer handrail at their right side.

1009.8.2 Where the occupant load served does not exceed three and from mezzanines not exceeding 250 square feet (23 m²) and an occupant load of three or less, spiral stairs meeting the following conditions shall be permitted:

1. The clear width of the stairs shall be not less than 26 inches (660 mm).
2. The height of the risers shall not exceed 9½ inches (241 mm).
3. Headroom shall be not less than 6 feet 6 inches (1981 mm).
4. Treads shall have a depth not less than 7½ inches (191 mm) at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the narrower edge.
5. All treads shall be identical.
6. Handrails complying with Section 1009.11 shall be provided on both sides of the spiral stairway.

1009.8.3 Within dwellings and dwelling units, guest rooms and guest suites where the occupant load served does not exceed five, spiral stairs meeting the following conditions shall be permitted:

1. The minimum stairway width shall be 26 inches (660 mm).
2. The height of risers shall not be more than 9½ inches (241 mm).
3. The headroom shall be a minimum of 6 feet 6 inches (1981 mm).
4. Treads shall have a depth not less than 7½ inches (190 mm) at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the narrow edge.
5. All treads shall be identical.
6. Handrails shall be provided on one side.

1009.9 Alternating tread devices. Alternating tread devices are limited to an element of a means of egress in buildings of Groups F, H and S from a mezzanine not more than 250 square feet (23 m²) in area and which serves not more than three occupants; in buildings of Group I-3 from a guard tower, observation station or control room not more than 250 square feet (23 m²) in area and for access to unoccupied roofs.

1009.9.1 Handrails of alternating tread devices. Handrails shall be provided on both sides of alternating tread devices and shall comply with Section 1012.

1009.9.2 Treads of alternating tread devices. Alternating tread devices shall have a minimum projected tread of 5 inches (127 mm), a minimum tread depth of 8.5 inches (216 mm), a minimum tread width of 7 inches (178 mm) and a maximum riser height of 9.5 inches (241 mm). The initial tread of the device shall begin at the same elevation as the platform, landing or floor surface.

Exception: Alternating tread devices used as an element of a means of egress in buildings from a mezzanine area not more than 250 square feet (23 m²) in area which serves not more than five occupants shall have a minimum projected tread of 8.5 inches (216 mm) with a minimum tread depth of 10.5 inches (267 mm). The rise to the next alternating tread surface should not be more than 8 inches (203 mm).

1009.10 Handrails. Stairways shall have handrails on each side and shall comply with Section 1012. Where glass is used to provide the handrail, the handrail shall also comply with Section 2407.

Exceptions:

1. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1025 provided with a center handrail need not have additional handrails.
2. Stairways within dwelling units, spiral stairways and aisle stairs serving seating only on one side are permitted to have a handrail on one side only.
3. Decks, patios and walkways that have a single change in elevation where the landing depth on each side of the change of elevation is greater than what is required for a landing do not require handrails.
4. In Group R-3 occupancies, a change in elevation consisting of a single riser at an entrance or egress door does not require handrails.
5. In one- and two-family dwellings and within dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies, stairways having four or more risers above a floor or finished ground level shall be equipped with handrails located not less than 34 inches (864 mm) or more than 38 inches (965 mm) above the leading edge of a tread.

1009.11 Access to roof. Buildings four stories or more in height, except those with a roof slope greater than 4:12, shall be provided with a stairway to the roof. Such stairway shall be marked at street and floor levels with a sign indicating that it continues to the roof. Where roofs are used for roof gardens or for other purposes, stairways shall be provided as required for such use or occupancy.

1009.11.1 Roof access. Reserved.

1009.12 Interlocking or scissor stairs shall comply with Sections 1009.12.1 and 1009.12.2.

1009.12.1 New interlocking or scissor stairs shall be permitted to be considered only as a single exit.

1009.12.2 Existing interlocking or scissor stairs shall be permitted to be considered separate exits if they meet the following criteria:

1. They are enclosed in accordance with Section 1019.

2. They are separated from each other by 2-hour fire-resistance-rated noncombustible construction.
3. No protected or unprotected penetrations or communicating openings exist between the stair enclosures.

1009.13 Accessible stairs. Stairs required to be accessible by Section 11-4.1 shall comply with Section 11-4.9. Floor surfaces of stairs along accessible routes and in accessible rooms and spaces shall comply with Section 11-4.5.

SECTION 1010 RAMPS

1010.1 Scope. The provisions of this section shall apply to ramps used as a component of a means of egress.

Exceptions:

1. Other than ramps that are part of the accessible routes providing access in accordance with Sections 11-4.7 through 11-4.8, ramped aisles within assembly rooms or spaces shall conform with the provisions in Section 1025.11.
2. Curb ramps shall comply with ICC A117.1.
3. Vehicle ramps in parking garages for pedestrian exit access shall not be required to comply with Sections 11-4.7 through 11.4-8 when they are not an accessible route serving accessible parking spaces, other required accessible elements or part of an accessible means of egress.

1010.2 Slope. Ramps used as part of a means of egress shall have a running slope not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope). The slope of other ramps shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5-percent slope).

Exceptions:

1. Aisle ramp slope in occupancies of Group A shall comply with Section 1025.11.
2. Ramps that provide access to vehicles, vessels, mobile structures and aircraft shall not be required to comply with the maximum slope or maximum rise for a single ramp run.

1010.3 Cross slope. The slope measured perpendicular to the direction of travel of a ramp shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in 50 units horizontal (2-percent slope).

1010.4 Vertical rise. The rise for any ramp run shall be 30 inches (762 mm) maximum.

1010.5 Minimum dimensions. The minimum dimensions of means of egress ramps shall comply with Sections 1010.5.1 through 1010.5.3.

1010.5.1 Width. The minimum width of a means of egress ramp shall not be less than that required for corridors by Section 1017.2. The clear width of a ramp and the clear width between handrails, if provided, shall be 36 inches (914 mm) minimum.

Exception: Ramps that are part of a required means of egress shall not be less than 44 inches (1118 mm) wide.

1010.5.2 Headroom. The minimum headroom in all parts of the means of egress ramp shall not be less than 80 inches (2032 mm).

1010.5.3 Restrictions. Means of egress ramps shall not reduce in width in the direction of egress travel. Projections into the required ramp and landing width are prohibited. Doors opening onto a landing shall not reduce the clear width to less than 42 inches (1067 mm).

1010.6 Landings. Ramps shall have landings at the bottom and top of each ramp, points of turning, entrance, exits, at doors and in accordance with Section 11- 4.8.4. Landings shall comply with Sections 1010.6.1 through 1010.6.5.

1010.6.1 Slope. Landings shall have a slope not steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope) in any direction. Changes in level are not permitted.

1010.6.2 Width. The landing shall be at least as wide as the widest ramp run adjoining the landing.

1010.6.3 Length. The landing length shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum.

Exceptions:

1. Landings in nonaccessible Group R-2 and R-3 individual dwelling units are permitted to be 36 inches (914 mm) minimum.
2. Where the ramp is not a part of an accessible route, the length of the landing shall not be required to be more than 48 inches (1220 mm) in the direction of travel.

1010.6.4 Change in direction. Where changes in direction of travel occur at landings provided between ramp runs, the landing shall be 60 inches by 60 inches (1524 mm by 1524 mm) minimum.

Exception: Landings in nonaccessible Group R-2 and R-3 individual dwelling units are permitted to be 36 inches by 36 inches (914 mm by 914 mm) minimum.

1010.6.5 Doorways. Where doorways are located adjacent to a ramp landing, maneuvering clearances required by ICC A117.1 are permitted to overlap the required landing area.

1010.7 Ramp construction. All ramps shall be built of materials consistent with the types permitted for the type of construction of the building, except that wood handrails shall be permitted for all types of construction. Ramps used as an exit shall conform to the applicable requirements of Sections 1020.1 through 1020.1.3 for exit enclosures.

1010.7.1 Ramp surface. The surface of ramps shall be of slip-resistant materials that are securely attached.

1010.7.2 Outdoor conditions. Outdoor ramps and outdoor approaches to ramps shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

1010.7.3 All ramps that serve as required means of egress shall be of permanent, fixed construction.

1010.7.4 The ramp floor and landings shall be solid and without perforations.

1010.8 Handrails. Handrails shall be provided along both sides of a ramp run with a rise greater than 6 inches (152 mm)

and shall conform to the requirements in Section 1009.11. If handrails are not continuous, they shall extend at least 18 inches (305 mm) beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment and shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface. Ends of handrails shall be either rounded or returned smoothly to floor, wall or post. Handrails shall not rotate within their fittings. Top of the handrail gripping surface shall be not less than 34 inches (864 mm) nor more than 38 inches (965 mm) above the ramp surface.

Exceptions:

1. Handrails are not required when the total ramp run rise is 6 inches (152 mm) or less and the horizontal projection is 72 inches or less, except where required to be accessible.
2. Aisles in Group A occupancies (see Section 1024).
3. In dwelling units not required to be accessible by Chapter 11, handrails are not required to extend beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment.
4. Handrails are not required on curb ramps.

1010.9 Edge protection. Edge protection complying with Sections 1010.9.1 or 1010.9.2 shall be provided on each side of ramp runs and at each side of ramp landings.

Exceptions:

1. Edge protection is not required on ramps that are not required to have handrails, provided they have flared sides that comply with Section 11-4.8.7 a curb ramp.
2. Edge protection is not required on the sides of ramp landings serving an adjoining ramp run or stairway.
3. Edge protection is not required on the sides of ramp landings having a vertical dropoff of not more than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) within 10 inches (254 mm) horizontally of the required landing area.

1010.9.1 Curb, rail, wall or barrier. A curb, rail, wall or barrier shall be provided that prevents the passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere, where any portion of the sphere is within 4 inches (102 mm) of the floor or ground surface.

1010.9.2 Extended floor or ground surface. The floor or ground surface of the ramp run or landing shall extend 12 inches (305 mm) minimum beyond the inside face of a handrail complying with Section 1012.

1010.10 Guards. Guards shall be provided where required by Section 1013 and shall be constructed in accordance with Section 1013.

SECTION 1011 EXIT SIGNS

1011.1 Where required. See Section 1006.3.

SECTION 1012 HANDRAILS

1012.1 Where required. Handrails for stairways and ramps shall be adequate in strength and attachment in accordance

with Section 1607.7. Handrails required for stairways by Section 1009.10 shall comply with Sections 1012.2 through 1012.8. Handrails required for ramps by Section 1010.8 shall comply with Sections 1012.2 through 1012.7.

1012.2 Height. Handrail height, measured above stair tread nosings, or finish surface of ramp slope shall be uniform, not less than 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 38 inches (965 mm).

Exception: Handrails for stairs not required to be accessible that form part of a guardrail may be 42 inches (1067 mm) high.

1012.3 Handrail graspability. Handrails with a circular cross-section shall have an outside diameter of at least 1.25 inches (32 mm) and not greater than 2 inches (51 mm) or shall provide equivalent graspability. If the handrail is not circular, it shall have a perimeter dimension of at least 4 inches (102 mm) and not greater than 6.25 inches (160 mm) with a maximum cross-section dimension of 2.25 inches (57 mm). Edges shall have a minimum radius of 0.01 inch (0.25 mm).

1012.4 Continuity. Handrail-gripping surfaces shall be continuous, without interruption by newel posts or other obstructions.

Exceptions:

1. Handrails within dwelling units are permitted to be interrupted by a newel post at a stair or ramp landing.
2. Within a dwelling unit, the use of a volute, turnout or starting easing is allowed on the lowest tread.
3. Handrail brackets or balusters attached to the bottom surface of the handrail within 1.5 inches (38 mm) of the bottom of the handrail shall not be considered obstructions. For each 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) of additional handrail perimeter dimension above 4 inches (102 mm), the vertical clearance dimension of 1.5 inches (38 mm) shall be permitted to be reduced by 0.125 inch (3 mm).
 - 3.1. They do not project horizontally beyond the sides of the handrail within 1½ inches (38 mm) of the bottom of the handrail and provided that, for each ½ inch (12.7 mm) of additional handrail perimeter dimension above 4 inches (102 mm), the vertical clearance dimension of 1½ inches (38 mm) can be reduced by ⅛ inch (3 mm).
 - 3.2. They have edges with a radius of not less than .01 inch (0.25 mm).
 - 3.3. They obstruct not in excess of 20 percent of the handrail length.

