The Design Team is required to read and comply with the full Design Standards as they apply to the project. A completed copy of this checklist must be submitted by the Design Team to the University’s Project Manager when the Design Development Phase is 75% complete. In all cases, if a “does not comply” has been checked, please indicate why. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

2.A. BARRIER FREE ACCESSIBILITY – EXTERIOR

1 Parking Areas

.1 Number of Spaces

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

.2 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.

.3 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)

.4 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.

.5 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

C = Complies  NC = Does not comply  NA = Not applicable
2. BARRIER FREE ACCESSIBILITY

painted/applied on the pavement of the parking space in a colour that contrasts sharply with the surrounding space.

2 Passenger Drop-off Area

.1 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.

.2 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 8 in) 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.

3 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 (⅓ in) or less, edge to edge.
.7 Lighting levels on exterior routes should be at least 30 lux (3 fc).

C = Complies  NC = Does not comply  NA = Not applicable
.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 3/4 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.

4 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).

5 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 (5 ft 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).
6 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.

7 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.
.10 Entrances should not be placed close to or along to hazardous areas such as kitchens, mechanical or janitorial rooms, trash storage rooms, etc.

.11 Lighting levels at accessible entrances should be 100 lux (10 fc). Lighting fixtures should be mounted on the sides of the steps or ramp and should provide an even distribution of light to avoid casting of shadows.

.12 Lighting levels of 200 lux (20 fc) should be provided in vestibules and light fixture(s) should be mounted for an even distribution of light to avoid shadows.

8 Exterior Doors

.1 The main entrance should be the accessible barrier-free entrance. The main accessible door should be power operated and have a minimum opening time of 3 seconds.

.2 When the main entrance door is a single door, it must be 915 mm (3 ft 0 in) wide. When the main door consists of two panels, each panel must also be 915 mm (3 ft 0 in) wide and a centre mullion should be avoided.

.3 In the case where the front entrance consists of multiple doors, the doors farthest to the right (when approaching the building) should be the accessible entrance.

.4 In the case where the main entrance is a non accessible revolving door, an adjacent (to the right) accessible swing door should be provided.

.5 The main accessible barrier-free doorway should be recessed so that when the door is in an open position, it does not open into the line of cross traffic. When it is not possible to have a recessed accessible entranceway, a guardrail must be provided at the sides.

.6 The push button for power operated doors should be located opposite to the swing of the door and at 850 to 915 mm (2 ft 10 in to 3 ft 0 in) above the finished floor.

.7 Where a vestibule is incorporated in a front entrance, the inner set of doors should be power operated with a separate control device.

.8 Where possible, the vestibule of an accessible main entrance should be at least 2100 mm (7 ft 0 in) long, measured from the exterior to the inner doors, and have sufficient space beyond the inner doors for wheelchair manoeuvrability.

.9 A proximity type sensor system is preferred for power operated doors.

.10 The mechanism for door operator(s) must have the capability of being switched to 'on' or 'off' positions. More importantly, there must be a signal in the control panel that indicates whether a door operator is activated or deactivated.

.11 Door(s) should be glazed for maximum visibility to allow people to see into the building entrance. The minimum amount of glazing shall be defined by Ontario Building Code.

.12 The glazing on doors should be readily identifiable. Decals or other materials should be placed on the glass surface.
.13 Kick plates should be provided on doors and are to be from 250 mm (10 in) to a maximum 460 mm (18 in) in height.

.14 Thresholds should be a maximum of 10 mm (3/8 in) high with sloped edges. The preferred height is 6 mm (1/4 in).

2.B. BARRIER FREE ACCESSIBILITY – INTERIORS

9 Interior Corridors/Pathways

.1 The interior corridor system must be accessible. The interior corridor system shall branch out from the main accessible entrance and connect with all parts of a building.

.2 The interior corridor pathway should be arranged in a consistent, logical, pattern that is easy to follow. Directional signage should be provided along corridors to aid with orientation.

.3 Ideally, objects should not protrude into corridors. If an architectural element protrudes into the corridor, it should be limited to 100 mm (4 in). Elements such as fire hose cabinets, drinking fountains, etc., should be recessed. If this is not possible, the protruding elements should be detectable with a cane at floor level.

