

NC ACCESSIBILITY CODE

2012 NC Bldg Code Ch. 11
2009 ICC/ANSI A117.1
Mandatory: 1 Jun 2012

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2010 ADA STANDARDS:

- Mandatory 3/15/12
- Copy available: www.ada.gov

Individual Highlights

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NCBC 1011.3 - Tactile Exit Signage

Do you know when to provide tactile signage at an exit? The requirement for tactile signage begins with **NCBC App. E107.2. NCBC App. E107.2** requires tactile signage for *interior and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and spaces.*

So what qualifies as a permanent room? Typically, this is a room where the use will not change over time.

NCBC 1011.3 also provides a non-exclusive list of locations requiring tactile signage. [See code



1011.3 Tactile exit signs. A tactile sign stating EXIT and complying with ICC A117.1 shall be provided adjacent to each door to an area of refuge, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an exit stairway, an exit ramp, an exit passageway, and the exit discharge.

- **NCBC 1010.3 Other signs** contains a list with additional locations.
- **NCBC 1007.9** addresses signage at ARAs and AARs.

Remember – exit stairs are permanent rooms with tactile signage required at the entrances.

EV Charging Areas - Requirements

The **NCBC 1106.1** provisions regarding parking in general state: *Where parking is provided, accessible parking shall be provided in compliance with Table 1106.1, except as required by Sections 1106.2 through 1106.4. Where more than one parking facility is provided on a site, the number of parking spaces required to be accessible shall be calculated separately for each parking facility.*

EV charging stations are typically a separate parking facility on the site from the required accessible parking. They are addressed by the code the same way as follows:

1. Accessible parking is provided per **NCBC Table 1106.1**.
2. The charging cable shall not obstruct the access aisle.
3. Accessible reach ranges apply
4. An accessible route from parking at chargers to the building.

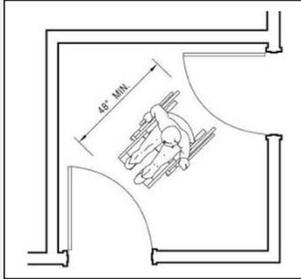
Minimum Sidewalk Widths at Parking

Q: What is the minimum sidewalk width where there are no wheel stops?

A: The 6'-6" sidewalk width is the minimum width required whenever wheel stops are omitted. The logic for the requirement is as follows:

1. NCDOT's understanding is that **NCDOT** recognizes a 2'-6" (2.5') overhang for vehicles.
2. **NCBC 1104.1** and **1104.2**'s minimum exterior sidewalk width is 48" or 4'.
3. When wheel stops are not used to limit vehicular overhang, the sidewalk shall be widened to incorporate both the vehicular overhang (2.5') and the minimum sidewalk width (4'). The resultant minimum sidewalk width becomes 6.5'.
4. The above is applicable to all sidewalks on a site, not just those by accessible parking spaces.

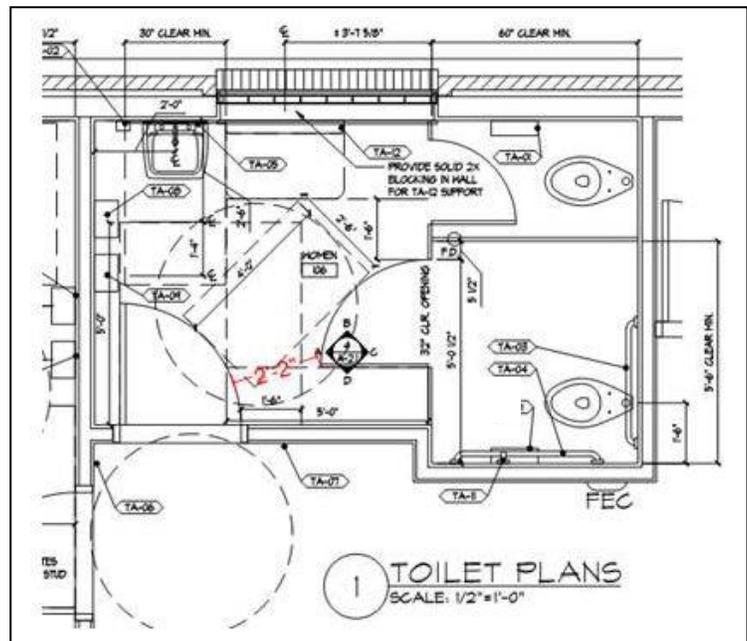
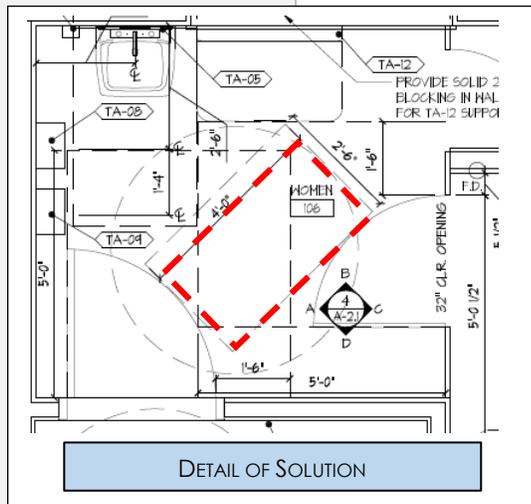
ANSI 404.2.5 - Doors in Series



Having a Doors in Series issue is often easy to overlook. You get accustomed to seeing something in a certain way and it does not occur to you to look at it differently. So it is necessary to train your eyes to pick out the occurrence when you review your design. Eventually, this will become second nature so that you will recognize doors-in-series when you did not before.

Consider the plan to the left. This is what you typically expect to find or look for when evaluating doors-in-series. Now let's consider the toilet room plan below right. The entrance door into the room and the door into the accessible compartment create a doors-in-series situation, even though there is no surrounding vestibule.

Typically, the doors-in-series requirement occurs when someone is going through a vestibule. There the concern is 1) not having room to turn around and 2) being able to have the door you went through close before having to open the next door in front of you. In the non-vestibule example, turning is usually not an issue. However being able to go completely through the toilet room entrance door, and letting it close behind you, before having maneuver to open the toilet compartment door is an issue. Since this may be an atypical situation, i.e., not a vestibule, it seems logical to identify a 30" x 48" clear floor space between the two doors (forward and back). The enlarged plan on the left documents that there is available space to allow the entry door to close while maneuvering out of the way in order to get into position to open the compartment door.



Guides for Recreation Facilities



Since the **2009 ANSI A117.1** added an entire chapter addressing Recreational Facilities, additional assistance is often helpful in clarifying how to apply some provisions.

The **US Access Board's** website has a separate page with Guidelines on

each type of Recreational Facility that is covered in **ANSI Chapter 11**. Checking these out when you start a design may save you extra effort and expense.

Especially helpful may be the ones on **Play Areas** and **Play Surfaces** since the two work together. The one on **Sports**

Facilities may help when designing a high school, YMCA, a locker room, exercise area, or sauna and steam room space. Information on shooting facilities and bowling lanes is tucked in here as well.

To reference these guides, please [click here](#).