1012.5 Handrail extensions. Handrails shall return to a wall, guard or the walking surface or shall be continuous to the handrail of an adjacent stair flight or ramp run. At stairways where handrails are not continuous between flights, the handrails shall extend horizontally at least 12 inches (305 mm) beyond the top riser and continue to slope for the depth of one tread beyond the bottom riser. At ramps where handrails are not continuous between runs, the handrails shall extend horizontally above the landing 12 inches (305 mm) minimum beyond the top and bottom of ramp runs.

Exceptions:

1. Handrails within a dwelling unit that is not required to be accessible need extend only from the top riser to the bottom riser.
2. Aisle handrails in Group A occupancies in accordance with Section 1025.13.

1012.6 Clearance. Clear space between a handrail and a wall or other surface shall be a minimum of 1.5 inches (38 mm). A handrail and a wall or other surface adjacent to the handrail shall be free of any sharp or abrasive elements.

1012.7 Projections. On ramps, the clear width between handrails shall be 36 inches (914 mm) minimum. Projections into the required width of stairways and ramps at each handrail shall not exceed 4.5 inches (114 mm) at or below the handrail height. Projections into the required width shall not be limited above the minimum headroom height required in Section 1009.2.

1012.8 Intermediate handrails. Handrails shall be provided within 30 inches (762 mm) of all portions of the stair width required for egress capacity in accordance with Table 1005.1. The required egress width shall be along the natural path of travel.

1012.8.1 Where new intermediate handrails are provided in accordance with Section 1012.8, the minimum clear width between handrails shall be 20 inches (510 mm).

1012.9 For provisions related to handrails on stairs which are required to be accessible, refer to Section 11-4.9.1 and 11-4.9.4.

SECTION 1013 GUARDS

1013.1 Where required. Guards shall be located along open-sided walking surfaces, mezzanines, industrial equipment platforms, stairways, ramps and landings that are located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor or grade below. Guards shall be adequate in strength and attachment in accordance with Section 1607.7. Where glass is used to provide a guard or as a portion of the guard system, the guard shall also comply with Section 2407. Guards shall also be located along glazed sides of stairways, ramps and landings that are located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor or grade below where the glazing provided does not meet the strength and attachment requirements in Section 1607.7.

Exception: Guards are not required for the following locations:

1. On the loading side of loading docks or piers.
2. On the audience side of stages and raised platforms, including steps leading up to the stage and raised platforms.
3. On raised stage and platform floor areas, such as runways, ramps and side stages used for entertainment or presentations.

4. At vertical openings in the performance area of stages and platforms.
5. At elevated walking surfaces appurtenant to stages and platforms for access to and utilization of special lighting or equipment.
6. Along vehicle service pits not accessible to the public.
7. In assembly seating where guards in accordance with Section 1025.14 are permitted and provided.

1013.2 Height. Guards shall form a protective barrier not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high, measured vertically above the leading edge of the tread, adjacent walking surface or adjacent seatboard.

Exceptions:

1. For occupancies in Group R-3, and within individual dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, guards whose top rail also serves as a handrail shall have a height not less than 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 38 inches (965 mm) measured vertically from the leading edge of the stair tread nosing.
2. The height in assembly seating areas shall be in accordance with Section 1025.14.

1013.3 Opening limitations. Open guards shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 34 inches (864 mm). From a height of 34 inches (864 mm) to 42 inches (1067 mm) above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall not pass.

Exceptions:

1. The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail at the open side of a stairway shall be of a maximum size such that a sphere of 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter cannot pass through the opening.
2. At elevated walking surfaces for access to and use of electrical, mechanical or plumbing systems or equipment, guards shall have balusters or be of solid materials such that a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches (533 mm) cannot pass through any opening.
3. In areas that are not open to the public within occupancies in Group I-3, F, H or S, balusters, horizontal intermediate rails or other construction shall not permit a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches (533 mm) to pass through any opening.
4. In assembly seating areas, guards at the end of aisles where they terminate at a fascia of boxes, balconies and galleries shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 26 inches (660 mm). From a height of 26 inches (660 mm) to 42 inches (1067 mm) above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall not pass.
5. Within individual dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, openings for

required guards on the sides of stair treads shall not allow a sphere of 4.375 inches (111 mm) to pass through.

1013.4 Screen porches. Porches and decks which are enclosed with insect screening shall be provided with guards where the walking surface is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor or grade below.

1013.5 Mechanical equipment. Guards shall be provided where appliances, equipment, fans, roof hatch openings or other components that require service are located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a roof edge or open side of a walking surface and such edge or open side is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor, roof or grade below. The guard shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere. The guard shall extend not less than 30 inches (762 mm) beyond each end of such appliance, equipment, fan or component.

1013.6 Roof access. Guards shall be provided where the roof hatch opening is located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a roof edge or open side of a walking surface and such edge or open side is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor, roof or grade below. The guard shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere.

SECTION 1014 EXIT ACCESS

1014.1 General. The exit access arrangement shall comply with Sections 1014 through 1017 and the applicable provisions of Sections 1003 through 1013.

1014.2 Egress through intervening spaces. Egress through intervening spaces shall comply with this section.

1. Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, except where such adjoining rooms or areas are accessory to the area served, are not a high-hazard occupancy and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit.

Exception: Means of egress are not prohibited through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces in a Group H, S or F occupancy when the adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces are the same or a lesser hazard occupancy group.

2. Egress shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes.

Exceptions:

1. Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit.
2. Means of egress are not prohibited through stockrooms in Group M occupancies when all of the following are met:
 - 2.1. The stock is of the same hazard classification as that found in the main retail area;
 - 2.2. Not more than 50 percent of the exit access is through the stockroom;

- 2.3. The stockroom is not subject to locking from the egress side; and

- 2.4. There is a demarcated, minimum 44-inch-wide (1118 mm) aisle defined by full or partial height fixed walls or similar construction that will maintain the required width and lead directly from the retail area to the exit without obstructions.

3. An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress.

4. Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms.

1014.2.1 Multiple tenants. Where more than one tenant occupies any one floor of a building or structure, each tenant space, dwelling unit and sleeping unit shall be provided with access to the required exits without passing through adjacent tenant spaces, dwelling units and sleeping units.

Exception: Means of egress shall not be prohibited through adjoining tenant space where such rooms or spaces occupy less than 10 percent of the area of the tenant space through which they pass; are the same or similar occupancy group; a discernible path of egress travel to an exit is provided; and the means of egress into the adjoining space is not subject to locking from the egress side. A required means of egress serving the larger tenant space shall not pass through the smaller tenant space or spaces.

1014.2.2 Group I-2. Habitable rooms or suites in Group I-2 occupancies shall have an exit access door leading directly to a corridor.

Exceptions:

1. Rooms with exit doors opening directly to the outside at ground level.
2. Patient sleeping rooms are permitted to have one intervening room if the intervening room is not used as an exit access for more than eight patient beds.
3. Special nursing suites are permitted to have one intervening room where the arrangement allows for direct and constant visual supervision by nursing personnel.
4. For rooms other than patient sleeping rooms located within a suite, exit access travel from within the suite shall be permitted through one intervening room where the travel distance to the exit access door is not greater than 100 feet (30 480 mm).
5. For rooms other than patient sleeping rooms located within a suite, exit access travel from within the suite shall be permitted through two intervening rooms where the travel distance to the exit access door is not greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm).

Suites of sleeping rooms shall not exceed 5,000 square feet (465 m²). Suites of rooms other than patient sleeping rooms shall not exceed 10,000 square feet (929 m²). Any patient sleeping room, or any suite that includes patient sleeping rooms, of more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) shall have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other. Any room or suite of rooms other than patient sleeping rooms of more than 2,500 square feet (232 m²) shall have at least two access doors remotely located from each other. The travel distance between any point in a Group I-2 occupancy and an exit access door in the room shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm). The travel distance between any point in a suite of sleeping rooms and an exit access door of that suite shall not exceed 100 feet (30 480 mm).

1014.3 Common path of egress travel. In occupancies other than Groups H-1, H-2 and H-3, the common path of egress travel shall not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). In Group H-1, H-2 and H-3 occupancies, the common path of egress travel shall not exceed 25 feet (7620 mm). For common path of egress travel in Group A occupancies having fixed seating, see Section 1025.8.

Exceptions:

1. The length of a common path of egress travel in an occupancy in **Group B** shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm), provided that the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
2. Where a tenant space in an occupancy in **Group U** has an occupant load of not more than 30, the length of a common path of egress travel shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm).
3. The length of a common path of egress travel in a Group I-3 occupancy shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm).
4. The common path of egress travel in occupancies in **Group F** shall be 50 feet (15 240 mm) in unsprinklered buildings and 100 feet (30 480 mm) in buildings protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
5. The common path of egress travel in occupancies in **Group M** shall be 75 feet (22 860 mm) in unsprinklered buildings and 100 feet (30 480 mm) in buildings protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
6. The common path of egress travel in Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies shall not exceed 35 feet (10 668 mm). Travel within a guestroom, guest suite or dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating the common path of travel. The common path of egress travel in occupancy Groups R-1 and R-2 shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm) provided the building is protected throughout by an approved, automatic

sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

7. In occupancy Group S-1 the common path of egress travel shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm) in unsprinklered buildings and 100 feet (30 480 mm) in buildings protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. In occupancy Group S-2 common paths of egress travel shall not be limited.

1014.4 Aisles. Aisles serving as a portion of the exit access in the means of egress system shall comply with the requirements of this section. Aisles shall be provided from all occupied portions of the exit access which contain seats, tables, furnishings, displays and similar fixtures or equipment. Aisles serving assembly areas, other than seating at tables, shall comply with Section 1025. Aisles serving reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers shall also comply with Section 1025.

The required width of aisles shall be unobstructed.

Exception: Doors, when fully opened, and handrails shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features are permitted to project into the required width 1.5 inches (38 mm) from each side.

1014.4.1 Aisles in Groups B and M. In Group B and M occupancies, the minimum clear aisle width shall be determined by Section 1005.1 for the occupant load served, but shall not be less than 36 inches (914 mm).

Exception: Nonpublic aisles serving less than 50 people and not required to be accessible by Chapter 11 need not exceed 28 inches (711 mm) in width.

1014.4.2 Aisle accessways in Group M. An aisle accessway shall be provided on at least one side of each element within the merchandise pad. The minimum clear width for an aisle accessway not required to be accessible shall be 30 inches (762 mm). The required clear width of the aisle accessway shall be measured perpendicular to the elements and merchandise within the merchandise pad. The 30-inch (762 mm) minimum clear width shall be maintained to provide a path to an adjacent aisle or aisle accessway. The common path of travel shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) from any point in the merchandise pad.

Exception: For areas serving not more than 50 occupants, the common path of travel shall not exceed 75 feet (22 880 mm).

1014.4.3 Seating at tables. Where seating is located at a table or counter and is adjacent to an aisle or aisle accessway, the measurement of required clear width of the aisle or aisle accessway shall be made to a line 19 inches (483 mm) away from and parallel to the edge of the table or counter. The 19-inch (483 mm) distance shall be measured perpendicular to the side of the table or counter. In the case of other side boundaries for aisle or aisle accessways, the

clear width shall be measured to walls, edges of seating and tread edges, except that handrail projections are permitted.

Exception: Where tables or counters are served by fixed seats, the width of the aisle accessway shall be measured from the back of the seat.

1014.4.3.1 Aisle accessway for tables and seating. Aisle accessways serving arrangements of seating at tables or counters shall have sufficient clear width to conform to the capacity requirements of Section 1005.1 but shall not have less than the appropriate minimum clear width specified in Section 1014.4.3.2.

1014.4.3.2 Table and seating accessway width. Aisle accessways shall provide a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) of width plus 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) of width for each additional 1 foot (305 mm), or fraction thereof, beyond 12 feet (3658 mm) of aisle accessway length measured from the center of the seat farthest from an aisle.

Exception: Portions of an aisle accessway having a length not exceeding 6 feet (1829 mm) and used by a total of not more than four persons.

1014.4.3.3 Table and seating aisle accessway length. The length of travel along the aisle accessway shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) from any seat to the point where a person has a choice of two or more paths of egress travel to separate exits.