.4 The corridor floor should be of non-slip material.

.5 Where possible, corridors should be at least 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) wide.

.6 When choosing surfaces colours, the needs of people with vision impairment should be taken into account.

.7 Lighting levels in corridors should be a minimum of 100 lux (10 fc).

10 Interior Stairs

.1 Interior stairs should be located along the main pedestrian route.

.2 Open risers should be avoided. Patterns on stair treads should be kept simple.

.3 All stairs should have a colour contrasting, tactile warning strip at the top and bottom of the stair run. This can be accomplished by using a different texture finish/colour toe from the floor leading to the staircase.

.4 Stair treads should be of a non-slip material.

.5 Lighting levels in staircases should be a minimum of 100 lux (10 fc).
11 Elevators

.1 General
.1 To facilitate accessibility between floors, elevators should be provided. Platform (handicapped) lifts should only be used where an elevator cannot be installed.

.2 Elevators should be designed to facilitate wheelchairs or scooters.

.3 Elevators and platform lifts must comply with CAN.CSA/B44-M97, “Safety Code for Elevators, including Appendix E, Elevator Requirements for Persons with Physical Disabilities. Freight Platform Lifts cannot be used to carry passengers.

.4 Passenger elevating devices must comply with CAN.CSA/B355-M, “Elevating Devices for the Handicapped”.

.2 Elevator Lobby
.1 The main floor elevator lobby should be directly accessible from the main entrance of the building. On upper floors, the elevator lobby should be directly accessible from the main circulation route.

.2 The elevator lobby should be large enough to accommodate several wheelchairs.

.3 The design and placement of signage, call buttons, auditory cues and other wayfinding elements within the lobby should follow a similar pattern throughout the rest of the building/space.

.3 Elevator Lobby Call Buttons
.1 In lobbies with only one elevator, the call button panel should be placed to the right of the elevator door. In lobbies with two or more elevators, the call button panel should be located between the elevators to provide ample access by all users. The centre of the call button panel should be positioned 1070 mm (3 ft 6 in) from the finished floor of the elevator lobby.

.2 Lobby elevator call buttons should be located between 1045 to 1094 mm (3 ft 5 in to 3 ft 7 in) above the floor and should be similar to Dupar US91 Series.

.3 Elevator panels operated with a key by building personnel should be located separately from public call buttons so as not to confuse passengers with visual impairments.

.4 Call button panels should have visual/tactile symbols on them indicating up and down directions.

.5 Numerals, characters and other symbols should be on a colour/brightness contrasted background. This information should also be in Braille.

.4 Elevator Lobby Floor-Position Indicators
.1 Digital floor position indicators should be installed above the entrance doorframe in the main lobby and preferably in all elevator lobbies throughout the building. This indicator should have an audible cue to indicate the arrival of the elevator cab and the audible cue should indicate in which direction the
elevator is going – up or down.

.5 Elevator Cab Size

.1 Where possible, the minimum clear space inside the elevator cab, excluding return panels, should be approximately 2130 mm wide x 1650 mm deep (7 ft 0 in x 5 ft 6 in)

.6 Elevator Doors

.1 The minimum clear width of the elevator doorway when fully open should be 1065 mm (3 ft 6 in). The door should be located on the side with narrower wall dimension.

.2 Elevators should be designed so that doors remain open at least four seconds when summoned. If the elevator is going to a floor because someone inside the elevator has pushed the floor button, the doors should stay open at least three seconds. Only the use of the “Close Door” button should reduce the time that the doors remain open.

.3 The automatic sliding doors of the elevator cab shall have an electronic detector covering the height of the door that will stop and fully reopen the elevator cab and adjacent hoistway doors if the door is obstructed while closing.

.4 The elevator door jambs on both sides of the elevator doorway should have signs indicating the floor number, with the centre of the sign at 1525 mm (5 ft 0 in) in height from the floor. We recommend tactile signage that is colour/brightness contrasted to the background and with numerals at least 50 mm (2 in) tall, raised at least 1 millimetre from the surface. Grade one Braille should be located below the tactile characters.

.7 Elevator Control Panel

.1 The control panel inside the elevator cab should be located to the right of the elevator doors when facing the doors from the inside of the elevator.

