



Guidelines for Barrier-Free Design of Ontario Government Facilities



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Introduction

I. Context

On December 14, 2001, the Ministry of Citizenship’s accessibility legislation, Bill 125, received royal assent and was proclaimed as the Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2001 (ODA). The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005 (AODA) received Royal Assent and was proclaimed on June 13, 2005.

Section 4 of the ODA requires the Government of Ontario to develop accessible design guidelines through consultation with persons with disabilities and others to promote accessibility to government buildings, structures, and premises.

On-line consultation and focus testing were performed with the assistance of an architectural consultant. Recommendations were made based on information gathered through the consultation process, legislation, and other sources. Those recommendations were presented in a report entitled “Report on Recommendations for Accessible Design Guidelines”, dated June 6, 2003.

These guidelines were revised in March 2023 to update them in accordance with the last amendments to the Ontario Building Code, which came into effect February 2023, and the Integrated Accessibility Standards, which came into effect July 2016.

Note that the design guidelines contained within this document are not comprehensive and represent common accessibility related requirements encountered in Ontario Public Service (OPS) related projects. The Ontario Building Code (as amended) and the Integrated Accessibility Standards (as amended) should always be referenced for comprehensive design details.

Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design of O. Reg. 332/12:

Building Code (as amended)

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332>

PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards (Accessibility Standards for the Built Environment) of O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards
<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

II. Purpose

These guidelines will be used to inform Infrastructure Ontario, all Government of Ontario Ministries, and their third-party service providers of the minimum general considerations for accessible design in Government of Ontario owned and operated facilities. This document is intended as a guideline only and the Ontario Building Code (as amended) and the Integrated Accessibility Standards (as amended) should always be referenced for more in-depth detail and specifications.

III. Application

Subsection 4(4) of the ODA states: “The Government of Ontario shall ensure that the design of buildings, structures and premises, or parts of buildings, structures and premises, that it purchases, constructs or significantly renovates after this section comes into force complies with the guidelines before occupation or regular use by its employees.”

The guidelines are meant to address primarily base building requirements, including areas generally accessible to the public, and may not apply to non-public areas of special purpose facilities. As such, it is the responsibility of each Ministry to ensure their space is as accessible as possible, regardless of the application of these guidelines.

In summary, all areas of newly designed or newly constructed Government of Ontario facilities, and/

or alterations or renovations related to existing facilities, shall comply with these guidelines, unless otherwise provided for in this section, or as modified in a Ministry's program or facility-specific accessibility standard or specification, to the greatest extent possible.

IV. Approach

These guidelines have been developed as a system of Levels as follows:

Level 1: Compliance

Level 1 criteria are based upon the regulatory requirements of the Ontario Building Code and the Integrated Accessibility Standards, supplemented with a few specific enhancements from Infrastructure Ontario (IO).

Level 1 requirements reflect the technical requirements specified in the 2016 document published by Infrastructure Ontario titled, "Guidelines for Barrier Free Design of Ontario Government Facilities".

Level 1 guidelines are to be utilized in day-to-day General Real Estate Portfolio (GREP) projects, operations, and management.

Level 2: Compliance +

Level 2 guidelines define an enhanced level of accessibility, above-and-beyond the minimum requirements of Level 1, which can typically be achieved with no-cost or low-cost solutions. Level 2 provides a series of accessibility improvements for consideration where practical, and where project budgets allow.

Level 3: Compliance ++

Level 3 guidelines define an enhanced level of

accessibility, above-and-beyond the general minimum requirements of Levels 1 and 2. Compliance with Level 3 guidelines will likely incur significant additional cost. Level 3 provides a series of accessibility improvements for consideration where practical, and where project budgets allow.

Level 3 will apply for all new builds and substantial renovations including Alternate Financing and Procurement (AFP) and General Real Estate Portfolio (GREP) projects. Level 3 will involve, where practical, interested party engagement prior to completion of the initial design. Design solutions will typically exceed legislative requirements wherever budget and occupant requirements or constraints allow.

V. Definition of New Lease

Subsection 4(5) of the ODA states that the Government of Ontario will also have regard for these guidelines in determining whether to enter a 'new lease' with a third-party landlord for space to be occupied or used by its employees. A 'new lease' is defined to include:

- All new leases, sub-leases, and assignments of lease with a third-party landlord for space to be occupied by government employees; and
- Any additional space added to an existing lease, by renewal or amendment, whether the space is contiguous or on the same floor.

Further, a 'new lease' does not include:

- A service provider's leased space being reverted back to the Government due to a service provider's termination;
- The renewal of a lease;
- Sub-letting of space by government tenants to third party tenants; or
- License arrangements.

VI. Heritage Facilities

Infrastructure Ontario manages many provincially significant heritage assets through its Heritage Management Process (2007). Contemplated renovations to heritage assets shall be assessed for compliance with these guidelines on an individual basis, to determine the most effective and least disruptive means of retrofit. Appropriate Government and external interested parties will be engaged to ensure an appropriate building transition plan is achieved.

VII. Security Considerations

In some cases, the accessibility requirements outlined in these guidelines may conflict with a requirement that is based on the specific security features of a facility (e. g., detention centre or courthouse). Where such conflicts arise, the contemplated construction or renovations shall be assessed for compliance with these guidelines on an individual basis to determine if the intent of the guidelines can still be achieved without compromising the security and safety of the facility's users.

VIII. Definition of Significant Renovation

These guidelines will apply to renovations or changes to contiguous government owned or occupied space of minimum 10,000 square feet where 50% of the floor area is affected.

Significant renovations do not include projects limited only to repair or restoration to wall finishes, flooring or ceilings.

IX. Additional Items to Consider Maintenance

It is essential that accessible paths of travel and

facilities be properly maintained in accordance with other applicable legislation or standard maintenance practices in order to reduce the creation of new barriers. Some examples of maintenance items include:

- Timely removal of snow and ice;
- Timely repair of uneven surfaces;
- Removal of furniture, fixtures and stored items that impede clearance spaces or corridor widths;
- Proper leveling of elevators;
- Adjustment of door closers and elevator doors to prescribed limits;
- Maintenance of prescribed lighting levels; and
- Proper maintenance of non-glare surfaces.

Emergency Evacuation Planning

Facility Emergency Evacuation Planning should address accessibility procedures for persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities who regularly occupy a facility should have access to Emergency Evacuation Plans in a range of formats, including large text and electronic formats. This will help to improve the understanding of evacuation methods and promote adequate training of persons with disabilities of the emergency measures.

Implementation

Where applicable, Ministries shall ensure due consideration and compliance with this document during site evaluation and acquisition, pre-planning, and the site plan, design, construction document preparation, approvals, construction, and contract administration phases of each project initiated. These guidelines are not accompanied by a prescriptive 'appeal' or 'exemption' process. As such, it is at the discretion of the Ministry and/or the relevant Infrastructure Ontario project team to determine if compliance with these guidelines can be achieved in light of any exceptional circumstances. Further,

as per previous note above, this is only a guideline document and the Ontario Building Code (as amended) and the Integrated Accessibility Standards (as amended) should always be referenced and adhered to as applicable.

Implementation

Exceptional circumstances may be identified on a case-by-case evaluation, the impact of which will be considered when determining whether these guidelines will be applied in their entirety to a facility or specific space based on the following considerations:

- Whether a particular site offers services to the general public that warrant regular access;
- Whether the requirements of other applicable legislation will impede the application of these guidelines;
- Whether the use of these guidelines would obstruct the structural integrity of the facility, or the quality and/or function of a facility, program or service; or
- Whether health and/or safety requirements will render the application of these guidelines unreasonable.

Municipal Regulations, By-Laws, and Guidelines

Many municipalities have prepared their own accessible guidelines or standards. Where a building is located within a municipality with its own regulations, by-laws, and/or guidelines related to accessibility, the municipal specification is to be applied to the area of construction or renovation as applicable and as practical.

X. Integrated Accessibility Standards

Part IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards (Accessibility Standards for the Built Environment),

forms part of the Integrated Accessibility Standards (O. Reg. 191/11) under the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA), and provides minimum requirements for making most external and certain internal public spaces accessible. The Design of Public Spaces Standards provides minimum requirements for the following:

- Recreational trails and beach access routes;
 - Recreational trails;
 - Beach access routes;
 - Boardwalks; and
 - Ramps;
- Outdoor public use eating areas;
- Outdoor play spaces;
- Exterior paths of travel;
 - Exterior paths of travel;
 - Ramps;
 - Stairs;
 - Curb ramps;
 - Depressed curbs;
 - Accessible pedestrian control signals; and
 - Rest areas;
- Accessible parking;
 - Types of accessible parking spaces;
 - Access aisles;
 - Minimum number and type of accessible parking spaces;
 - Signage; and
 - On-street parking spaces;
- Obtaining services;
 - Service counters;
 - Fixed queuing guides; and
 - Waiting areas; and
- Maintenance;
 - Maintenance of accessible elements.

It is advised that when designing any of the elements listed above, the design team refer directly to the

Design of Public Spaces Standards.

- PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards (Accessibility Standards for the Built Environment) of O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

XI. Ontario Building Code

Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design, forms part of the Ontario Building Code (O. Reg. 332/12) under the Building Code Act and provides minimum requirements for making buildings barrier-free. The Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design provides minimum requirements for the following:

- Barrier-free paths of travel;
- Fire safety devices;
- Public washrooms;
- Access to pools and saunas; and
- Seating in public spaces.

It is advised that when designing any of the elements listed above, the design team refer directly to the Ontario Building Code.

- Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design of O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code (as amended) <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332>

XII. Ontario Human Rights Code

The policy and guidelines on disability and the duty to accommodate applies to people with disabilities.

The Ontario Human Rights prohibits actions that discriminate against people based on a protected ground in a protected social area for the following:

Protected grounds are:

- Age;
- Ancestry, colour, race;
- Citizenship;
- Ethnic origin;

- Place of origin;
- Creed;
- Disability
- Family status;
- Marital status (including single status);
- Gender identity, gender expression;
- Receipt of public assistance (in housing only);
- Record of offences (in employment only);
- Sex (including pregnancy and breastfeeding); and
- Sexual orientation.

Protected social areas are:

- Accommodation (housing);
- Contracts;
- Employment;
- Goods, services, and facilities; and
- Membership in unions, trade, or professional associations.
- It is advised that when designing for individuals with a range of protected grounds, especially persons with disabilities, the design team refer directly to the Ontario Human Rights Code.
- Ontario Human Rights Code <http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/ontario-human-rights-code>



Level 1

Level 1 guidelines are to be utilized in day-to-day General Real Estate Portfolio (GREP) projects, operations, and management. The Level 1 guidelines apply to new construction and renovation projects. Section 4 of the ODA requires the Government of Ontario to develop accessible design guidelines through consultation with persons with disabilities and others to promote accessibility to government buildings, structures, and premises.

Unless otherwise noted, dimensions shown on illustrations are in millimeters.

1.1 General Requirements

1.1.1 General Items

1.1.1.1 A clear turning space minimum 1500 mm (minimum 1700 mm in universal washrooms) in diameter shall be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to make a 360-degree turn (Figure 1).

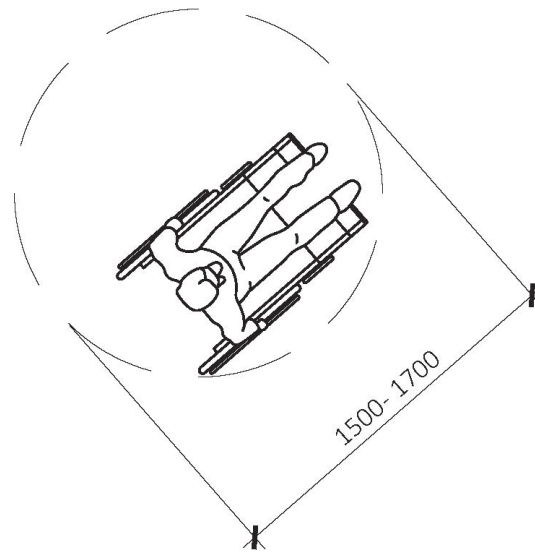


Figure 1 Clear Turning Space

1.1.1.2 A clear floor space minimum 1370 mm long by 810 mm wide shall be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to access elements using a front or side approach (Figure 2).

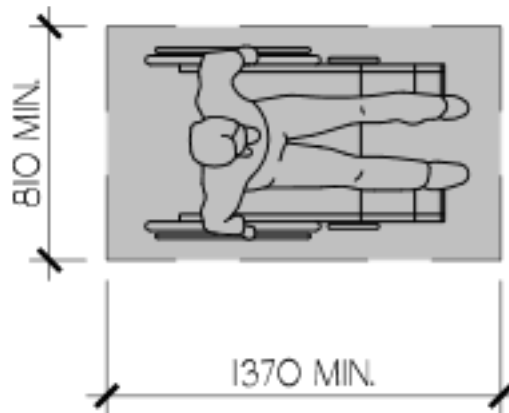


Figure 2 Clear Floor Space

1.1.1.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.1 and 3 for additional information.

1.2 Exterior Areas

1.2.1 General Items

1.2.1.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.2.1 and 3.2.1 for additional information.

1.2.2 Accessible Off-Street Parking and Passenger Loading Zones

1.2.2.1 Accessible off-street parking and passenger loading zones shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Section 80.32 to 80.38 <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.2.2.2 A Type A parking space is a wider parking space intended to be for accessible vans. The parking space shall be a minimum 3400 mm width (Figure 3).

1.2.2.3 A Type B parking space is a standard accessible parking space with a minimum 2400 mm width (Figure 3).

1.2.2.4 Provide a minimum number of accessible car parking spaces in each parking area as shown in (Table 1).

Item	Total Number of Parking Spaces	Number of Accessible Parking Spaces*
1	12 or fewer	1 Type A parking space
2	13 to 100	4% of the total number of parking spaces
3	101 to 200	1 space + 3% of the total number of parking spaces
4	201 to 1000	2 spaces + 2% of the total number of parking spaces
5	More than 1000	11 spaces + 1% of the total number of parking spaces

Table 1 Required Number of Accessible Parking Spaces

* Number of accessible parking spaces to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

1.2.2.5 Where an even number of accessible parking spaces are required, parking spaces shall be equally divided between Type A and Type B parking spaces. Where an odd number of accessible parking spaces are required, the additional odd numbered parking space may be a Type B parking space.

1.2.2.6 Both Type A and Type B parking spaces shall have an adjacent 1500 mm wide access aisle. The access aisle shall be the same length as required for the accessible parking space. Two adjacent parking spaces may share the same access aisle. Access aisles shall be marked with slip-resistant, high tonal contrast diagonal lines (Figure 3).

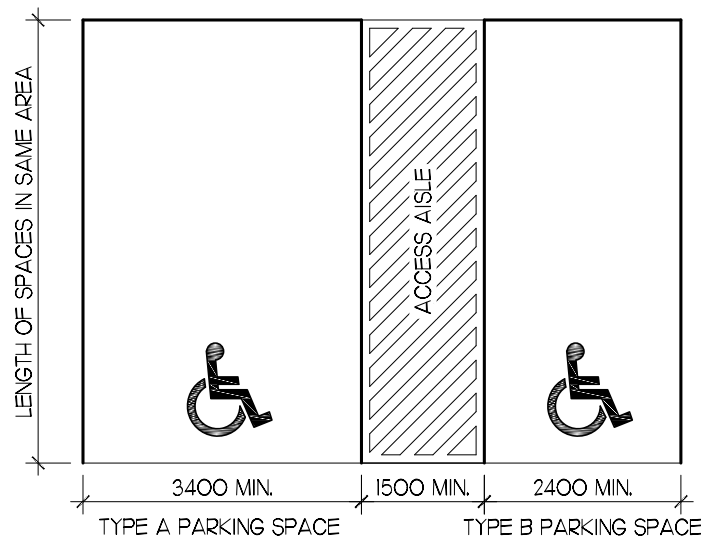


Figure 3 Size of Accessible Parking Spaces

1.2.2.5 Where an even number of accessible parking spaces are required, parking spaces shall be equally divided between Type A and Type B parking spaces. Where an odd number of accessible parking spaces are required, the additional odd numbered parking space may be a Type B parking space.

1.2.2.6 Both Type A and Type B parking spaces shall have an adjacent 1500 mm wide access aisle. The access aisle shall be the same length as required for the accessible parking space. Two adjacent parking spaces may share the same access aisle. Access aisles shall be marked with slip-resistant, high tonal contrast diagonal lines (Figure 3).

1.2.2.7 Provide signage to designate the accessible spaces as reserved for permit-holders:

1. A vertical post-mounted sign in front of the space, with the centre of the sign between 1500 mm to 2000 mm above the ground;
2. A painted pavement marking in the centre of the space, in contrasting colour to the pavement, 1000 mm in length, with the International Symbol of Access (Figure 3); and
3. Signs shall comply with O. Reg. 581: Accessible Parking for Persons with Disabilities (Figure 4).

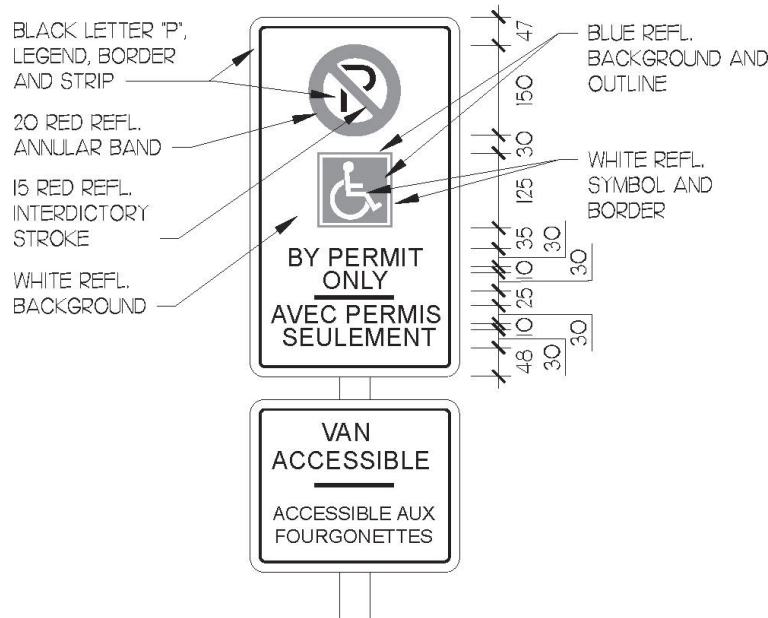


Figure 4 Vertical Parking Sign

1.2.2.8 Provide an additional sign at Type A parking spaces labeled “Van Accessible”.

1.2.2.9 Provide a passenger loading zone at or near the principal entrance of the building. The zone shall have a continuous access aisle on the passenger side which is a minimum 2440 mm wide by 7400 mm long (Figure 5).

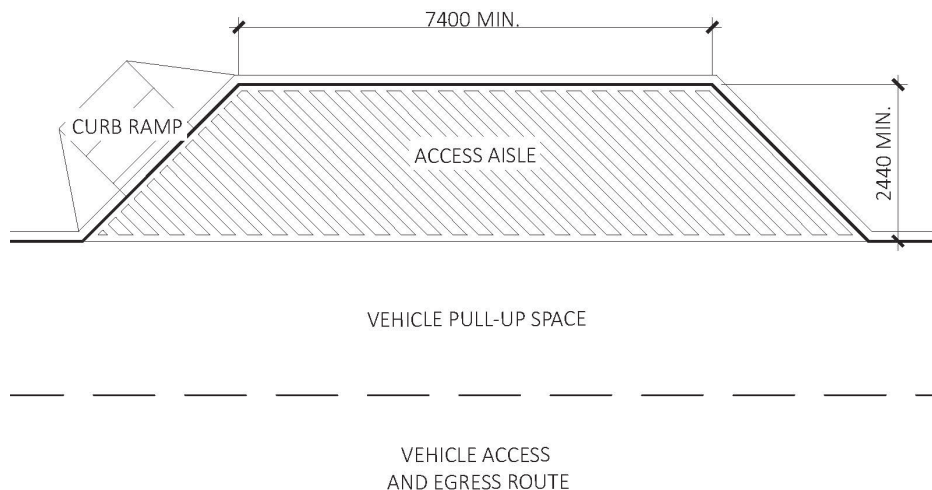


Figure 5 Curb Ramp at Passenger Loading Zone

1.2.2.10 Accessible parking spaces shall have a minimum 2100 mm clear height, including along the vehicular entrance to and egress from the accessible parking spaces.

1.2.2.11 Accessible passenger loading zones shall have a minimum 3600 mm clear height, including along the vehicle pull-up space.

1.2.2.12 Where more than one off-street parking facility is provided within one site, the number and type of accessible parking spaces shall be distributed based on the number of accessible parking spaces required for each facility. However, accessible parking spaces shall have comparative or additional user convenience than standard parking spaces. Convenience factors include proximity to main entrances, protection from weather, security, lighting, and comparative maintenance.

1.2.2.13 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.2.2 and 3.2.2 for additional information.

1.2.3 On-Street Parking Spaces

1.2.3.1 On-street parking spaces shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Section 80.39 <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.2.3.2 When providing on-street parking spaces, consultation shall occur with the public on the need, location, and design of accessible on-street parking spaces. Consultation shall also occur with municipal accessibility advisory committees, if established.

1.2.4 Accessible Paths of Travel, Ramps and Stairs

1.2.4.1 Accessible paths of travel, ramps and stairs shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Sections 80.21 to 80.31 <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.2.4.2 Provide an accessible path of travel from streets and parking areas to all accessible entrances. The accessible path of travel shall be minimum 1600 mm wide. Surfaces shall have a running slope no steeper than 5% (1:20) and a cross slope no steeper than 2% (1:50). Where the running slope exceeds 5% (1:20), provide a ramp that shall comply with 1.3.3.

1.2.4.3 Where possible, gratings shall not be located within accessible path of travel. Gratings within accessible path of travel shall be level and have a maximum 13 mm wide openings in the direction of travel. Elongated openings shall be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of pedestrian travel (Figure 6)

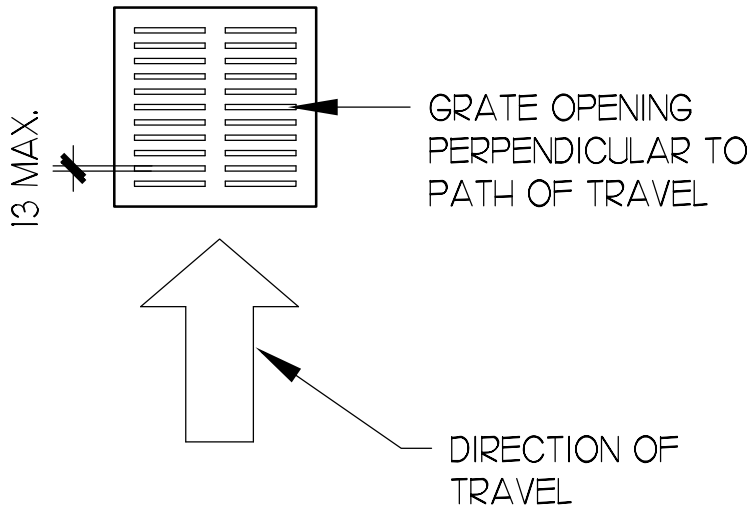


Figure 6 Openings Along an Accessible Path of Travel

1.2.4.4 Provide a level area that shall comply with 1.2.5 adjacent to all accessible entrance doors.

1.2.4.5 Where an accessible path of travel is adjacent to a vehicular route, it shall be separated from the vehicle route by a cane-detectable curb, guard, or tactile attention indicator surface (Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9).