1014.5 Egress balconies. Balconies used for egress purposes shall conform to the same requirements as corridors for width, headroom, dead ends and projections.

1014.5.1 Wall separation. Exterior egress balconies shall be separated from the interior of the building by walls and opening protectives as required for corridors.

Exception: Separation is not required where the exterior egress balcony is served by at least two stairs and a dead-end travel condition does not require travel past an unprotected opening to reach a stair.

1014.5.2 Openness. The long side of an egress balcony shall be at least 50 percent open, and the open area above the guards shall be so distributed as to minimize the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

**SECTION 1015
EXIT AND EXIT ACCESS DOORWAYS**

1015.1 Exit or exit access doorways required. Two exits or exit access doorways from any space shall be provided where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The occupant load of the space exceeds the values in Table 1015.1.
2. The common path of egress travel exceeds the limitations of Section 1014.3.
3. Where required by Sections 1015.3, 1015.4 and 1015.5.

Exception: Group I-2 occupancies shall comply with Section 1014.2.2.

**TABLE 1015.1
SPACES WITH ONE MEANS OF EGRESS**

OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD
A, B, D, E, F, M, U, R-2, R-3	49
H-1, H-2, H-3	3
H-4, H-5, I-1, I-3, R-1, R-4	10
S	29

a. Day care maximum occupant load is 10.

1015.1.1 Three or more exits. Access to three or more exits shall be provided from a floor area where required by Section 1019.1.

1015.2 Exit or exit access doorway arrangement. Required exits shall be located in a manner that makes their availability obvious. Exits shall be unobstructed at all times. Exit and exit access doorways shall be arranged in accordance with Sections 1015.2.1 and 1015.2.2.

1015.2.1 Two exits or exit access doorways. Where two exits or exit access doorways are required from any portion of the exit access, the exit doors or exit access doorways shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served measured in a straight line between exit doors or exit access doorways. Interlocking or scissor stairs shall be counted as one exit stairway.

Exceptions:

1. Where exit enclosures are provided as a portion of the required exit and are interconnected by a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated corridor conforming to the requirements of Section 1017, the required exit separation shall be measured along the shortest direct line of travel within the corridor.
2. Where a building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance of the exit doors or exit access doorways shall not be less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.
3. In Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies, the distance between exits is not applicable to common nonlooped exit access corridors in a building that has corridor doors from the guestroom or guest suite or dwelling unit, which are arranged so that the exits are located in opposite directions from such doors.

1015.2.2 Three or more exits or exit access doorways. Where access to three or more exits is required, at least two exit doors or exit access doorways shall be arranged in accordance with the provisions of Section 1015.2.1.

1015.3 Boiler, incinerator and furnace rooms. Two exit access doorways are required in boiler, incinerator and furnace rooms where the area is over 500 square feet (46 m²) and any fuel-fired equipment exceeds 400,000 British thermal units (Btu) (422 000 KJ) input capacity. Where two exit access door-

ways are required, one is permitted to be a fixed ladder or an alternating tread device. Exit access doorways shall be separated by a horizontal distance equal to one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the room.

1015.4 Refrigeration machinery rooms. Machinery rooms larger than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) shall have not less than two exits or exit access doors. Where two exit access doorways are required, one such doorway is permitted to be served by a fixed ladder or an alternating tread device. Exit access doorways shall be separated by a horizontal distance equal to one-half the maximum horizontal dimension of room.

All portions of machinery rooms shall be within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of an exit or exit access doorway. An increase in travel distance is permitted in accordance with Section 1016.1.

Doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel, regardless of the occupant load served. Doors shall be tight fitting and self-closing.

1015.5 Refrigerated rooms or spaces. Rooms or spaces having a floor area of 1,000 square feet (93 m²) or more, containing a refrigerant evaporator and maintained at a temperature below 68°F (20°C), shall have access to not less than two exits or exit access doors.

Travel distance shall be determined as specified in Section 1016.1, but all portions of a refrigerated room or space shall be within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of an exit or exit access door where such rooms are not protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Egress is allowed through adjoining refrigerated rooms or spaces.

Exception: Where using refrigerants in quantities limited to the amounts based on the volume set forth in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.

1015.6 Stage means of egress. Where two means of egress are required, based on the stage size or occupant load, one means of egress shall be provided on each side of the stage.

1015.6.1 Gallery, gridiron and catwalk means of egress. The means of egress from lighting and access catwalks, galleries and gridirons shall meet the requirements for occupancies in Group F-2.

Exceptions:

1. A minimum width of 22 inches (559 mm) is permitted for lighting and access catwalks.
2. Spiral stairs are permitted in the means of egress.
3. Stairways required by this subsection need not be enclosed.
4. Stairways with a minimum width of 22 inches (559 mm), ladders, or spiral stairs are permitted in the means of egress.
5. A second means of egress is not required from these areas where a means of escape to a floor or to a roof is provided. Ladders, alternating tread devices or spiral stairs are permitted in the means of escape.
6. Ladders are permitted in the means of egress.

**SECTION 1016
EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE**

1016.1 Travel distance limitations. Exits shall be so located on each story such that the maximum length of exit access travel, measured from the most remote point within a story to the entrance to an exit along the natural and unobstructed path of egress travel, shall not exceed the distances given in Table 1016.1.

Where the path of exit access includes unenclosed stairways or ramps within the exit access or includes unenclosed exit ramps or stairways as permitted in Section 1020.1, the distance of travel on such means of egress components shall also be included in the travel distance measurement. The measurement along stairways shall be made on a plane parallel and tangent to the stair tread nosings in the center of the stairway.

Exceptions:

1. Travel distance in open parking garages is permitted to be measured to the closest riser of open stairs.
2. In outdoor facilities with open exit access components and open exterior stairs or ramps, travel distance is permitted to be measured to the closest riser of a stair or the closest slope of the ramp.
3. Where an exit stair is permitted to be unenclosed in accordance with Exception 8 or 9 of Section 1020.1, the travel distance shall be measured from the most remote point within a building to an exit discharge.

**TABLE 1016.1
EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE^a**

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)
A, E	150	200 ^b
B	200	300 ^c
I-1	Not Permitted	250 ^c
I-2	Not Permitted	200 ^c
I-3	150	200 ^c
D	150	200 ^c
M	150	250 ^c
R	175	325 ^c
S-2	Unlimited	Unlimited
F-1, F-2	200	250 ^c
S-1	200	400
F-3	300	400 ^c
H-1	Not Permitted	75 ^c
H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5	Not Permitted	100 ^c

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

- a. See the following sections for modifications to exit access travel distance requirements:
 Section 402: For the distance limitation in malls.
 Section 404: For the distance limitation through an atrium space.
 Section 1016.2 For increased limitations in Groups F-1 and S-1.
 Section 1025.7: For increased limitation in assembly seating.
 Section 1025.7: For increased limitation for assembly open-air seating.

Section 1019.2: For buildings with one exit.

Chapter 31: For the limitation in temporary structures.

- b. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. See Section 903 for occupancies where automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 are permitted.
- c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

1016.2 Roof vent increase. In buildings that are one story in height, equipped with automatic heat and smoke roof vents complying with Section 910 and equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the maximum exit access travel distance shall be 400 feet (122 m) for occupancies in Group F-1 or S-1.

1016.3 Exterior egress balcony increase. Travel distances specified in Section 1016.1 shall be increased up to an additional 100 feet (30 480 mm) provided the last portion of the exit access leading to the exit occurs on an exterior egress balcony constructed in accordance with Section 1014.5. The length of such balcony shall not be less than the amount of the increase taken.

**SECTION 1017
CORRIDORS**

1017.1 Construction. Corridors shall be fire-resistance rated in accordance with Table 1017.1. The corridor walls required to be fire-resistance rated shall comply with Section 708 for fire partitions.

Exceptions:

- 1. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group E where each room that is used for instruction has at least one door directly to the exterior and rooms for assembly purposes have at least one-half of the required means of egress doors opening directly to the exterior. Exterior doors specified in this exception are required to be at ground level.
- 2. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors contained within a dwelling or sleeping unit in an occupancy in Group R.

- 3. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in open parking garages.
- 4. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group B which is a space requiring only a single means of egress complying with Section 1015.1.

1017.2 Corridor width. The minimum corridor width shall be as determined in Section 1005.1, but not less than 44 inches (1118 mm).

Exceptions:

- 1. Twenty-four inches (610 mm)—For access to and utilization of electrical, mechanical or plumbing systems or equipment.
- 2. Thirty-six inches (914 mm)—With a required occupant capacity of less than 50.
- 3. Thirty-six inches (914 mm)—Within a dwelling unit.
- 4. Seventy-two inches (1829 mm)—In Group E with a corridor having a required capacity of 100 or more.
- 5. Seventy-two inches (1829 mm)—In corridors serving surgical Group I, health care centers for ambulatory patients receiving outpatient medical care, which causes the patient to be not capable of self-preservation.
- 6. Ninety-six inches (2438 mm)—In Group I-2 in areas where required for bed movement.

1017.3 Dead ends. Where more than one exit or exit access doorway is required, the exit access shall be arranged such that there are no dead ends in corridors more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length.

Exceptions:

- 1. In occupancies in Group I-3 of Occupancy Condition 2, 3 or 4 (see Section 308.4), the dead end in a corridor shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).
- 2. In occupancies in Groups B and F where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the

**TABLE 1017.1
CORRIDOR FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING**

OCCUPANCY	OCCUPANT LOAD SERVED BY CORRIDOR	REQUIRED FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)	
		Without sprinkler system	With sprinkler system ^c
H-1, H-2, H-3	All	1	1
A, H-4, H-5	Greater than 30	1	1
B, D, E ^c , F, M, S, U	Greater than 30	1	0
R	Greater than 10	1	1
I-2 ^a	All	Not Permitted	0
I-1, I-3	All	Not Permitted	1 ^b

- a. For requirements for occupancies in Group I-2, see Section 407.3.
- b. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- c. In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903, corridor walls shall not be required to be rated, provided that such walls form smoke partitions in accordance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

length of dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).

3. A dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

1017.4 Air movement in corridors. Corridors shall not serve as supply, return, exhaust, relief or ventilation air ducts.

Exceptions:

1. Use of a corridor as a source of makeup air for exhaust systems in rooms that open directly onto such corridors, including toilet rooms, bathrooms, dressing rooms, smoking lounges and janitor closets, shall be permitted, provided that each such corridor is directly supplied with outdoor air at a rate greater than the rate of makeup air taken from the corridor.
2. Where located within a dwelling unit, the use of corridors for conveying return air shall not be prohibited.
3. Where located within tenant spaces of 1,000 square feet (93 m²) or less in area, utilization of corridors for conveying return air is permitted.

1017.4.1 Corridor ceiling. Use of the space between the corridor ceiling and the floor or roof structure above as a return air plenum is permitted for one or more of the following conditions:

1. The corridor is not required to be of fire-resistance-rated construction;
2. The corridor is separated from the plenum by fire-resistance-rated construction;
3. The air-handling system serving the corridor is shut down upon activation of the air-handling unit smoke detectors required by the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.
4. The air-handling system serving the corridor is shut down upon detection of sprinkler waterflow where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system; or
5. The space between the corridor ceiling and the floor or roof structure above the corridor is used as a component of an approved engineered smoke control system.

1017.5 Corridor continuity. Fire-resistance-rated corridors shall be continuous from the point of entry to an exit, and shall not be interrupted by intervening rooms.

Exception: Foyers, lobbies or reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms.

**SECTION 1018
EXITS**

1018.1 General. Exits shall comply with Sections 1018 through 1023 and the applicable requirements of Sections 1003 through 1013. An exit shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with its function as a means of egress. Once a given

level of exit protection is achieved, such level of protection shall not be reduced until arrival at the exit discharge.

1018.2 Exterior exit doors. Buildings or structures used for human occupancy shall have at least one exterior door that meets the requirements of Section 1008.1.1.

1018.2.1 Detailed requirements. Exterior exit doors shall comply with the applicable requirements of Section 1008.1.

1018.2.2 Arrangement. Exterior exit doors shall lead directly to the exit discharge or the public way.

**SECTION 1019
NUMBER OF EXITS AND CONTINUITY**

1019.1 Minimum number of exits. All rooms and spaces within each story shall be provided with and have access to the minimum number of approved independent exits required by Table 1019.1 based on the occupant load of the story, except as modified in Section 1015.1 or 1019.2. For the purposes of this chapter, occupied roofs shall be provided with exits as required for stories. The required number of exits from any story, basement or individual space shall be maintained until arrival at grade or the public way.