.2 The floor call buttons, door operating buttons, and emergency buttons shall be located in the control panel.

.3 Cab call buttons shall be similar to Dupar US91 Series.

.4 Numerals, characters and other symbols should be on a colour/brightness contrasted background. This information should also be in Braille.

.8 Elevator Cab Floor-Position Indicator

.1 Floors should be identified both visually and audibly.

.2 The panel should be positioned so that the centre is no more than 1830 mm (6 ft. 1 in) from the finished floor.

.3 A tone should be emitted upon arrival at each floor – a minimum of 20 decibels, with a maximum frequency of 1500 hertz. A pre-recorded voice announcing the floor number is preferred.

.9 Elevator Handrails

.1 Handrails should be provided inside the elevator cab.
.10 Elevator Voice Communication

.1 A hands-free telephone with reprogrammable auto dialler should be installed inside the elevator cab. The auto dialler shall be suitable for ten digit dialling and connected to University of Toronto Police Services. Incoming calls shall not require in-car activation of unit in order to initiate communication.

.2 A mechanically activated push button to activate the telephone must be provided. The push button shall be distinct from cab-operating and floor call buttons and shall be identified with engraved signage reading “Press for Assistance” or similar message.

.3 The telephone unit shall be contained within the cab operating panel. Speaker grille, microphone and push button cutouts shall be made in the cab-operating panel. A separate faceplate for the telephone unit is not permitted. The telephone shall be located at the bottom of the panel.

.11 Elevator Lighting

.1 The lighting level inside the elevator cab should be approximately 100 lux (10 fc).

.12 Elevator Interior Finishes

.1 The elevator interior should be finished with non-glare materials.

.2 The elevator floor should have a firm and slip-resistant surface for easy movement of wheelchairs.

12 Fire Exits

.1 Fire extinguishers should be mounted not higher than 1200 mm (4 ft 0 in) from the floor to allow people in wheelchair access.

.2 Corridors, staircases and elevator lobbies should be equipped with an emergency lighting system that provides a lighting level between 10 to 30 lux (1 to 3 fc).

2.C. BARRIER FREE ACCESSIBILITY – FACILITIES

13 Lobbies

.1 The main lobby in a building should be of sufficient size to allow for at least several people in wheelchairs.

.2 Where a waiting area is provided, it should be located adjacent to the main lobby and along the main path of travel. Allow for several wheelchair patrons.

.3 As lobbies are usually located near a building entrance, there should be a gentle change in lighting level from the natural light outside to the artificial lighting of the lobby.
.4 If a reception desk or counter is provided in a lobby area, the desk or counter should have a barrier free section with a continuous countertop measuring between 810 to 860 mm (2 ft 8 in to 2 ft 9 in) in height for full access by persons in wheelchairs.

.5 The knee space under the desk or counter should be accessible.

.6 If possible, a public telephone equipped with a telecommunication device for the deaf (TTY) should be provided near the reception counter.

.7 If an intercom is provided, the speaker should not be higher than 1100 mm (3 ft 6 in) above the floor.

14 Auditoria/Classrooms/Seminar Rooms

.1 Doors opening into classrooms, auditoria and seminar rooms must be 915 mm (3 ft 0 in).

.2 Large classrooms with a capacity of over 60 people should have at least one entrance door provided with an automatic door opener.

.3 Aisles in the classroom should allow sufficient passage for people in wheelchairs.

.4 At least 3% of the seating space in any classroom/Auditoria/Seminar Room should be accessible and reserved for persons in wheelchairs. These spaces should be close to a door.

.5 The minimum size of a wheelchair seating space should be at least 915 mm (3 ft 0 in) wide by 1525 mm (5 ft 0 in) deep.

.6 If the classroom includes a podium, the podium should be accessible.

.7 Coat hooks for wheelchair users should be provided at 1070 mm (3 ft 6 in) above the floor.

.8 Electrical outlets and computer drops for the wheelchair seating spaces should be provided within easy reach from a seated position.

.9 Lighting levels in classrooms should be a minimum of 500 lux (50 f) and 750 lux (75 f) at the podium.