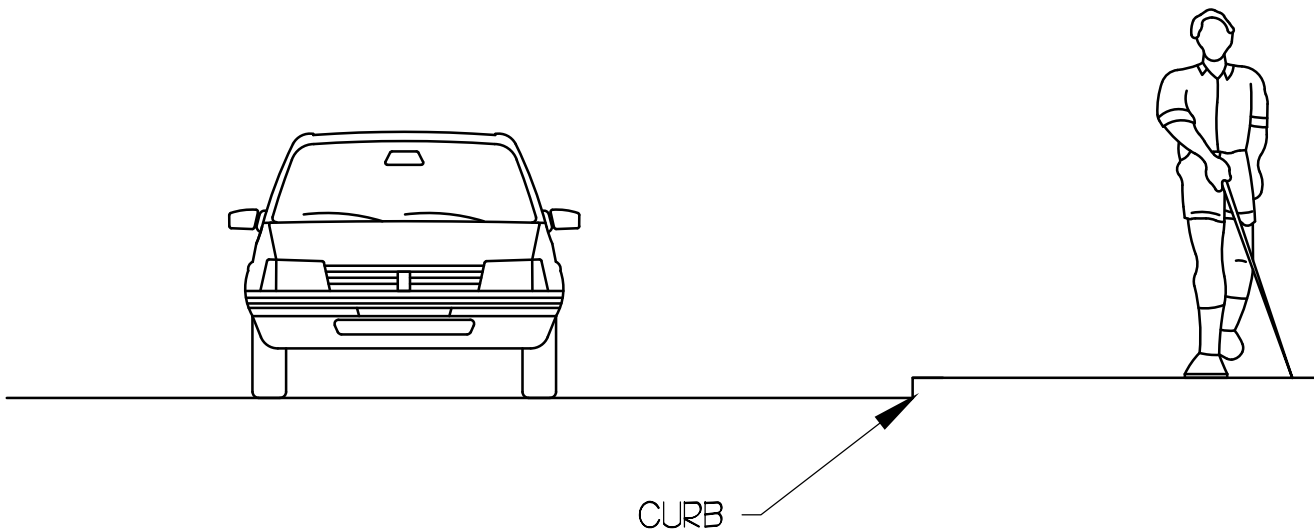


Figure 7 Separation of Accessible Path of Travel from Vehicular Route - Curb

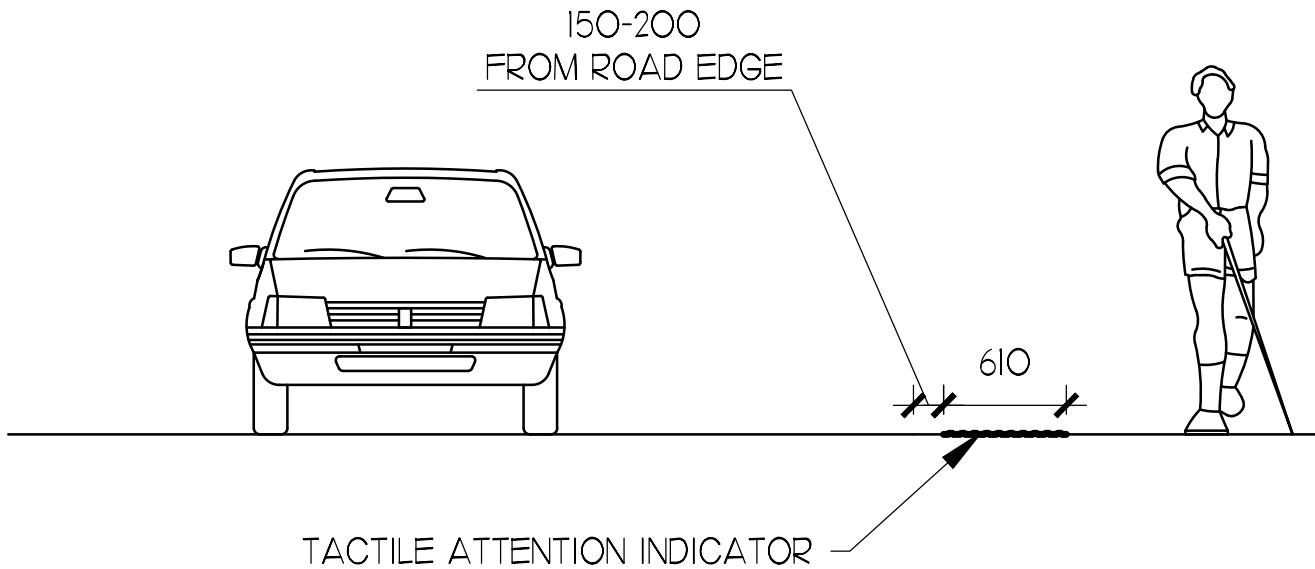


Figure 8 Separation of Accessible Path of Travel from Vehicular Route - TAI

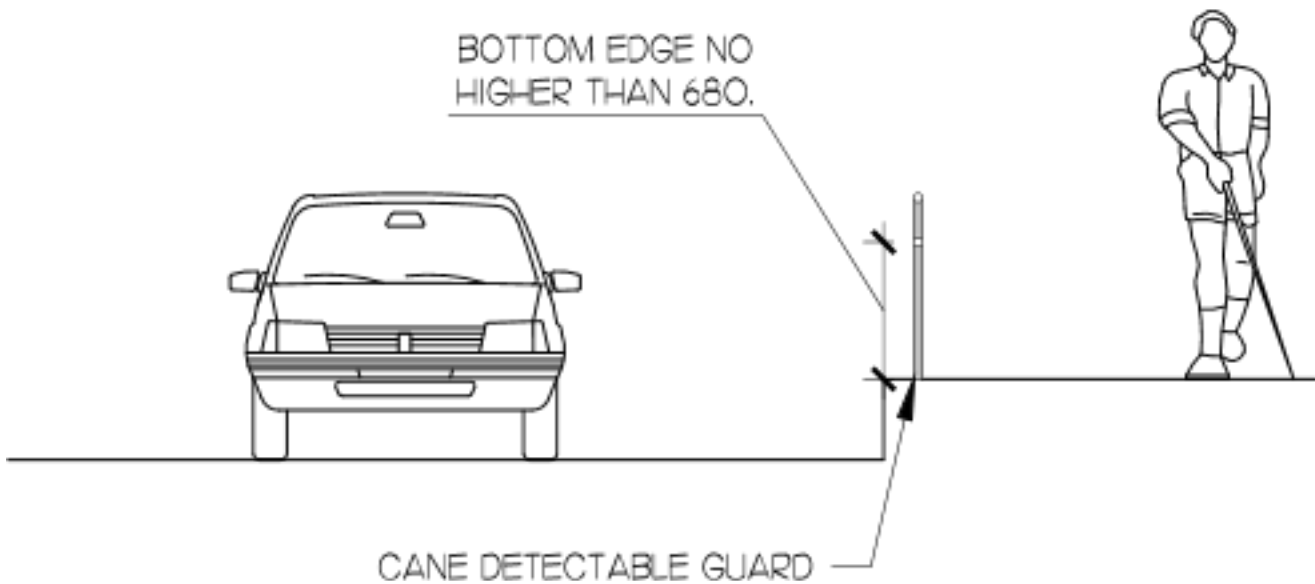


Figure 9 Separation of Accessible Path of Travel from Vehicular Route - Guard

1.2.4.6 Provide a tactile attention indicator surface in compliance with 1.4.11 wherever an accessible path of travel adjoins a hazardous area such as an unprotected drop-off, edge of a pool, pedestrian crossings or to separate an accessible path of travel from a vehicular route that is at the same level.

1.2.4.7 Accessible path of travel shall be free from overhead and protrusion hazards. Provide a cane-detectable guard, planter, or bench anywhere that the overhead clearance is less than 2100 mm (Figure 10). Horizontal projections below 2100 mm which extend more than 100 mm into an exterior path, shall be cane-

detectable; their bottom edge shall be maximum 680 mm above the ground and finished floor (Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13).

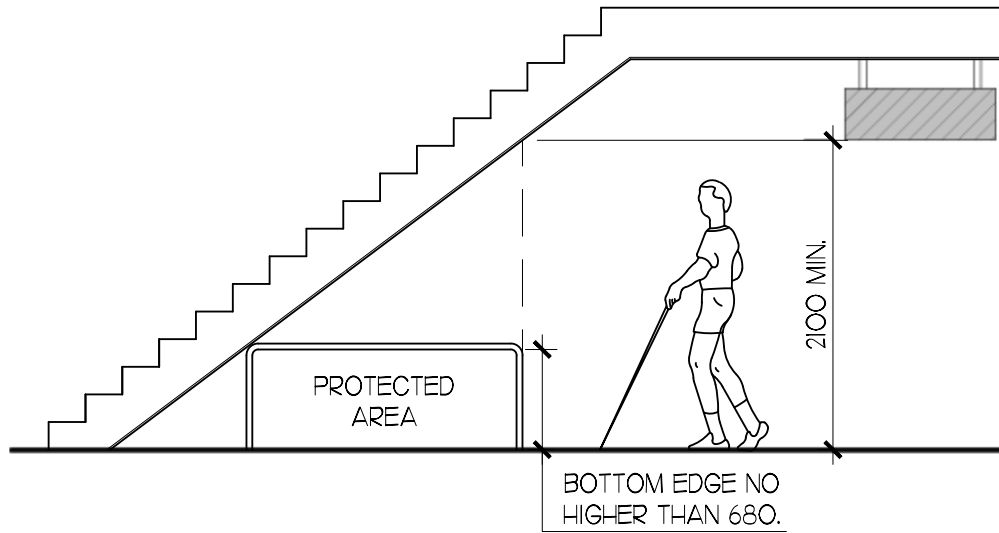


Figure 10 Overhead Hazards

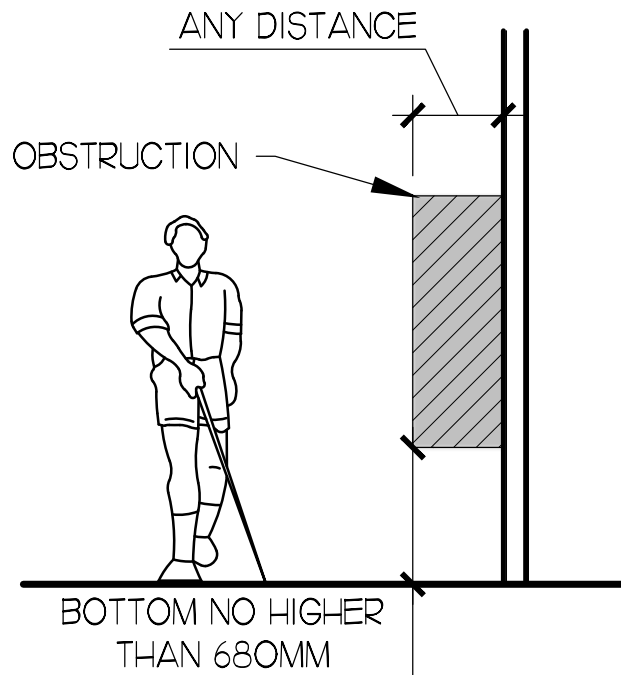


Figure 11 Cane Detectable Obstructions

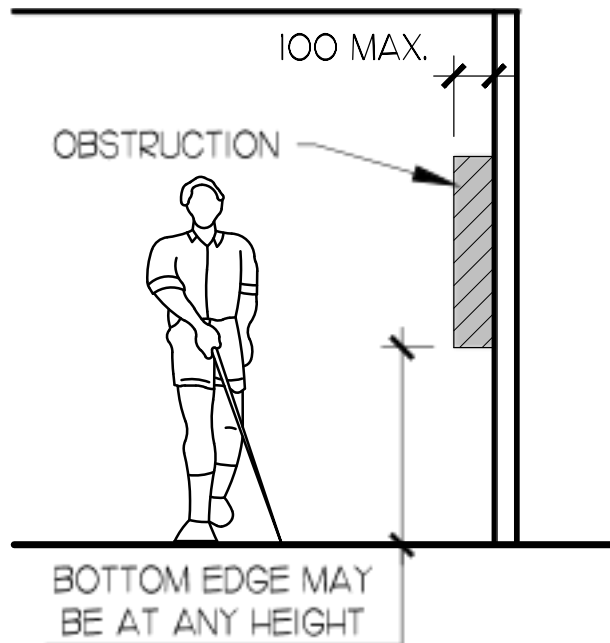


Figure 12 Cane Detectable Obstructions

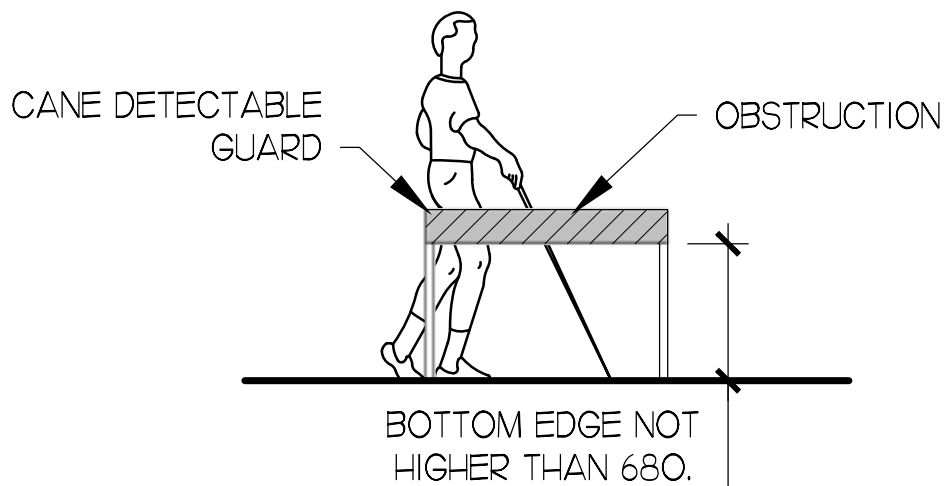


Figure 13 Cane Detectable Obstructions

1.2.4.8 Ramps forming a part of an exterior path shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Section 80.24

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.2.4.9 Ramps shall have a slip-resistant colour-contrasted strip across the width of the ramp surface on the level portion, minimum 50 mm deep, to demarcate the beginning and end of all sloped surfaces (Figure 14).

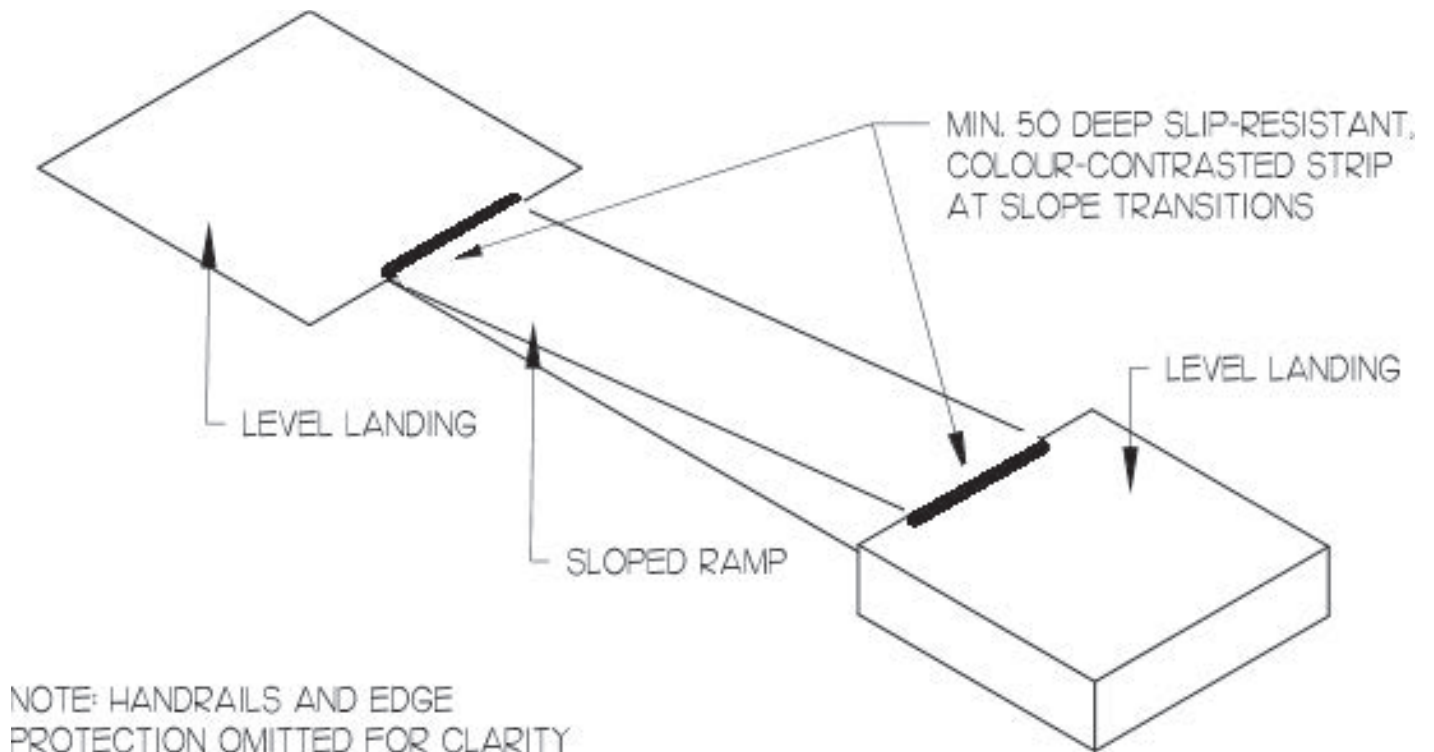


Figure 14 Location of Luminance (colour) contrast Strips at Ramp Slope Transitions

1.2.4.10 Where the location of a ramp is not readily evident from the accessible path of travel provides a sign incorporating the International Symbol of Access (Figure 15) and a directional arrow indicating the location of the ramp.



Figure 15 International Symbol of Access

1.2.4.11 Stairs forming part of an exterior path shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Section 80.25

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.2.4.12 Where a ramp or stair is more than 2200 mm wide, one or more intermediate handrails, continuous between landings, are to be provided and located so that there is maximum 1650 mm between handrails. Intermediate handrails shall comply with 1.3.3.

1.2.4.13 Curb ramps forming part of an exterior path shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Section 80.26

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.2.4.14 Curb ramps at level changes along accessible paths of travel shall align with the direction of travel.

1.2.4.15 Curb ramps shall have:

4. A running slope of 10% (1:10) to 8.7% (1:12) where the curb is 75 mm to 200 mm high, and a running slope of 12.5% (1:8) to 10% (1:10) where the curb is less than 75 mm;
5. Minimum 1500 mm width (exclusive of flared sides);
6. A surface (including flared sides) that is slip-resistant, colour and texture contrasted with adjacent surfaces;
7. Maximum cross slope of 2% (1:50);
8. A smooth transition from the curb ramp to the adjacent surfaces;
9. Tactile attention indicator surfaces in compliance with 1.4.11 set back between 150 mm to 200 mm from the curb edge;
10. If flared, have flared sides with a slope of not more than 10% (1:10) (Figure 16 and Figure 17); and
11. A level area minimum 1100 mm deep at the top of the curb ramp.

Note: Curb ramps do not require handrails or guards.

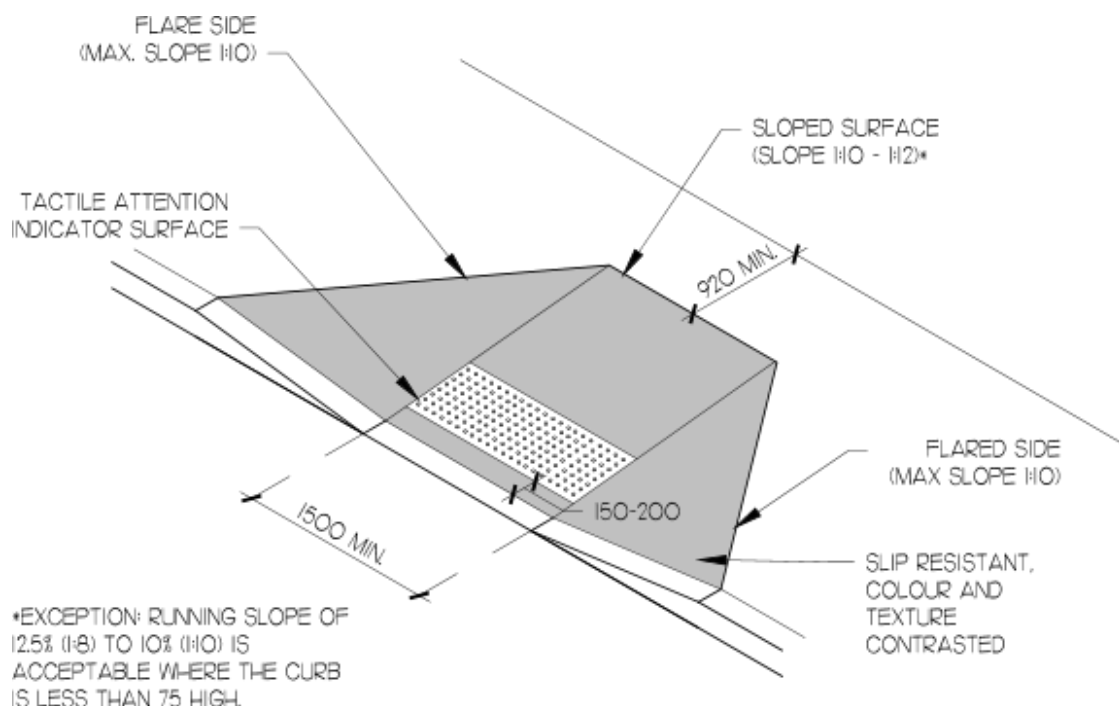


Figure 16 Curb Ramp with Flared Edges

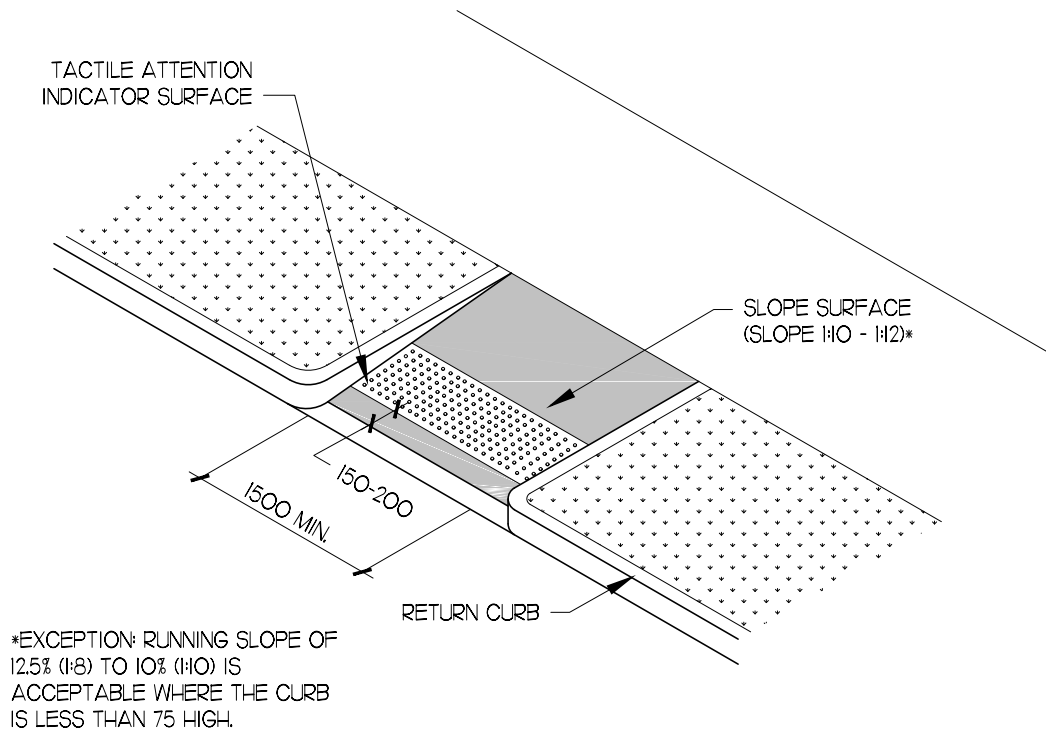


Figure 17 Curb Ramp with Return Curb

1.2.4.16 Where a depressed curb is provided, the depressed curb shall:

- Have a maximum running slope of 5% (1:20);
- Align with the direction of travel; and
- Be provided with tactile attention indicator surfaces in compliance with 1.4.11 and set back 150 mm to 200 mm from the curb edge when adjoining a pedestrian crossing (Figure 18 and Figure 19).

1.2.4.17 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.2.4 and 3.2.4 for additional information.

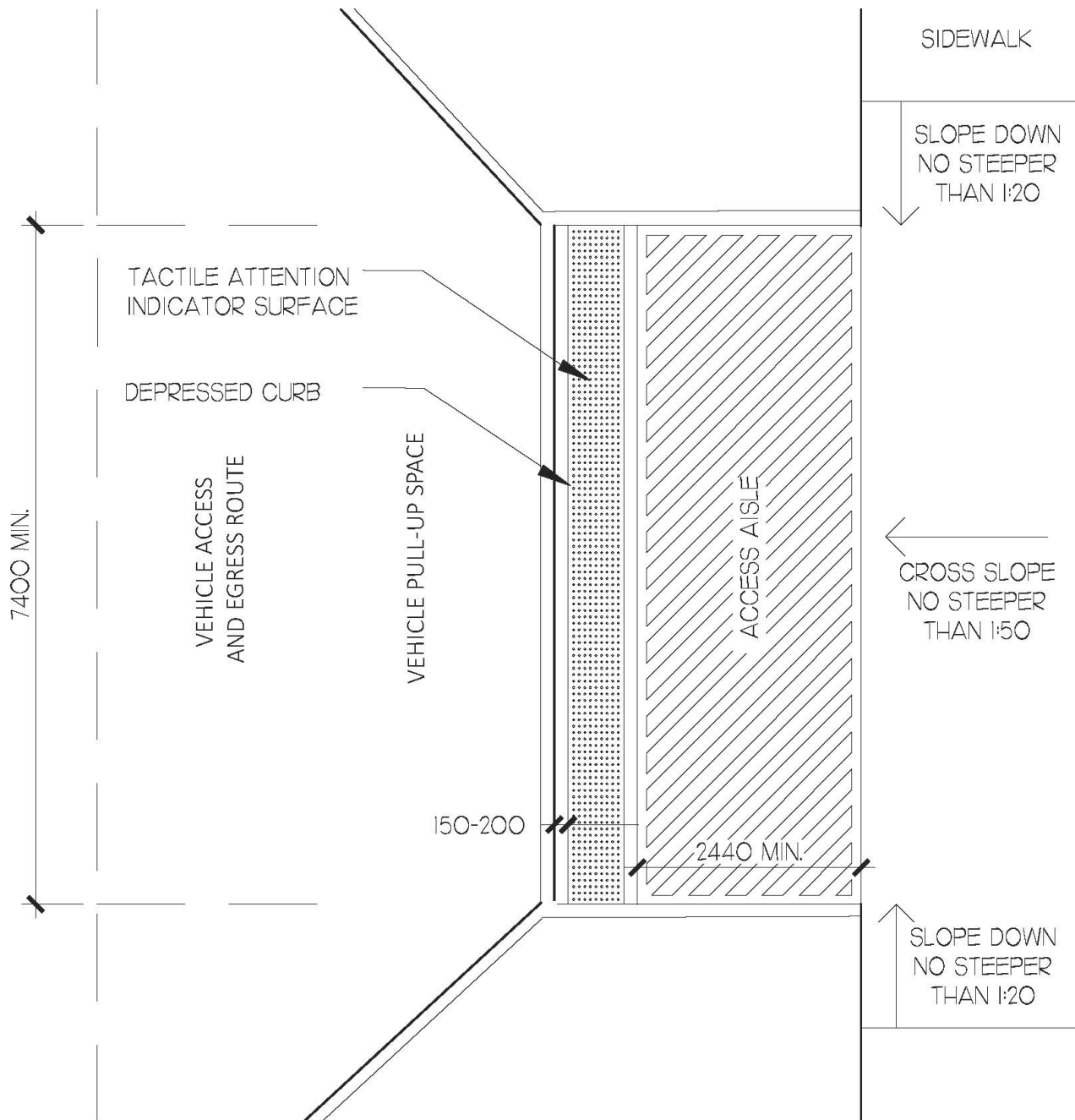


Figure 18 Depressed Curb at Passenger Loading Zone with Vehicle Pull-Up Space

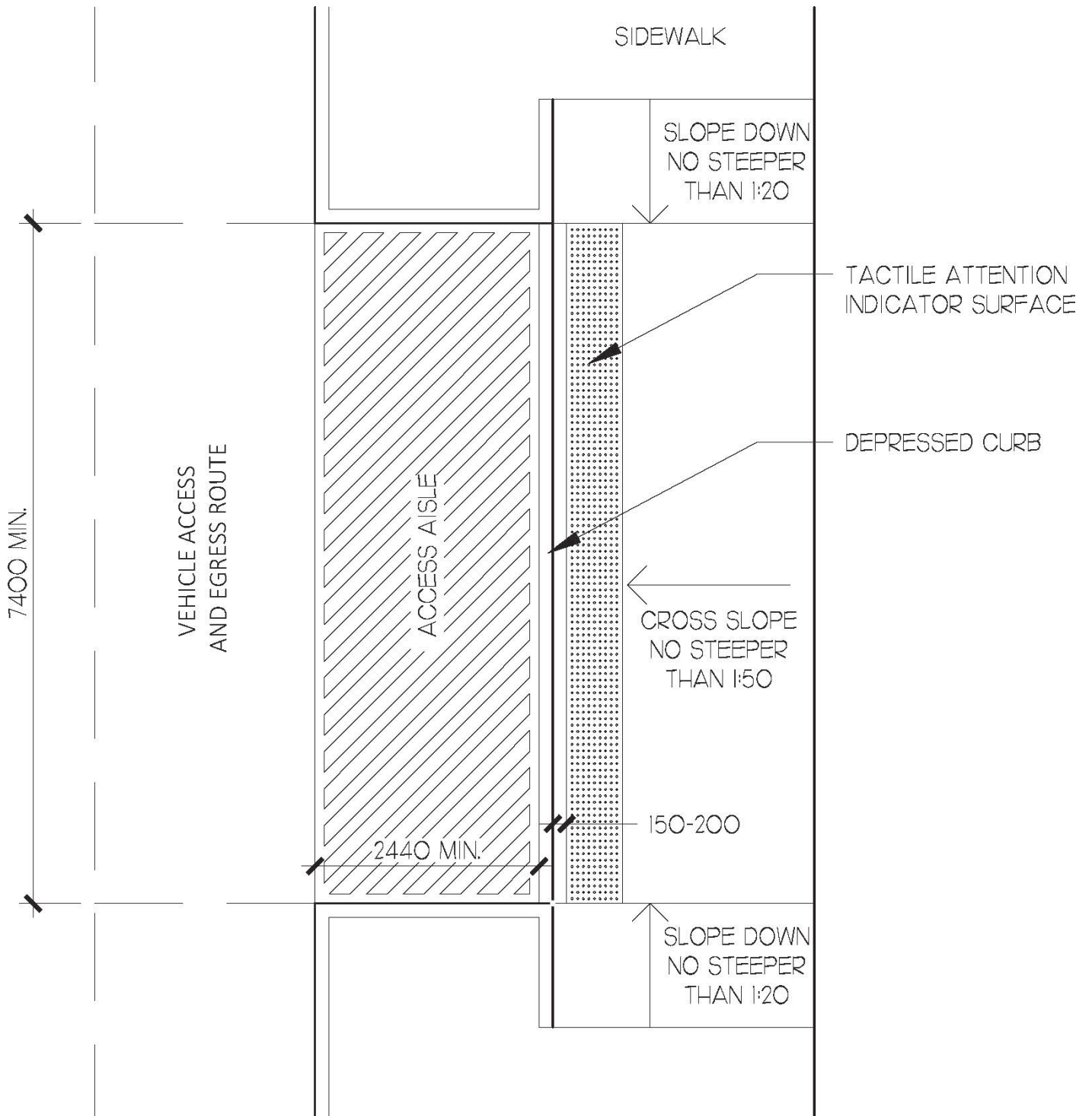


Figure 19 Depressed Curb at Passenger Loading Zone

1.2.5 Entrances and Exits

1.2.5.1 Entrances and exits shall comply with O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code (as amended), Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design, Article 3.8.1.2. <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332>

1.2.5.2 For new buildings, all public entrances shall be accessible. For existing buildings, as many as feasible (but no less than one-half of all public entrances) shall be accessible.