Exception: A fenced outdoor assembly occupancy shall have at least two widely separated means of egress from the enclosure. If more than 6,000 persons are to be served by such means of egress, there shall be at least three means of egress; if more than 9,000 persons are to be served, there shall be at least four means of egress.

**TABLE 1019.1
MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS FOR OCCUPANT LOAD**

OCCUPANT LOAD (persons per story)	MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS (per story)
1-500	2
501-1,000	3
More than 1,000	4

1019.1.1 Parking structures. Parking structures shall not have less than two exits from each parking tier, except that only one exit is required where vehicles are mechanically parked. Vehicle ramps shall not be considered as required exits unless pedestrian facilities are provided.

1019.1.2 Helistops. The means of egress from helistops shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, provided that landing areas located on buildings or structures shall have two or more exits. For landing platforms or roof areas less than 60 feet (18 288 mm) long, or less than 2,000 square feet (186 m²) in area, the second means of egress is permitted to be a fire escape or ladder leading to the floor below.

1019.2 Buildings with one exit. Only one exit shall be required in buildings as described below:

1. Buildings described in Table 1019.2, provided that the building has not more than one level below the first story above grade plane.
2. Buildings of Group R-3 occupancy.
3. Single-level buildings with the occupied space at the level of exit discharge provided that the story or space

complies with Section 1015.1 as a space with one means of egress.

**TABLE 1019.2
BUILDINGS WITH ONE EXIT**

OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF BUILDING ABOVE GRADE PLANE	MAXIMUM OCCUPANTS (OR DWELLING UNITS) PER FLOOR AND TRAVEL DISTANCE
A, B ^d , D, E ^c , F, M, U	1 Story	49 occupants and 75 feet travel distance
H-2, H-3	1 Story	3 occupants and 25 feet travel distance
H-4, H-5, I, R	1 Story	10 occupants and 75 feet travel distance
S ^a	1 Story	29 occupants and 100 feet travel distance
B ^b , F, M, S ^a	2 Stories	30 occupants and 75 feet travel distance
R-2	2 Stories ^c	4 dwelling units and 50 feet travel distance

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

- a. For the required number of exits for parking structures, see Section 1019.1.1.
- b. For the required number of exits for air traffic control towers, see Section 412.1.
- c. Buildings classified as Group R-2 equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and provided with emergency escape and rescue openings in accordance with Section 1026 shall have a maximum height of three stories above grade plane.
- d. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 with an occupancy in Group B shall have a maximum travel distance of 100 feet.
- e. Day care maximum occupant load is 10.

1019.3 Exit continuity. Exits shall be continuous from the point of entry into the exit to the exit discharge.

1019.4 Exit door arrangement. Exit door arrangement shall meet the requirements of Sections 1015.2 through 1015.2.2.

**SECTION 1020
VERTICAL EXIT ENCLOSURES**

1020.1 Enclosures required. Interior exit stairways and interior exit ramps shall be enclosed with fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 706 or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both. Exit enclosures shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours where connecting four stories or more and not less than 1 hour where connecting less than four stories. The number of stories connected by the exit enclosure shall include any basements but not any mezzanines. An exit enclosure shall not be used for any purpose other than means of egress.

Exceptions:

- 1. In all occupancies, other than Group H and I occupancies, a stairway is not required to be enclosed when the stairway serves an occupant load of less than 10 and the stairway complies with either Item 1.1 or 1.2. In all cases, the maximum number of connecting open stories shall not exceed two. ■

- 1.1. The stairway is open to not more than one story above the story at the level of exit discharge; or
- 1.2. The stairway is open to not more than one story below the story at the level of exit discharge.
- 2. Exits in buildings of Group A-5 where all portions of the means of egress are essentially open to the outside need not be enclosed.
- 3. Stairways serving and contained within a single residential dwelling unit or sleeping unit in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3 occupancies are not required to be enclosed.
- 4. Stairways that are not a required means of egress element are not required to be enclosed where such stairways comply with Section 707.2.
- 5. Stairways in open parking structures that serve only the parking structure are not required to be enclosed.
- 6. Stairways in Group I-3 occupancies, as provided for in Section 408.3.6, are not required to be enclosed.
- 7. Means of egress stairways as required by Section 410.5.3 are not required to be enclosed.
- 8. In other than Group H and I occupancies, a maximum of 50 percent of egress stairways serving one adjacent floor are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Any two such interconnected floors shall not be open to other floors. Unenclosed exit stairways shall be remotely located as required in Section 1015.2.
- 9. In other than Group H and I occupancies, interior egress stairways serving only the first and second stories of a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories. Unenclosed exit stairways shall be remotely located as required in Section 1015.2.

1020.1.1 Openings and penetrations. Exit enclosure opening protectives shall be in accordance with the requirements of Section 715.

Except as permitted in Section 402.4.6, openings in exit enclosures other than unprotected exterior openings shall be limited to those necessary for exit access to the enclosure from normally occupied spaces and for egress from the enclosure.

Where interior exit enclosures are extended to the exterior of a building by an exit passageway, the door assembly from the exit enclosure to the exit passageway shall be protected by a fire door assembly conforming to the requirements in Section 715.4. Fire door assemblies in exit enclosures shall comply with Section 715.4.4.

Elevators shall not open into an exit enclosure.

1020.1.2 Penetrations. Penetrations into and openings through an exit enclosure are prohibited except for required exit doors, equipment and ductwork necessary for independent pressurization, sprinkler piping, standpipes, electrical raceway for fire department communication systems and electrical raceway serving the exit enclosure and terminating at a steel box not exceeding 16 square inches (0.010 m²). Such penetrations shall be protected in accordance with Section 712. There shall be no penetrations or communication openings, whether protected or not, between adjacent exit enclosures.

1020.1.3 Ventilation. Equipment and ductwork for exit enclosure ventilation as permitted by Section 1020.1.2 shall comply with one of the following items:

1. Such equipment and ductwork shall be located exterior to the building and shall be directly connected to the exit enclosure by ductwork enclosed in construction as required for shafts.
2. Where such equipment and ductwork is located within the exit enclosure, the intake air shall be taken directly from the outdoors and the exhaust air shall be discharged directly to the outdoors, or such air shall be conveyed through ducts enclosed in construction as required for shafts.
3. Where located within the building, such equipment and ductwork shall be separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, with construction as required for shafts.

In each case, openings into the fire-resistance-rated construction shall be limited to those needed for maintenance and operation and shall be protected by opening protectives in accordance with Section 715 for shaft enclosures.

Exit enclosure ventilation systems shall be independent of other building ventilation systems.

1020.1.4 Exit enclosure exterior walls. Exterior walls of an exit enclosure shall comply with the requirements of Section 704 for exterior walls. Where nonrated walls or unprotected openings enclose the exterior of the stairway and the walls or openings are exposed by other parts of the building at an angle of less than 180 degrees (3.14 rad), the building exterior walls within 10 feet (3048 mm) horizontally of a nonrated wall or unprotected opening shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. Openings within such exterior walls shall be protected by opening protectives having a fire protection rating of not less than ³/₄ hour. This construction shall extend vertically from the ground to a point 10 feet (3048 mm) above the topmost landing of the stairway or to the roof line, whichever is lower.

1020.1.5 Discharge identification barrier. A stairway in an exit enclosure shall not continue below the level of exit discharge unless an approved barrier is provided at the level of exit discharge to prevent persons from unintentionally continuing into levels below. Directional exit signs shall be provided as specified in Section 1011.

1020.1.6 Stairway floor number signs. A sign shall be provided at each floor landing in interior exit enclosures con-

necting more than three stories designating the floor level, the terminus of the top and bottom of the stair enclosure and the identification of the stair. The signage shall also state the story of, and the direction to the exit discharge and the availability of roof access from the stairway for the fire department. The sign shall be located 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor landing in a position that is readily visible when the doors are in the open and closed positions.

1020.1.7 Smokeproof enclosures. In buildings required to comply with Section 403 or 405, each of the exits of a building that serves stories where the floor surface is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access or more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the level of exit discharge serving such floor levels shall be a smokeproof enclosure or pressurized stairway in accordance with Section 909.20.

1020.1.7.1 Enclosure exit. A smokeproof enclosure or pressurized stairway shall exit into a public way or into an exit passageway, yard or open space having direct access to a public way. The exit passageway shall be without other openings and shall be separated from the remainder of the building by 2-hour fire-resistance-rated construction.

Exceptions:

1. Openings in the exit passageway serving a smokeproof enclosure are permitted where the exit passageway is protected and pressurized in the same manner as the smokeproof enclosure, and openings are protected as required for access from other floors.
2. Openings in the exit passageway serving a pressurized stairway are permitted where the exit passageway is protected and pressurized in the same manner as the pressurized stairway.
3. A smokeproof enclosure or pressurized stairway shall be permitted to egress through areas on the level of discharge or vestibules as permitted by Section 1024.

1020.1.7.2 Enclosure access. Access to the stairway within a smokeproof enclosure shall be by way of a vestibule or an open exterior balcony.

Exception: Access is not required by way of a vestibule or exterior balcony for stairways using the pressurization alternative complying with Section 909.20.5.

**SECTION 1021
EXIT PASSAGEWAYS**

1021.1 Exit passageway. Exit passageways serving as an exit component in a means of egress system shall comply with the requirements of this section. An exit passageway shall not be used for any purpose other than as a means of egress.

1021.2 Width. The width of exit passageways shall be determined as specified in Section 1005.1 but such width shall not be less than 44 inches (1118 mm), except that exit passageways

serving an occupant load of less than 50 shall not be less than 36 inches (914 mm) in width.

The required width of exit passageways shall be unobstructed.

Exception: Doors, when fully opened, and handrails, shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features are permitted to project into the required width 1.5 inches (38 mm) on each side.

1021.3 Construction. Exit passageway enclosures shall have walls, floors and ceilings of not less than 1-hour fire-resistance rating, and not less than that required for any connecting exit enclosure. Exit passageways shall be constructed as fire barriers in accordance with Section 706.

1021.4 Openings and penetrations. Exit passageway opening protectives shall be in accordance with the requirements of Section 715.

Except as permitted in Section 402.4.6, openings in exit passageways other than unexposed exterior openings shall be limited to those necessary for exit access to the exit passageway from normally occupied spaces and for egress from the exit passageway.

Where interior exit enclosures are extended to the exterior of a building by an exit passageway, the door assembly from the exit enclosure to the exit passageway shall be protected by a fire door conforming to the requirements in Section 715.4. Fire door assemblies in exit passageways shall comply with Section 715.4.4.

Elevators shall not open into an exit passageway.

1021.5 Penetrations. Penetrations into and openings through an exit passageway are prohibited except for required exit doors, equipment and ductwork necessary for independent pressurization, sprinkler piping, standpipes, electrical raceway for fire department communication and electrical raceway serving the exit passageway and terminating at a steel box not exceeding 16 square inches (0.010 m²). Such penetrations shall be protected in accordance with Section 712. There shall be no penetrations or communicating openings, whether protected or not, between adjacent exit passageways.

SECTION 1022 HORIZONTAL EXITS

1022.1 Horizontal exits. Horizontal exits serving as an exit in a means of egress system shall comply with the requirements of this section. A horizontal exit shall not serve as the only exit from a portion of a building, and where two or more exits are required, not more than one-half of the total number of exits or total exit width shall be horizontal exits.

Exceptions:

1. Horizontal exits are permitted to comprise two-thirds of the required exits from any building or floor area for occupancies in Group I-2.

2. Horizontal exits are permitted to comprise 100 percent of the exits required for occupancies in Group I-3. At least 6 square feet (0.6 m²) of accessible space per occupant shall be provided on each side of the horizontal exit for the total number of people in adjoining compartments.

Every fire compartment for which credit is allowed in connection with a horizontal exit shall not be required to have a stairway or door leading directly outside, provided the adjoining fire compartments have stairways or doors leading directly outside and are so arranged that egress shall not require the occupants to return through the compartment from which egress originates.