15 Libraries

.1 All doors into the library shall have a clear opening of at least 915 mm (3 ft 0 in). The main entrance doors to the library shall be equipped with an automatic opening device.

.2 Tables, study carrels and stacks should be arranged to allow for accessibility and manoeuvrability of wheelchairs.

.3 At least 3% of the fixed carrels and tables should be accessible.

.4 Library stacks should not be dead-ended.

.5 In new facilities, a clear width of 1070 mm (3 ft 6 in) between stacks should be provided.
A storage area for book carts should be provided so that they do not obstruct the path of travel when not in use.

Where appropriate, a queuing path in a different surface material and texture that is in a contrasting colour from the surrounding area should be created to facilitate visually impaired library patrons.

Libraries with turnstiles or checkout counters shall have at least one gate wide enough to allow free passage of wheelchairs/scooters.

The lighting level in libraries shall be a minimum of 300 lux (30 fc).

Dining Halls/Cafeterias

Cafeterias shall be designed to accommodate people in wheelchairs.

Tables and chairs should be arranged to allow for accessibility and manoeuvrability of wheelchairs.

The principle path of travel shall be clear of obstacles such as waste receptacles, stands, signs etc.

The minimum clear width of a food service line should be at least 915 mm (3 ft 0 in) wide, however 1100 mm (3 ft. 6 in) would be preferred.

The counter height of the service line should range between 810 to 860 mm (2 ft 8 in to 2 ft 10 in)

Self-serve shelves, cutlery stands, etc. should be visible and easily reached by wheelchair users and have a maximum height of 1070 mm (3 ft 6 in).

Tray slides should be continuous and not more than 865 mm (2 ft 10 in) high.

The operating mechanisms on vending machines should be located at a height between 400 to 1070 mm (1 ft 3 in to 3 ft 6 in). The controls should be illuminated as well as colour contrasted.

A clear area in front of counters and vending machines should be provided to accommodate for wheelchair manoeuvring.

Lighting in cafeterias should be evenly distributed to prevent dark areas.

Lighting levels in cafeterias and dining halls shall be a minimum of 100 lux (10 fc) in the dining area, 300 lux (30 fc) at the cashier’s area, 500 lux (50 fc) at the food display area, and 750 lux (75 fc) in the kitchen/food preparation area.

Washrooms

General

Accessible Men’s and Women’s washrooms must be located on the same level as the accessible entrance.

Accessible washrooms should be identified with the international symbol of accessibility.
BARRIER FREE ACCESSIBILITY

.3 Accessible washrooms may be either for single occupant, unisex use or part of a multi-occupant facility for men or women.

.4 Doors to the main entrance of public washrooms must be 915 mm (3 ft 0 in) wide and be equipped with an automatic door opener.

.5 Lighting levels should be a minimum of 200 lux (20 fc).

.2 Multi – Occupant Washrooms

.1 Vestibules should be avoided in multi-occupant public washrooms. However, privacy walls must be provided so that it is impossible to see inside the washroom.

.2 Where possible / space permitting, it is preferable that the entrance to public washrooms is not through a doorway but rather be configured in such a way as to provide complete privacy by way of angled or curved walls.

.3 Accessible toilet stalls, washbasins, mirrors and accessories must be provided and installed according to Ontario Building Code.

.4 Door pulls on toilet stalls should be a vertical D type and be at least 140 mm (5 ½ in) long.

.5 Locking devices on toilet stall doors should be easily operable with one hand.

.3 Single Occupant Unisex Washrooms

.1 The single occupant, unisex washroom must have an accessible toilet, washbasin and accessories provided and installed according to Ontario Building Code.

.2 A clear turning area of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) diameter must be provided in single occupant washrooms but an area of 1800 mm (6 ft 0 in) diameter for motorized scooters is preferred.

.3 The entrance doorway should be located so as to allow for maximum visual privacy in the washroom interior.

.4 An emergency call strip must be provided around the perimeter of the room on walls free of washroom fixtures, at 300 mm (12 in) above the finished floor. This call strip, when activated, will announce an “Assistance Required” sign located outside the washroom and will activate a sound signal in a suitable location.

.4 Washrooms Accessories

.1 Toilets

.1 Toilets should be supplied and installed according to Ontario Building Code.

