

Persons with Disabilities
Emergency, Disaster and Travel Guidelines
Information for a Safe Stay

A Guide for Safe Travel



for Persons with Disabilities

Be Part of the Solution
Not Part of the Problem



**Persons with Disabilities
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© August 1, 2006

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2006

Preface

This guide is for all persons with disabilities so that they can learn how to travel safely and know what questions to ask when staying at hotels, motels, or visiting public facilities whether they are federal, state, local or international.

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Chapter 1

It makes no difference what disability you have. You are the most important person when traveling. You have the same right to travel independently, to stay at hotels, motels and other facilities and feel safe just like any other guest regardless of your disability.

When traveling, most of us just assume that we will be safe and that where we stay or whom we travel with will take care of our needs. Yes, that is true in a perfect world. However, we do not live in a perfect world. We have to think outside the bubble and think how to survive if we are in the middle of an emergency or disaster. It's too late when traveling and a disaster occurs to all of a sudden think "What am I to do?" You should already have a plan in place before you set out on your trip.

In all your training, while learning how to handle your disability, you learned how to deal with your disability in just about every situation except for learning how to deal safely with emergencies and disasters.

In your daily travels to local businesses and facilities, you just assume that everything will work out. However, take a minute and think about how you would respond in the following situations:

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Situation 1:

You're going into your local doctor's office on the 3rd floor of the building. The fire alarm goes off. You're in a power chair or wheelchair. The elevators lock-down per code. and You now have to use the stairs. How are you going to get down with your wheelchair or power chair?

Situation 2:

You're deaf and you're staying in a hotel in a non accessible room since the hotel is full. How are you going to communicate with the hotel while in the room? How are you going to be notified if there is an emergency while staying at the hotel?

Situation 3:

You're visually impaired and have a service dog with you while staying at a hotel with over 9 floors and 400 rooms. You're in an accessible room on the 8th floor. At 2 a.m. the fire alarm goes off. What are you going to do? Do you know where the emergency exits are? Do you know how to get down all 8 flights of stairs since the elevators are locked down? What is your plan?

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Situation 4:

You have a child that is confined to a power chair and you and your family are staying at a hotel on the 4th floor in a non-accessible room. The building alarm goes off in the middle of the night. What do you do? Where do you go? What do I take with me? How do I get my child down the stairs if he's confined to a power chair? How do I get help?

In all of the above situations, it is assumed that the facility will have the right equipment, or the staff will know how to help persons with disabilities safely. It is also assumed that the staff will know how to treat every guest of the facility equally and fairly.

In-order to learn how to be safe in an emergency or a disaster situation while staying at a facility, you need to take a tour of the facility or look at the floor plan upon your arrival.

If you or anyone in your family has a disability, you need to think proactively and start asking questions upon your arrival at the hotel or facility.

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Now you think about the answers to these questions:

What questions do I have?

What do I need to know to be safe?

What do I do if the fire alarm goes off while I'm here?

Where do I go?

How will I be safe while staying here?

Will the facility take care of my needs during an emergency or disaster while I am there?

When you, a person with a disability, starts to look outside the box and starts looking at everything you see, hear or feel, then you will start looking at the total overall picture or situation.

Each person with a disability needs to start thinking that they are ***Part of the Solution and Not Part of the Problem.***

When people with disabilities fail to learn how to survive on their own during an emergency or a disaster until help arrives, the chances of their survival drops down dramatically.

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Chapter 2

Contents of the Guest Room ADA Kit – ADA -1000

Kit Includes:

- TTY (Text Telephone)
(UTI-MC4)
- Multifunction Alerting System with All-in-One Unit Functions:
Telephone, Doorbell, Alarm Clock, Sound Monitor
(AMER-AM6000)
- Telephone Handset Amplifier (AMER-HA40)
- Smoke Detector (GEN-710LS)
- Assistive Listening Devices available sign
(ADA-SIGN)
- Hard Carrying Case (UTI-CASE4)



Instruction / Installation Manuals for devices above at the end of these guidelines.