The area into which a horizontal exit leads shall be provided with exits adequate to meet the occupant requirements of this chapter, but not including the added occupant capacity imposed by persons entering it through horizontal exits from another area. At least one of its exits shall lead directly to the exterior or to an exit enclosure.

1022.2 Separation. The separation between buildings or refuge areas connected by a horizontal exit shall be provided by a fire wall complying with Section 705 or a fire barrier complying with Section 706 and having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours. Opening protectives in horizontal exit walls shall also comply with Section 715. The horizontal exit separation shall extend vertically through all levels of the building unless floor assemblies have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours with no unprotected openings.

Exception: A fire-resistance rating is not required at horizontal exits between a building area and an above-grade pedestrian walkway constructed in accordance with Section 3104, provided that the distance between connected buildings is more than 20 feet (6096 mm).

Horizontal exit walls constructed as fire barriers shall be continuous from exterior wall to exterior wall so as to divide completely the floor served by the horizontal exit.

1022.3 Opening protectives. Fire doors in horizontal exits shall be self-closing or automatic-closing when activated by a smoke detector in accordance with Section 715.4.7.3. Doors, where located in a cross-corridor condition, shall be automatic-closing by activation of a smoke detector installed in accordance with Section 715.4.7.3.

1022.4 Capacity of refuge area. The refuge area of a horizontal exit shall be a space occupied by the same tenant or a public area and each such refuge area shall be adequate to accommodate the original occupant load of the refuge area plus the occupant load anticipated from the adjoining compartment. The anticipated occupant load from the adjoining compartment shall be based on the capacity of the horizontal exit doors entering the refuge area. The capacity of the refuge area shall be computed based on a net floor area allowance of 3 square feet (0.2787 m²) for each occupant to be accommodated therein.

Exception: The net floor area allowable per occupant shall be as follows for the indicated occupancies:

1. Six square feet (0.6 m²) per occupant for occupancies in Group I-3.

2. Fifteen square feet (1.4 m²) per occupant for ambulatory occupancies in Group I-2.
3. Thirty square feet (2.8 m²) per occupant for nonambulatory occupancies in Group I-2.

**SECTION 1023
EXTERIOR EXIT RAMPS AND STAIRWAYS**

1023.1 Exterior exit ramps and stairways. Exterior exit ramps and stairways serving as an element of a required means of egress shall comply with this section.

Exception: Exterior exit ramps and stairways for outdoor stadiums complying with Section 1020.1, Exception 2.

1023.2 Use in a means of egress. Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall not be used as an element of a required means of egress for Group I-2 occupancies. For occupancies in other than Group I-2, exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be permitted as an element of a required means of egress for buildings not exceeding **four** stories above grade plane or having occupied floors more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

1023.3 Open side. Exterior exit ramps and stairways serving as an element of a required means of egress shall be **not less than 50 percent open on one side. Outside stairs shall be arranged to restrict the accumulation of smoke.**

1023.4 Side yards. The open areas adjoining exterior exit ramps or stairways shall be either yards, courts or public ways; the remaining sides are permitted to be enclosed by the exterior walls of the building.

1023.5 Location. Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be located in accordance with Section 1024.3.

1023.6 Exterior ramps and stairway protection. Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be separated from the interior of the building as required in Section 1020.1. Openings shall be limited to those necessary for egress from normally occupied spaces.

Exceptions:

1. Separation from the interior of the building is not required for occupancies, other than those in Group R-1 or R-2, in buildings that are no more than two stories above grade plane where the level of exit discharge is the first story above grade plane.
2. Separation from the interior of the building is not required where the exterior ramp or stairway is served by an exterior ramp and/or balcony that connects two remote exterior stairways or other approved exits with a perimeter that is not less than 50 percent open. To be considered open, the opening shall be a minimum of 50 percent of the height of the enclosing wall, with the top of the openings no less than 7 feet (2134 mm) above the top of the balcony.
3. Separation from the interior of the building is not required for an exterior ramp or stairway located in a building or structure that is permitted to have unenclosed interior stairways in accordance with Section 1020.1.

4. Separation from the interior of the building is not required for exterior ramps or stairways connected to open-ended corridors, provided that Items 4.1 through 4.4 are met:

- 4.1. The building, including corridors and ramps and/or stairs, shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
- 4.2. The open-ended corridors comply with Section 1017.
- 4.3. The open-ended corridors are connected on each end to an exterior exit ramp or stairway complying with Section 1023.
- 4.4. At any location in an open-ended corridor where a change of direction exceeding 45 degrees (0.79 rad) occurs, a clear opening of not less than 35 square feet (3.3 m²) or an exterior ramp or stairway shall be provided. Where clear openings are provided, they shall be located so as to minimize the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

**SECTION 1024
EXIT DISCHARGE**

1024.1 General. Exits shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building. The exit discharge shall be at grade or shall provide direct access to grade. The exit discharge shall not reenter a building.

Exceptions:

1. A maximum of 50 percent of the number and capacity of the exit enclosures is permitted to egress through areas on the level of discharge provided all of the following are met:
 - 1.1. Such exit enclosures egress to a free and unobstructed way to the exterior of the building, which way is readily visible and identifiable from the point of termination of the exit enclosure.
 - 1.2. The entire area of the level of discharge is separated from areas below by construction conforming to the fire-resistance rating for the exit enclosure.
 - 1.3. The egress path from the exit enclosure on the level of discharge is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. All portions of the level of discharge with access to the egress path shall either be protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, or separated from the egress path in accordance with the requirements for the enclosure of exits.
2. A maximum of 50 percent of the number and capacity of the exit enclosures is permitted to egress through a vestibule provided all of the following are met:

- 2.1. The entire area of the vestibule is separated from areas below by construction conforming to the fire-resistance rating for the exit enclosure.
- 2.2. The depth from the exterior of the building is not greater than 10 feet (3048 mm) and the length is not greater than 30 feet (9144 mm).
- 2.3. The area is separated from the remainder of the level of exit discharge by construction providing protection at least the equivalent of approved wired glass in steel frames.
- 2.4. The area is used only for means of egress and exits directly to the outside.

3. Stairways in open parking garages complying with Section 1020.1, Exception 5, are permitted to egress through the open parking garage at the level of exit discharge.

1024.2 Exit discharge capacity. The capacity of the exit discharge shall be not less than the required discharge capacity of the exits being served.

1024.3 Exit discharge location. Exterior balconies, stairways and ramps shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from adjacent lot lines and from other buildings on the same lot unless the adjacent building exterior walls and openings are protected in accordance with Section 704 based on fire separation distance.

1024.4 Exit discharge components. Exit discharge components shall be sufficiently open to the exterior so as to minimize the accumulation of smoke and toxic gases.

1024.5 Egress courts. Egress courts serving as a portion of the exit discharge in the means of egress system shall comply with the requirements of Section 1024.

1024.5.1 Width. The width of egress courts shall be determined as specified in Section 1005.1, but such width shall not be less than 44 inches (1118 mm), except as specified herein. Egress courts serving Group R-3 and U occupancies shall not be less than 36 inches (914 mm) in width.

The required width of egress courts shall be unobstructed to a height of 7 feet (2134 mm).

Exception: Doors, when fully opened, and handrails shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features are permitted to project into the required width 1.5 inches (38 mm) from each side.

Where an egress court exceeds the minimum required width and the width of such egress court is then reduced along the path of exit travel, the reduction in width shall be gradual. The transition in width shall be affected by a guard not less than 36 inches (914 mm) in height and shall not create an angle of more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) with respect to the axis of the egress court along the path of egress travel. In no case shall the width of the egress court be less than the required minimum.

1024.5.2 Construction and openings. Where an egress court serving a building or portion thereof is less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in width, the egress court walls shall have not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction for a distance of 10 feet (3048 mm) above the floor of the court. Openings within such walls shall be protected by opening protectives having a fire protection rating of not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.

Exceptions:

1. Egress courts serving an occupant load of less than 10.
2. Egress courts serving Group R-3.

1024.6 Access to a public way. The exit discharge shall provide a direct and unobstructed access to a public way.

Exception: Where access to a public way cannot be provided, a safe dispersal area shall be provided where all of the following are met:

1. The area shall be of a size to accommodate at least 5 square feet (0.28 m²) for each person.
2. The area shall be located on the same lot at least 50 feet (15 240 mm) away from the building requiring egress.
3. The area shall be permanently maintained and identified as a safe dispersal area.
4. The area shall be provided with a safe and unobstructed path of travel from the building.

SECTION 1025 ASSEMBLY

1025.1 General. Occupancies in Group A which contain seats, tables, displays, equipment or other material shall comply with this section.

1025.1.1 Bleachers. Reserved.

1025.2 Assembly main exit. Every assembly occupancy shall be provided with a main entrance/exit. The minimum aggregate width of the main entrance for Group A occupancies shall be sufficient to accommodate 50 percent of the occupant load and shall be at the level of exit discharge or shall connect to a stairway or ramp leading to a street. Each level of a Group A occupancy shall have access to a main exit and such access shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate 50 percent of the occupant load of such levels. Where the main exit from an assembly occupancy is through a lobby or foyer, the aggregate capacity of all exits from the lobby or foyer shall be permitted to provide the required capacity of the main exit regardless of whether all such exits serve as entrances to the building.

Exceptions:

1. A bowling establishment shall have a main entrance capable of accommodating 50 percent of the total occupant load regardless of the aisles that the entrance serves.
2. In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined entrance/exit, exits may be distributed around the perimeter of the building, provided the

total exit width furnishes a minimum of 100 percent of the width needed to accommodate the maximum occupant content.

1025.3 Assembly other exits. Each level of an assembly occupancy shall have access to a main exit and shall be provided with additional exits of sufficient width to accommodate one-half of the total occupant load served by that level. Such additional exits shall be located as far from the main entrance/exit as practicable. Such exits shall be accessible from a cross aisle or a side aisle.

Exception: In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined entrance/exit, exits may be distributed around the perimeter of the building, provided the total exit width furnishes a minimum of 100 percent of the width needed to accommodate the maximum occupant content.

1025.4 Foyers and lobbies. In Group A-1 occupancies, where persons are admitted to the building at times when seats are not available and are allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space, such use of lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of the means of egress. Such waiting areas shall be separated from the required means of egress by substantial permanent partitions or by fixed rigid railings not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high. Such foyer, if not directly connected to a public street by all the main entrances or exits, shall have a straight and unobstructed corridor or path of travel to every such main entrance or exit.

1025.5 Interior balcony and gallery means of egress. For balconies or galleries having a seating capacity of 50 or more located in Group A occupancies, at least two means of egress shall be provided, with one from each side of every balcony or gallery and at least one leading directly to an exit.

1025.5.1 Enclosure of balcony openings. Interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be enclosed in an exit enclosure as provided in Section 1020.1, except that stairways are permitted to be open between the balcony and the main assembly floor in occupancies such as theaters, places of religious worship and auditoriums. At least one accessible means of egress is required from a balcony or gallery level containing accessible seating locations in accordance with Section 1007.3 or 1007.4.

1025.6 Width of means of egress for assembly. The clear width of aisles and other means of egress shall comply with Section 1025.6.1 where smoke-protected seating is not provided and with Section 1025.6.2 or 1025.6.3 where smoke-protected seating is provided. The clear width shall be measured to walls, edges of seating and tread edges except for permitted projections.

1025.6.1 Without smoke protection. The clear width of the means of egress shall provide sufficient capacity in accordance with all of the following, as applicable:

1. At least 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) of width for each occupant served shall be provided on stairs having riser heights 7 inches (178 mm) or less and tread depths 11 inches (279 mm) or greater, measured horizontally between tread nosings.
2. At least 0.005 inch (0.127 mm) of additional stair width for each occupant shall be provided for each 0.10 inch (2.5 mm) of riser height above 7 inches (178 mm).

3. Where egress requires stair descent, at least 0.075 inch (1.9 mm) of additional width for each occupant shall be provided on those portions of stair width having no handrail within a horizontal distance of 30 inches (762 mm).
4. Ramped means of egress, where slopes are steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope), shall have at least 0.22 inch (5.6 mm) of clear width for each occupant served. Level or ramped means of egress, where slopes are not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope), shall have at least 0.20 inch (5.1 mm) of clear width for each occupant served.