.2 Flush controls should be located on the transfer side of the toilet and may be either electronically or automatically controlled. The preferred choice is the electronic type. The mounting height should be 1070 mm (3 ft 6 in) above the finished floor.

.2 Urinals

.1 One urinal shall be equipped with grab bars. Grab bars shall be provided
and installed according to Ontario Building Code.

.4 Washbasins and Lavatories

.1 Washbasins shall be provided and installed according to Ontario Building Code. □ □ □

.2 A continuous vanity in a contrasting colour to walls is preferred. □ □ □

.3 A clear floor space of 760 mm wide by 1200 mm deep (2 ft 6 in by 4 ft) should be provided in front of the vanity with the accessible basin. □ □ □

.5 Mirrors

.1 Mirrors should be installed as defined by the Ontario Building Code. □ □ □

.2 Ideally, a full-length mirror should be provided and mounted on a blank wall. □ □ □

.6 Coat Hooks

.1 Coat hooks should be provided at a maximum of 1200 mm (4 ft 0 in) above the finished floor and should not project more than 40 mm (1 1/2 in) from the wall. □ □ □

.7 Hand Dryers

.1 Automatic hand dryers should be provided and installed according to Ontario Building Code. □ □ FAULT

.8 Toilet Paper Dispensers

.1 The toilet paper dispenser should be located within easy reach. □ □ □

.2 The preferred type of toilet paper dispenser is a jumbo roll by Bobrick (Model 817545), Watrous, Bradley, or pre-approved equal. □ □ □

.9 Towel Dispensers and Disposal

.1 The towel dispenser shall be mounted at a height to be within easy reach for a person in a wheelchair. □ □ □

.2 The preferred types are towel dispenser by Bradley (Model 2277), Watrous, Bobrick, Twin Cee, or pre-approved equal. □ □ □

.10 Sanitary Napkin Disposal

.1 A sanitary napkin disposal unit shall be provided in each unisex single occupant washroom and in each women's washroom. □ □ □

.2 The napkin disposal unit shall be mounted at a height to be within easy reach for a person in a wheelchair. □ □ □

.3 The preferred disposal units are Bradley (Model 4722-15), Bobrick, Twin Cee, Watrous or approved equal. □ □ □

.11 Soap Dispensers

.1 Soap dispensers shall be provided and installed according to Ontario Building Code. □ □ □

.2 The preferred soap dispenser units are Bradley (Model 6542-15), Bobrick, Twin Cee, Watrous or approved equal. □ □ □
18 Lighting

.1 The switches for lighting must be controlled. Switches should be key switches or must be located in a secure area with controlled access (i.e. caretaking room) to avoid lights being turned off when washrooms are occupied. Sensors are not to be used.

.2 Lighting should be evenly distributed, in particular where there are mirrors, to avoid glare.

19 Residence Suites

.1 Every residence shall have a certain number of suites and facilities (to be determined by the University) specifically dedicated as accessible.

.2 The main entrance door to the residence building must be accessible and 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.

.3 The path of travel from the front door to the accessible suite(s) shall be an accessible route.

.4 The entrance door to the accessible suite shall have a door 915 mm (3 ft 0 in) wide. This door should have a lever type handle and come equipped with an automatic door opener.

.5 A clear turning radius of 1500 mm (5 ft) diameter for wheelchair manoeuvring shall be provided within the accessible suite entrance, but a radius of 1800 mm (6.0 ft) to accommodate motorized scooters is preferred.

.6 Closets should have a clear floor space of at least 915 x 1500 mm (2 ft 6 in x 5 ft 0 in) in front of the closet door. Closet rods should be a maximum of 1200 mm (4 ft 0 in) above the floor level.

.7 Kitchen counters should be at a height that allows a person in a wheelchair to work comfortably. Electrical outlets should be located at the front of the counter.

.8 Light switches and other controls should be located according to Ontario Building Code.

.9 The washroom door in the accessible suite shall have a clear opening of 810 mm (2 ft 8 in), swing outwards and have a lever type handle. A clear turning radius of 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) for wheelchair manoeuvring shall be provided within the washroom, but a radius of 1800 mm (6 ft) for motorized scooters would be preferred.