1.2.5.3 Provide signage incorporating the International Symbol of Access (Figure 15) to indicate the location of all accessible entrances.

1.2.5.4 Accessible entrances shall connect the exterior accessible paths of travel with the interior accessible paths of travel.

1.2.5.5 Where an entrance consists of multiple doors beside each other, only one door in each set shall be accessible.

1.2.5.6 All required exits from the ground level shall be accessible. Signage incorporating the International Symbol of Access shall indicate the location of these exits.

1.2.5.7 Entrances and exits shall comply with 1.3.5.

1.2.5.8 Accessible entrance and exit doors shall be such that frame stops, the door thickness, and horizontal hardware (such as panic bars) shall not reduce the clear width of the doorway to less than 860 mm (Figure 22).

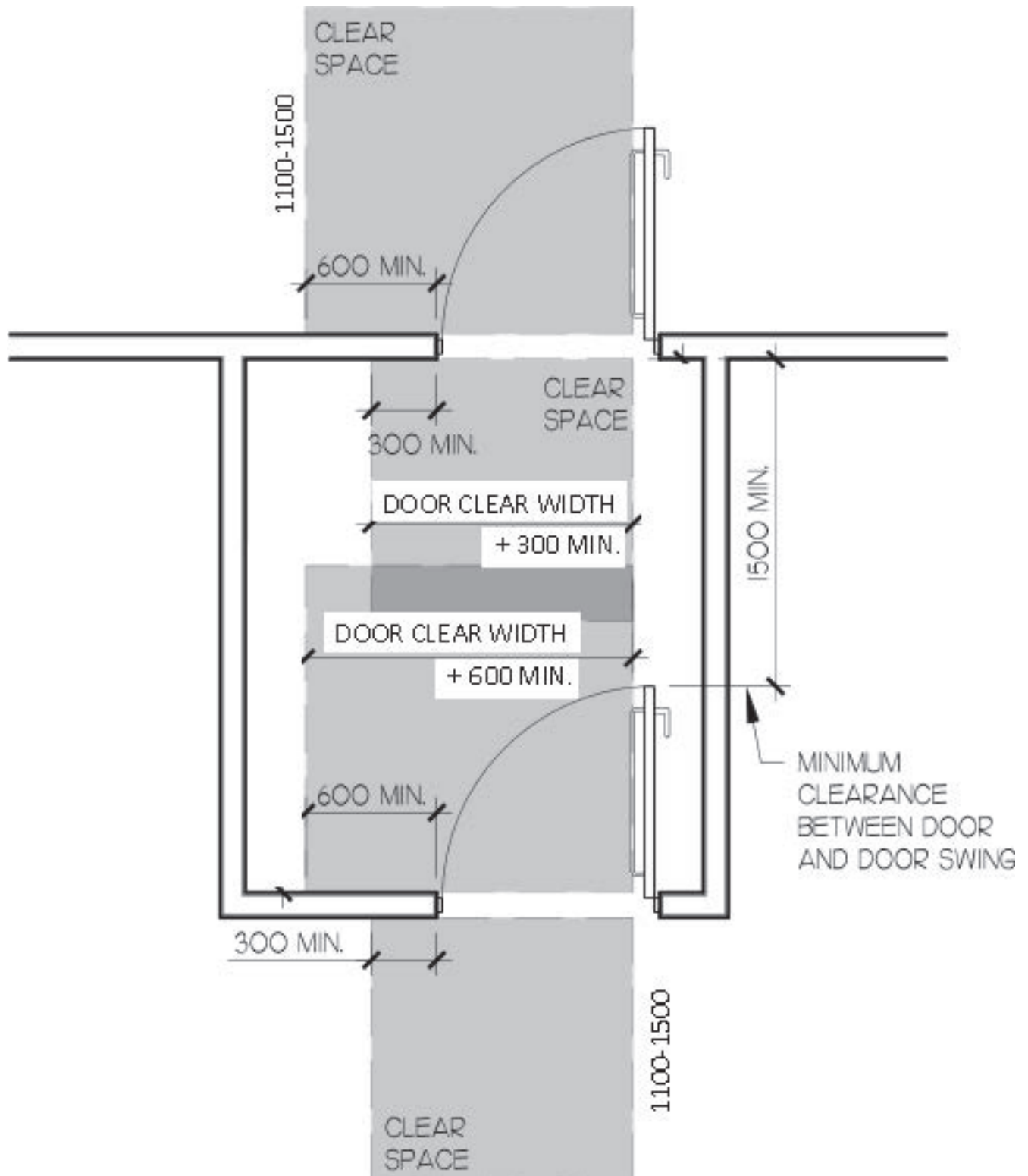


Figure 20 Clearances for Doors in Series

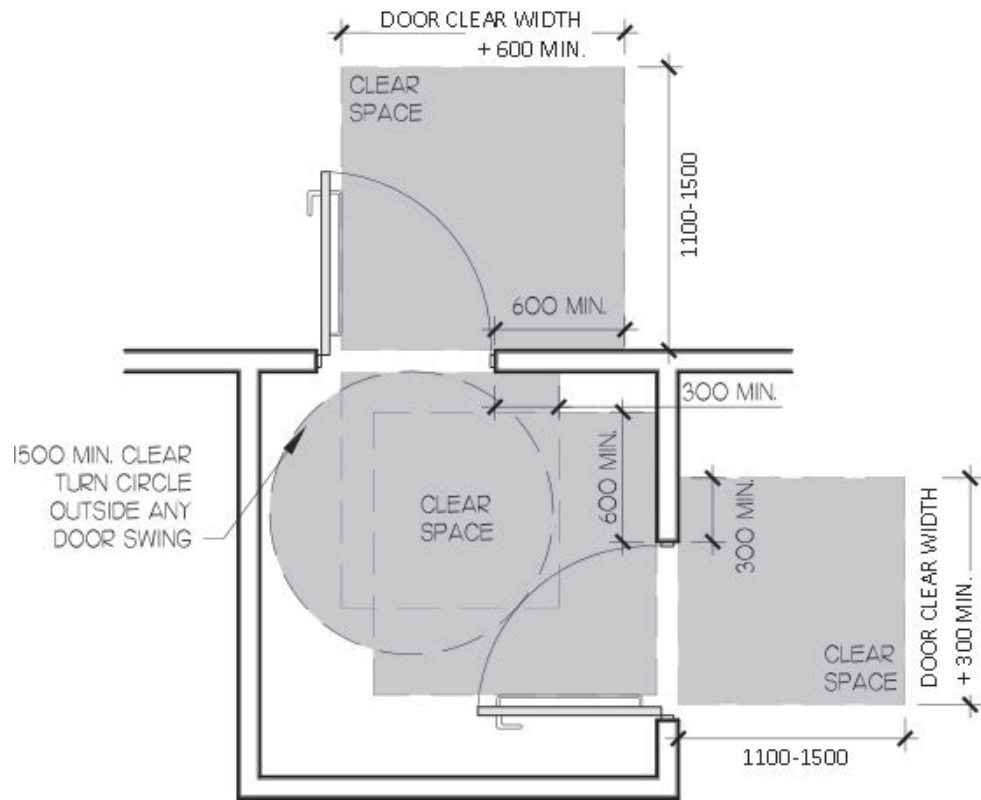


Figure 21 Clearances for Doors Not Aligned

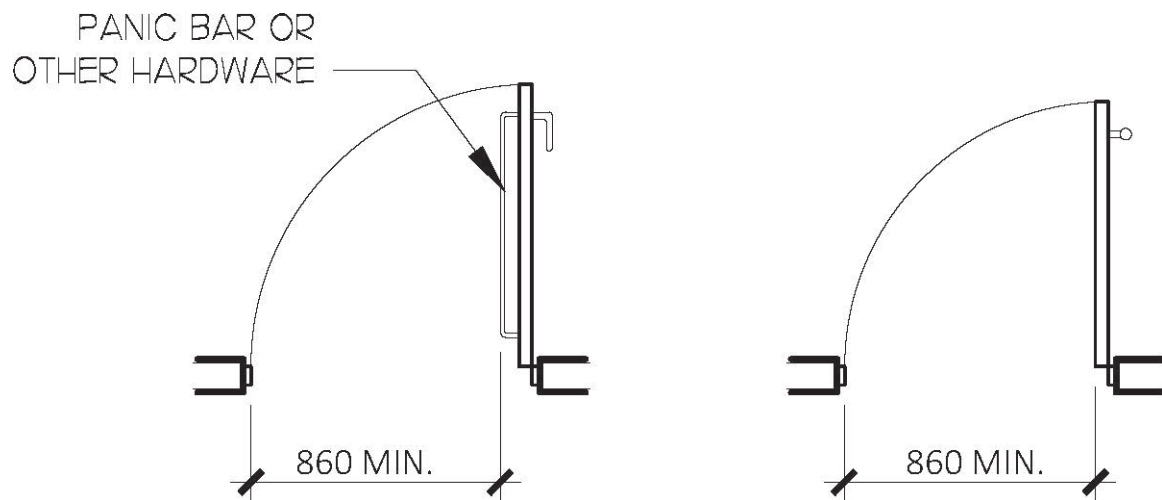


Figure 22 Door Clear Width

1.2.5.9 Provide a minimum clear level space at doors as follows:

- 1. As wide as the door plus the clearance required on the latch side; and
- 2. Whose dimension perpendicular to the closed door is not less than the width of the accessible path of travel but need not exceed 1500 mm (Figure 20).

1.2.5.10 Unless the door is equipped with a power door operator, provide a clear space on the latch side extending the height of the doorway:

- 1. Minimum 300 mm beyond the edge of the door opening if the door swings toward the push side of the door (Figure 20);
- 2. Minimum 600 mm beyond the edge of the door opening if the door swings toward the pull side of the door (Figure 20); and
- 3. Minimum 300 mm beyond both sides of a sliding door.

1.2.5.11 Minimum one door in every accessible entrance and exit (including doors leading from parking areas to the building) shall be equipped with a power door operator. If there are two doors in series, such as at vestibules, both doors shall have power door operators. Doors shall remain open a minimum of 5 seconds and shall take a minimum of 3 seconds to close from a 70-degree position. The control for a power door operator, key switches and card readers shall be in compliance with 1.4.2. If a door equipped with a power door operator swings out into an accessible path of travel, provide a cane-detectable guard with a horizontal member maximum 680 mm above the ground and finished floor (Figure 23).

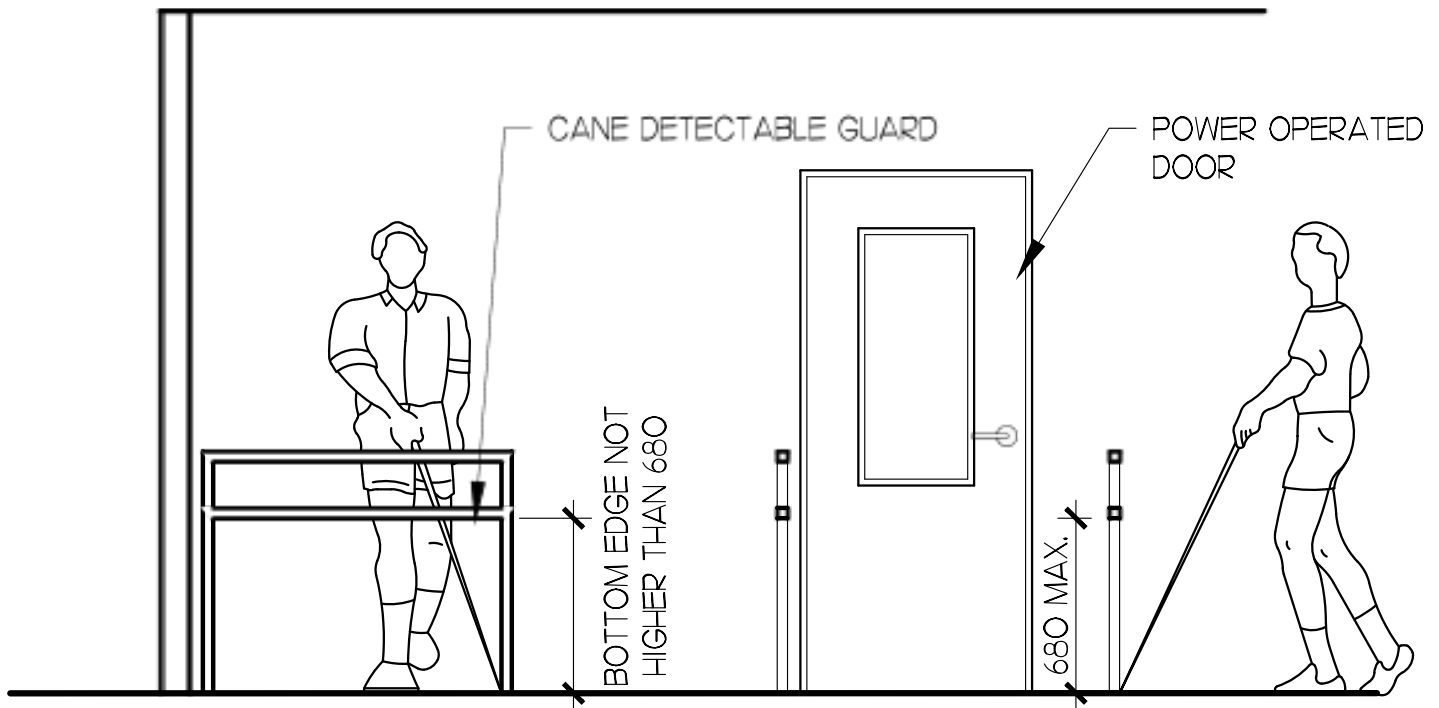


Figure 23 Cane-Detectable Guard at Power Operated Door

1.2.5.12 Doors shall have lever hardware, push or pull plates, or exit devices (panic hardware). Round knobs and thumb-latches are not acceptable.

1.2.5.13 Exterior doors not equipped with a power door operator shall require a maximum force of 38 N to open. Door closers shall take a minimum of 3 seconds to close from a 70-degree position.

1.2.5.14 Where a revolving door is used, an adjacent accessible swing door shall also be provided.

1.2.5.15 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.2.5 and 3.2.5 for additional information.

1.2.6 Exterior Amenities

1.2.6.1 Exterior amenities shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Sections 80.16 to 80.17

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.2.6.2 Where exterior amenities such as outdoor seating, terraces, playgrounds etc. are provided, they shall incorporate accessible components. Tables and seating areas shall have clearances in compliance with 1.4.13.

1.2.6.3 In outdoor seating areas, minimum 20% of tables, but never less than one, shall be accessible. Accessible tables shall be located on a solid, firm, and stable surface, which is served by an accessible path of travel. If only some tables within an eating area are accessible, provide signage incorporating the International Symbol of Access to identify the accessible tables. Accessible tables shall be accessible to persons using mobility devices and have clear knee and toe space at each table to allow for a forward approach.

1.2.6.4 Where kiosks or pay booths are intended to be used by pedestrians, ensure that minimum one window for each type of service provided from the kiosk or pay booth is located at a maximum height of 860 mm above the ground. A clear and level area minimum 810 mm by 1370 mm shall be provided in front of each window.

1.2.6.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.2.6 and 3.2.6 for additional information.

1.2.7 Service Animal Relief Areas

1.2.7.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.2.7 and 3.2.7 for additional information.

1.3 Interior Areas

1.3.1 General Items

1.3.1.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.3.1 and 3.3.1 for additional information.

1.3.2 Accessible Paths of Travel

1.3.2.1 Accessible paths of travel shall comply with O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code (as amended), Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design, Articles 3.8.1.3. and 3.8.3.3. <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332>

1.3.2.2 Floor levels above or below the principal entrance to the building that are used by the public shall be accessible by ramps in compliance with 1.3.3.

1.3.2.3 Interior accessible paths of travel shall be minimum 1100 mm wide. Where less than 1600 mm, an unobstructed space minimum 1800 mm by 1800 mm located maximum 30 meters apart shall be provided (Figure 24).

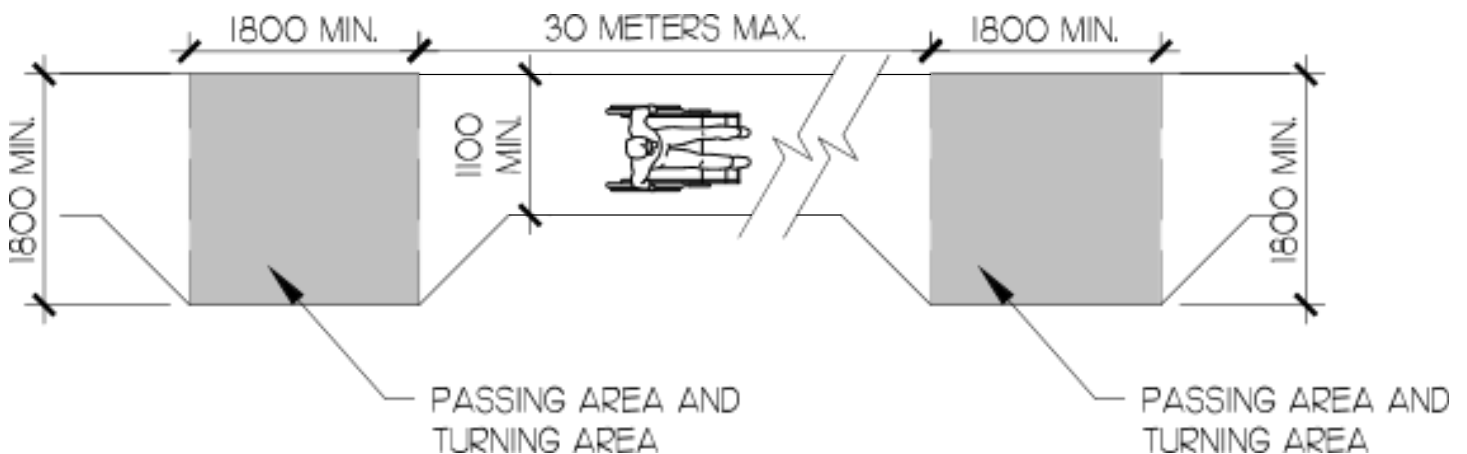


Figure 24 Interior Accessible Paths of Travel

1.3.2.4 Corridors shall be free from overhead and protrusion hazards. Overhead obstructions shall be a minimum 2100 mm high. Horizontal projections below 2100 mm which extend more than 100 mm into an exterior path, shall be cane-detectable; their bottom edge shall be maximum 680 mm above the ground and finished floor (Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 13).

1.3.2.5 Wherever a turnstile is used, it shall have a gate directly adjacent with a clear opening width minimum 860 mm. Where the location of the gate is not readily apparent, directional signage shall be provided.

1.3.2.6 Floor surfaces shall be stable, firm, and slip resistant.

1.3.2.7 Where possible, gratings shall not be located within accessible paths of travel. Gratings within accessible paths of travel shall be level and have a maximum 13 mm wide opening in the direction of travel. Elongated openings shall be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of pedestrian travel.

1.3.2.8 Provide tactile attention indicators in compliance with 1.4.11 wherever an accessible path of travel adjoins a hazardous area such as an unprotected drop-off or the edge of a pool.

1.3.2.9 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.3.2 and 3.3.2 for additional information.

1.3.3 Ramps and Stairs

1.3.3.1 Interior stairs shall have:

1. Closed risers (Exceptions: fire escape stairs, stairs that are principally used for maintenance and service, and stairs that serve industrial occupancies other than storage garages);
2. Maximum rake of 60%;
3. Uniform riser height (180 mm high maximum) and tread depth (280 mm deep minimum) (Figure 25);
4. Maximum nosing projection of 38 mm, with a bevel or radius between 6 mm and 10 mm and no abrupt underside;
5. Luminance (colour) contrast, slip-resistant nosings 40 mm to 60 mm deep;
6. Minimum illumination level of 50 lux, measured at the leading edge of the stair treads; and
7. Tactile attention indicators in compliance with 1.4.11 at the top of the stairs (Figure 38).

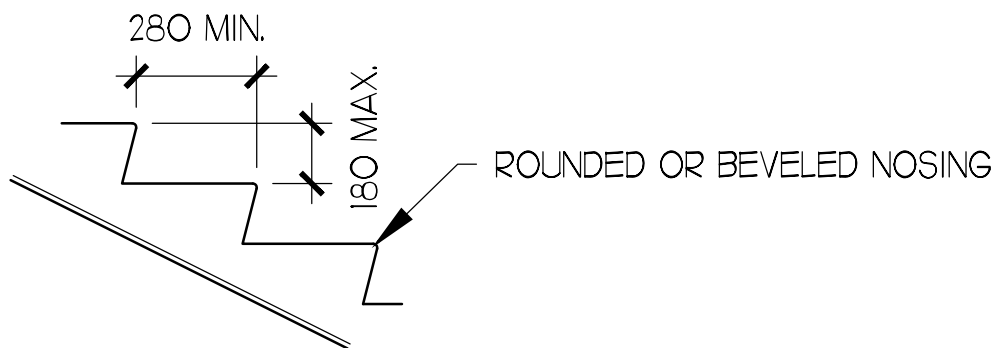


Figure 25 Step Dimensions

1.3.3.2 The underside of all open stairs, escalators and other overhead features shall be protected by cane-detectable guards, planters, or benches anywhere the overhead clearance is less than 2100 mm (Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 13).