1025.6.2 Smoke-protected seating. The clear width of the means of egress for smoke-protected assembly seating shall not be less than the occupant load served by the egress element multiplied by the appropriate factor in Table 1025.6.2. The total number of seats specified shall be those within the space exposed to the same smoke-protected environment. Interpolation is permitted between the specific values shown. A life safety evaluation, complying with NFPA 101 as adopted by *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, shall be done for a facility utilizing the reduced width requirements of Table 1025.6.2 for smoke-protected assembly seating.

Exception: For an outdoor smoke-protected assembly with an occupant load not greater than 18,000, the clear width shall be determined using the factors in Section 1025.6.3.

1025.6.2.1 Smoke control. Means of egress serving a smoke-protected assembly seating area shall be provided with a smoke control system complying with Section 909 or natural ventilation designed to maintain the smoke level at least 6 feet (1829 mm) above the floor of the means of egress.

1025.6.2.2 Roof height. A smoke-protected assembly seating area with a roof shall have the lowest portion of the roof deck not less than 15 feet (4572 mm) above the highest aisle or aisle accessway.

Exception: A roof canopy in an outdoor stadium shall be permitted to be less than 15 feet (4572 mm) above the highest aisle or aisle accessway provided that there are no objects less than 80 inches (2032 mm) above the highest aisle or aisle accessway.

1025.6.2.3 Automatic sprinklers. Enclosed areas with walls and ceilings in buildings or structures containing smoke-protected assembly seating shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Exceptions:

1. The floor area used for contests, performances or entertainment provided the roof construction is more than 50 feet (15 240 mm) above the floor level and the use is restricted to low fire hazard uses.
2. Press boxes and storage facilities less than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) in area.

- Outdoor seating facilities where seating and the means of egress in the seating area are essentially open to the outside.

1025.6.3 Width of means of egress for outdoor smoke-protected assembly. The clear width in inches (mm) of aisles and other means of egress shall be not less than the total occupant load served by the egress element multiplied by 0.08 (2.0 mm) where egress is by aisles and stairs and multiplied by 0.06 (1.52 mm) where egress is by ramps, corridors, tunnels or vomitories.

Exception: The clear width in inches (mm) of aisles and other means of egress shall be permitted to comply with Section 1025.6.2 for the number of seats in the outdoor smoke-protected assembly where Section 1025.6.2 permits less width.

1025.7 Travel distance. Exits and aisles shall be so located that the travel distance to an exit door shall not be greater than **150 feet (45 720 mm)** measured along the line of travel in nonsprinklered buildings. Travel distance shall not be more than **200 feet (60 960 mm)** in sprinklered buildings. Where aisles are provided for seating, the distance shall be measured along the aisles and aisle accessway without travel over or on the seats.

Exceptions:

- Smoke-protected assembly seating: The travel distance from each seat to the nearest entrance to a vomitory or concourse shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm). The travel distance from the entrance to the vomitory or concourse to a stair, ramp or walk on the exterior of the building shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm).
- Open-air seating: The travel distance from each seat to the building exterior shall not exceed 400 feet (122 m). The travel distance shall not be limited in facilities of Type I or II construction.
- The travel distance within an exhibit booth or exhibit enclosure to an exit access aisle shall not be greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm).**

1025.8 Common path of travel. A common path of travel shall be permitted for the **20 feet (6096 mm)** from any point where serving any number of occupants and for the first 75 feet

(22 860 mm) from any point where serving not more than 50 occupants.

Exception:

- For smoke-protected assembly seating, the common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (1524 mm) **from any seat to a point where a person has a choice of two directions of egress travel.**

1025.8.1 Path through adjacent row. Where one of the two paths of travel is across the aisle through a row of seats to another aisle, there shall be not more than 24 seats between the two aisles, and the minimum clear width between rows for the row between the two aisles shall be 12 inches (305 mm) plus 0.6 inch (15.2 mm) for each additional seat above seven in the row between aisles.

Exception: For smoke-protected assembly seating there shall not be more than 40 seats between the two aisles and the minimum clear width shall be 12 inches (305 mm) plus 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) for each additional seat.

1025.9 Assembly aisles are required. Every occupied portion of any occupancy in Group A that contains seats, tables, displays, similar fixtures or equipment shall be provided with aisles leading to exits or exit access doorways in accordance with this section. Aisle accessways for tables and seating shall comply with Section 1014.4.3.

1025.9.1 Minimum aisle width. The minimum clear width for aisles **serving seating not at tables** shall be as shown:

- Forty-eight inches (1219 mm) for aisle stairs having seating on each side.
Exception: Thirty-six inches (914 mm) where the aisle serves less than 50 seats.
- Thirty-six inches (914 mm) for aisle stairs having seating on only one side.
- Twenty-three inches (584 mm) between an aisle stair handrail or guard and seating where the aisle is subdivided by a handrail.
- Forty-two inches (1067 mm) for level or ramped aisles having seating on both sides.

Exceptions:

- Thirty-six inches (914 mm) where the aisle serves less than 50 seats.

**TABLE 1025.6.2
WIDTH OF AISLES FOR SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY**

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCY	INCHES OF CLEAR WIDTH PER SEAT SERVED			
	Stairs and aisle steps with handrails within 30 inches	Stairs and aisle steps without handrails within 30 inches	Passageways, doorways and ramps not steeper than 1 in 10 in slope	Ramps steeper than 1 in 10 in slope
Equal to or less than 5,000	0.200	0.250	0.150	0.165
10,000	0.130	0.163	0.100	0.110
15,000	0.096	0.120	0.070	0.077
20,000	0.076	0.095	0.056	0.062
Equal to or greater than 25,000	0.060	0.075	0.044	0.048

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

2. Thirty inches (762 mm) where the aisle does not serve more than 14 seats.
5. Thirty-six inches (914 mm) for level or ramped aisles having seating on only one side.

Exceptions:

1. Thirty inches (762 mm) where the aisle does not serve more than 14 seats.
2. Twenty-three inches (584 mm) between an aisle stair handrail and seating where an aisle does not serve more than five rows on one side.

1025.9.1.1 The minimum width of aisles serving seating at tables shall be 44 inches (1118 mm).

Exception: Thirty-six inches (914 mm) where serving an occupant load of not more than 50.

1025.9.2 Means of egress capacity. The capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 1005. The width of aisles and other means of egress serving theater-type seating or similar seating arranged in rows shall provide sufficient capacity in accordance with Sections 1024.9.2.1 and 1024.9.2.2.

1025.9.2.1 Minimum clear widths of aisles and other means of egress serving theater-type seating, or similar seating arranged in rows, shall be in accordance with Table 1024.9.2.1.

**TABLE 1025.9.2.1
CAPACITY FACTORS**

NO. OF SEATS	NOMINAL FLOW TIME (sec)	INCH OF CLEAR WIDTH PER SEAT SERVED	
		STAIRS	PASSAGEWAYS, RAMPS, AND DOORWAYS
Unlimited	200	0.300 AB	0.220 C

1025.9.2.2 The minimum clear widths shown in Table 1024.9.2.1 shall be modified in accordance with all of the following:

1. If risers exceed 7 inches (178 mm) in height, multiply the stair width in the table by factor A, where $A = 1 + (\text{riser height} - 7 \text{ inches.}) / 5$
2. Stairs not having a handrail within a 30-inch (762 mm) horizontal distance shall be 25 percent wider than otherwise calculated (i.e., multiply by factor B = 1.25).
3. Ramps steeper than 1:10 slope where used in ascent shall have their width increased by 10 percent (i.e., multiply by factor C = 1.10).

Exceptions:

1. Lighting and access catwalks shall meet the requirements for Group F occupancies.
2. Grandstands, bleachers and folding and telescopic seating as permitted by Section 1024.6.2.

1025.9.2.3 Clear width shall be measured to walls, edges of seating and tread edges except for permitted projections.

1025.9.4 Uniform width. Those portions of aisles, where egress is possible in either of two directions, shall be uniform in required width.

1025.9.5 Assembly aisle termination. Each end of an aisle shall terminate at cross aisle, foyer, doorway, vomitory or concourse having access to an exit.

Exceptions:

1. Dead-end aisles shall not be greater than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length.
2. Dead-end aisles longer than 20 feet (6096 mm) are permitted where seats beyond the 20-foot (6096 mm) dead-end aisle are no more than 24 seats from another aisle, measured along a row of seats having a minimum clear width of 12 inches (305 mm) plus 0.6 inch (15.2 mm) for each additional seat above seven in the row.
3. For smoke-protected assembly seating, the dead-end aisle length of vertical aisles shall not exceed a distance of 21 rows.
4. For smoke-protected assembly seating, a longer dead-end aisle is permitted where seats beyond the 21-row dead-end aisle are not more than 40 seats from another aisle, measured along a row of seats having an aisle accessway with a minimum clear width of 12 inches (305 mm) plus 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) for each additional seat above seven in the row.

1025.9.6 Assembly aisle obstructions. There shall be no obstructions in the required width of aisles except for handrails as provided in Section 1025.13.

1025.10 Aisle accessways. The aisle accessway between rows of seating shall have a clear width of not less than 12 inches (305 mm), and the minimum width shall be increased in accordance with Sections 1024.10.2 for seating not at tables and Section 1024.10.2.2 for seating at tables. The width of aisle accessways shall be the clear horizontal distance from the back of the row ahead and the nearest projection of the row behind. Where chairs have automatic or self-rising seats that comply with ASTM F 851, the measurement shall be made with seats in the raised position. Where any chair in the row does not have an automatic or self-rising seat, the measurements shall be made with the seat in the down position. For seats with folding tablet arms, row spacing shall be determined with the tablet in the useable position.

Exception: When not more than four persons are served, there shall be no minimum clear width requirement for the portion of the aisle accessway having a length not exceeding 6 feet (1829 mm) measured from the center of the seat farthest from the aisle.

1025.10.1 Dual access. Reserved.

1025.10.2 For rows of seating not at tables served by aisles or doorways at both ends there shall be no more than 100 seats per row and the 12 inches (305 mm) minimum clear

width of aisle accessways shall be increased by 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) for every additional seat beyond 14, but the minimum clear width shall not be required to exceed 22 inches (559 mm).

Exception: For smoke-protected assembly seating, the row length limits for a 12-inch-wide (305 mm) aisle accessway, beyond which the aisle accessway minimum clear width shall be increased, are in Table 1025.10.1.

1025.10.2.1 For rows of seating not at tables served by an aisle or doorway at one end only, the 12 inches (305 mm) minimum clear width of aisle accessways shall be increased by 0.6 inch (15.2 mm) for every additional seat beyond seven, but the minimum clear width shall not be required to exceed 22 inches (559 mm).

Exception: For smoke-protected assembly seating, the row length limits for a 12-inch-wide (305 mm) aisle accessway, beyond which the aisle accessway minimum clear width shall be increased, are in Table 1025.10.2.

**TABLE 1025.10.2
SMOKE-PROTECTED
ASSEMBLY AISLE ACCESSWAYS**

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SEATS PER ROW PERMITTED TO HAVE A MINIMUM 12-INCH CLEAR WIDTH AISLE ACCESSWAY	
	Aisle or doorway at both ends of row	Aisle or doorway at one end of row only
Less than 4,000	14	7
4,000	15	7
7,000	16	8
10,000	17	8
13,000	18	9
16,000	19	9
19,000	20	10
22,000 and greater	21	11

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

1025.10.2.1.2 For rows of seating not at tables served by an aisle or doorway on one end only, the path of travel shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) from any seat to a point where a person has a choice of two paths of travel to two exits.

1025.10.2.2 Aisle accessways serving seating at tables shall have a minimum clear width of 12 inches (305 mm).

1025.10.2.2.1 Where nonfixed seating is located between a table and an aisle accessway, the measurement of required clear width of the aisle accessway shall be made to a line 19 inches (483 mm) away from the edge of the table. The 19-inch (483 mm) distance shall be measured perpendicularly to the edge of the table.

1025.10.2.2.2 The minimum 12-inch (305 mm) width required for an aisle accessway shall be increased by 0.5 inch (13 mm) for each additional 12 inches (305 mm) or fraction thereof beyond 12 feet

(3658 mm) of aisle accessway length where measured from the center of the seat farthest from an aisle.

1025.10.2.2.3 The path of travel along the aisle accessway shall not exceed 36 feet (10 973 mm) from any seat to the closest aisle or egress doorway.

