

Description

Accessibility Standards

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Ramps

- The ramp must have a minimum clear width of 900 mm.
- The ramp must have a clear height that provides a minimum headroom clearance of 2,100 mm above the ramp.
- The surface of the ramp must be firm and stable.
- The ramp must have a maximum running slope of no more than 1:10.
- The ramp must be provided with landings that meet the following requirements:
 - Landings must be provided:
 - A. at the top and bottom of the ramp,
 - B. where there is an abrupt change in the direction of the ramp, and
 - C. at horizontal intervals not greater than nine metres apart.
 - Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm by 1,670 mm at the top and bottom of the ramp and where there is an abrupt change in direction of the ramp.
 - Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm in length and at least the same width of the ramp for an in-line ramp.
 - Landings must have a cross slope that is not steeper than 1:50.
- The ramp must not have any openings in the surface that allow the passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm.

Ramp Handrail

- The ramp must be equipped with handrails on both sides of the ramp and the handrails must:
 - be continuously graspable along their entire length and have circular cross-section with an outside diameter not less than 30 mm and not more than 40 mm, or any non-circular shape with a graspable portion that has a perimeter not less than 100 mm and not more than 155 mm and whose largest cross-sectional dimension is not more than 57 mm,

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Exterior Ramp

- .1 Ramps should be a minimum width of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) with a maximum gradient of 1:18, and have a firm, even, non slip surface.
- .2 Ramp surfaces and their approaches shall be designed so that water/ice will not accumulate. Whenever possible, consideration should be given to protecting ramps from difficult weather conditions.
- .3 Ramps should have strip at least 300 mm (12 in) wide, in a contrasting colour and texture at the top and bottom to warn visually impaired persons.
- .4 The side(s) of the ramp must be as transparent as possible for maximum visibility into the entire route so that users can be seen clearly even from a distance.
- .5 Handrails must be provided in accordance with Ontario Building Code.
- .6 Lighting level on exterior ramps should be a minimum of 100 lux (10 fc).

Sloping Sidewalk

- .1 The University prefers that wherever possible, sloped sidewalks be provided instead of ramps.
- .2 The maximum slope in a sloping sidewalk must be 1:20 with a minimum width of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in).
- .3 If grassed/landscaped/paved areas of a minimum 1500 mm (5ft 0 in) wide are provided at the same grade on both sides of the sloping sidewalk, then curbs or railings are not required. Where a grade variance is unavoidable, then handrails must be provided.
- .4 The surface material must have a firm, non slip finish.
- .5 The minimum illumination level on Sloping Sidewalks should be 100 lux (10 fc).



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- be not less than 865 mm and not more than 965 mm high, measured vertically from the surface of the ramp, except that handrails not meeting these requirements are permitted if they are installed in addition to the required handrail,
- terminate in a manner that will not obstruct pedestrian travel or create a hazard,
- extend horizontally not less than 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp, and
- be provided with a clearance of not less than 50 mm between the handrail and any wall to which it is attached.
- Where a ramp is more than 2,200 mm in width,
- one or more intermediate handrails which are continuous between landings must be provided and located so that there is no more than 1,650 mm between handrails,
- The ramp must have a wall or **guard** on both sides and where a guard is provided, it must,
- be not less than 1,070 mm measured vertically to the top of the guard from the ramp surface, and
- be designed so that no member, attachment or opening located between 140 mm and 900 mm above the ramp surface being protected by the guard will facilitate climbing.
- The ramp must have **edge protection** that is provided, i. with a curb at least 50 mm high on any side of the ramp where no solid enclosure or solid guard is provided, or with railings or other barriers that extend to within 50 mm of the finished ramp surface.
- The outdoor public use eating areas consist of tables that are found in public areas, such as in public parks, on hospital grounds and on university campuses and are specifically intended for use by the



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public as a place to consume food.

Outdoor Eating Areas:

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

Outdoor Play Spaces

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

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

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outdoor play space.

Exterior Path of Travel

- Ramps
- Stairs
- Curb ramps
- Depressed curbs
- Accessible pedestrian signals
- Rest areas
- This Part **does not apply** to paths of travel regulated under Ontario Regulation 350/06 (Building Code) made under the Building Code Act, 1992.