1.3.3.3 Ramps equipped with handrails shall comply with O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code (as amended), Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design, Article 3.8.3.4. (Figure 26). <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332>

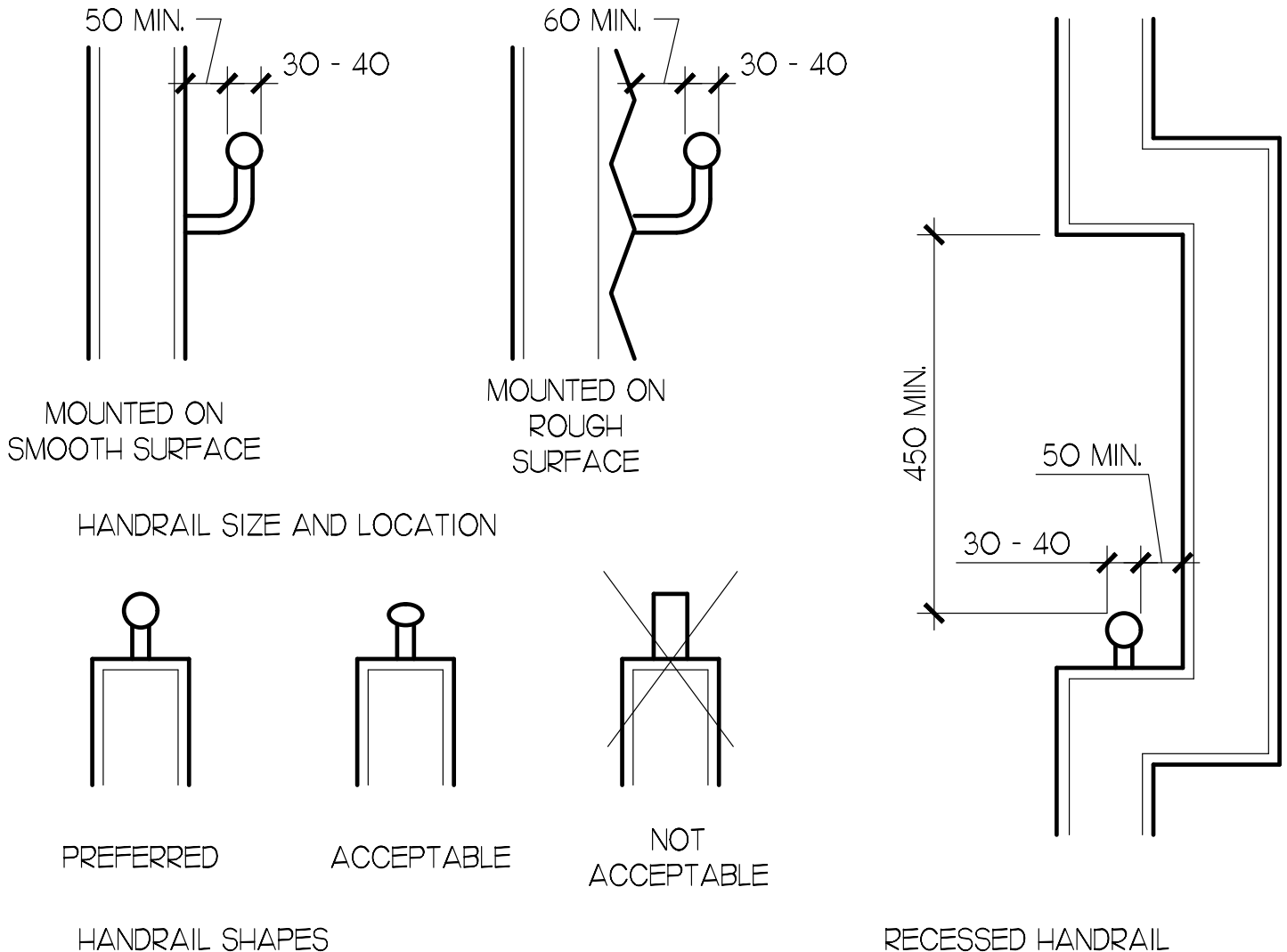


Figure 26 Handrails

1.3.3.4 Sloped floors shall be designed as a ramp where the gradient exceeds 5% (1:20). Interior ramps shall have:

1. Minimum 900 mm clear width between handrails;
2. Running slope no steeper than 8.7% (1:12);
3. Level area minimum 1670 mm by 1670 mm at the top and bottom of the ramp;
4. Level area minimum 1670 mm long and minimum the same width as the ramp at intervals maximum 9 m along its length, where there is a change in direction of the ramp, and at any intermediate doors along the length of the ramp;
5. Handrails on both sides;

6. A wall or guard on each side that is minimum 1070 mm above the ramp surface;
7. Edge protection in the form of curb or guard (Figure 27) minimum 75 mm high, or maximum 50 mm above the finished ground and finished floor; and
8. A minimum illumination level of 50 lux, measured at the surface of the ramp.

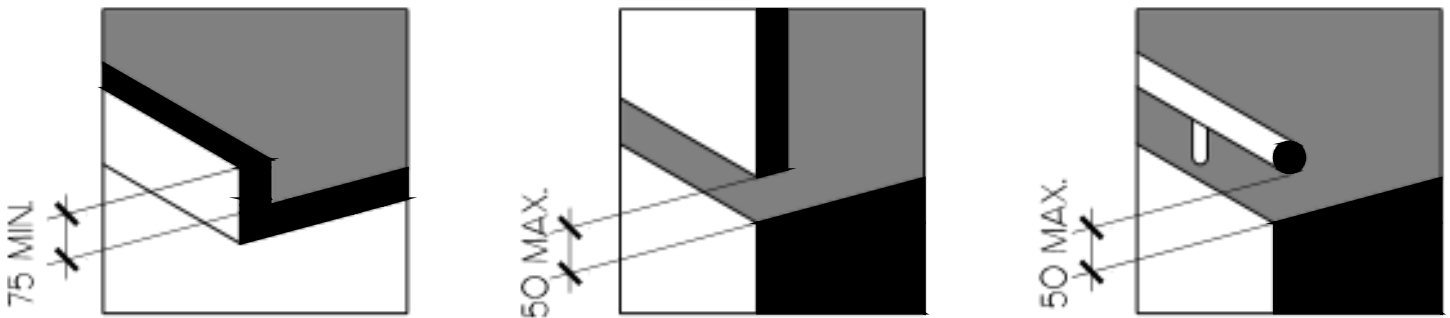


Figure 27 Edge Protection at Ramps

1.3.3.5 Ramps shall have 50 mm wide slip-resistant colour-contrasted strip across the width of the ramp surface on the level portion to demarcate the beginning and end of all sloped surfaces (Figure 28).

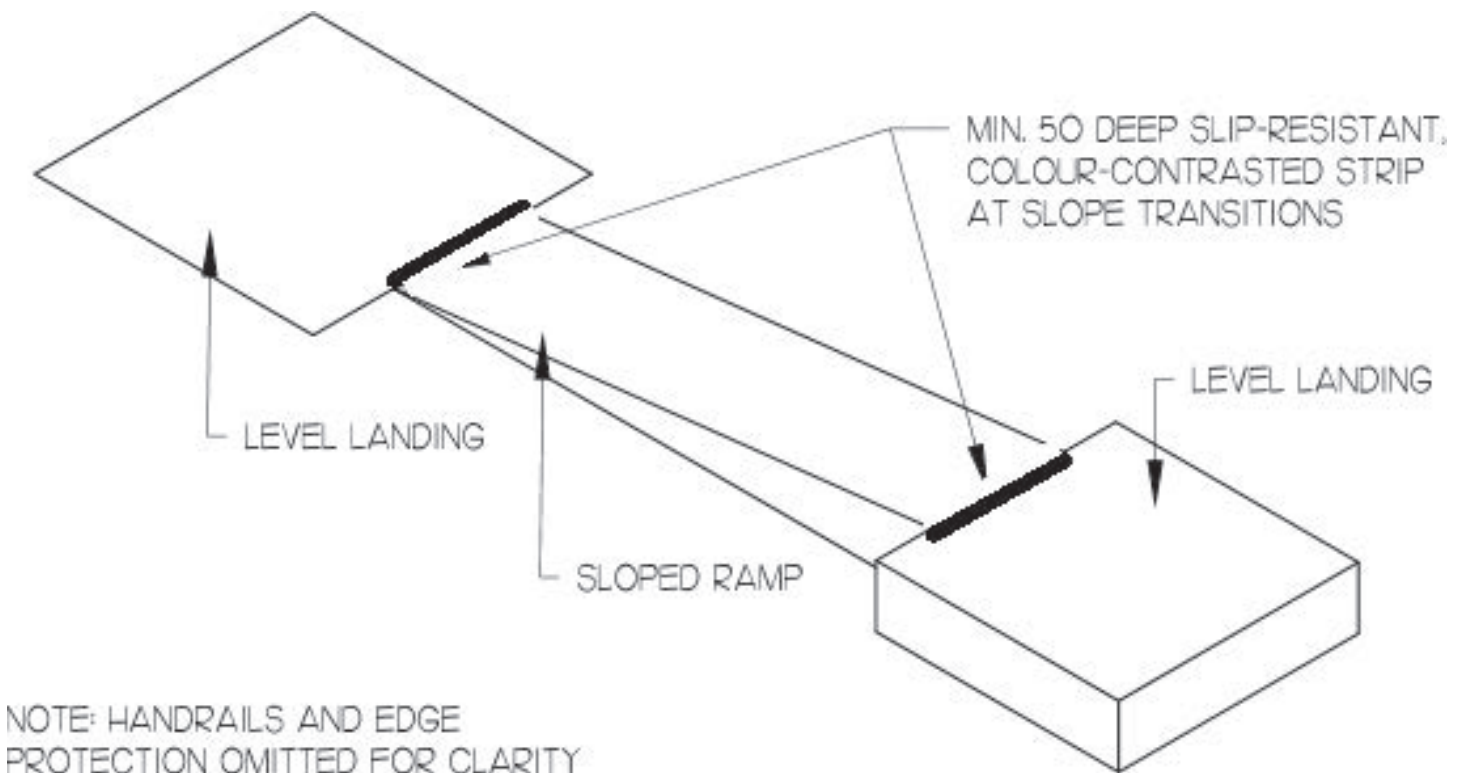


Figure 28 Location of Colour-Contrasted Strips at Ramp Slope Transitions

1.3.3.6 Except where the location of the ramp is evident, signs shall be provided incorporating the International Symbol of Access (Figure 15) indicating the location of the ramp.

1.3.3.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.3.3 and 3.3.3 for additional information.

1.3.4 Elevators, Escalators and Lifts

1.3.4.1 All passenger elevators shall comply with Appendix E of CSA Standard ASME A17.1/CSA-B44 “Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators”. <https://www.asme.org/codes-standards/find-codes-standards/a17-1-csa-b44-handbook-safety-code-elevators-escalators>

1.3.4.2 Ensure that the emergency communication within the elevator is clearly audible. Do not permit the playing of any music in elevators.

1.3.4.3 Provide a mirror on the back wall of the elevator to assist persons using mobility devices in backing out of the elevator. Mirrors on sidewalls shall not be used.

1.3.4.4 Loose mats and loose flooring are not permitted within elevators or lifts.

1.3.4.5 Platform lifts are permitted only if users can independently operate them. Lifts that require a key or assistance from another person are not acceptable.

1.3.4.6 Provide an LED-messaging system in each elevator to enable communication in the event of an emergency with persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

1.3.4.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.3.4 and 3.3.4 for additional information.

1.3.5 Doorways and Doors

1.3.5.1 Doors shall be such that frame stops, the door thickness, and horizontal hardware (such as panic bars) do not reduce the clear width of the doorway to less than 860 mm (Figure 22).

1.3.5.2 Doors shall have lever hardware, push or pull plates, exit devices (panic hardware) or power door operators that are mounted between 900 mm to 1100 mm above the finished floor. Knobs and thumb-latches are not acceptable (Figure 29).

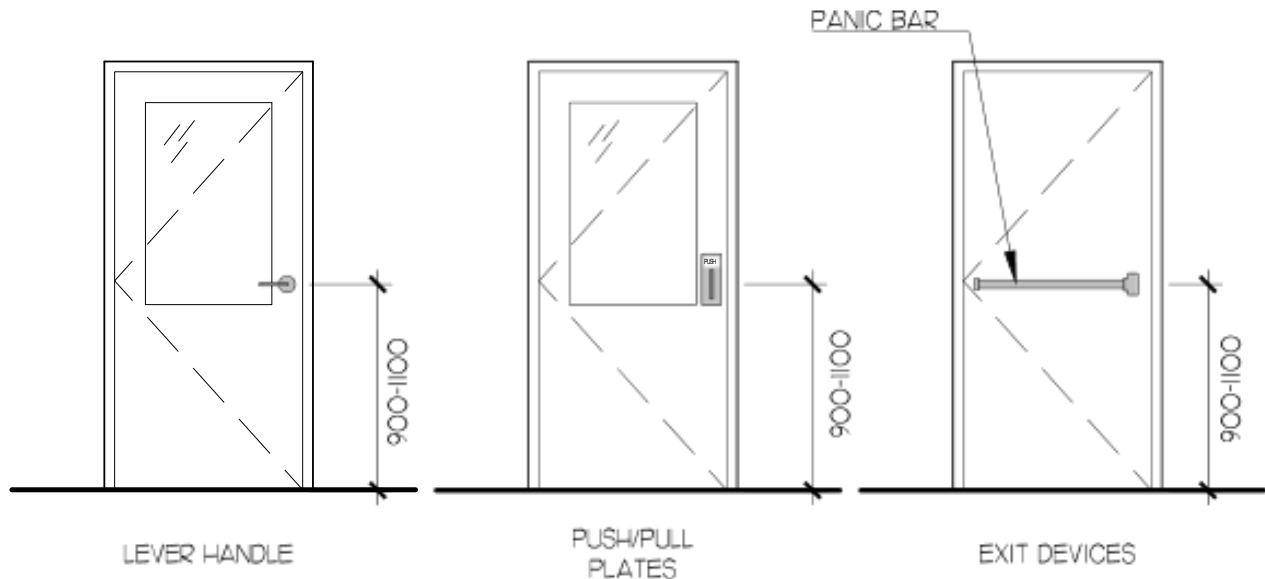


Figure 29 Door Hardware

1.3.5.3 Doors shall be operable using a closed fist and require a maximum force of 22.2 N to open. Door closers shall take a minimum of 3 seconds to close from a 70-degree position.

1.3.5.4 Unless the door is equipped with a power door operator, provide a clear space on the latch side extending the height of the doorway:

1. Minimum 300 mm beyond the edge of the door opening if the door swings toward the push side of the door;
2. Minimum 600 mm beyond the edge of the door opening if the door swings toward the pull side of the door; and
3. Minimum 300 mm beyond both sides of a sliding door.

1.3.5.5 Two doors in series (such as in vestibules) shall have a minimum 1500 mm clear distance between the open doors (Figure 21). Where doors in a vestibule are not aligned, a clear turning space minimum 1500 mm in diameter shall be provided within the vestibule, clear of any door swing.

1.3.5.6 Provide a minimum clear level space on both sides of doors as follows:

1. As wide as the door plus the clearance required on the latch side; and
2. Whose dimension perpendicular to the closed door is not less than the width of the accessible path of travel (minimum 1100 mm) but need not exceed 1500 mm.

1.3.5.7 Where a revolving door is used, an adjacent accessible swing door shall also be provided.

1.3.5.8 Doors equipped with a power door operator shall remain open a minimum 5 seconds and shall take a minimum 3 seconds to close from a 70-degree position. The control for a power door operator, key switches and card readers shall be in compliance with 1.4.2. If the door equipped with a power door operator swings out into an accessible path of travel, provide a cane-detectable guard with a horizontal member maximum 680 mm above the ground and finished floor (Figure 24).

1.3.5.9 Thresholds shall be maximum 13 mm high. Where over 6 mm high, thresholds shall be beveled at a slope of not more than 1:2 (Figure 30). Exception: The threshold is used to contain spillage.

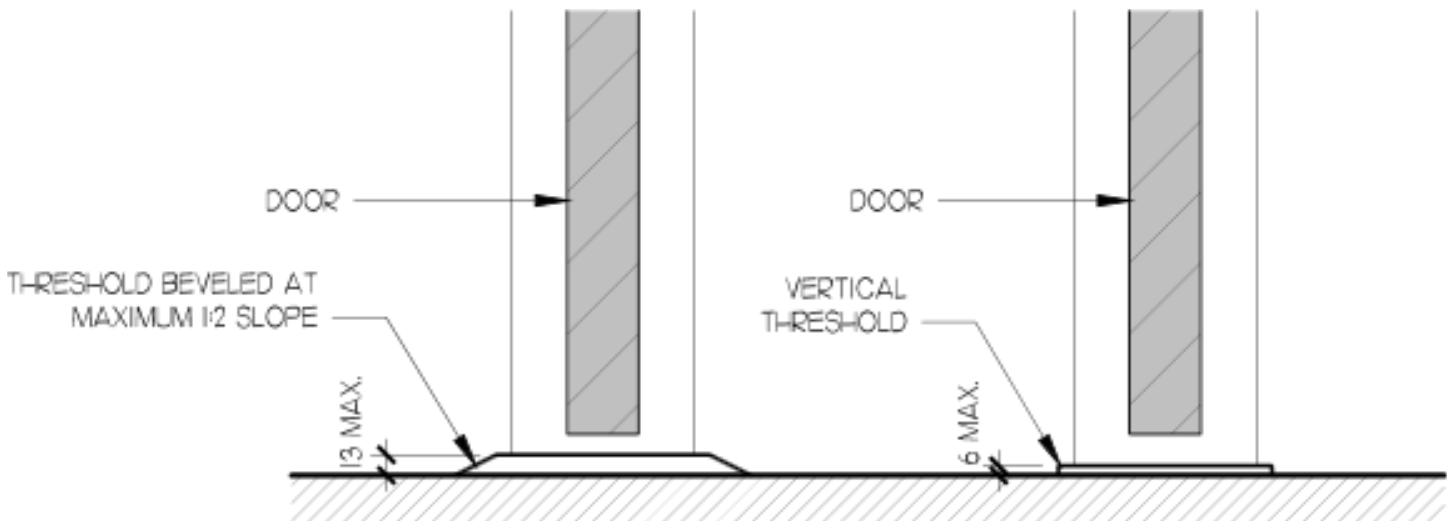


Figure 30 Threshold Heights

1.3.5.10 Except where privacy or security is of concern, doors shall incorporate a vision panel, either in the door or as an adjacent sidelight. Vision panels shall have the bottom edge maximum 900 mm above the ground and finished floor and maximum 250 mm from the latch side of the door (Figure 31).

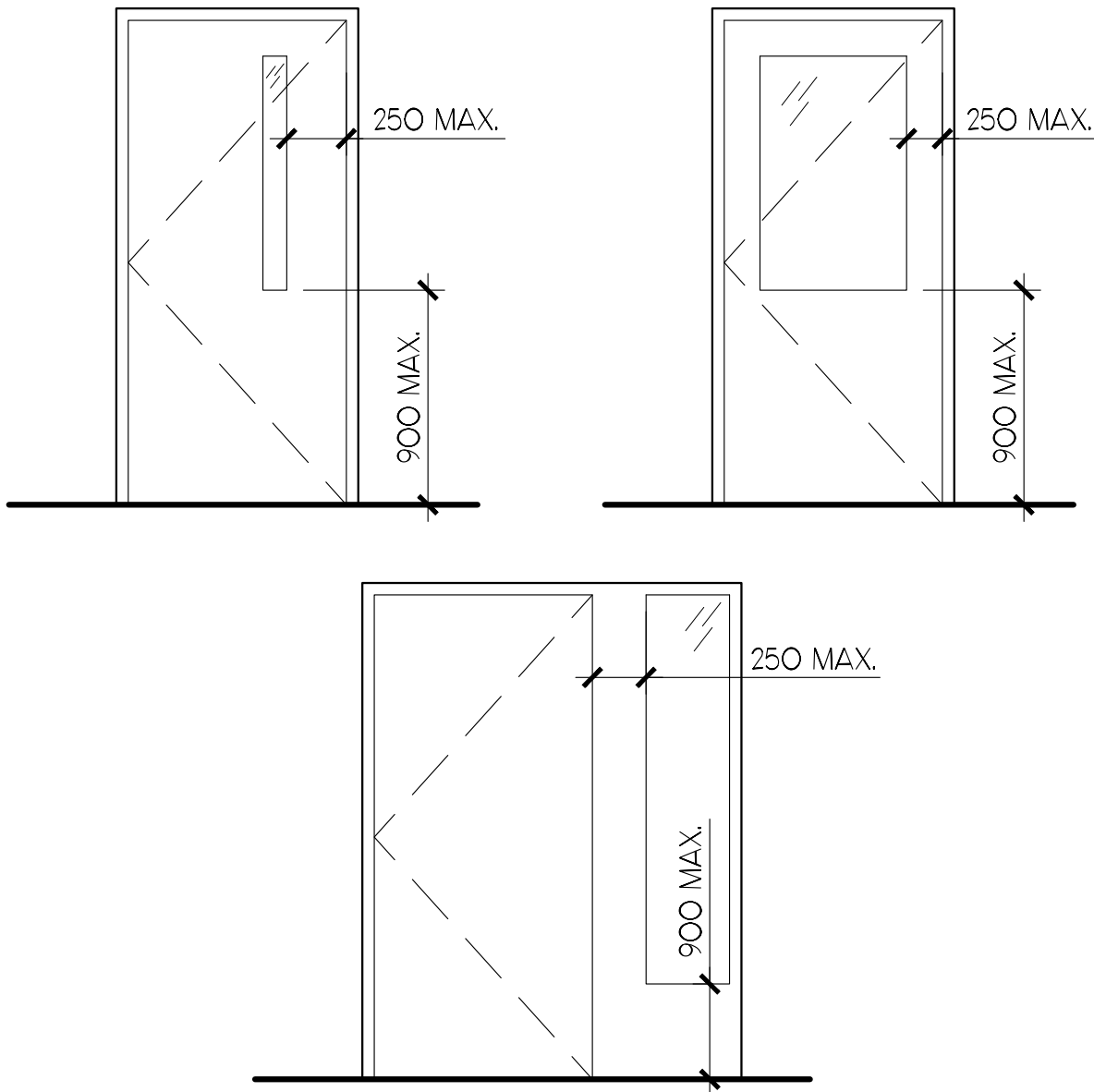


Figure 31 Door Vision Panels

1.3.5.11 Fully glazed transparent doors, and fully glazed transparent sidelights and panels with widths greater than 300 mm shall be marked with a continuous opaque strip that is colour and brightness contrasted to the background of the door, is minimum 50 mm wide, and located across the width of the door at a height between 1350 mm to 1500 mm above the ground and finished floor (Figure 32).

1.3.5.12 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.3.5 and 3.3.5 for additional information.

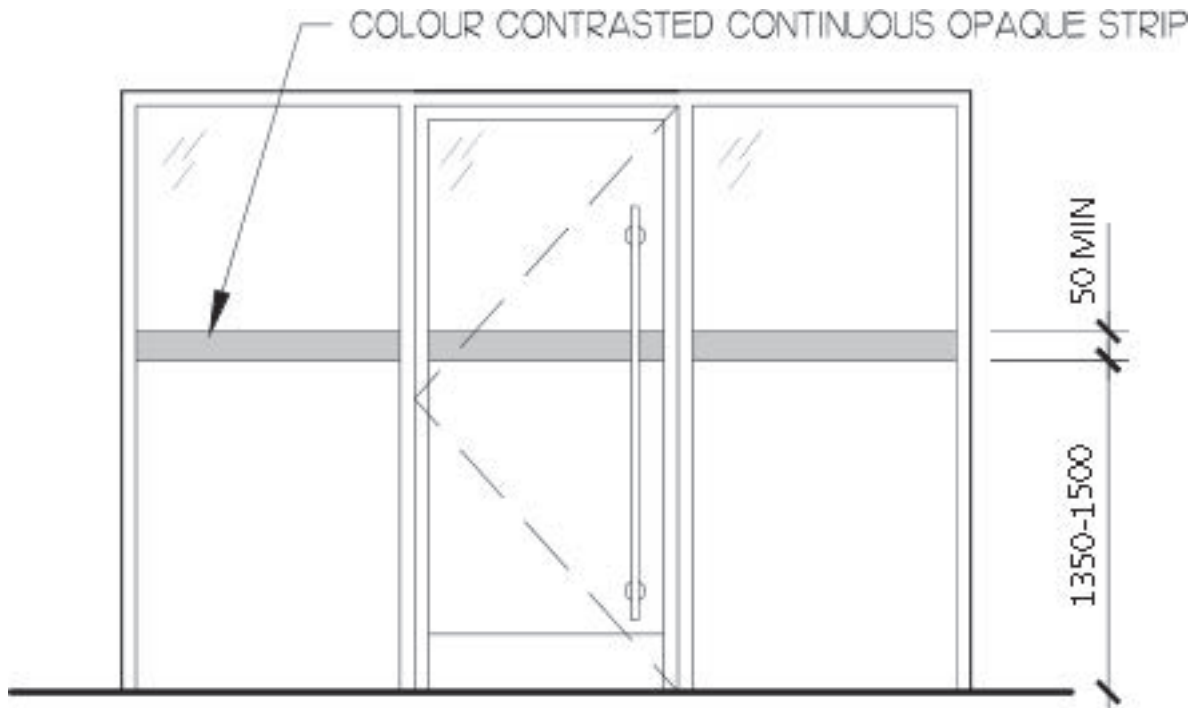


Figure 32 Contrasting Strip at Fully Glazed Doors and Screens

1.4 Facilities and Elements

1.4.1 General Items

1.4.1.1 Facilities shall comply with O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code (as amended), Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design, Articles 3.8.3.1. to 3.8.3.18. <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332>

1.4.2 Controls

1.4.2.1 Manual controls such as light switches, card readers, coin slots, control handles, vending machines, etc. shall be located with its centreline of the operable portion between 900 mm to 1100 mm above the finished floor (Figure 33).

1.4.2.2 Thermostats and manual alarm pull stations shall be located with its centreline of the operable portion 1200 mm above the finished floor (Figure 33).

1.4.2.3 All controls to be:

1. Accessible to persons using mobility devices using a side approach;

2. Located adjacent to and centered on either the length or the width of a clear floor space minimum 1370 mm long by 810 mm wide; and
3. Operable using a closed fist with a force not to exceed 22.2N.

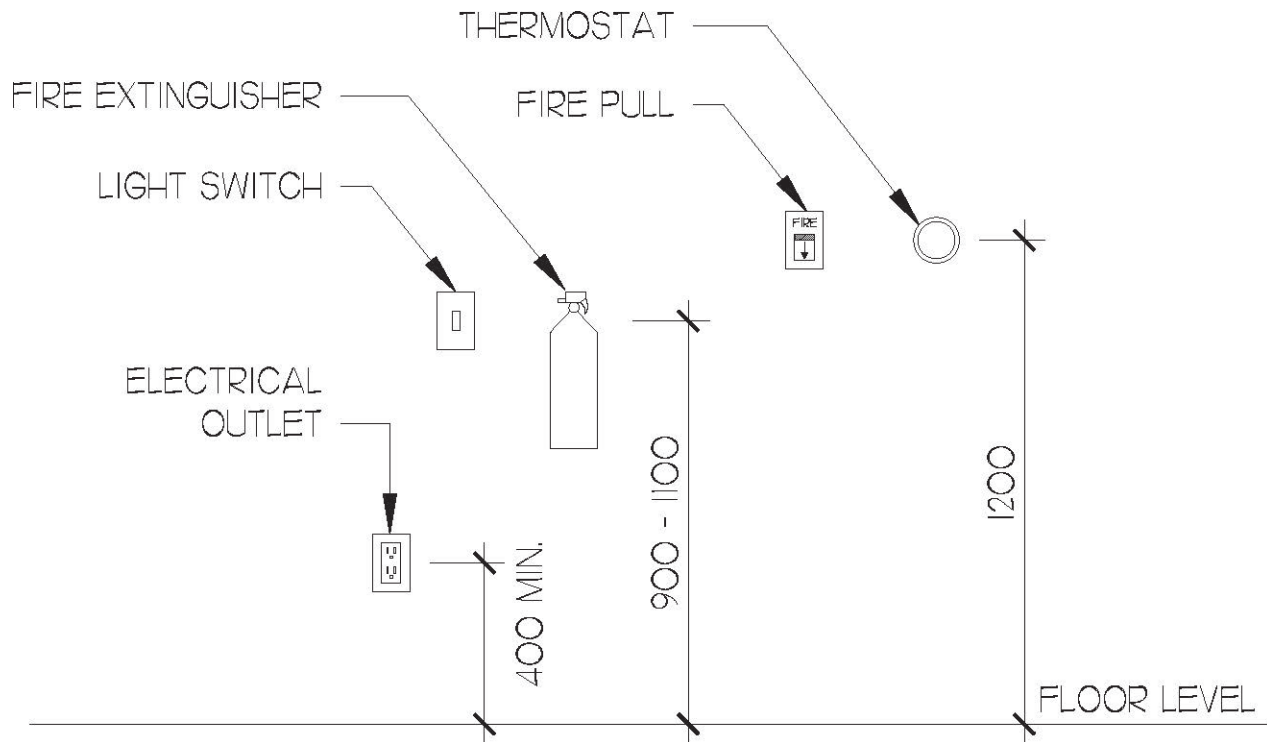


Figure 33 Control and Outlet Locations

1.4.2.4 The control for a power door operator shall:

1. Have a face dimension minimum 150 mm in diameter where the control is circular;
2. Be located so that, its centre is located between 900 mm to 1100 mm above the finished floor or ground, or it extends from between 200 mm to 900 mm above the finished floor or ground; and
3. Be located between 600 mm to 1500 mm beyond the door swing where the door opens towards the control, such that the opening door does not block them.