1025.11 Assembly aisle walking surfaces. Aisles with a slope not exceeding one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5-percent slope) shall consist of a ramp having a slip-resistant walking surface. Aisles with a slope exceeding one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5-percent slope) shall consist of a series of risers and treads that extends across the full width of aisles and complies with Sections 1025.11.1 through 1025.11.3.

1025.11.1 Treads. Tread depths shall be a minimum of 11 inches (279 mm) and shall have dimensional uniformity.

Exception: The tolerance between adjacent treads shall not exceed 0.188 inch (4.8 mm).

1025.11.2 Risers. Where the gradient of aisle stairs is to be the same as the gradient of adjoining seating areas, the riser height shall not be less than 4 inches (102 mm) nor more than 8 inches (203 mm) and shall be uniform within each flight.

Exceptions:

1. The riser height of aisle stairs in folding and telescopic seating shall be permitted to be not less than 3½ inches (89 mm) and shall not exceed 11 inches (279 mm).
2. Riser heights not exceeding 9 inches (229 mm) shall be permitted where they are necessitated by the slope of the adjacent seating areas to maintain sightlines.

1025.11.3 Tread contrasting marking stripe. A contrasting marking stripe shall be provided on each tread at the nosing or leading edge such that the location of each tread is readily apparent when viewed in descent. Such stripe shall be a minimum of 1 inch (25 mm), and a maximum of 2 inches (51 mm), wide.

Exception: The contrasting marking stripe is permitted to be omitted where tread surfaces are such that the location of each tread is readily apparent when viewed in descent.

1025.12 Seat stability. In places of assembly, the seats shall be securely fastened to the floor.

Exceptions:

1. In places of assembly or portions thereof without ramped or tiered floors for seating and with 200 or fewer seats, the seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.
2. In places of assembly or portions thereof with seating at tables and without ramped or tiered floors for seating, the seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.
3. In places of assembly or portions thereof without ramped or tiered floors for seating and with greater than 200 seats, the seats shall be fastened together in

groups of not less than three or the seats shall be securely fastened to the floor.

4. In places of assembly where flexibility of the seating arrangement is an integral part of the design and function of the space and seating is on tiered levels, a maximum of 200 seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor. Plans showing seating, tiers and aisles shall be submitted for approval.
5. Groups of seats within a place of assembly separated from other seating by railings, guards, partial height walls or similar barriers with level floors and having no more than 14 seats per group shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.
6. Seats intended for musicians or other performers and separated by railings, guards, partial height walls or similar barriers shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.
7. Restaurants, cafeterias, cafeteriums, gymnasiums, gymnatoriums and similar multipurpose assembly occupancies.
8. Movable seating in rows with seats fastened together in groups of not less than three nor more than seven.
9. Seats in balconies, galleries, railed in enclosures, boxes or loges with level floor surfaces and having occupant loads not exceeding 14.
10. Assembly occupancies in accordance with Exception 1 or 3 shall not have more than one seat for 15 square feet (1.4 m²) of net floor area and shall provide adequate aisles to reach exits.

1025.13 Handrails. Ramped aisles having a slope exceeding one unit vertical in 15 units horizontal (6.7-percent slope) and aisle stairs shall be provided with handrails located either at the side or within the aisle width. Handrails shall not be required where otherwise permitted by the following:

1. Handrails shall not be required for ramped aisles having a gradient not steeper than 1:8 and having seating on both sides where the aisle does not serve as an accessible route.
2. The requirement for a handrail shall be satisfied by the use of a guard provided with a rail that complies with the graspability requirements for handrails and located at a consistent height between 34 inches and 42 inches (865 mm and 1065 mm), measured using one of the following methods:
 - 2.1. Vertically from the top of the rail to the leading edge (nosing) of stair treads.
 - 2.2. Vertically from the top of the rail to the adjacent walking surface in the case of a ramp.

1025.13.1 Discontinuous handrails. Where there is seating on both sides of the aisle, the handrails shall be discontinuous with gaps or breaks at intervals not exceeding five rows to facilitate access to seating and to permit crossing from one side of the aisle to the other. These gaps or breaks shall have a clear width of at least 22 inches (559 mm) and

not greater than 36 inches (914 mm), measured horizontally, and the handrail shall have rounded terminations or bends.

1025.13.2 Intermediate handrails. Where handrails are provided in the middle of aisle stairs, there shall be an additional intermediate handrail located approximately 12 inches (305 mm) below the main handrail.

1025.14 Assembly guards. Assembly guards shall comply with Sections 1025.14.1 through 1025.14.3.

1025.14.1 Cross aisles. Cross aisles located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor or grade below shall have guards in accordance with Section 1013.

Where an elevation change of 30 inches (762 mm) or less occurs between a cross aisle and the adjacent floor or grade below, guards not less than 26 inches (660 mm) above the aisle floor shall be provided.

Exception: Where the backs of seats on the front of the cross aisle project 24 inches (610 mm) or more above the adjacent floor of the aisle, a guard need not be provided.

1025.14.2 Sightline-constrained guard heights. Unless subject to the requirements of Section 1025.14.3, a fascia or railing system in accordance with the guard requirements of Section 1013 and having a minimum height of 26 inches (660 mm) shall be provided where the floor or footboard elevation is more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor or grade below and the fascia or railing would otherwise interfere with the sightlines of immediately adjacent seating. At bleachers, a guard must be provided where the floor or footboard elevation is more than 24 inches (610 mm) above the floor or grade below and the fascia or railing would otherwise interfere with the sightlines of the immediately adjacent seating.

1025.14.3 Guards at the end of aisles. A fascia or railing system complying with the guard requirements of Section 1013 shall be provided for the full width of the aisle where the foot of the aisle is more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor or grade below. The fascia or railing shall be a minimum of 36 inches (914 mm) high and shall provide a minimum 42 inches (1067 mm) measured diagonally between the top of the rail and the nosing of the nearest tread.

1025.15 Bench seating. Where bench seating is used, the number of persons shall be based on one person for each 18 inches (457 mm) of length of the bench.

SECTION 1026 EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE

1026.1 General. In addition to the means of egress required by this chapter, provisions shall be made for emergency escape and rescue in Group R and I-1 occupancies. Basements and sleeping rooms below the fourth story above grade plane shall have at least one exterior emergency escape and rescue opening in accordance with this section. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, emergency egress and rescue openings shall be required in each sleeping room, but shall not be required in adjoining areas of the basement. Such openings shall open directly into a public way or to a yard or court that opens to a public way. **The emergency escape and rescue open-**

ing shall be permitted to open into a screen enclosure, open to the atmosphere, where a screen door is provided leading away from the residence. Such opening shall be operational from the inside without the use of special knowledge, keys or tools.

Exceptions:

1. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, sleeping rooms provided with a door to a fire-resistance-rated corridor having access to two remote exits in opposite directions.
3. The emergency escape and rescue opening is permitted to open onto a balcony within an atrium in accordance with the requirements of Section 404, provided the balcony provides access to an exit and the dwelling unit or sleeping unit has a means of egress that is not open to the atrium.
4. Basements with a ceiling height of less than 80 inches (2032 mm) shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue windows.
5. High-rise buildings in accordance with Section 403.
6. Emergency escape and rescue openings are not required from basements or sleeping rooms that have an exit door or exit access door that opens directly into a public way or to a yard, court or exterior exit balcony that opens to a public way.
7. Basements without habitable spaces and having no more than 200 square feet (18.6m²) in floor area shall not be required to have emergency escape windows.
8. Security and hurricane devices installed in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.6.

1026.2 Minimum size. Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet (0.53 m²).

Exception: The minimum net clear opening for emergency escape and rescue grade-floor openings shall be 5 square feet (0.46 m²).

1026.2.1 Minimum dimensions. The minimum net clear opening height dimension shall be 24 inches (610 mm). The minimum net clear opening width dimension shall be 20 inches (508 mm). The net clear opening dimensions shall be the result of normal operation of the opening.

1026.3 Maximum height from floor. Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have the bottom of the clear opening not greater than 44 inches (1118 mm) measured from the floor.

1026.4 Operational constraints. Emergency escape and rescue openings shall be operational from the inside of the room without the use of keys or tools. Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are permitted to be placed over emergency escape and rescue openings provided the minimum net clear opening size complies with Section 1026.2 and such devices shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than that which is required for normal

operation of the escape and rescue opening. See Section 1008.1.3.6 for provisions related to hurricane protection devices. Where such bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are installed in existing buildings, smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.2.10 regardless of the valuation of the alteration.

1026.4.1 Every room or space greater than 250 square feet (23.2 m²) in educational occupancies used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy and every room or space normally subject to client occupancy, other than bathrooms, in Group D occupancies shall have not less than one outside window for emergency rescue that complies with the following:

1. Such windows shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 20 inches (508 mm) in width, 24 inches (610 mm) in height, and 5.7 square feet (0.53 m²) in area.
2. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above the floor, and any latching device shall be capable of being operated from not more than 54 inches (1372 mm) above the finished floor.

1026.5 Window wells. An emergency escape and rescue opening with a finished sill height below the adjacent ground level shall be provided with a window well in accordance with Sections 1026.5.1 and 1026.5.2.

1026.5.1 Minimum size. The minimum horizontal area of the window well shall be 9 square feet (0.84 m²), with a minimum dimension of 36 inches (914 mm). The area of the window well shall allow the emergency escape and rescue opening to be fully opened.

1026.5.2 Ladders or steps. Window wells with a vertical depth of more than 44 inches (1118 mm) shall be equipped with an approved permanently affixed ladder or steps. Ladders or rungs shall have an inside width of at least 12 inches (305 mm), shall project at least 3 inches (76 mm) from the wall and shall be spaced not more than 18 inches (457 mm) on center (o.c.) vertically for the full height of the window well. The ladder or steps shall not encroach into the required dimensions of the window well by more than 6 inches (152 mm). The ladder or steps shall not be obstructed by the emergency escape and rescue opening. Ladders or steps required by this section are exempt from the stairway requirements of Section 1009.

SECTION 1027 BUSINESS

1027.1 Doors. Egress doors shall conform to the requirements of Section 1008, except doors serving office areas with an occupant load of 10 or less need not be side-swinging type.

1027.2 Handrails and guardrails. Handrails and guardrails shall be in accordance with Sections 1009.11 and 1012.

Exception: In areas not accessible to the public and in fully enclosed stairways in office buildings not serving a Group A, E or R occupancy, the clear distance between rails or

ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere.

1027.3 Stairs. Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.9 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress.

1027.4 Common path of travel. In Group B buildings which are sprinklered throughout, a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 480 mm) shall be permitted.

SECTION 1028 EDUCATIONAL

1028.1 Exterior corridors or balconies.

1028.1.1 A corridor roofed over and enclosed on its long sides and open to the atmosphere at the ends may be considered an exterior corridor provided:

1. Clear story openings not less than one-half the height of the corridor walls are provided on both sides of the corridor and above adjacent roofs or buildings, or
2. The corridor roof has unobstructed openings to the sky with the open area not less than 50 percent of the area of the roof. Openings shall be equally distributed with any louvers fixed open. The clear area of openings with fixed louvers shall be based on the actual openings between louver vanes.

1028.1.2 The minimum width of such corridors shall be sufficient to accommodate the occupant load but shall in no case be less than 6 feet (1829 mm).

1028.2 Panic and fire exit hardware.

1028.2.1 Each door in a means of egress from an area of Group E occupancy having an occupant load of 100 or more may be provided with a latch or lock only if it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware, which releases when a force of no more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied to the releasing devices in the direction of exit travel. Such releasing devices may be bars or panels extending not less than one-half the width of the door and placed at heights suitable for the service required, but not less than 34 inches (864 mm) nor more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the floor. Whenever panic hardware is used on a labeled fire door, the panic hardware shall be labeled as fire exit hardware.

1028.2.2 If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be of the pushpad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.

1028.3 Doors that swing into an exit access corridor shall be recessed to prevent interference with corridor traffic; any doors not recessed shall open 180 degrees (3.1 rad) to stop against the wall. Doors in any position shall not reduce the required corridor width by more than one-half.

SECTION 1029 FACTORY-INDUSTRIAL

1029.1 Handrails and guardrails. Handrails and guardrails shall be installed in accordance with Sections 1009.11 and 1012.

Exception: In areas not accessible to the public in Group F, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere.

1029.2 Stairs. Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.9 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress.