Exterior Path

- The exterior path must have a minimum clear width of 1,500 mm, but this clear width can be reduced to 1,200 mm to serve as a turning space where the exterior path connects with a curb ramp.
- Where the head room clearance is less than 2,100 mm over a portion of the exterior path, a rail or other barrier with a leading edge that is cane detectable must be provided around the object that is obstructing the head room clearance.
- The surface must be firm and stable.
- The surface must be slip resistant.
- Where an exterior path has openings in its surface, i. the openings must not allow passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm, and
- any elongated openings must be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel.
- The maximum running slope of the exterior path must be no more than 1:20, but where the exterior path is a sidewalk, it can have a slope of greater than 1:20, but it cannot be steeper than the slope of

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Exterior Pathways

- .1 Exterior pathways designated as accessible, barrier-free passageways should be a minimum width of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in).
- .2 The surface shall be continuous, made of a firm, even, non-slip material
- .3 The pathway must be clear of projecting objects/amenities such as planters, trash containers, trees/shrubs, signs, guy wires that may present an obstacle to people with visual and mobility impairment. When it is unavoidable to keep the pathway clear of such items, they should be located so that a person walking with long cane can detect them. Wherever possible, walkways should be separated from the objects/amenities by a colour contrasted and cane detectable border a minimum of 300 mm (12 in) wide.
- .4 Seating areas alongside long routes should be provided. Seating should be constructed of weatherproof materials and be free of sharp edges.
- .5 Wheel stops should be provided in parking lots wherever car bumpers may extend over and onto the pedestrian passageway. Wheel stops should be painted in a bright, contrasting colour.
- .6 Grating and grilles should be set so that their long openings are perpendicular to the path of travel and the spacing of the openings should be 13 mm (½ in) or less, edge to edge.
- .7 Lighting levels on exterior routes should be at least 30 lux (3 fc).



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the adjacent roadway.

- The maximum cross slope of the exterior path must be no more than 1:20, where the surface is asphalt, concrete or some other hard surface, or no more than 1:10 in all other cases.
- The exterior path must meet the following requirements: It must have a 1:2 bevel at changes in level between 6 mm and 13 mm.
- It must have a maximum running slope of 1:8 or a curb ramp that meets the requirement of section 80.26 at changes in level of greater than 13 mm and less than 75 mm.
- It must have a maximum running slope of 1:10 or a curb ramp that meets the requirement of section 80.26 at changes in level of 75 mm or greater and 200 mm or less.
- It must have a ramp that meets the requirements of section 80.24 and changes in level of greater than 200 mm.
- The entrance to the exterior path of travel must provide a minimum clear opening of 850 mm, whether the entrance includes a gate, bollard or other entrance design.

Ramps

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

- The ramp must have a minimum clear width of 900 mm.
- The surface of the ramp must be firm and stable.
- The surface of the ramp must be slip resistant.
- The ramp must have a maximum running slope of no more than 1:15.
- The ramp must be provided with landings that meet the following requirements: Landings must be provided. At the top and bottom of the ramp,

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- .8 Lighting standards or posts should be mounted to the side(s) of walkways so as not to present an obstacle to people in wheelchairs or with sight impairment. Overhead lighting should be mounted to allow a clear headroom of 2280 mm (7 ft 6 in) below fixtures.
- .9 Where possible, walkways/sidewalks should have curb ramps with a maximum slope of 1:12 (where rise is higher than 180 mm (6 in) slope should be 1:15) and a curb ramp lip ranging from ½ to ¾ in (13 to 19 mm). The minimum width of curb ramps should be 1200 mm (4 ft 0 in) exclusive of the flared sides. The edge of the curb ramp closest to the road should be marked with a colour/brightness contrasted strip 15 mm (9/16 in) wide.
- .10 Exterior pedestrian routes should have headroom clearance wherever possible, of at least 2280 mm (7 ft 6 in) across the entire width of the walkway.

Exterior Ramp

- .1 Ramps should be a minimum width of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) with a maximum gradient of 1:18, and have a firm, even, non slip surface.
- .2 Ramp surfaces and their approaches shall be designed so that water/ice will not accumulate. Whenever possible, consideration should be given to protecting ramps from difficult weather conditions.
- .3 Ramps should have strip at least 300 mm (12 in) wide, in a contrasting colour and texture at the top and bottom to warn visually impaired persons.
- .4 The side(s) of the ramp must be as transparent as possible for maximum visibility into the entire route so that users can be seen clearly even from a distance.
- .5 Handrails must be provided in accordance with Ontario Building Code.
- .6 Lighting level on exterior ramps should be a minimum of 100 lux (10 fc).