1.4.2.5 Information on visual displays shall be supplemented by tactile and/or auditory information.

1.4.2.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.2 and 3.4.2 for additional information.

1.4.3 Visual and Audible Alarms

1.4.3.1 All building security system, including fire alarms, accessible entrance release hardware and other

signals intended for the public to indicate operation of a building access control system, shall provide both audible and visual signals.

1.4.3.2 Visual alarms shall:

1. Have a light intensity minimum 75 Candelas;
2. Be located so that minimum one is visible from any portion of a floor area;
3. Have a flash rate within the frequency range of 1 to 3 Hz; and
4. Be synchronized to flash in unison wherever multiple alarms may be visible at one time.

1.4.4 Life Safety

1.4.4.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.4 and 3.4.4 for additional information.

1.4.5 Signage and Wayfinding

1.4.5.1 Signage indicating room uses, names or numbers shall:

1. Be mounted with its centreline of the tactile component at a consistent height, such that all characters and symbols are between 1200 mm above the finished floor;
2. Have glare-free surface;
3. Have numerals, text and graphics that have luminance (colour) contrast to the background;
4. Be lit to minimum 200 lux; and
5. Include appropriate pictograms wherever possible (i.e., washrooms, stairs, etc.).

1.4.5.2 Use appropriate approved symbols (Figure 34) including but not limited to the International Symbol of Access.



International Symbol of
Accessibility



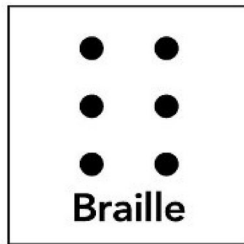
Assisted Listening Device



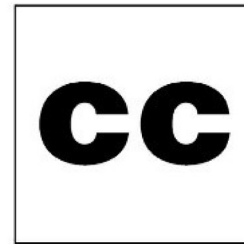
Audio Description



Blind or Low Vision



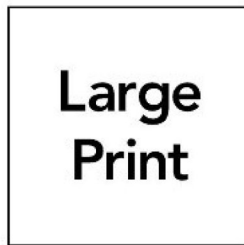
Braille



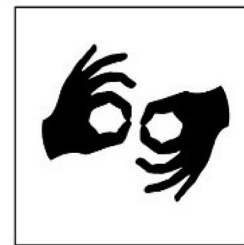
Closed Captioning



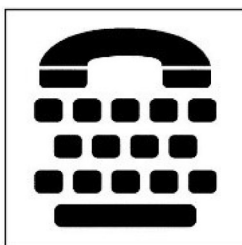
Deaf or Hard of Hearing



Large Print



Sign Language Interpretation



TTY Teletypewriter



Volume Control Telephone



Web Access

Figure 34 Approved Symbols

1.4.5.3 Characters on signs shall:

1. Be sans serif with Arabic numerals;
2. Have a width to height ratio between 3:5 and 1:1 (using an upper-case X for character measurement);
3. Have a stroke width to height ratio between 1:5 and 1:10;
4. Be minimum 25 mm high (for viewing distance of up to 750 mm, higher for signs that are to read further away); and
5. Have luminance (colour) contrast from the background, light coloured characters or symbols on a dark background or dark coloured characters or symbols on a light background.

1.4.5.4 Tactile raised characters (0.8 mm to 1.5 mm thickness) and uncontracted Braille, or auditory information, shall be provided at identification signs, including building directories, floor designations and room designations, regulatory signs, including identification of building exits, and warning signs (Figure 35).

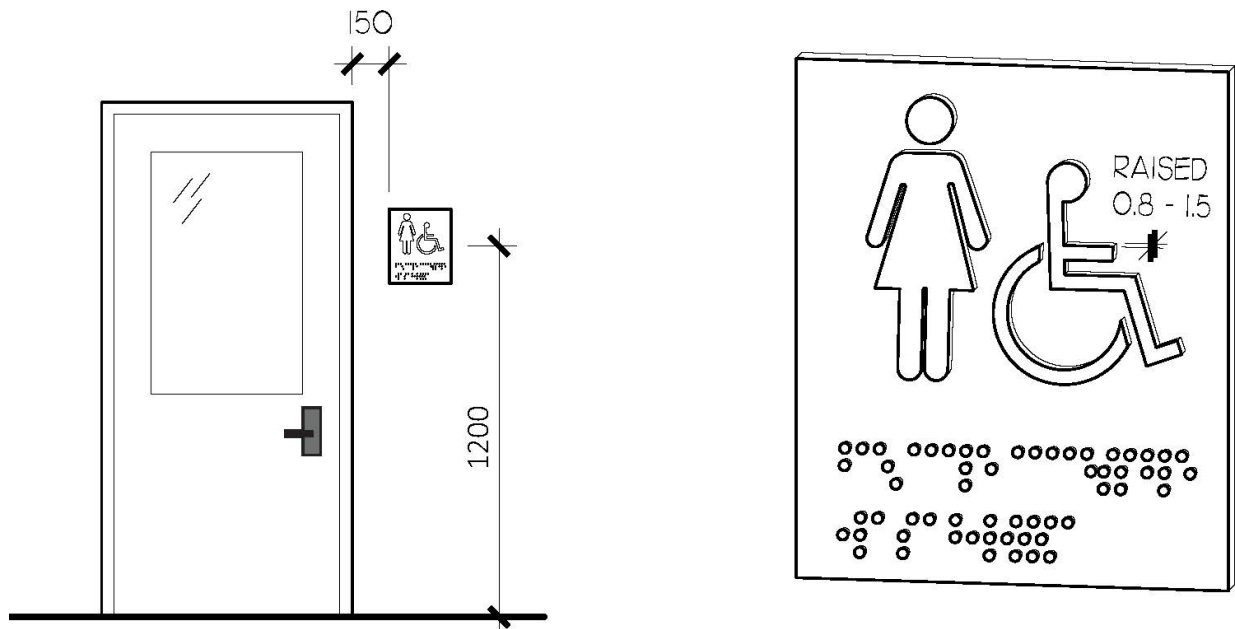


Figure 35 Tactile Signs

1.4.5.5 Signs incorporating the appropriate symbols for access shall be provided at all accessible facilities such as parking spaces, accessible entrances, washrooms, showers, elevators, telephones, meeting rooms, etc.

1.4.5.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.5 and 3.4.5 for additional information.

1.4.6 Assistive Listening Devices

1.4.6.1 Provide an assistive listening device in all classrooms, auditorium, assembly room, meeting room or theatre with an area greater than 100 square metres and an occupant load more than 75 people. Such rooms shall be signed with the symbol for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

1.4.6.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.6 and 3.4.6 for additional information.

1.4.7 Washrooms

1.4.7.1 Provide a minimum number of universal washrooms per building as shown in (Table 2).

Item	Number of Storeys in Building	Minimum Number of Universal Washrooms per Building
1	1 to 3	1
2	4 to 6	2
3	Over 6	3, plus 1 for each additional increment of 3 storeys in excess of 6 storeys

Table 2 Minimum Number of Universal Washrooms per Building

1.4.7.2 Provide a minimum number of water closet stalls or enclosures required to be barrier-free as shown in (Table 3).

Item	Number of Water Closets per Washroom	Minimum Number of Barrier-Free Water Closet Stalls or Enclosures per Washroom
1	1 to 3	0, where a universal washroom is provided on the same floor level within 45 m of the washroom, or 1, where a universal washroom is not provided on the same floor level within 45 m of the washroom
2	4 to 9	1
3	10 to 16	2
4	17 to 20	3
5	31 to 30	4
6	Over 30	5, plus 1 for each additional increment of 10 water closets per washroom in excess of 30 water closets per washroom

Table 3 Minimum Number of Water Closet Stalls or Enclosures Required to be Barrier-Free

1.4.7.3 For new buildings, or where the extent of renovation includes reconfiguration of washrooms (i.e., new fixture locations), universal washrooms are required. For renovations where it is infeasible to provide universal washrooms in, accessible water closet stalls or enclosures, lavatories, and accessories are acceptable.

1.4.7.4 Universal washrooms shall have:

- A door that complies with 1.3.5;
- A power door operator with the ability for the door to be locked from the inside;
- Internal dimension between walls minimum 1700 mm;
- A clear turning space minimum 1700 mm in diameter (does not include space under lavatory or space for door swing);
- A water closet;
- A lavatory;
- A shelf that is located not more than 200 mm above the top of the lavatory and not more than 1100 mm above the finished floor, and project not more than 100 mm from the wall;
- A coat hook mounted maximum 1200 mm above the finished floor and projecting maximum 40 mm;
- An automatic hand dryer or paper towel dispenser;
- Washroom accessories (such as soap dispensers, vending machines, waste receptacles, etc.) in compliance with 1.4.2;
- An emergency call system and related emergency sign;

- Lighting controlled by a motion sensor;
- Where intended for public use, a visual signalling device activated by the fire alarm system;
- A clear space minimum 1830 mm long by 810 mm wide for an adult-sized change table; and
- A sign in compliance with 1.4.5 (Figure 36).

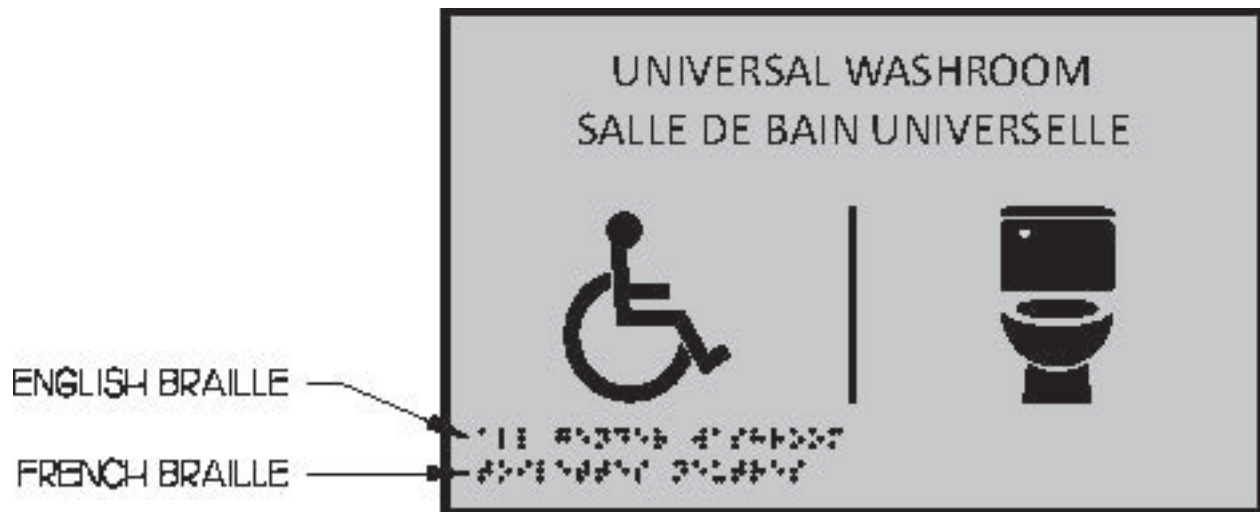


Figure 36 Universal Washroom Sign

1.4.7.5 Accessible facilities within a multi-fixture washroom shall have:

- A door in compliance with 1.3.5, with a power door operator, or be designed so that no door is necessary;
- Two doors in series shall have a minimum 1500 mm clear distance between the open doors (Figure 20). Where doors in series are not aligned, a clear turning space minimum 1500 mm in diameter shall be provided within the vestibule area, clear of any door swing;
- An accessible path of travel minimum 1100 mm wide, connecting all accessible fixtures and accessories;
- A clear turning space minimum 1500 mm in diameter in front of the accessible water closet stall or enclosure;
- Minimum one accessible water closet stall or enclosure shall be accessible;
- Minimum one lavatory shall be accessible (in new buildings, all lavatories shall comply with 1.4.7.9);
- Where more than one urinal is provided in a washroom, minimum one urinal shall be accessible;
- A shelf that is located not more than 200 mm above the top of the lavatory and not more than 1100 mm above the finished floor, and project not more than 100 mm from the wall;
- Washroom accessories (such as soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers, hand dryers, vending machines, waste receptacles, etc.) that comply with 1.4.2;
- An emergency call system within accessible water closet stalls or enclosures; and
- Where intended for public use, a visual signalling device activated by the fire alarm system.

1.4.7.6 Accessible water closet stalls or enclosures shall have:

- A clear turning space within the stall or enclosure minimum 1500 mm in diameter;
- A clear turning space in front of the stall or enclosure minimum 1500 mm in diameter;
- A clearance minimum 1700 mm between the outside of the stall face and the face of an in-swinging washroom door;
- A door which provides a clear width minimum 860 mm which is capable of being locked from the inside using a closed fist, is self-closing so that, when at rest, the door remains open not more than 50 mm beyond the jamb;
- A water closet that shall be accessible; and
- A coat hook mounted not more than 1200 mm above the floor and projecting not more than 40 mm.

1.4.7.7 Accessible water closets shall:

- Be located with its centreline 460 mm to 480 mm from the adjacent side wall;
- Have a clear transfer space minimum 900 mm wide by 1500 mm deep on the open side of the water closet;
- Have a back support where there is no seat lid or tank;
- Not have spring loaded seats;
- Have a seat height between 430 mm to 485 mm above finished floor;
- Have flush controls that are automatic, or are located on the transfer side of the water closet, between 500 mm to 900 mm above the finished floor and is operable using a closed fist and a force of maximum 22.2N;
- Have two grab bars that comply with 1.4.7.10:
 - a. One 600 mm long, mounted horizontally, centred on the water closet at a height of 840 mm to 920 mm above the finished floor (or 150 mm above the tank where there is one); and
 - b. One L-shaped, 760 mm by 760 mm, mounted with the horizontal portion at a height of 750 mm above the finished floor, and the vertical component mounted 150 mm in front of the water closet; and
- Have a non-regulating toilet paper dispenser mounted below the grab bar, the closest edge of the dispenser is 300 mm from the front edge of the water closet, between 600 mm to 800 mm above the finished floor.

1.4.7.8 Accessible urinals shall have:

- A clear space minimum 800 mm wide (including under the urinal) that is perpendicular to, and centred on, the urinal and is unobstructed by privacy screens;
- A rim no higher than 430 mm above the finished floor;
- A urinal shall flush automatically or be equipped with flush controls between 900 mm to 1100 mm above the finished floor;
- Vertical grab bars that comply with 1.4.7.10 on both sides, minimum 600 mm long, mounted with their centerline 1000 mm above the finished floor, not more than 380 mm from the centre line of the urinal; and
- Where privacy screens are provided, they shall be mounted a minimum 460 mm from the centerline of the urinal and have minimum 50 mm clearance to the grab bars.

1.4.7.9 Accessible lavatories shall:

- Have their centre line located minimum 460 mm from the adjacent side wall;
- Have the top of the counter or lavatory located maximum 865 mm above the finished floor;
- Have minimum 1370 mm deep by 920mm wide clear space in front of each accessible lavatory, of which a maximum 500 mm may be under the lavatory (Figure 37);
- Have clearance beneath the lavatory minimum:
 - a. 920 mm wide;
 - b. 735 mm high at the front edge;
 - c. 685 mm high at a point 200 mm back from the front edge; and
 - d. 350 mm high over the distance from a point 280 mm to a point 430 mm back from the front edge;
- Be equipped with automatic faucets, or faucets with lever handle(s) that:
 - a. Are minimum 75 mm long, located not more than 485 mm from the front of the counter or front edge of lavatory, or is otherwise operable with a closed fist;
 - b. Do not require the application of continuous force to maintain water flow; and
 - c. Where metered, provides minimum 10 s of water flow.
- Have a mirror mounted with the bottom edge as low as possible, but not more than 1000 mm above the finished floor;
- Have temperature-controlled water to not exceed 43 degrees Celsius; and
- Have a soap dispenser mounted within 500 mm of the lavatory, no higher than 1100 mm, operable using a closed fist.

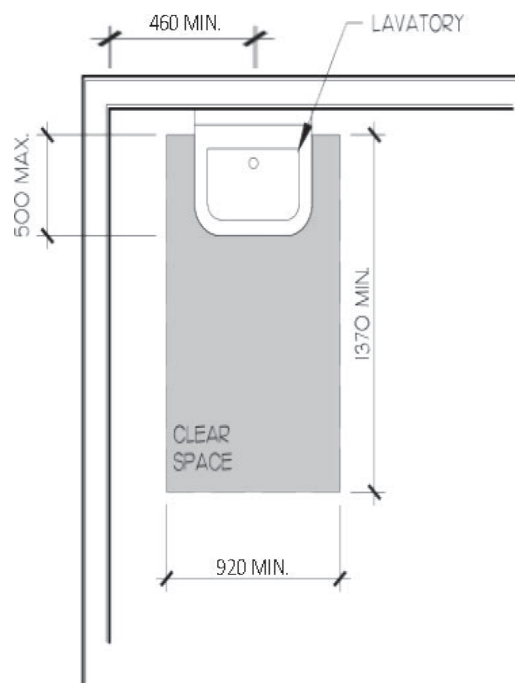


Figure 37 Clearances at Lavatory

1.4.7.10 Grab bars shall be:

1. Slip-resistant;
2. Have a diameter of 30 mm to 40 mm;
3. Have a clearance of 38 mm to 50 mm from the wall; and
4. Be firmly mounted to resist a force of 1.3 kN in any direction.

1.4.7.11 Unless universal washrooms are located directly adjacent to other washrooms, directional signage incorporating the International Symbol of Access (Figure 15) shall be provided, indicating the location of the universal washrooms.

1.4.7.12 Lighting shall be controlled by a motion sensor. In a multi-unit washroom, ensure that the sensor will detect motion within the accessible stall.

1.4.7.13 Window controls such as those to adjust window openings or window coverings should be accessible.

1.4.7.14 Controls should be differentiated from adjacent surfaces with luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50%.

1.4.7.15 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.7 and 3.4.7 for additional information.

1.4.8 Shower Facilities

1.4.8.1 Shower facilities shall comply with O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code (as amended), Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design, Article 3.8.3.13 <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120332>

1.4.8.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.8 and 3.4.8 for additional information.

1.4.9 Drinking Fountains

1.4.9.1 Drinking fountains shall have a spout that:

1. Is located near the front of the unit;
2. Is not more than 915 mm above the finished floor; and
3. Provides a water flow minimum 100 mm high.

1.4.9.2 Provide water at an angle of 30 degrees if spout is less than 75 mm from front of fountain, and 15-degrees if the spout is more than 75 mm but less than 125 mm from the front of the fountain.

1.4.9.3 Controls shall be automatic or operable with one hand using a force of not more than 22 N.

1.4.9.4 Drinking fountains shall be detectable by a cane at a level at or below 680 mm from the finished floor.

1.4.9.5 Drinking fountains shall have a clear floor area of 810 mm wide by 1370 mm deep.

1.4.9.6 Cantilevered fountains shall:

1. Be mounted maximum 915 mm above the finished floor;
2. Provide a clearance height under the fountain minimum 735 mm above the finished floor;
3. Have a clear depth under the fountain minimum 450 mm;
4. Have a clear width under the fountain minimum 760 mm;
5. Have a toe clearance height under the fountain minimum 350 mm above the finished floor from a point 300 mm back from the front edge to the wall; and
6. Have a clear floor space in front of, or adjacent to, the fountain minimum 810 mm by 1370 mm.

1.4.9.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.9 and 3.4.9 for additional information.

1.4.10 Public Pay Telephones

1.4.10.1 All public pay telephones shall have:

1. All operable parts (including coin slot) not more than 1200 mm above the finished floor;
2. A clear floor space minimum 1350 mm deep by 810 mm wide;
3. A minimum 740 mm clear knee space;
4. Illumination level minimum 200 lux; and
5. A level shelf 500 mm wide by 350 mm deep, between 775 mm to 875 mm above the finished floor, with no obstruction within 250 mm above the surface.

1.4.10.2 In every facility where public pay telephones are provided, minimum one phone shall have a graduated volume control and be identified by the symbol for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (Figure 34).

1.4.10.3 In every facility where public pay telephones are provided, minimum one shall be a text telephone (TTY). All TTY locations shall be identified by the symbol for TTY telephones (Figure 34).

1.4.10.4 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.10 and 3.4.10 for additional information.

1.4.11 Tactile Walking Surface Indicators: Tactile Attention Indicators

1.4.11.1 Provide tactile walking surface indicators at the following locations:

1. Doors to hazardous areas;
2. Tops of all stairs;
3. Where accessible paths of travel cross vehicular routes;
4. The bottom of curb ramps and depressed curbs, set back between 150 mm and 200 mm from the curb edge; and
5. Along any edge of a platform that is not protected by a guard, and higher than 250 mm above the finished floor or ground or sloped steeper than 33% (1:3).

1.4.11.2 Tactile attention indicator surfaces shall (Figure 38):

- Be 610 mm in depth;
- Extend the full width of the hazard;
- Be composed of truncated domes:
 - a. 4 mm to 5 mm high;
 - b. With a top diameter of 12 mm to 25 mm;
 - c. With a bottom diameter 10 mm greater than the top diameter; and
 - d. With a spacing between the centre of adjacent domes of (Table 4):
 - i. 42 mm to 61 mm where top diameter is 12 mm;
 - ii. 45 mm to 63 mm where top diameter is 15 mm;
 - iii. 48 mm to 65 mm where top diameter is 18 mm;
 - iv. 50 mm to 68 mm where top diameter is 20 mm; and
 - v. 55 mm to 70 mm where top diameter is 25 mm;
- Be slip-resistant; and
- Be colour-contrasted to adjacent surfaces.

1.4.11.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.11 and 3.4.11 for additional information.

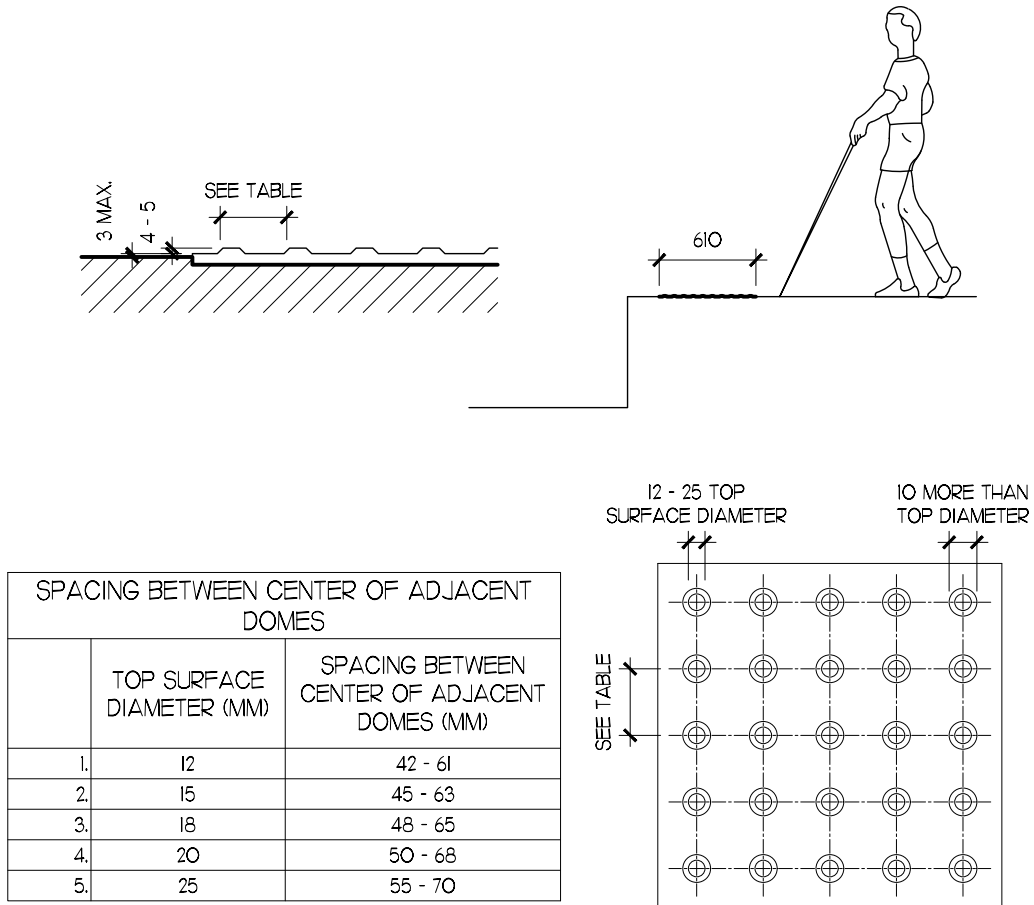


Figure 38 Tactile Attention Indicators

Item	Top Surface Diameter (mm)	Spacing Between Center of Adjacent Domes (mm)
1	12	42 to 61
2	15	45 to 63
3	18	48 to 65
4	20	50 to 68
5	25	55 to 70

Table 4 Spacing Between Center of Adjacent Domes

1.4.12 Service Counters, Fixed Queuing Guides, and Waiting Areas

1.4.12.1 Service counters, fixed queuing guides, and waiting areas shall comply with O. Reg. 191/11: Integrated Accessibility Standards, PART IV.1 Design of Public Spaces Standards, Sections 80.41 to 80.43. <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>

1.4.12.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.12 and 3.4.12 for additional information.