1029.3 Common path of travel. Common paths of travel in Group F, special purpose occupancies shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).

Exception: In Group F buildings, which are sprinklered throughout, a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 486 mm) shall be permitted.

SECTION 1030 INSTITUTIONAL

1030.1 Locks. Patient rooms or tenant space egress doors in Group I occupancies shall not be lockable.

Exceptions:

1. In places of restraint or detention.
2. Door locking arrangements without delayed egress shall be permitted in Groups I-1 and I-2, or portions of such occupancies, where the clinical needs of the patients require specialized security measures for their safety, provided that staff can readily unlock such doors at all times.
3. Key locking devices that restrict access from the corridor and that are operable only by staff from the corridor side shall be permitted. Such devices shall not restrict egress from the room.

1030.2 Arrangement of means of egress.

1030.2.1 Every habitable room shall have an exit access door leading directly to an exit access corridor.

Exceptions:

1. If there is an exit door opening directly to the outside from the room at ground level.
2. Patient sleeping rooms shall be permitted to have one intervening room if the intervening room is not used as an exit access for more than eight patient sleeping beds.
3. Special nursing suites shall be permitted to have one intervening room where the arrangement allows for direct and constant visual supervision by nursing personnel.
4. For rooms other than patient sleeping rooms, one or more adjacent rooms shall be permitted to intervene in accordance with Section 1030.8.

1030.3 Any patient sleeping room, or any suite that includes patient sleeping rooms, of more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) shall have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other.

1030.4 Any room or any suite of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, of more than 2,500 square feet (230 m²) shall

have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other.

1030.5 Any suite of rooms that complies with the requirements of Section 1030.3 shall be permitted to be subdivided with nonfire-rated, noncombustible or limited-combustible partitions.

1030.6 Suites of sleeping rooms shall not exceed 5,000 square feet (460 m²).

1030.7 Suites of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, shall not exceed 10,000 square feet (930 m²).

1030.8 Suites of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, shall be permitted to have one intervening room if the travel distance within the suite to the exit access door is not greater than 100 feet (30 480 mm) and shall be permitted to have two intervening rooms where the travel distance within the suite to the exit access door is not greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm).

1030.9 Every corridor shall provide access to at least two approved exits without passing through any intervening rooms or spaces other than corridors or lobbies.

1030.10 Every exit or exit access shall be arranged so that no corridor, aisle or passageway has a pocket or dead end exceeding 20 feet (6096 mm).

1030.11 Travel distance.

1030.11.1 Travel distance shall not exceed that specified in Table 1015.1.

1030.11.2 Travel distance shall comply with Section 1030.11.2.1 through 1030.11.2.4.

1030.11.2.1 The travel distance between any room door required as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 150 feet (45 720 mm).

1030.11.2.2 The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm).

1030.11.2.3 The travel distance between any point in a health care sleeping room and an exit access door in that room shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).

1030.11.2.4 The travel distance between any point in a suite of sleeping rooms as permitted by Section 1029.2 and an exit access door of that suite shall not exceed 100 feet (30 480 mm) and shall meet the requirements of Section 1030.11.2.2.

1030.12 Measurement of travel distance to exits. Travel distance shall be determined in accordance with Section 1015, but shall not exceed:

1. One-hundred feet (30 480 mm) between any room door required as exit access and an exit.
2. One-hundred-and-fifty feet (45 720 mm) between any point in a room and an exit.
3. Fifty feet (15 240 mm) between any point in a sleeping room and the door of that room.

Exceptions:

1. The travel distance above may be increased by 50 feet (15 240 mm) in rooms other than sleeping rooms when the building is protected

throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system or smoke control system.

2. The maximum permitted travel distance shall be increased to 100 feet (30 480 mm) in sprinklered or unsprinklered open dormitories where the enclosing walls of the dormitory space are of smoketight construction. Where travel distance to the exit access door from any point within the dormitory exceeds 50 feet (15 240 mm), a minimum of two exit access doors remotely located from each other shall be provided.

1030.13 Stairs.

1030.13.1 Spiral stairs meeting the requirements of Section 1009.9 are permitted for access to and between staff locations.

1030.13.2 Alternating tread stairways meeting the requirements of Section 1009.10 are permitted for access to and between staff locations subject to occupancy by no more than three persons all capable of using the alternating tread stairway.

1030.13.3 Solid risers, intermediate handrails, latticework or similar facilities required by Sections 1009.3.2 and 1012.3 which would interfere with visual supervision of residents are not required.

SECTION 1031 MERCANTILE

1031.1 Stairs. Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.9 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress.

1031.2 Handrails and guardrails. Handrails and guardrails shall be installed in accordance with Sections 1009.11 and 1012.

Exception: In areas not accessible to the public and in fully enclosed stairways in Group M not serving a Group A, E or R occupancy, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere.

1031.3 Common path of travel. In Group M buildings which are sprinklered throughout, a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 480 mm) shall be permitted.

SECTION 1032 RESIDENTIAL

1032.1 Stairways not part of the required means of egress and providing access from the outside grade level to the basement in Group R-3 occupancies shall be exempt from Section 1009 when the maximum height from the basement finished floor level to grade adjacent to the stair does not exceed 8 feet (2438 mm) and the grade level opening to the stair is covered by hinged doors or other approved means.

1032.2 Common path of travel. In Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies no common path of travel shall exceed 35 feet (10 668

mm). Travel within a guest room, guest suite or dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating common path of travel.

Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system a common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).

1032.3 Travel distance in group R1 and R2 occupancies. In group R-1 and R-2 occupancies travel distance within a guest room, guest suite or dwelling unit to a corridor door shall not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm) and allowed to be increased to 125 feet when the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

SECTION 1033 STORAGE

1033.1 Aircraft servicing hangars.

1033.1.1 Exits from aircraft servicing areas shall be provided at intervals of not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) on all exterior walls. There shall be a minimum of two means of egress from each aircraft servicing area. Horizontal exits through interior fire walls shall be provided at intervals of not more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) along the wall.

Exception: Dwarf or “smash” doors in doors used for accommodating aircraft shall be permitted for compliance with these requirements.

1033.1.2 Means of egress from mezzanine floors in aircraft servicing areas shall be arranged so that the maximum travel distance to reach the nearest exit from any point on the mezzanine shall not exceed 75 feet (23 m). Such means of egress shall lead directly to a properly enclosed stair discharging directly to the exterior, to a suitable cutoff area or to outside stairs.

1033.2 Stairs. Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.9 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress.

1033.3 Handrails and guardrails. Handrails and guardrails shall be installed in accordance with Sections 1009.11 and 1012.

Exception: In areas not accessible to the public in Group S, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere.

1033.4 Common path of travel.

1033.4.1 In Group S-1 storage, occupancies common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).

Exception: Common paths of travel shall not exceed 100 feet (30 480 mm) in buildings protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

1033.4.2 In Group S-2 storage, occupancies common paths of travel shall not be limited.

1033.4.3 A common path of travel for the first 50 feet (15 240 mm) from any point shall be permitted in parking structures.

SECTION 1034 DAY CARE

1034.1 Panic and fire exit hardware.

1034.1.1 Any door in a required means of egress from an area having an occupant load of 100 or more persons shall be permitted to be provided with a latch or lock only if it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware which releases when a force of no more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied to the releasing devices in the direction of exit travel. Such releasing devices may be bars or panels extending not less than one-half the width of the door and placed at heights suitable for the service required, but not less than 34 inches (864 mm) nor more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the floor. Whenever panic hardware is used on a labeled fire door, the panic hardware shall be labeled as fire exit hardware.

1034.1.2 If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be of the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.

1034.2 Doors and corridors.

1034.2.1 Every room or space with an occupant load of more than 50 persons or an area of more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) shall have at least two exit access doorways as remotely located from each other as practicable. Such doorways shall provide access to separate exits, but where egress is through corridors, they shall be permitted to open onto a common corridor leading to separate exits located in opposite directions.

1034.2.2 Where the two exit accesses from a day care occupancy in an apartment building enter the same corridor as the apartment occupancy, the exit accesses shall be separated in the corridor by a smoke barrier having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating constructed in accordance with Section 709. The smoke barrier shall be located so that it has an exit on each side.

1034.2.3 Doors designed to be normally closed shall comply with Section 715.3.7.

1034.3 A travel distance of 200 feet (60 960 mm) in unsprinklered buildings and 250 feet (76 200 mm) in buildings protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the following.

1. The travel distance between any room door intended as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 100 feet (30 480 mm); and
2. The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 150 feet (45 720 mm); and
3. The travel distance between any point in a sleeping room and an exit access door in that room shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).

Exception: The travel distance in Items 1 and 2 above may be increased by 50 feet (15 240 mm) in buildings protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system.

1034.4 Illumination and marking of means of egress. Illumination and marking of means of egress shall comply with Section 1006.

1034.5 Emergency lighting. Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 1006.2 shall be provided in the following areas:

1. Interior stairs and corridors.
2. Normally occupied spaces.

Exception: Administrative areas, general classrooms, mechanical rooms and storage areas.

3. Flexible and open plan buildings.
4. Interior or windowless portions of buildings.
5. Shops and laboratories.

1034.6 Special means of egress features. Every room or space normally subject to client occupancy, other than bathrooms, shall have at least one outside window for emergency rescue and ventilation. Such window shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 20 inches (508 mm) in width, 24 inches (610 mm) in height, and 5.7 square feet (0.53 m²) in area. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above the floor. The clear opening shall permit a rectangular solid, with a minimum width and height that provides the required 5.7 square foot (0.53 m²) opening and a minimum depth of 20 inches (8 mm), to pass fully through the opening.

Exceptions:

1. In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system.
2. Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building.

1034.7 Flexible plan and open plan buildings. In day care occupancies, each room occupied by more than 300 persons shall have two or more means of egress entering into separate atmospheres. If three or more means of egress are required, not more than two of them shall enter into a common atmosphere.

1034.8 Group day care homes means of escape requirements.

1034.8.1 The provisions of Chapter 10 shall be applicable to means of escape in day care homes except as modified in this section.

1034.8.2 In group day care homes, every story occupied by clients shall have not less than two remotely located means of escape. Maximum travel distance shall be as specified in Section 1034.3.

1034.8.3 In group day care homes, every room used for sleeping, living or dining purposes shall have at least two means of escape, at least one of which shall be a door or stairway that provides a means of unobstructed travel to the outside of the building at street or ground level. The second means of escape may be a window in accordance with Section 1034.6. No room or space that is accessible only by a ladder or folding stairs or through a trap door shall be occupied for living or sleeping purposes.

1034.8.4 In group day care homes where spaces on the story above the story of exit discharge are used by clients, at least one means of escape shall be an exit discharging directly to the outside. The second means of escape may be a window in accordance with Section 1034.6.

1034.8.5 In group day care homes where clients occupy a story below the level of exit discharge, at least one means of escape shall be an exit discharging directly to the outside. The second means of escape may be a window in accordance with Section 1034.6. No facility shall be located more than one story below the ground. In day care homes, any stairway to the story above shall be cut off by a fire barrier containing a door that has at least a 20-minute fire protection rating and is equipped with a self-closing device.

1034.8.6 In group day care homes, every room or space normally subject to client occupancy, other than bathrooms, shall have at least one outside window for emergency rescue and ventilation complying with Section 1034.6.

Exceptions:

1. In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system.
2. Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building.

1034.8.7 Where the two exit accesses from a group day care home in an apartment building enter the same corridor as the apartment occupancy, the exit accesses shall be separated in the corridor by a smoke barrier having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating constructed in accordance with Section 709. The smoke barrier shall be located so that it has an exit on each side.

SECTION 1035 BOILER, FURNACE AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ROOMS

1035.1 Single means of egress. Stories used exclusively for boilers, furnaces or mechanical equipment shall be permitted to have a single means of egress where the travel distance to an exit on that story does not exceed the common path of travel stipulated in Section 1035.2.

1035.2 Common path of travel. Boiler rooms, furnace rooms, mechanical equipment rooms and similar spaces shall have a common path of travel not exceeding 50 feet (15 240 mm).

Exceptions:

1. In buildings protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system boiler rooms, furnace rooms, mechanical equipment rooms and similar spaces shall be permitted to have a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 480 mm).
2. Mechanical equipment rooms with no fuel-fired equipment shall be permitted to have a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 480 mm).

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