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- Where there is an abrupt change in direction of the ramp, and
- At horizontal intervals not greater than nine metres apart.
- Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm by 1,670 mm at the top and bottom of the ramp and where there is an abrupt change in direction of the ramp.
- Landings must be a minimum of 1,670 mm in length and at least the same width of the ramp for an in-line ramp.
- Landings must have a cross slope that is not steeper than 1:50.
- Where a ramp has openings in its surface, i. the openings must not allow passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm,
- any elongated openings must be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel.
- A ramp must be equipped with handrails on both sides of the ramp and the handrails must, i. be continuously graspable along their entire length and have circular cross-section with an outside diameter not less than 30 mm and not more than 40 mm, or any non-circular shape with a
- graspable portion that has a perimeter not less than 100 mm and not more than 155 mm and whose largest cross-sectional dimension is not more than 57 mm,
- be not less than 865 mm and not more than 965 mm high, measured vertically from the surface of the ramp, except that handrails not meeting these requirements are permitted provided they are installed in addition to the required handrail,
- terminate in a manner that will not obstruct pedestrian travel or create a hazard,
- extend horizontally not less than 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp,
- be provided with a clearance of not less than 50 mm between the handrail and any wall to which it is attached, and
- be designed and constructed such that handrails and their supports

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Building Entrance

- .1 Ideally, the main entrance to the building should be the accessible entrance. If this is not possible, proper signage shall be provided to indicate the location of the accessible entrance. At least one entrance to the building shall be an accessible entrance.
- .2 The accessible barrier-free entrance should be reached by and connected to accessible routes.
- .3 The accessible barrier-free entrance shall display the International Symbol for Accessibility in a way that will be visible to users when approaching the entrance.
- .4 Ideally, exterior signs indicating the building name and address should have lettering in a material that is tactile and in a size that is legible by the visually impaired.
- .5 Where possible, exterior signs should be positioned on the door latch side. Where this is not possible, the sign should be located within the landscaped area leading to the main entrance.
- .6 Ideally, the wheelchair users' entrance should be protected from rain and snow. A canopy or other covering at least 915 mm (3 ft 0 in) wide with headroom clearance of at least 2280 mm (7 ft 6 in) across the entire width should be provided.
- .7 The main accessible entrance shall be equipped with an automatic door opener that has the capability of being switched to 'On' or 'Off' positions. The interior control panel must also display a signal that indicates whether the door operator is activated or deactivated.
- .8 Inside the main accessible entrance there should be sufficient space for at least two persons in wheelchairs. This space should have a clear view of the entrance and pick-up or drop off area for public and private vehicles.
- .9 In public buildings, the main entrance should, if possible, be equipped with an accessible public telephone to give people with disabilities the possibility of calling for a taxi or ride.



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will withstand the loading values obtained from the non-concurrent application of a concentrated load not less than 0.9 kN applied at any point and in any direction for all handrails and a uniform load not less than 0.7 kN/metre applied in any direction to the handrail.

- Where the ramp is more than 2,200 mm in width, i. one or more intermediate handrails which are continuous between landings shall be provided and located so that there is no more than 1,650 mm between handrails, and
- The ramp must have a wall or guard on both sides and where a guard is provided, it must, i. be not less than 1,070 mm measured vertically to the top of the guard from the ramp surface, and
- be designed so that no member, attachment or opening located between 140 mm and 900 mm above the ramp surface being protected by the guard will facilitate climbing.
- The ramp must have edge protection that is provided, i. with a curb at least 50 mm high on any side of the ramp where no solid enclosure or solid guard is provided, or
- with railings or other barriers that extend to within 50 mm of the finished ramp surface.

Stairs

Requirements as Stated in the Regulation

Exterior path of travel, stairs

- Where stairs connect to exterior paths of travel, the stairs must meet the following requirements:
- The surface of the treads must have a finish that is slip resistant.
- Stairs must have uniform risers and runs in any one flight.
- The rise between successive treads must be between 125 mm and 180 mm.
- The run between successive steps must be between 280 mm and

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Exterior Steps

- .1 Any landings situated on exterior stairs should be a minimum of 1200 mm (4 ft 0 in) deep by the width of the stair.
- .2 A textured surface at the top and bottom landings of stairs should be provided as a tactile warning of an approaching change in level.
- .3 Exit doors that open onto exterior stair landings should be avoided wherever they could present a hazard to visually impaired people. If such doors are necessary, the landing should be a minimum of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) deep and should have a minimum illumination level of 100 lux (10 fc) measured at grade level.
- .4 Stair treads should be of a non slip material.



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355 mm.