1.4.13 Interior Amenities

1.4.13.1 Interior amenities shall include, but is not limited to, meeting rooms, boardrooms, courtrooms, assembly areas, cafeterias, coffee shops, etc. shall be accessible and comply with the requirements below, where applicable.

1.4.13.2 In areas with fixed seating, provide minimum number of spaces designated for persons using mobility devices and fixed seats designated for adaptable seating as shown in (Table 5).

Item	Number of Fixed Seats in Seating Area	Minimum Number of Spaces Designated for Persons Using Mobility Devices	Minimum Number of Fixed Seats Designated for Adaptable Seating
1	Up to 20	2	1
2	21 to 40	2	2
3	41 to 60	2	3
4	61 to 80	2	4
5	81 to 100	3	5
6	Over 100	3% of the seating capacity	The greater of 5 seats or 5% of the aisle seating capacity

Table 5 Minimum Number of Spaces Designated for Wheelchairs and Fixed Seats Designated for Adaptable Seating

1.4.13.3 Designated spaces shall be on a level surface, 1% (1:100) maximum slope in any direction, and minimum 900 mm wide by 1220 mm deep (front or rear access) or 1525 mm deep (side access). Where the seating is fixed, minimum one fixed seat directly adjacent to each group of accessible seating space shall be

signed as reserved for companion seating. Minimum two accessible seating spaces shall be provided side-by-side.

1.4.13.4 Aisles such as cafeteria lines, spaces between tables and aisles between library stacks shall provide a clear width minimum 1100 mm.

1.4.13.5 Anywhere that coat racks are provided, ensure that minimum one section has a rod height not more than 1370 mm above the finished floor.

1.4.13.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.4.13 and 3.4.13 for additional information.



Level 2

Level 2 guidelines define an enhanced level of accessibility, above-and-beyond the general requirements of Level 1, which can typically be achieved with no-cost or low-cost solutions. Level 2 provides a series of accessibility improvements for consideration where practical, and where project budgets allow.

Level 2 guidelines are to be applied in addition to the Level 1 guidelines. Level 2 guidelines apply to new construction projects. Except where the application of Level 2 guidelines is technically infeasible, Level 2 guidelines should also be considered for renovation projects.

Consult with the persons with disabilities, staff and municipal accessibility advisory committees when completing a project within Ministry space.

Unless otherwise noted, dimensions shown on illustrations are in millimeters.

2.1 General Considerations

2.1.1 General Items

2.1.1.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.1.1 and 3.1.1 for additional information.

2.2 Exterior Areas

2.2.1 General Items

2.2.1.1 Light reflectance value (LRV) is the measure of visible and usable light that reflects from a surface.

2.2.1.2 Luminance (colour) contrast is the difference in light reflectance value between adjacent surfaces (i.e., light on a dark background or dark on a light background).

2.2.1.3 Michelson contrast formula is used to calculate the luminance (colour contrast) value (%).

2.2.1.4 Luminance (colour) contrast should be incorporated into designs to identify and differentiate surfaces and elements to assist persons with low to no vision as follows:

1. Provide minimum 50% luminance (colour) contrast to identify and differentiate key boundaries (i.e., floor or wall transition) and elements (i.e., washroom accessories, controls); and
2. Provide minimum 70% luminance (colour) contrast to identify safety elements (i.e., stair nosing strips), and signage and pictograms.

2.2.1.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.2.1 and 3.2.1 for additional information.

2.2.2 Accessible Off-Street Parking and Passenger Loading Zones

2.2.2.1 Type A and Type B parking spaces shall be located as close as possible to the principal entrance to the building and shall lead directly to an accessible entrance without requiring pedestrians to travel along vehicular route, cross vehicular route, or pass behind parked vehicles. Provide a curb ramp that will not be blocked by a parked vehicle or a depressed curb directly adjacent to the designated spaces that shall comply with 1.2.4. The accessible path of travel shall be clearly marked.

2.2.2.2 The surface of all accessible parking spaces shall be level, or 2% (1:50) maximum slope in any

direction, firm (no gravel) and slip resistant. Pavement markings shall use non-slip paint. Do not paint the entire surface of the parking space.

2.2.2.3 Provide a call button or two-way communication system at all underground parking areas that have accessible parking spaces. The call button or communication system shall be located adjacent to the accessible parking spaces.

2.2.2.4 In addition to Type A and Type B parking spaces, provide additional designated parking spaces as a courtesy for persons with limited mobility and/or caregivers, as follows:

Item	Number of Parking Spaces Provided	Minimum Number of Limited-Mobility Parking Spaces*
1	2 to 50	2 to 6
2	51 to 100	4 to 8
3	101 to 200	8 to 16
4	201 to 300	10 to 20
5	301 to 500	12 to 24
6	Over 500	12 to 24, plus 2 to 6 for every 100 spaces over 500

Table 6 Minimum Number of Limited-Mobility Parking Spaces

* Number of accessible parking spaces to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

2.2.2.5 Limited-mobility spaces should:

1. Be minimum 2400 mm wide;
2. Be located as close as possible to the principal entrance to the building; and
3. Be identified by a sign for limited mobility access (Figure 39).

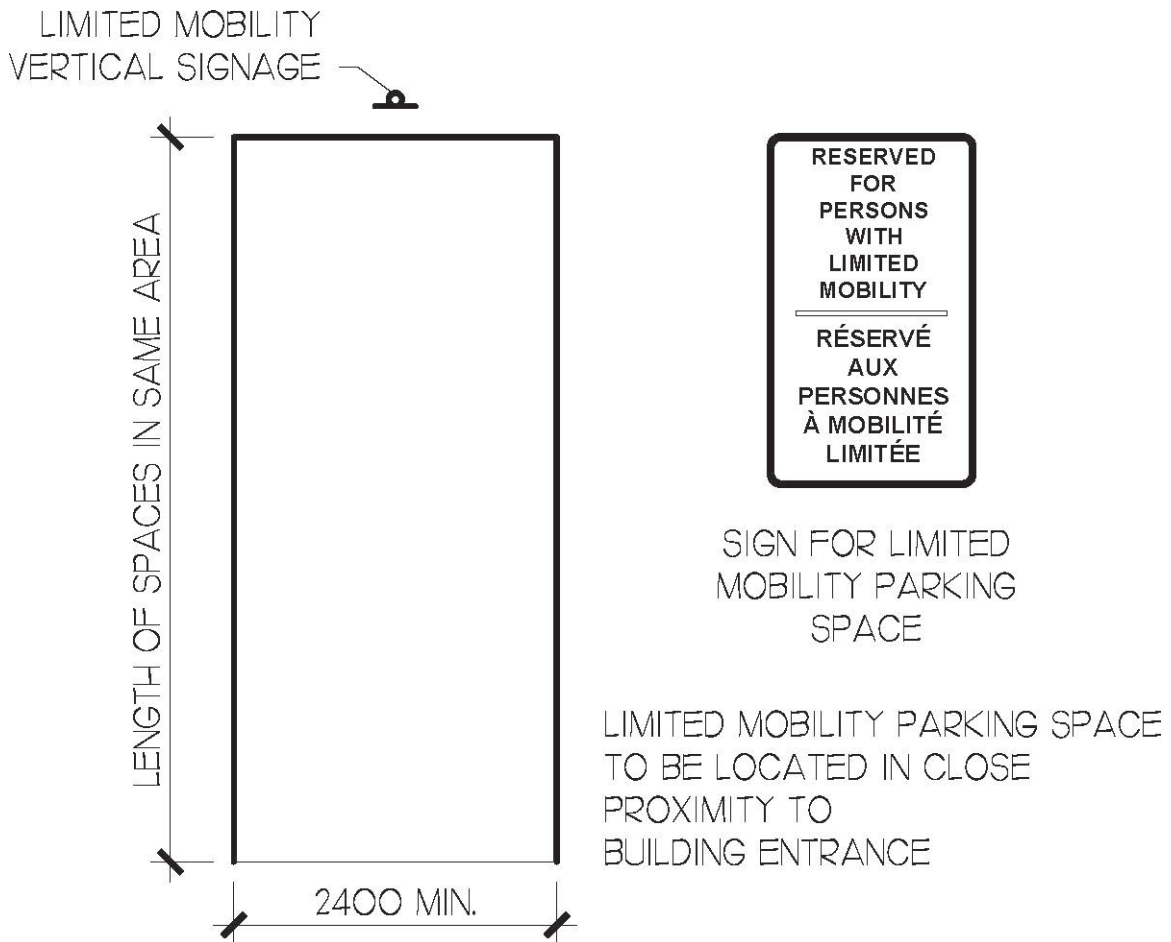


Figure 39 Limited Mobility Parking Space

2.2.2.6 Where Electric Vehicle (EV) parking spaces with charging stations are provided:

1. Minimum 5%, but never less than one, of the total number of EV parking spaces should be accessible in compliance with 1.2.2; and
2. Controls should comply with 2.4.2.

2.2.2.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.2 and 3.2.2 for additional information.

2.2.3 On-Street Parking Spaces

2.2.3.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.3 and 3.2.3 for additional information.

2.2.4 Accessible Paths of Travel, Ramps and Stairs

2.2.4.1 Exterior accessible paths of travel shall be minimum 1600 mm wide.

2.2.4.2 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used to delineate accessible paths of travel from adjacent surfaces and elements.

2.2.4.3 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used within ground finishes, to identify changes in slope at ramps and sloped accessible paths of travel.

2.2.4.4 Stairs should have:

1. Uniform riser heights (rise) and uniform tread depths (run);
2. A rise between 180 mm to 125 mm high; and
3. A run between 355 mm to 280 mm deep, measured from riser to riser (Figure 40).

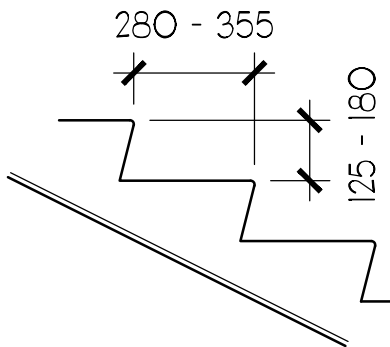


Figure 40 Stair Tread Dimensions

2.2.4.5 Stairs treads and landings should incorporate 70% luminance (colour) contrast markings at the leading edge of steps, extending the full width of the step.

2.2.4.6 Ramp and stair handrails should have luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% from adjacent surfaces or background environments.

2.2.4.7 Designated area for snow piling should be provided at exterior routes, access aisles, ramps, and stairs, located away from pedestrian routes.

2.2.4.8 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.4 and 3.2.4 for additional information.

2.2.5 Entrances and Exits

2.2.5.1 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be incorporated into entrance and exit door systems to differentiate the location of the door system from adjacent finishes and/or elements.

2.2.5.2 Loose floor mats that can cause a tripping hazard or impede persons using mobility devices and are not permitted in accessible paths of travel.

2.2.5.3 A 100 mm wide strip mounted with its centreline 1400 mm above the ground and finished floor at clear glass doors, walls, and sidelights at entrances, as required by Level 1, should provide minimum 70% luminance (colour) contrast with the background environment.

2.2.5.4 Entrances and exits shall comply with 2.3.5

2.2.5.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.5 and 3.2.5 for additional information.

2.2.6 Exterior Amenities

2.2.6.1 In outdoor seating areas, minimum 50% of tables, but never less than one, should be accessible. Accessible tables should be located on a solid, firm, and stable surface, which is served by an accessible path of travel. If only some tables within an eating area are accessible, provide signage incorporating the International Symbol of Access to identify the accessible tables. Accessible tables should be accessible to persons using mobility devices and have clear knee and toe space at each table to allow for a forward approach.

2.2.6.2 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be incorporated into exterior amenity areas or elements to differentiate the location of the area or element from adjacent finishes and/or elements.

2.2.6.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.6 and 3.2.6 for additional information.

2.2.7 Service Animal Relief Areas

2.2.7.1 Service animal relief areas should provide a designated clear space minimum 1800 mm by 1800 mm that has a permeable ground surface, waste receptacles, and is identified with signage.

2.2.7.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.7 and 3.2.7 for additional information.

2.3 Interior Areas

2.3.1 General Items

2.3.1.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.1 and 3.3.1 for additional information.

2.3.2 Accessible Paths of Travel

2.3.2.1 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used to differentiate primary components or elements including, but not limited to: walls or columns; walls or floors; wall or obstacle; wall or door; floor or obstacle. Luminance (colour) contrast baseboards and door trim provide acceptable solutions.

2.3.2.2 Floor surfaces shall be non-glare. Carpets shall be non-static and short, dense pile. Floor patterns shall not be visually confusing.

2.3.2.3 Turnstiles should not be used. An accessible gate directly with a retractable door that has a clear opening width minimum 860 mm should be provided.

2.3.2.4 Where possible, gratings shall not be located within accessible paths of travel. Gratings should be adjacent to accessible paths of travel and shall be level and have a maximum 13 mm wide opening in the direction of travel. Elongated openings shall be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of pedestrian travel.

2.3.2.5 Interior accessible paths of travel shall be minimum 1100 mm wide. Where less than 1600 mm, an unobstructed space minimum 1800 mm by 1800 mm located maximum 24 meters apart shall be provided.

2.3.2.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.2 and 3.3.2 for additional information.

2.3.3 Ramps and Stairs

2.3.3.1 Interior stairs shall have:

1. A rise between 180 mm to 125 mm high;
2. A run between 355 mm to 280 mm deep, measured from riser to riser; and
3. Minimum illumination level of 100 lux, measured at the leading edge of the stair treads.

2.3.3.2 Interior ramps shall have:

- A minimum illumination level of 100 lux, measured at the surface of the ramp.

2.3.3.3 The luminance (colour) contrast markings at stairs treads and landings, as required by Level 1, should provide minimum 70% luminance (colour) contrast with the surfaces of the stair tread and riser.

2.3.3.4 Ramp and stair handrails should have luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% from adjacent surfaces or background environments.

2.3.3.5 Handrails should provide horizontal extensions that have a high visibility identifier, hazard strip or bumble bee strip, that are minimum 200 mm wide on center of the extension and have luminance (colour) contrast, such as black and yellow. Service animals such as guide dogs are certified and have training to perform specific tasks such as guiding persons with low or no vision to high visibility identifiers on horizontal extensions.

2.3.3.6 The contrast strips used to differentiate changes in slope along a ramp should incorporate minimum 50% luminance (colour) contrast from adjacent surfaces.

2.3.3.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.3 and 3.3.3 for additional information.

2.3.4 Elevators, Escalators and Lifts

2.3.4.1 Elevator call buttons and control panels should be located with clear floor space in front minimum 1370 mm long by 810 mm wide, such that the panel is centred on one side the clear floor space.

2.3.4.2 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used to differentiate key elements of elevator systems including, but not limited to: elevator door or wall; elevator threshold or floor; elevator panel or mounting surface; elevator buttons or mounting surface.

2.3.4.3 Where not designed as a flow-through configuration, elevator cabs should incorporate a mirror on the wall opposite the door, to assist persons using mobility devices to back-out.

2.3.4.4 Hall lanterns announcing the arrival of elevators should be visible by a person standing at the side of the elevator, away from the door. Flush-mounted or recessed lanterns are not acceptable.

2.3.4.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.4 and 3.3.4 for additional information.

2.3.5 Doorways and Doors

2.3.5.1 The controls for a power door operator should consist of an elongated-type push button (panel) that extends between 200 mm to 1100 mm above the finished floor.

2.3.5.2 Luminance (colour) contrast of minimum 50% should be provided between doors and/or doorframes, and adjacent surfaces (Figure 41).

2.3.5.3 Luminance (colour) contrast of minimum 50% should be provided between door hardware and the surface of the door (Figure 41).

2.3.5.4 Where doors are likely to be left in an open position, the vertical edge of the door should have luminance (colour) contrast of minimum 70% with the background environment.

2.3.5.5 Doors should be recessed, or otherwise provided with a cane detectable guard and protected from being an obstruction.

2.3.5.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.5 and 3.3.5 for additional information.

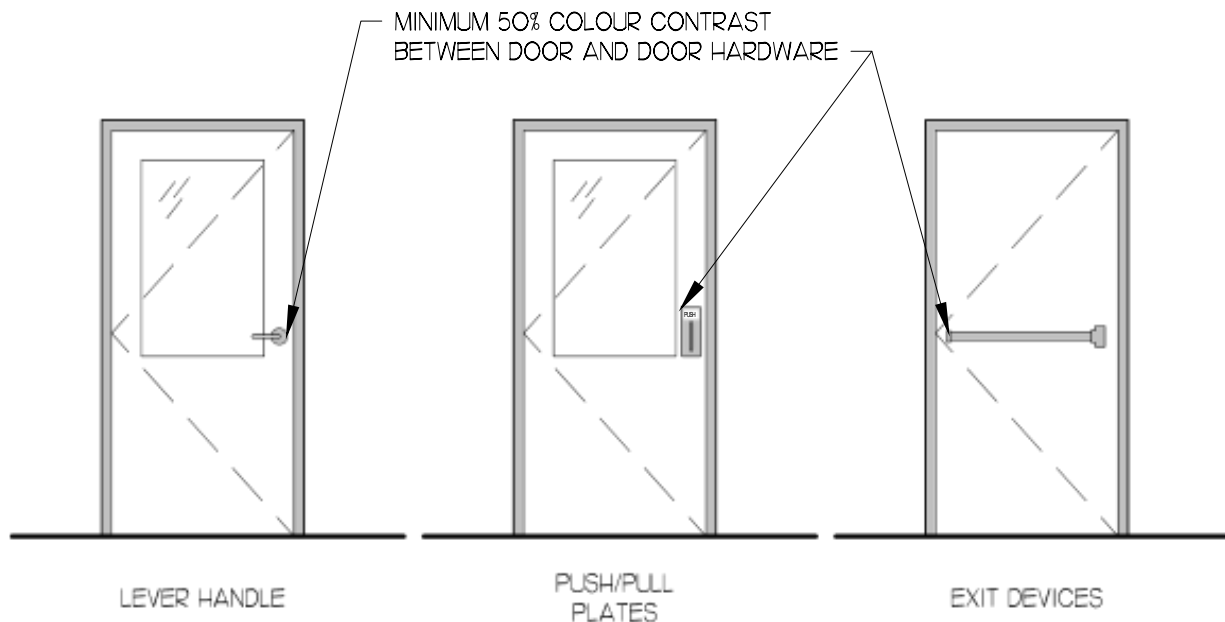


Figure 41 Luminance (colour) contrast Door Hardware

2.4 Facilities and Elements

2.4.1 General Items

2.4.1.1 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used to differentiate key elements within facilities such as switches and controls; fixtures; hardware; millwork elements; and potential obstacles.

2.4.1.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.1 and 3.4.1 for additional information.

2.4.2 Controls

2.4.2.1 Window controls such as those to adjust window openings or window coverings should be accessible.

2.4.2.2 Controls should be differentiated from adjacent surfaces with luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50%.

2.4.2.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.2 and 3.4.2 for additional information.

2.4.3 Visual and Audible Alarms

2.4.3.1 Though visual signals on fire alarms are required by the Ontario Building Code, for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing it can be difficult to differentiate the meaning of the strobe flash rates. Visual signals on fire alarms should be accompanied with an overhead announcement over the public announcement systems.

2.4.3.2 Multiple modes of communicating direction and action in an emergency include, but are not limited to, visual messaging systems such as digital marquee boards that communicate the same information provided on public announcement systems.

2.4.3.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.3 and 3.4.3 for additional information.

2.4.4 Life Safety

2.4.4.1 All facilities shall have an “Emergency Policy and Emergency Evacuation Plan” that addresses the needs of people with disabilities.

2.4.4.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.4 and 3.4.4 for additional information.

2.4.5 Signage and Wayfinding

2.4.5.1 Signage indicating room uses, names or numbers shall be consistently located, to the latch side of a door, 150 mm from the frame.

2.4.5.2 Signs should have luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% from the surface they are mounted on, or from the background environment.

2.4.5.3 Text, numerals, and symbol on signs should have luminance (colour) contrast minimum 70% from their background.

2.4.5.4 Signage should incorporate pictograms where possible. Pictograms should have a minimum height and width of 150 mm with luminance (colour) contrast minimum 70% with the signage background.

2.4.5.5 Pictograms should be accompanied by an equivalent visual and tactile verbal description, placed directly below the pictogram.

2.4.5.6 Letters and numbers on signs should be sans serif (i.e., Helvetica, Univers 55, Verdana, Arial).

2.4.5.7 Signage should use a mix of upper- and lower-case letters. Exception: Where text is provided as tactile characters intended only for reading through touch, upper-case characters should be used

2.4.5.8 Characters, symbols, and backgrounds of signs should have an eggshell, matte, or other glare-free finish.

2.4.5.9 Where signs incorporate tactile, letters and/or numerals, the tactile elements should be (Figure 42):

1. Raised minimum 0.8 mm, not sharply edged;
2. Be between 16 mm and 50 mm high;
3. Be sans serif accompanied by Uncontracted Braille (Grade 1);
4. Be installed on the wall closest to the latch side of the door or on the nearest wall on the right side of the door, where there is no wall on the latch side; and
5. Have the edge of the sign be located maximum 300 mm from the door.

2.4.5.10 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.5 and 3.4.5 for additional information.

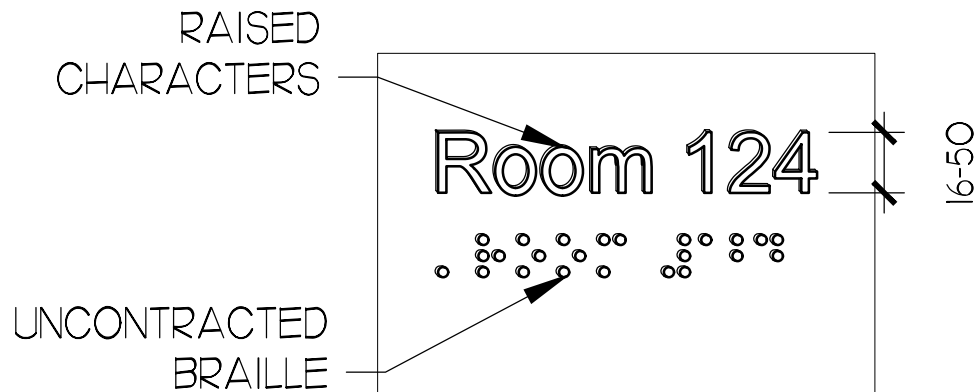


Figure 42 Signage

2.4.6 Assistive Listening Devices

2.4.6.1 Assistive listening devices should be provided at service counters that comply with 2.4.12.

2.4.6.2 Any television set displaying information for the public shall include closed captioning.

2.4.6.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.6 and 3.4.6 for additional information.

2.4.7 Washrooms

2.4.7.1 To facilitate left-hand and right-hand transfer preferences, where more than one accessible water closet stall or enclosure is provided within a washroom, they should be configured with the transfer space on opposite sides of the water closet.

2.4.7.2 Washrooms should incorporate luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% to differentiate fixtures and washroom accessories from the surfaces upon which they are mounted.

2.4.7.3 Accessible water closets should have luminance (colour) contrast flush controls.

2.4.7.4 Where a multi-fixture washroom contains two or more non-accessible water closet stalls or enclosures, one of the stalls should be configured as an ambulatory water closet stall or enclosure with (Figure 43 and Figure 44):

1. Minimum 1500 mm in depth by 890 mm to 940 mm in width;
2. A self-closing door that swings out that provides a clear opening width minimum 810 mm (Exception: door may swing in if minimum dimensions in item 1. are not located within the area of the door swing);
3. Door hardware capable of being latched from the inside with a mechanism that is operable using a closed

- fist – latch to be capable of being released from the outside;
4. Door pulls on each side of the door, near the latch side of the door, located at a height between 900 mm to 1100 mm above the finished floor;
 5. A water closet in compliance with 1.4.7.7, located so that its centre line is centred between the partition walls;
 6. L-shaped grab bars 760 mm by 760 mm, mounted with the horizontal portion at a height of 750 mm above the finished floor, and the vertical component mounted 150 mm in front of the water closet, on each side of the water closet, in compliance with 1.4.7.10; and
 7. A sign on the door that indicates that the stall is suitable for users who may require grab bar assistance.

2.4.7.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.7 and 0 for additional requirements.