.10 A clear area of at least 810 mm (2 ft 8 in) wide should be provided in front of the bathtub.

.11 Bathtub grab bars must be provided and installed according to Ontario Building Code or as required by the occupant. In order to accommodate future custom requirements, washroom walls must be fully reinforced to sustain
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rearrangement of grab bars.

.12 If an accessible bathtub is not provided, an accessible shower can be substituted. The two types of accessible shower stalls are: roll-in showers or showers with a seat. Roll in showers should measure at least 1500 x 915 mm (5 x 3 ft), and the shower with a seat at least 1270 x 1270 mm (3 ft 6 in x 3 ft 6 in).

.13 A minimum clear floor space should be provided in front of the shower entrance. The area should measure 915 x 1200 mm (3 ft 0 in x 4 ft 0 in) with the 1200 mm (4 ft 0 in) dimension parallel to the shower entrance.

.14 Curbs for roll-in showers should be 13 mm (1/2 in) high, and rolled.

.15 Grab bars for roll-in showers should be L shaped and at least 610 x 915 mm (2 ft 0 in x 3 ft 0 in) with the 915 mm arm set horizontally between a height of 700 to 800 mm (2 ft 4 in to 2 ft 8 in), or as required by the occupant.

.16 Shower controls for roll-in shower stalls should be mounted on the long wall above the grab bar not more than 1200 mm (4 ft 0 in) from the floor.

.17 The showers with seat should have the seat on the wall opposite the controls. The seat should measure 460 mm (18 in) in width and extend the full length of the stall, with its top at a height of 430 to 480 mm (1 ft 5 in to 1 ft 7 in) from the floor.

.18 Showers with a seat should have a grab bar at least 760 mm (2 ft 6 in) long installed horizontally on the back wall between 700–800 mm (2 ft 4 in–2 ft 8 in) in height from the floor. Another grab bar at least 760 mm (2 ft 6 in) long should be installed vertically at 80–120 mm (3 in–4 in) from the front edge starting between 700–800 mm (2 ft 4 in–2 ft 8 in) from the floor, or as required by the occupant.

.19 Curbs in shower stalls with seat should be no higher than 100 mm (4 in).

.20 The temperature of water supplied to the shower should be controlled by a pressure-equalizing or thermostatically-activated valve.

.21 A hand-held shower should be provided with a hose not less than 1500 mm (5 ft 0 in) long and the capability to remain in a fixed position.

.22 Shower floors shall be slip resistant.

.23 In washrooms with a shower, two drains, one inside and one outside of the shower enclosure, must be provided.

2.D. BARRIER FREE ACCESSIBILITY – SIGNAGE

20 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. □ □ □

END OF BARRIER FREE ACCESSIBILITY SECTION
Barrier Free Accessibility Design Standards – Bulletin #1

The following revision has been made to the Barrier Free Accessibility Design Standards and is effective immediately. This will be incorporated into the Standard at its next general re-issue.

The U of T Project Manager must consult with the appropriate operating Division of Facilities & Services Department before giving approval for any deviations from this Standard.

Replace initial description (Page 1 of 16) to read:

The Design of Public Spaces

New or redeveloped exterior, and some interior (i.e. service counters, fixed queuing guides, and waiting areas), public space, must comply with Part IV.1, Design of Public Spaces Standards (Accessibility Standards for the Built Environment, Integrated Accessibility Standards of the Integrated Accessibility Standards, O.Reg. 191/11, http://aoda.hrandedequity.utoronto.ca/buildings/). This would include approaches to new buildings. Maintenance, environmental mitigation, or environmental restoration is excluded from this requirement.

Public space projects affecting exterior paths of travel, recreational trails, outdoor play spaces, or accessible on-street parking must include consultation with the public and persons with disabilities pursuant to aforementioned standards.

For additional information contact the University of Toronto’s AODA Office http://aoda.hrandedequity.utoronto.ca/

The Design Team is required to read and comply with the full Design Standards as they apply to the project. A completed copy of this checklist must be submitted by the Design Team to the University’s Project Manager when the Design Development Phase is 75% complete. In all cases, if a “does not comply” has been checked, please indicate why. Attach additional sheets if necessary.