- Stairs must have closed risers.
- The maximum nosing projection on a tread must be no more than 38 mm, with no abrupt undersides.
- Stairs must have high tonal contrast markings that extend the full tread width of the leading edge of each step.
- Stairs must be equipped with tactile walking surface indicators that are built in or applied to the walking surface, and the tactile walking surface indicators must, i. have raised tactile profiles,
- have a high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
- be located at the top of all flights of stairs, and
- extend the full tread width to a minimum depth of 610 mm commencing one tread depth from the edge of the stair.

Handrails must be included on both sides of stairs and must satisfy the requirements set out in paragraph 7 of subsection 80.24 (1).

- A guard must be provided that is not less than 920 mm, measured vertically to the top of the guard from a line drawn through the outside edges of the stair nosings and 1,070 mm around the landings and is required on each side of a stairway where the difference in elevation between ground level and the top of the stair is more than 600 mm but, where there is a wall, a guard is not required on that side.
- Where stairs are more than 2,200 mm in width,
- one or more intermediate handrails that are continuous between landings must be provided and located so there is no more than 1,650 mm between handrails, and
- the handrails must satisfy the requirements the same as handrails on



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Curb Ramps

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In this section, “curb ramp” means a ramp that is cut through a curb or that is built up to a curb. Exterior paths of travel, curb ramps:

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

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

Depressed Curbs

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

- The depressed curb must have a maximum running slope of 1:20.
- The depressed curb must be aligned with the direction of travel.
- Where the depressed curb is provided at a pedestrian crossing,



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it must have tactile walking surface indicators that, i. have raised tactile profiles,

- have high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
- are located at the bottom portion of the depressed curb that is flush with the roadway,
- set back between 150 mm and 200 mm from the curb edge, and
- a minimum of 610 mm in depth.

Pedestrian Signal

- They must have a locator tone that is distinct from a walk indicator tone.
- They must be installed within 1,500 mm of the edge of the curb.
- They must be mounted at a maximum of 1,100 mm above ground level.
- They must have tactile arrows that align with the direction of crossing.
- They must include both manual and automatic activation features.
- They must include both audible and vibro-tactile walk indicators.
- Where two accessible pedestrian signal assemblies are installed on the same corner, they must be a minimum of 3,000 mm apart.
- Where the requirements in subsection (3) cannot be met because of site constraints or existing infrastructure, two accessible pedestrian signal assemblies can be installed on a single post, and when this occurs, a verbal announcement must clearly state which crossing is active.

Requirements for accessible pedestrian signals in the Standard include:

- a locator tone
- proximity to edge of curb
- tactile push-button arrows



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- mounting height distance
- capacity for both manual and automatic activation, and
- audible and vibro-tactile walk indicators.

Exterior paths of travel & rest areas

Accessible Parking

Off Street Parking

- Off-street parking facilities must provide the following two types of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities:
- Type A, a wider parking space which has a minimum width of 3,400 mm and signage that identifies the space as “van accessible”. Type A spaces are for people who use mobility devices and need more space for the deployment of ramps
- Type B, a standard parking space which has a minimum width of 2,400 mm. Type B spaces are for people who use canes, crutches or walkers and do not need this extra space.
- The regulation does not prescribe where an organization should install the two types of accessible parking spaces in relation to each other. For example, an organization may locate Type B spaces closer to an entrance for users of canes, crutches or walkers, who may have limited stamina compared with users of wheeled mobility devices such as scooters.

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Parking Areas

Number of Spaces

- .1 A minimum of one (1) space for every 100 vehicles should be provided for persons with a disability.

Location, Surface

- .1 Accessible parking spaces for vehicles should be provided in a close and convenient location to ensure persons with a disability have convenient access to an accessible barrier-free entrance(s) without having to travel between parked cars or other obstacles.
- .2 Underground/multi storey parking garages must have accessible parking spaces on at least one level, preferably adjacent to an elevator or a level, pedestrian route.
- .3 If parking is not available in a close and convenient location, posted signs indicating the location of the closest accessible barrier-free entrance should be provided.
- .4 The surface of parking spaces should be firm and fairly even. Surface drainage slopes should drain away from designated parking area.

Space Size and Height

- .1 The width of accessible parking spaces should be a minimum 3700 mm (12 ft 0 in) wide with an adjacent accessible aisle a minimum of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) wide. The length should be 5500 mm (18 ft 0 in)

Lighting Levels

- .1 The lighting level at accessible parking locations should be at least 30 lux. (3 fc) measured at grade level.
- .2 The surrounding walls of enclosed parking areas should be painted in reflective, light colours .