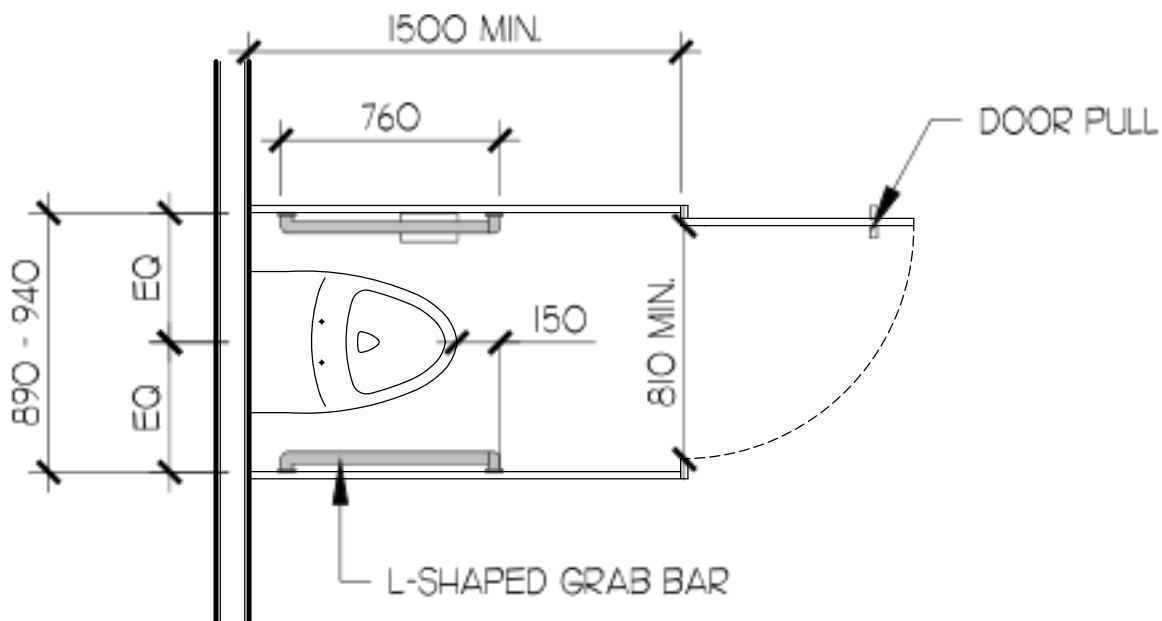


Figure 43 Ambulatory Stall

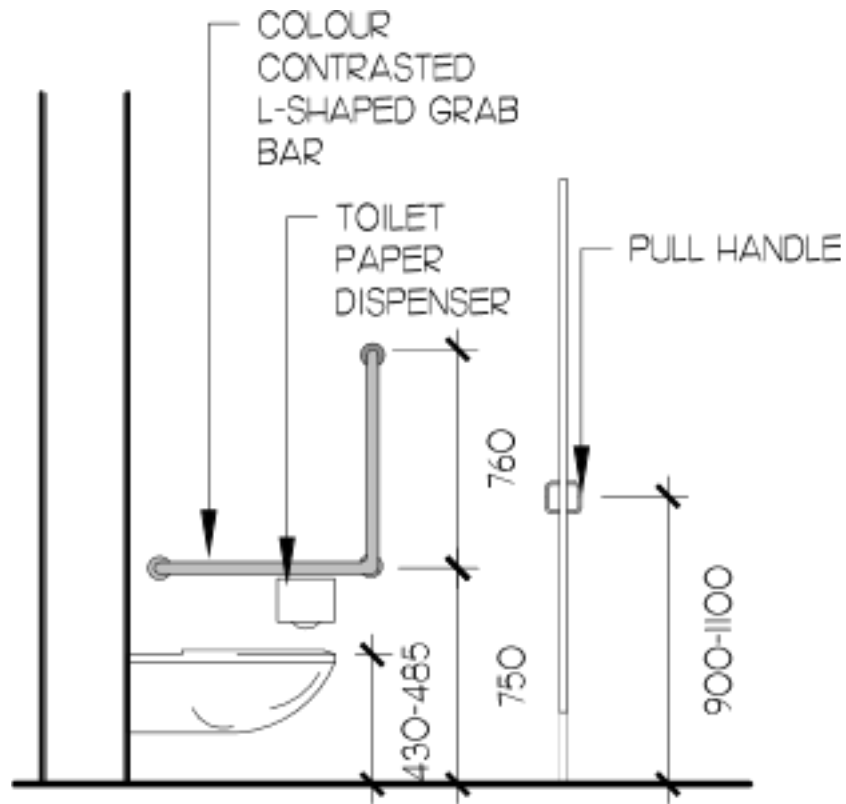


Figure 44 Ambulatory Stall

2.4.8 Shower Facilities

2.4.8.1 Showers should have a threshold that is level with the adjacent finished floor or a bevelled threshold maximum 13 mm higher than the adjacent finished floor, and with a cross slope maximum 2% (1:50) in all directions towards the drain.

2.4.8.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.8 and 3.4.8 for additional information.

2.4.9 Drinking Fountains

2.4.9.1 Drinking fountains should be recessed, or otherwise cane detectable and protected from being an obstruction.

2.4.9.2 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used to distinguish drinking fountains from their surroundings, as well as identify the location of the operating controls.

2.4.9.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.9 and 3.4.9 for additional information.

2.4.10 Public Pay Telephones

2.4.10.1 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used to distinguish public pay telephones from their surroundings.

2.4.10.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.10 and 3.4.10 for additional information.

2.4.11 Tactile Walking Surface Indicators: Tactile Attention Indicators

2.4.11.1 Tactile attention indicators should provide minimum luminance (colour) contrast of 50% from adjacent surfaces.

2.4.11.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.11 and 3.4.11 for additional information.

2.4.12 Service Counters, Fixed Queuing Guides, and Waiting Areas

2.4.12.1 A clear turning space minimum 1700 mm in diameter should be provided at waiting areas to accommodate space required for persons using mobility devices to make a 360-degree turn.

2.4.12.2 A clear floor space minimum 1370 mm long by 1370 mm wide should be provided at service counters to allow persons using mobility devices to access the counter using a front or side approach at both sides of the point of transaction such as the public and staff side of the counter.

2.4.12.3 Accessible service counters should incorporate clear knee space that should comply with 2.4.13.2.

2.4.12.4 Accessible service counters should provide assistive listening devices that should comply with 2.4.6.

2.4.12.5 Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% should be used to distinguish the surface or edge of the counter from its base and surroundings.

2.4.12.6 Waiting areas should provide charging stations for persons using mobility devices that have minimum one clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 900 mm wide, and that is equipped with a designated electrical outlet and identified with signage that states, “Priority outlets for charging of mobility devices”.

2.4.12.7 Refer to related sections, including, but not limited to, 1.4.12 and 3.4.12 for additional information.

2.4.13 Interior Amenities

2.4.13.1 Interior amenities shall include, but is not limited to, meeting rooms, boardrooms, courtrooms, assembly areas, cafeterias, coffee shops, etc. should be accessible and comply with the considerations below, where applicable.

2.4.13.2 Accessible millwork should:

1. Be located on an accessible path of travel;
2. Have a width minimum 920 mm;
3. Have a counter height of 760 to 865 mm above the finished floor;
4. Have a counter depth that allows for a reach range to grasp minimum 500 mm, and to touch minimum 600 mm; and
5. Have a knee space on both sides of the counter minimum 700 mm high (Figure 45)

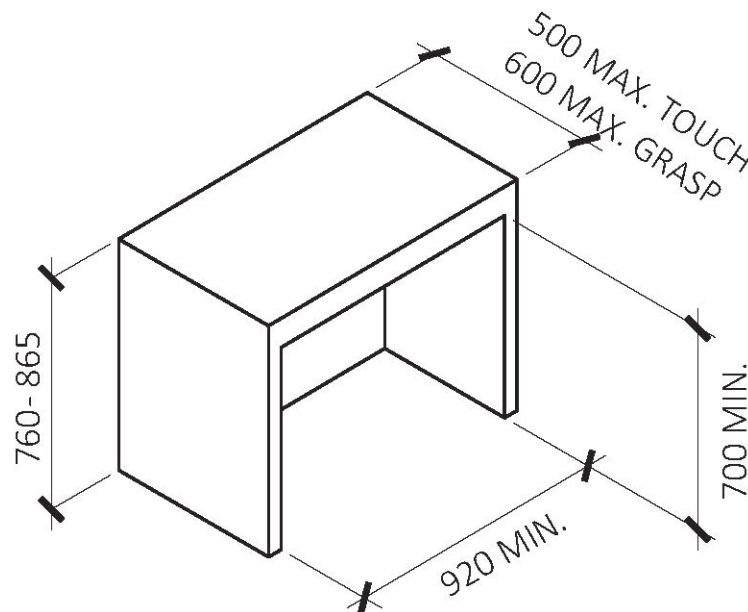


Figure 45 Millwork

2.4.13.3 Millwork should incorporate Luminance (colour) contrast minimum 50% to distinguish countertops, cabinets, and hardware from adjacent surfaces.

2.4.13.4 Operable elements and controls should be operable with a closed fist, located 900 mm to 1100 mm above the finished floor.

2.4.13.5 Lines-of-sight at accessible seating spaces shall be comparable to other seating and shall not be compromised by standing members of the audience.

2.4.13.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.13 and 3.4.13 for additional information.



Level 3

Level 3 guidelines define an enhanced level of accessibility, above-and-beyond the general requirements of Levels 1 and considerations of Level 2. Compliance with Level 3 guidelines will likely incur significant additional cost. Level 3 provides a series of accessibility improvements for consideration where practical, and where project budgets allow.

Level 3 guidelines are to be applied in addition to the Level 1 and Level 2 guidelines. Level 3 guidelines apply to new construction projects. Except where the application of Level 3 guidelines is technically infeasible, Level 3 guidelines should also be considered for renovation projects.

Consult with persons with disabilities, staff and municipal accessibility advisory committees when completing a project within Ministry space.

3.1 General Considerations

3.1.1 General Items

3.1.1.1 A clear turning space should be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to make a 360-degree turn:

1. Minimum 2100 mm in diameter (95% manual, power, and 50% scooter users will be able to make a full turn) (Figure 46);
2. Minimum 2300 mm in diameter (95% manual, power, and 75% scooter users will be able to make a full turn) (Figure 47); or
3. Minimum 2500 mm in diameter (95% manual, power, scooter users will be able to make a full turn) (Figure 48).

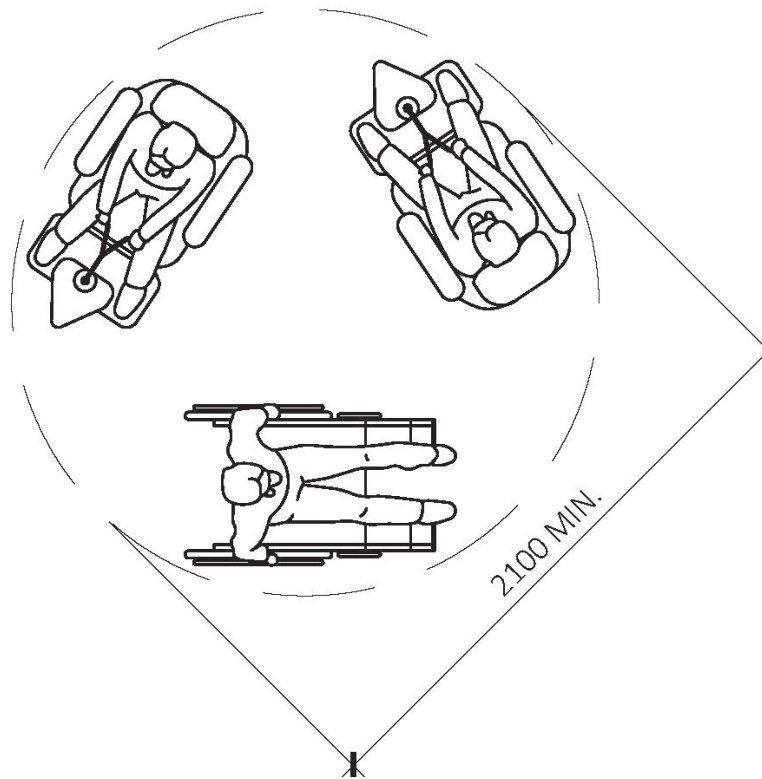


Figure 46 Clear Turning Space

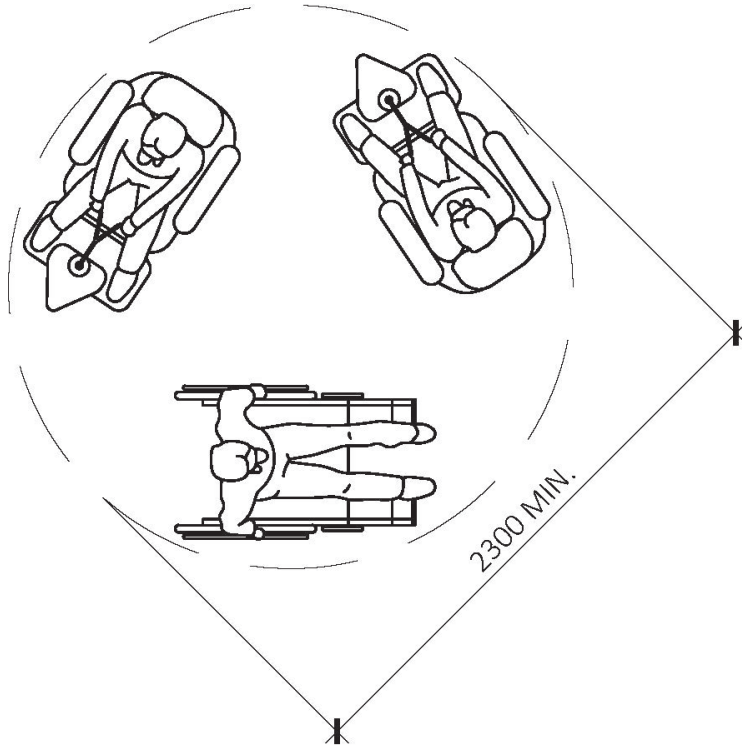


Figure 47 Clear Turning Space

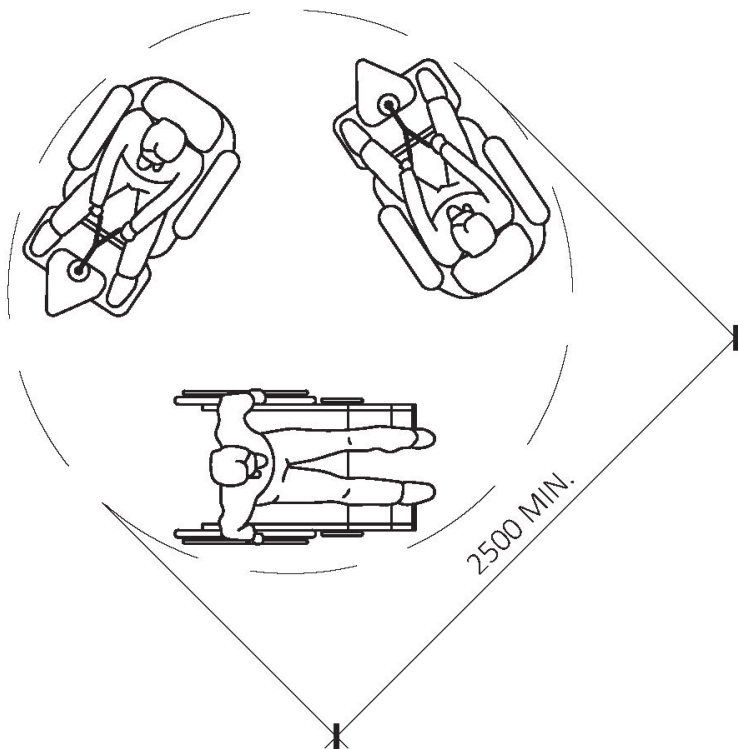


Figure 48 Clear Turning Space

3.1.1.2 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 900 mm wide should be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to access elements using a front or side approach (Figure 49).

3.1.1.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.1.1 and 2.1.1 for additional information.

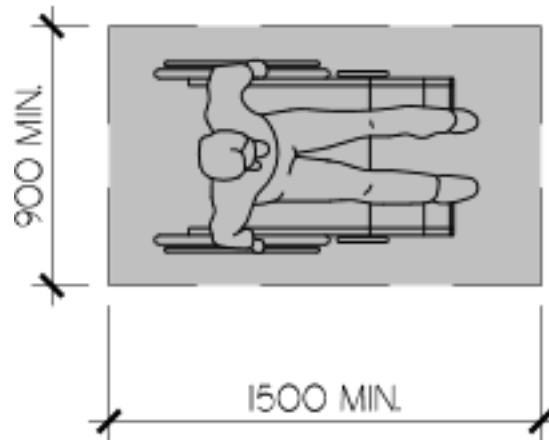


Figure 49 Clear Floor Space

3.2 Exterior Areas

3.2.1 General Items

3.2.1.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, for additional information.

3.2.2 Accessible Off-Street Parking and Passenger Loading Zones

3.2.2.1 All (100%) of spaces required to be accessible should be Type A van accessible parking spaces.

3.2.2.2 The accessible path of travel from the passenger loading zone to the principal entrance to the building into the facility should be weather protected.

3.2.2.3 Tactile direction indicators should be used to identify the most direct path of travel from the passenger loading zone to the principal entrance to the building and should comply with 3.4.11.

3.2.2.4 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.2 and 3.2.2 for additional information.

3.2.3 On-Street Parking Spaces

3.2.3.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.3 and 3.2.3 for additional information.

3.2.4 Accessible Paths of Travel, Ramps and Stairs

3.2.4.1 All exterior routes should be accessible.

3.2.4.2 A clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided along accessible paths of travel, located no more than 30 meters apart and at decision-making points.

3.2.4.3 Accessible paths of travel should incorporate level rest areas spaced maximum 24 meters apart. The rest areas should incorporate bench seating and a clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 900 mm wide for minimum one person using a mobility device.

3.2.4.4 The running slope along accessible paths of travel should be no steeper than 4% (1:25).

3.2.4.5 Ramps should be as shallow as possible and never steeper than 6.7% (1:15).

3.2.4.6 Ramps should have a level landing area minimum 2500 mm by 2500 mm at the top, bottom, and at intermediate landings where there is a change in direction or an entry point into a ramping system.

3.2.4.7 Ramps should have level landings minimum 2500 mm long by minimum the same width as the ramp, at intervals of not more than nine meters along the length of ramps (Figure 50).

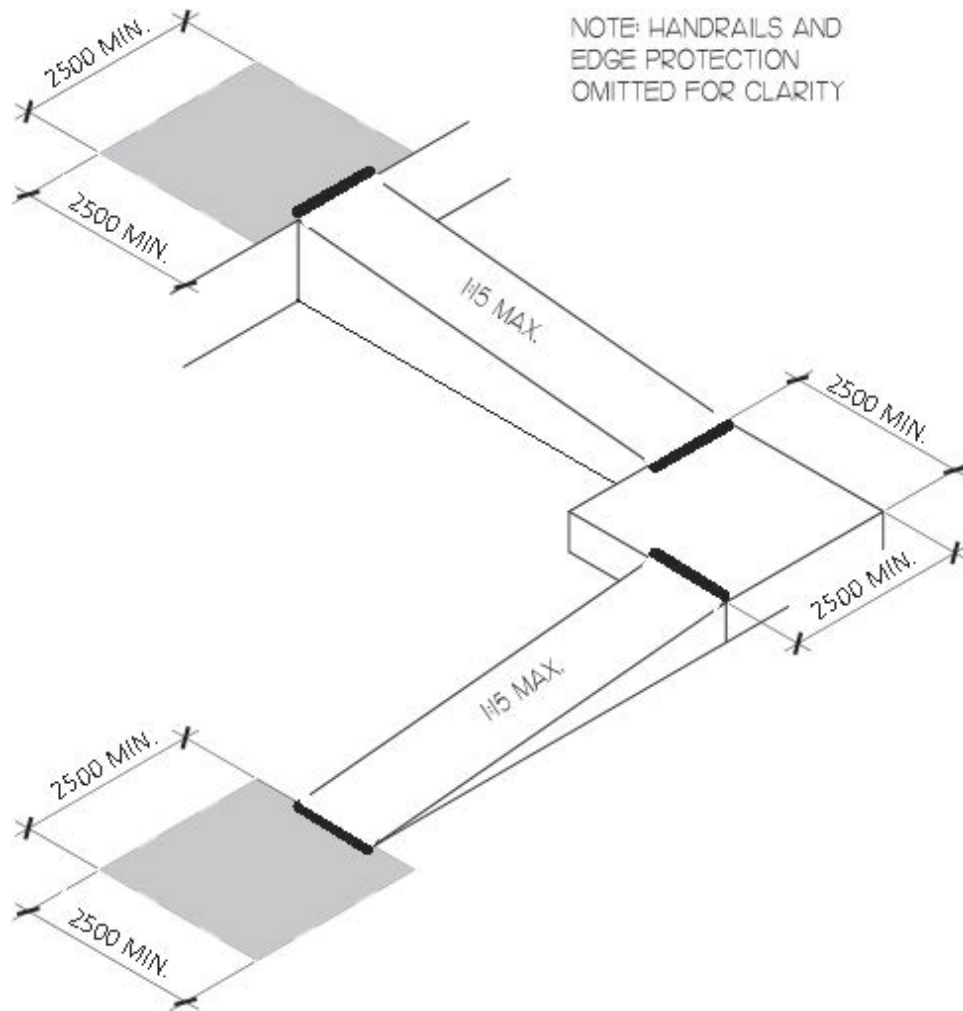


Figure 50 Enhanced Ramp

3.2.4.8 Illumination along exterior accessible paths of travel, stairs, and ramps should be minimum 50 lux, measured at ground level.

3.2.4.9 Curb ramps should have a clear width minimum 1200 mm at the top.

3.2.4.10 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.4 and 3.2.4 for additional information.

3.2.5 Entrances and Exits

3.2.5.1 Entrances and exits shall comply with 3.3.5

3.2.5.2 All entrances and exits should be accessible.

3.2.5.3 Accessible entrances should be equipped with a power door operator.

3.2.5.4 Accessible entrance and exit doors should be such that frame stops, the door thickness, and horizontal hardware, such as panic bars, should not reduce the clear width of the doorway to less than 950 mm (Figure 51).

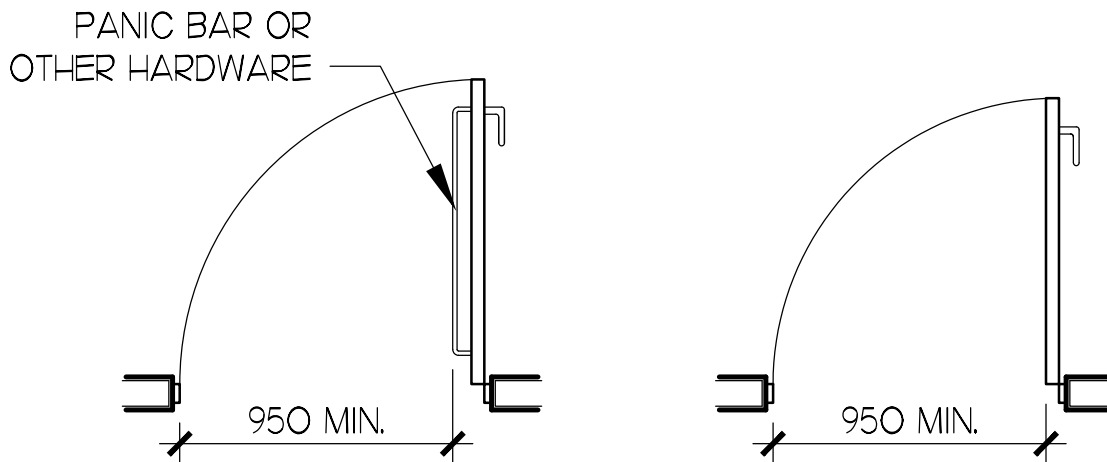


Figure 51 Enhanced Clear Opening Width of Doors

3.2.5.5 Doors in series, such as in vestibules, should have a minimum 2500 mm clear distance between the open doors (Figure 52). Where doors in a vestibule are not aligned, a clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided within the vestibule, clear of any door swing (Figure 53).

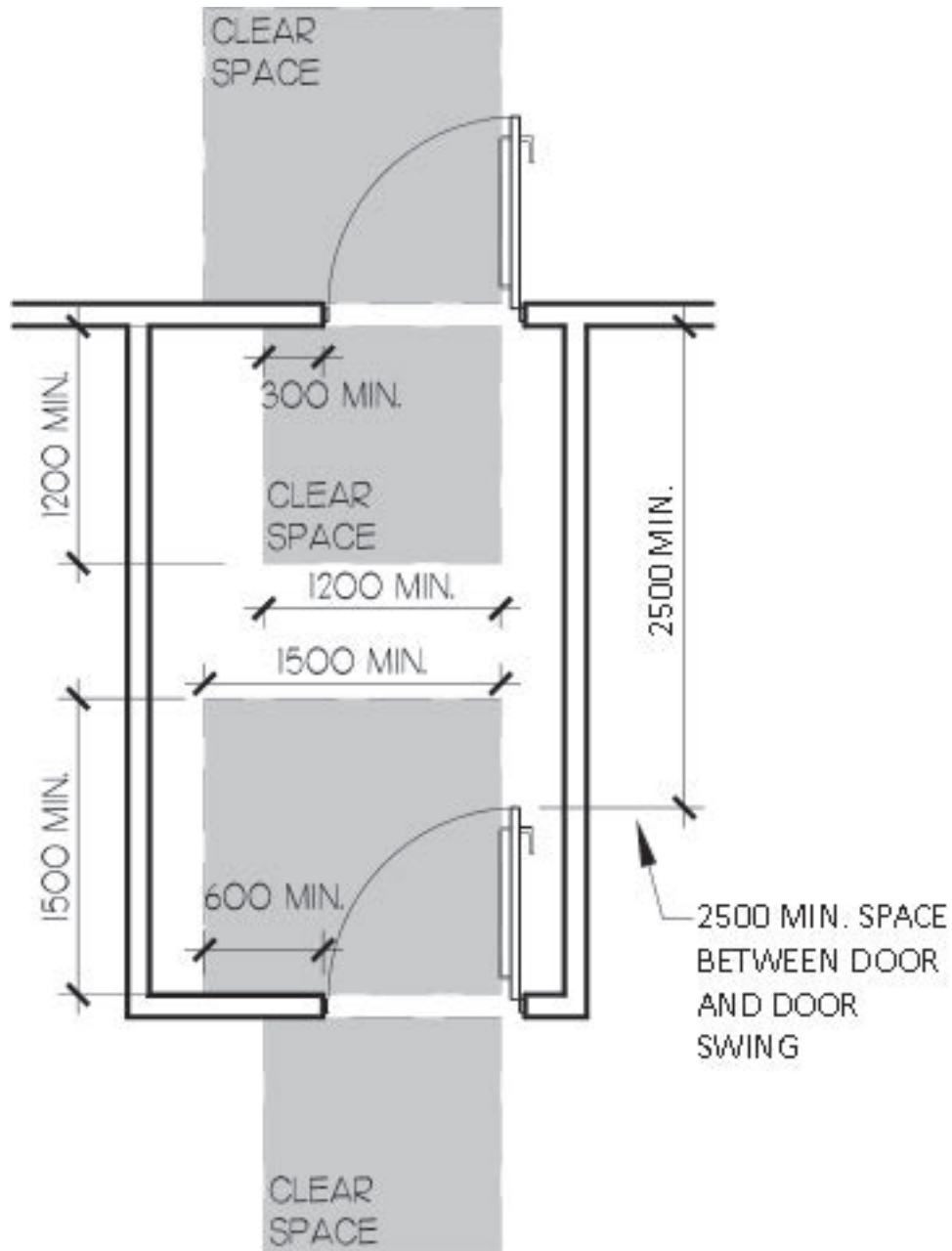


Figure 52 Enhanced Clear Space at Aligned Vestibule Doors

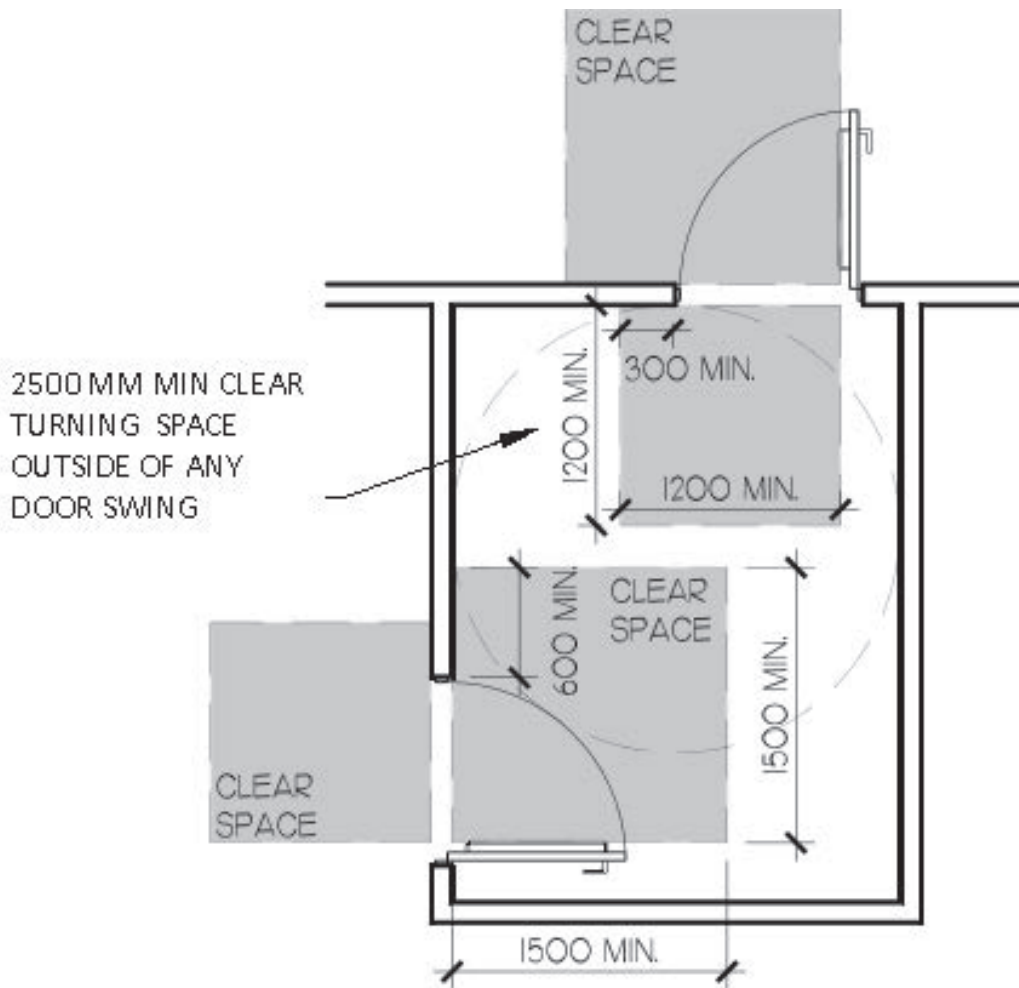


Figure 53 Enhanced Clear Space for Vestibule Doors Not Aligned

3.2.5.6 Entrances and exists should be identified by signage supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.2.5.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.5 and 3.2.5 for additional information.

