



Designing Safe Exits

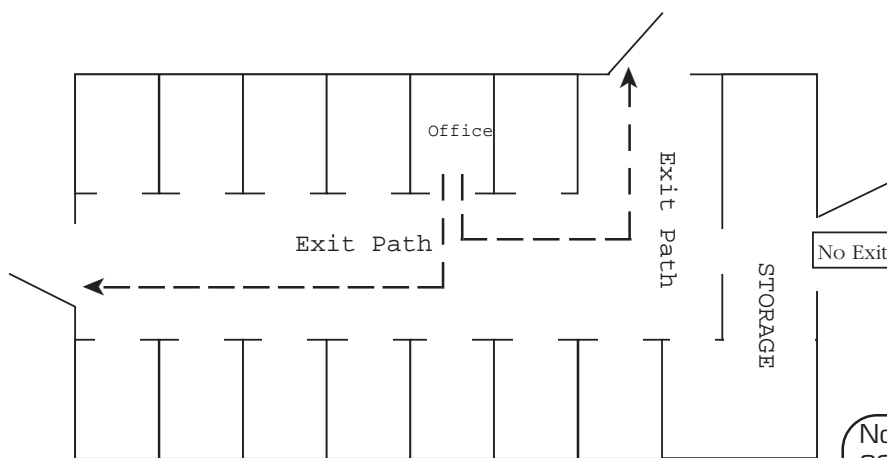
Provide at least two ways to get out of any floor or area of any building or structure.

Keep areas outside and inside exit doors and exit paths clear.

Mark exit paths with easy-to-see signs when the exit or exit path it is not easy to see.

Arrange the two exits so that both are not likely to be blocked by the same fire or emergency.

Do not plan exit paths through kitchens, storerooms, restrooms, or any rooms that may be locked. Use "No Exit" or "Not an Exit" to label doors or passages that could be confused with an exit.

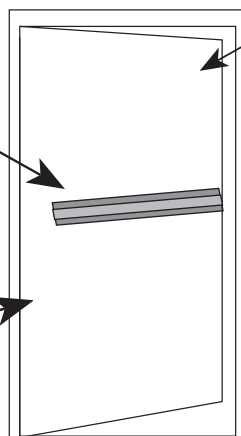


No one should have to travel more than 200 feet to get to an exit in a building that doesn't have sprinklers or 250 feet in a building that does have sprinklers. This includes going in/out of offices and up/down stairs.

Mark exits and exit paths with easy to see signs. Signs must be reliably lit by internal or external light sources that will continue to operate under emergency conditions.



Exit doors should have a simple, single release, such as a panic bar.



Doors must open out if 50 or more people occupy the room or if it is a hazardous area (for example, contains a lot of combustibles, flammable liquids, hazardous industrial processes).

Exit doors must be side-hinged or swinging and designed to open fully from any position. Overhead doors cannot be exit doors.

Do not use locks on your exit doors that require a special tool, key, or knowledge. Do not use more than two types of locks or security devices on an exit door.