Signage

- .1 The parking spaces reserved for persons with disabilities shall have two International Symbols for Accessibility. One sign measuring 300 x 600 mm (12 x 24 in) shall be installed at the front on curb side at a height of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) from the ground to the centre of the sign. The second International Symbol for Accessibility measuring 1000 mm (3 ft 4 in) in length shall be



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Access Aisles

- Access aisles may be shared by two parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in an off-street parking facility and must meet the following requirements: They must have a minimum width of 1,500 mm.
- They must extend the full length of the parking space.
- They must be marked with high tonal contrast diagonal lines, which discourages parking in them, where the surface is asphalt, concrete or some other hard surface.

Signage

Accessible parking spaces created under this regulation must be identified with signage consistent with the requirements outlined in section 11 of Regulation 581 (Accessible Parking for Persons with Disabilities) under the Highway Traffic Act. Obligated organizations shall ensure that parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities as required under section 80.36 are distinctly indicated by erecting an accessible permit parking sign in accordance with section 11 of Regulation 581 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Accessible Parking for Persons with Disabilities) made under the Highway Traffic Act.

On Street Parking Spaces

The requirements for accessible on-street parking only apply to public sector organizations likely to have responsibility for constructing and redeveloping roadways:

- Municipalities
- District school boards
- Hospitals
- Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology
- Universities that receive annual operating grants from the

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Passenger Drop-off Area

Location

- .1 Passenger drop-off/loading zones should be located as close as possible and at the same level of the main barrier-free accessible entrance.
- .2 Where differences in paving levels occur, suitable curb ramps should be provided.

Size and Height

- .1 The area should be large enough to accommodate parking for a bus as well as cars and, if a canopy is included, it should have a minimum headroom clearance of 3550 mm (11 ft. 8in) for the bus loading zone and 2740 mm (9 ft 0 in) for the car-loading zone.
- .2 An access aisle 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) wide should be provided adjacent and parallel to the vehicle loading area.

Signage/Wayfinding System

- .1 Accessibility signs/directories should be located in areas such as main entrances, elevator lobbies and doors, where maximum visibility is assured. They should be placed in prominent, well lit locations free from obstructions such as plants, other signage, etc.
- .2 Accessibility signs/directories should be placed at a level that can be comfortably seen by persons in wheelchairs or scooters.
- .3 Signs should have large, bold characters (preferably white on a dark blue background) and have a glare-free finish.
- .4 Raised characters should be at least 0.75 mm.
- .5 Interactive information systems should be mounted at an accessible height.



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- Public transportation organizations
- Consultation requirements local traffic patterns

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Service Counters

- all new service counters and fixed queuing guides and
- all new and redeveloped waiting areas with fixed seating
- The countertop height must be such that it is usable by a person seated in a mobility aid.
- There must be sufficient knee clearance for a person seated in a mobility aid, where a forward approach to the counter is required.
- The floor space in front of the counter must be sufficiently clear so as to accommodate a mobility aid.

Fixed Queuing Guides

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

- The fixed queuing guides must provide sufficient width to allow for the passage of mobility aids and mobility assistive devices.
- The fixed queuing guides must have sufficiently clear floor area to permit mobility aids to turn where queuing lines change direction.
- The fixed queuing guides must be cane detectable.

Waiting Areas

- When constructing a new waiting area or redeveloping an existing waiting area, where the seating is fixed to the floor, a minimum of three per cent of the new seating must be accessible, but in no case shall there be fewer than one accessible seating space.
- Waiting areas with fixed seating must include dedicated spaces for people who use mobility devices, such as wheelchairs. The number



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of spaces must equal 3% of the total number of seats, with one space being the minimum required. Dedicated spaces should be in the same area as the rest of the fixed seating to allow customers with and without disabilities to wait together.

Maintenance of accessible elements:

- In addition to the accessibility plan requirements set out in section 4, obligated organizations, other than small organizations, shall ensure that their multi-year accessibility plans include the following:
- Procedures for preventative and emergency maintenance of the accessible elements in public spaces as required under this Part.
- Procedures for dealing with temporary disruptions when accessible elements required under this Part are not in working order.
- Organizations required to have multi-year accessibility plans must document their procedures for:
- preventative and emergency maintenance of the accessible elements in public spaces required by the standard
- temporary disruptions to accessible public spaces when accessible elements in public spaces required by the standard are not working space.

They must be marked with high tonal contrast diagonal lines, which discourages parking in them, where the surface is asphalt, concrete or some other hard surface.