3.2.6 Exterior Amenities

3.2.6.1 All exterior amenity areas should be accessible.

3.2.6.2 A clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided at/within facilities to provide space for persons using mobility devices to make a 360-degree turn.

3.2.6.3 In outdoor seating areas, all tables should be accessible.

3.2.6.4 Exterior amenities should be identified by signage supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.2.6.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.6 and 3.2.6 for additional information.

3.2.7 Service Animal Relief Areas

3.2.7.1 Service animal relief areas should provide a designated clear space minimum 3000 mm by 3000 mm that has a permeable ground surface, waste receptacles, is identified with signage, and has an animal water fountain with a bowl.

3.2.7.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.2.7 and 2.2.7 for additional information.

3.3 Interior Areas

3.3.1 General Items

3.3.1.1 All rooms, spaces, and elements such as entrances, doors, and washrooms should be accessible. Exception: Service rooms and service spaces in compliance with O. Reg. 332/12: Building Code (as amended), Section 3.8. Barrier-Free Design, Article 3.8.2.1.

3.3.1.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.1 and 2.3.1 for additional information.

3.3.2 Accessible Paths of Travel

3.3.2.1 All interior routes should be accessible.

3.3.2.2 A clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided along accessible paths of travel, located no more than 30 meters apart and at decision-making points.

3.3.2.3 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 1500 mm wide should be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to access elements using a front or side approach.

3.3.2.4 Accessible paths of travel should incorporate level rest areas spaced maximum 24 meters apart. The rest areas should incorporate bench seating and a clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 900 mm wide for minimum one person using a mobility device,

3.3.2.5 The running slope along accessible paths of travel should be no steeper than 4% (1:25).

3.3.2.6 Illumination along accessible paths of travel should be minimum 100 lux, measured at ground level.

3.3.2.7 Signage systems should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.3.2.8 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 2.3.2 and 3.3.2 for additional information.

3.3.3 Ramps and Stairs

3.3.3.1 Ramps should be as shallow as possible and never steeper than 6.7% (1:15).

3.3.3.2 Ramps should have a level landing area minimum 2500 mm by 2500 mm at the top, bottom, and at intermediate landings where there is a change in direction or an entry point into a ramping system.

3.3.3.3 In-line landings on ramps should have level landings minimum 2500 mm long by minimum the same width as the ramp, at intervals of not more than 9 meters along the

3.3.3.4 A second handrail should be provided on both sides of stairs and ramps 300 mm below the primary handrail. The height of guards should increase by minimum 300 mm measured from the top of the first handrail.

3.3.3.5 Stair and ramp handrails should be continuous around landings less than 2100 mm in length. Exception: where the landing is intersected by an alternative path of travel or has an entry door leading onto it.

3.3.3.6 Where signage is used to identify ramps and/or stairs, signs should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.3.3.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.3 and 3.3.3 for additional information.

3.3.4 Elevators, Escalators and Lifts

3.3.4.1 Platform lifts should not be used.

3.3.4.2 Elevator call buttons and control panels should be located with clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 900 mm wide in front, such that the button or panel is centred on one side the clear floor space.

3.3.4.3 Elevator cabs should provide clear floor space minimum 1725 mm by 1525 mm, excluding return panels, to provide guide-dog handlers with enough space to turn around.

3.3.4.4 Voice announcement of floors and direction of travel should be incorporated into elevator cabs.

3.3.4.5 A two-way communication system and hands-free speaker system should be provided within the elevator that is mounted with the centre line of the operable portion at 1100 mm above the finished floor and can interact using sign language or face-to-face communication for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

3.3.4.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.4 and 2.3.4 for additional information.

3.3.5 Doorways and Doors

3.3.5.1 Door widths should be such that frame stops, the door thickness, and horizontal hardware, such as panic bars, should not reduce the clear width of the doorway to less than 950 mm (Figure 51).

3.3.5.2 Provide a minimum clear level space on both sides of doors as follows:

1. Whose dimension parallel to the closed door is minimum 1200 mm if the door swings toward the push side of the door and is minimum 1500 mm if the door swings toward the pull side of the door (Figure 54);
2. Whose dimension perpendicular to the closed door is minimum 1200 mm if the door swings toward the push side of the door and is minimum 1500 mm if the door swings toward the pull side of the door (Figure 54); and
3. Whose dimension perpendicular and parallel to the closed door is minimum 1200 mm long by 1200 mm wide if the door is a sliding door (Figure 55).

3.3.5.3 Power door operators should be provided at:

1. Entrances to floor areas that connect to barrier-free paths of travel used by employees;
2. Intermediate doors connecting circulation spaces;
3. Accessible common-use staff areas;
4. Training rooms;
5. Washrooms containing an accessible water closet; and
6. Any key amenity spaces.

3.3.5.4 Doors in series, such as in vestibules, should have a minimum 2500 mm clear distance between the open doors (Figure 52). Where doors in a vestibule are not aligned, a clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided within the vestibule, clear of any door swing (Figure 53).

3.3.5.5 Sliding doors with a proximity scanning device should be provided at the principal entrances and along primary paths of travel.

3.3.5.6 Revolving doors should not be used. A vestibule where the doors, door swing or sliding doors, into the vestibule are in series or are not aligned should be provided and comply with 3.3.5.4.

3.3.5.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.3.5 and 2.3.5 for additional information.

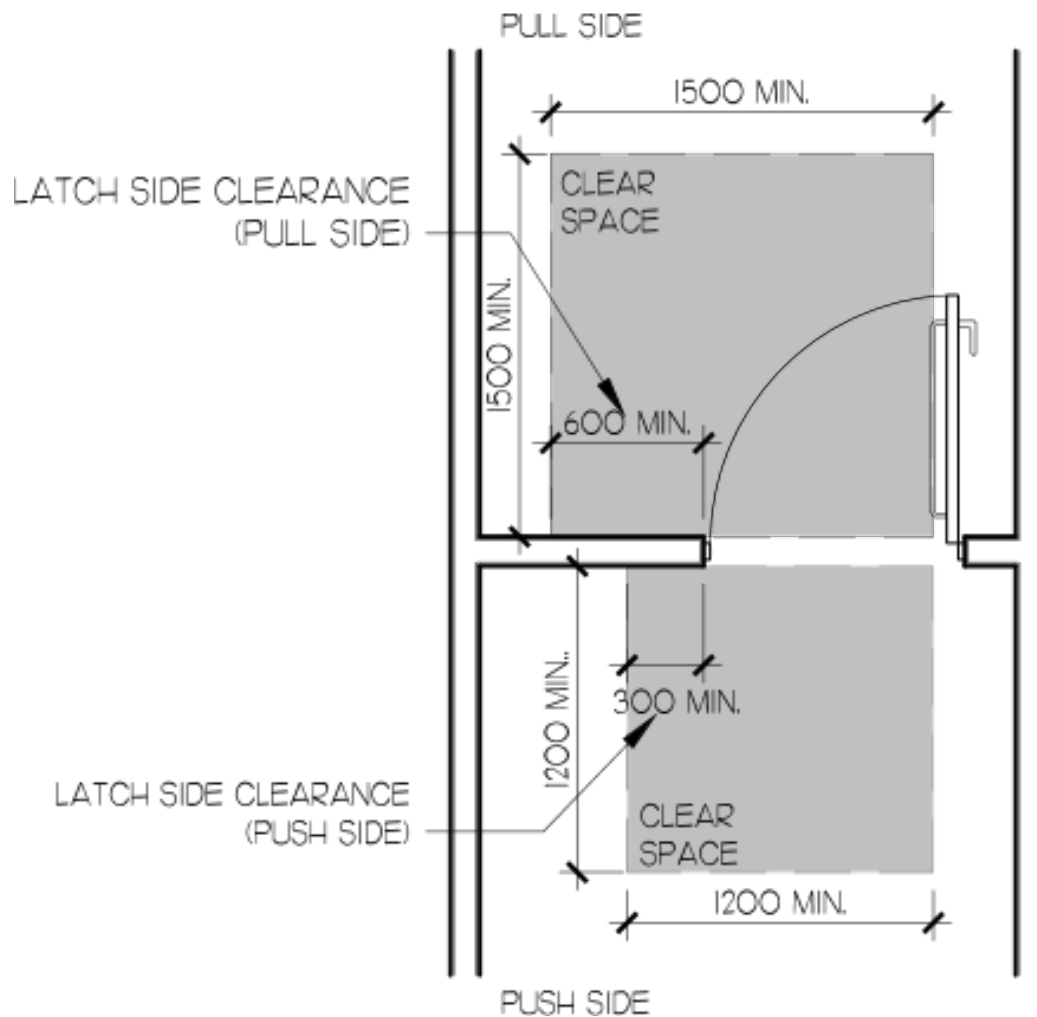


Figure 54 Door Clearances for Swinging Doors

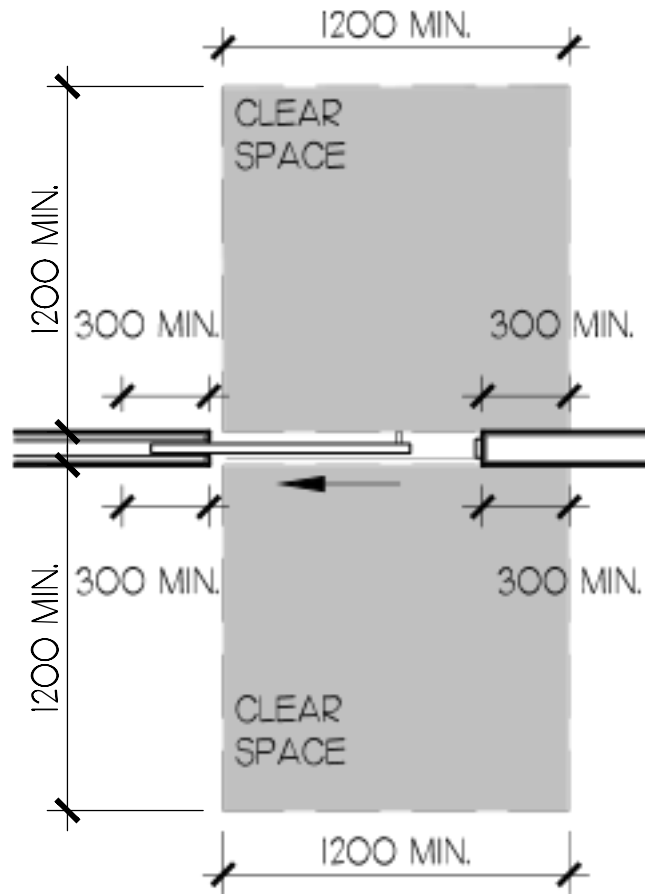


Figure 55 Clearances for Sliding Doors

3.4 Facilities and Elements

3.4.1 General Items

3.4.1.1 All facilities should be accessible. Exception: where multiple facilities of the same type are provided in the same location, minimum 20%, but never less than one, of facilities should be accessible.

3.4.1.2 Where all facilities are not accessible, signage incorporating the International Symbol of Access (Figure 15) should be used to identify the accessible facilities.

3.4.1.3 A clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided at/within facilities to provide space for persons mobility devices to make a 360-degree turn.

3.4.1.4 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 1500 mm wide should be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to access elements using a front or side approach.

3.4.1.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.1 and 2.4.1 for additional information.

3.4.2 Controls

3.4.2.1 Controls should be located with a clear floor space minimum 1500 mm by 1500 mm in front, with the control centred on one side of the clear floor space.

3.4.2.2 Where controls provide a feedback signal to the user, it should be both audible and visible.

3.4.2.3 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.2 and 2.4.2 for additional information.

3.4.3 Visual and Audible Alarms

3.4.3.1 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.3 and 3.4.3 for additional information.

3.4.4 Life Safety

3.4.4.1 Where the emergency evacuation planning of a facility necessitates those persons with disabilities await assistance to be evacuated (i.e., floor level above grade), minimum one area of refuge should be provided on every level that does not have a grade-level exit.

3.4.4.2 Provide a minimum two clear floor spaces that are each minimum 900 mm wide by 1500 mm long.

3.4.4.3 Have a two-way communication system that is mounted maximum 1100 mm above the finished floor, and that is connected to an emergency response system.

3.4.4.4 Be separated from the building floor area by a fire separation with a fire resistance rating minimum equal to that required for an exit.

3.4.4.5 Be smoke protected.

3.4.4.6 Be served directly by an exit or by a firefighter's elevator.

3.4.4.7 Where a building has an emergency power supply system, power door operators shall be served by emergency power.

3.4.4.8 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.4 and 2.4.4 for additional information.

3.4.5 Signage and Wayfinding

3.4.5.1 All signs that located within reach should include tactile and Braille information.

3.4.5.2 Visual signage systems should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.4.5.3 Beaconing systems should provide navigation to key destinations along the accessible path of travel such as from accessible parking and passenger loading zones to accessible entrances, as well as to amenities including accessible service counters, public accessible and universal washrooms, elevator lobbies, and large assembly spaces, etc.

3.4.5.4 Tactile maps that are readable by sight and touch should be available at a building's principal entrance and/or reception area, as well as at key orientation locations such as elevator lobbies.

3.4.5.5 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.5 and 2.4.5 for additional information.

3.4.6 Assistive Listening Devices

3.4.6.1 Provide an assistive listening device in all classrooms, auditorium, assembly room, meeting room or theatre with an occupant load more than 50 people, as well as at service counters, and transaction areas. Such rooms shall be signed with the symbol for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

3.4.6.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.6 and 3.4.6 for additional information.

3.4.7 Washrooms

3.4.7.1 Every floor that is served by washrooms shall have either:

- A universal washroom; or
- An accessible water closet stall or enclosure, lavatory and accessories as described below.

3.4.7.2 All elements within washrooms should be accessible.

3.4.7.3 Universal washrooms should have a clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter, but does not include space under lavatory or within door swings.

3.4.7.4 To facilitate left-hand and right-hand transfer preferences, minimum two accessible water closet stalls or enclosures are provided within multi-fixture washrooms, configured with the transfer space on opposite sides of the water closet.

3.4.7.5 Multi-fixture washrooms should incorporate a clear turning space minimum 2100 mm to 2500 mm in diameter in front of accessible water closet stalls or enclosures for persons using mobility devices to make a 360-degree turn (Figure 46, Figure 47 and Figure 48).

3.4.7.6 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 1500 mm wide should be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to access elements using a front or side approach.

3.4.7.7 Doors and vestibules into washrooms should comply with 3.3.5.

3.4.7.8 Accessible lavatories should have clear floor space minimum 1500 mm deep by 900 mm wide in front, of which a maximum of 500 mm may be under the lavatory (Figure 56).

3.4.7.9 Accessible water closet stalls or enclosures should have:

- A clear turning space within the stall or enclosure minimum 1700 mm in diameter;
- A clear turning space in front of the stall or enclosure minimum 1700 mm in diameter; and
- A door which provides a clear width minimum 950 mm.

3.4.7.10 Universal washrooms should incorporate an electric locking system, interlinked with the power door operator that shall consist of an audible and visual signal.

3.4.7.11 Accessible facilities within a multi-fixture washroom shall have if urinals are provided, minimum one urinal shall be accessible.

3.4.7.12 Washroom identification signage should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.4.7.13 Washroom illumination should be minimum 200 lux.

3.4.7.14 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.7 and 2.4.7 for additional information.

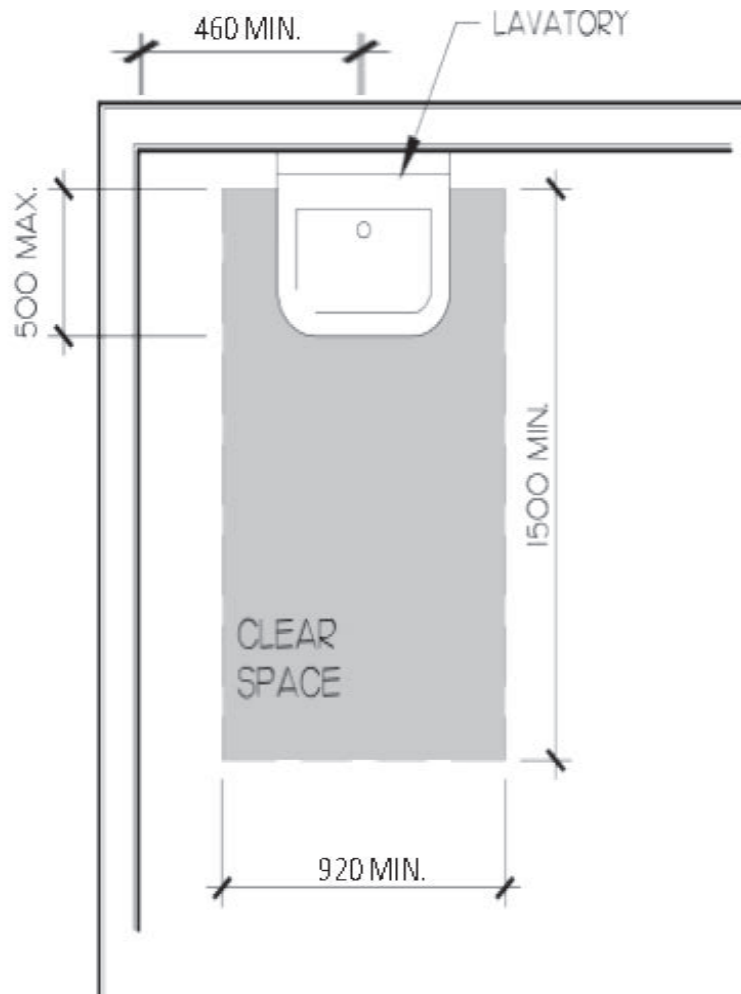


Figure 56 Enhanced Clearances at Lavatory

3.4.8 Shower Facilities

3.4.8.1 All user-operated elements within shower facilities should be accessible. Exception: where multiple elements or facilities of the same type are provided in the same location, minimum 20%, but never less than one, of facilities should be accessible.

3.4.8.2 Where all facilities are not accessible, signage incorporating the International Symbol of Access (Figure 15) should be used to identify the accessible facilities.

3.4.8.3 Shower facilities should incorporate a clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter for persons using mobility devices to make a 360-degree turn.

3.4.8.4 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 1500 mm wide should be provided in locations where persons using mobility devices need to access elements using a front or side approach.

3.4.8.5 Shower room identification signage should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.4.8.6 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.8 and 2.4.8 for additional information.

3.4.9 Drinking Fountains

3.4.9.1 Separate drinking fountains should be provided for standing and seated use.

3.4.9.2 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 900 mm wide should be provided at drinking fountains to allow persons using mobility devices to access the fountain using a front approach.

3.4.9.3 Drinking fountain identification signage should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.4.9.4 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.9 and 2.4.9 for additional information.

3.4.10 Public Pay Telephones

3.4.10.1 Separate public pay telephones should be provided for standing and seated use.

3.4.10.2 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 1500 mm wide should be provided at public pay telephones to allow persons using mobility devices to access the telephone using a front or side approach.

3.4.10.3 Public pay telephone identification signage should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.4.10.4 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.10 and 2.4.10 for additional information.

3.4.11 Tactile Walking Surface Indicators: Tactile Attention Indicators and Tactile Direction Indicators

3.4.11.1 In addition, to tactile attention indicators, tactile direction indicators (TDIs) should be provided to define a safe, detectable, and direct route across open areas and to key orientation elements such as passenger loading zones, accessible entrances, information or reception desks, and elevator lobbies. TDIs should comply with ISO 23599 Tactile Walking Surface Indicators (Figure 57).

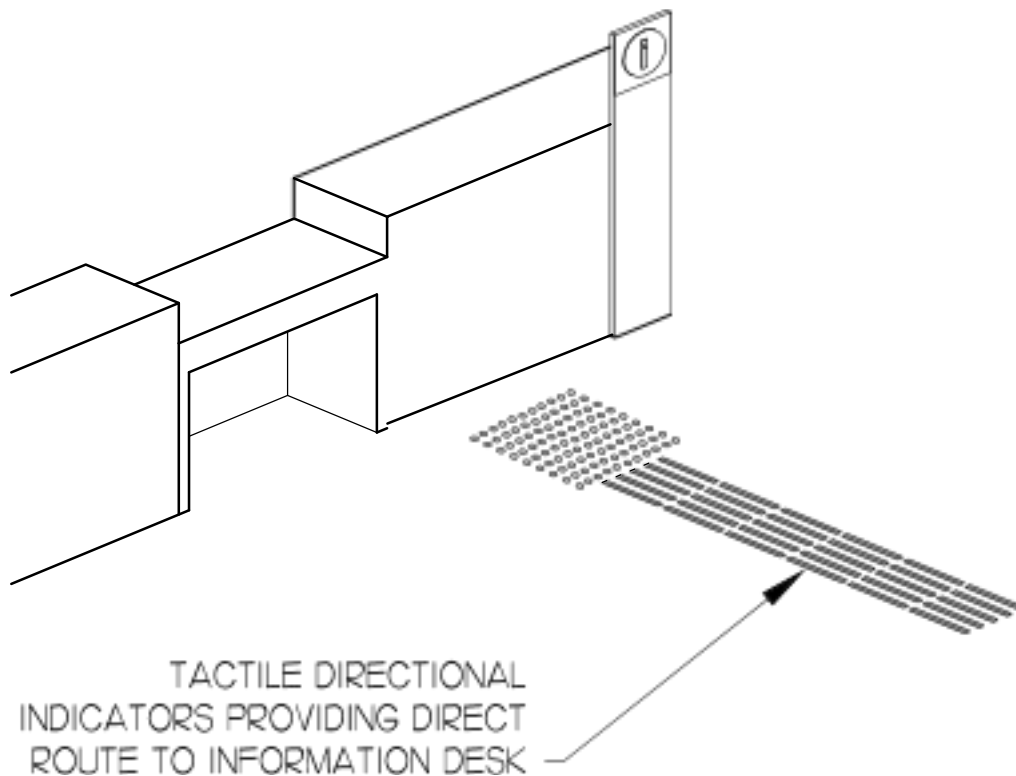


Figure 57 Tactile Direction Indicators

3.4.11.2 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.11 and 2.4.11 for additional information.

3.4.12 Service Counters, Fixed Queuing Guides, and Waiting Areas

3.4.12.1 A clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided within waiting areas for persons using mobility devices to make a 360-degree turn.

3.4.12.2 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 1500 mm wide should be provided at service counters to allow persons using mobility devices to access the counter using a front or side approach at both sides of the point of transaction such as the public and staff side of the counter.

3.4.12.3 Service counter and waiting area identification signage should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.4.12.4

Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.12 and 2.4.12 for additional information.

3.4.13 Interior Amenities

3.4.13.1 Interior amenities should include, but is not limited to, meeting rooms, boardrooms, courtrooms, assembly areas, cafeterias, coffee shops, etc. should be accessible and comply with the considerations below, where applicable.

3.4.13.2 A clear turning space minimum 2500 mm in diameter should be provided within rooms and other spaces.

3.4.13.3 In meeting rooms, a clear width minimum 1100 mm wide, measured from the back of the chair tucked into the table, should be provided on minimum two sides of the table.

3.4.13.4 All usable elements within rooms and spaces should be accessible (i.e., switches, whiteboards, lecterns, millwork). Exception: where multiple elements of the same type are provided in the same location, minimum 10%, but never less than one, of facilities should be accessible.

3.4.13.5 A clear floor space minimum 1500 mm long by 900 mm wide should be provided at usable elements.

3.4.13.6 Room identification signage should be supplemented with a beaconing system capable of describing the information provided by the sign, using a free cell phone-based application.

3.4.13.7 Refer to related sections including, but not limited to, 1.4.13 and 2.4.13 for additional information.



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