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Chapter 3

How to plan safe activities or events with persons with disabilities

How many times have you gone to a conference, seminar or other public event and some emergency or disaster happened there and you were not informed on what to do?

It is everyone's responsibility to make sure that persons with disabilities are safe and this includes all types of disabilities not just the visual ones like sight, hearing and mobility.

What is required or needed to make this a safe event for all?

Event Coordinator

The Event Coordinator is the most important person there with the group. The event coordinator is the person who plans, creates and makes sure that the event is productive and meets the needs of the group and the needs of the organization or group hosting the event. The event coordinator is responsible for all members of their group in making sure that all members are safe in all emergencies and disaster during the time the group is together.

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There are several things that an event coordinator must do to insure the safety of their event.

1. Notify the management of the facility where the event is being held on the total number of persons with disabilities attending and the types of disabilities.
2. Obtain an emergency fire evacuation plan for that facility.
3. Make sure that the emergency evacuation plan meets the needs for persons with disabilities attending the event.
4. Make sure that all event attendees know where the exits are.
5. Make sure those event attendees that use mobility devices know how to exit the building and where to go during an emergency.
6. Make sure that the facility has enough evacuation chairs to assist those in mobility devices (i.e. wheel chairs, power chairs, scooters) in being evacuated from the upper floors of the facility if they are staying there over night.
7. Make sure that the deaf are notified or given instructions on how to contact the front desk and others in the group in the event of an emergency and that a TTY is set up for use.

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8. Make sure that the visually impaired and blind are given instructions on how to exit the building, and where to go during an emergency.
9. Take a count of all event attendees that have service animals and make sure they know what to do in event of an emergency while at the facility.
10. Make sure you know where all your event attendees are staying while in the facility so that you can help make sure that they are accounted for during an emergency or disaster while at the facility.

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Chapter 4

What the facility management should provide to all guest of there facility and how to insure their safety

The facility management staff are the most important people during an event. The facility management staff are there to over see the safety of there facility, and they should be trained in all areas of safety for the evacatution of there guest.

The facility management should know before the event how many attendees have a disability and what type of disability they have so that they can have the required devices to use while at the facility.

Some of the items that the facility management staff needs to be able to provide to attendees are:

1. Provide all hotel information in an alternate format (i.e., large print, Braille, tape)
2. Provide facility emergency evacuation plans to all persons with disabilities in the required formats.
3. Provide emergency evacuation information to persons with mobility disabilities so that they know how to get down out of the facility if they are on any floor over the 2nd floor. And who is to get them if they go to a

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stairwell when the elevator is locked down in fire mode.

4. The facility emergency evacuation plan should have detailed assignments to facility staff so they know what their tasks are for a safe evacuation of faculty guest.
5. All facility exits should be clear to all facility staff so they can direct guests to the exits as needed.
6. All facilities should have a safe area designated outside of the facility for all guests or for guests with disabilities to go to.
7. All facilities should notify their local fire departments when they have a high number of persons with disabilities staying there, so that the fire departments can do prior planning for that night or event if it's for multiple days and nights, if there is an emergency at that facility.
8. Facilities should report how many visually impaired/blind with and without service animals, hard of hearing/deaf with and without service animal, and mobility impaired, and whether they are adults or minors and any other special circumstances that may be an issue.
9. Facility should have a copy of the Facility Emergency Evacuation Plan available at the front desk or check in counter for public review and information

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Chapter 5

Survey for

- Guest – who may attend but not stay overnight
- Attendees- who attend and staying overnight
- Event Coordinators – who plan and coordinate events
- Facilities that host events for persons with disabilities

The below survey is to help find out if you know if the facility you are using, has the up to date requirements for the event and that their staff, and event coordinator are communicating with each other and event attendees so that every one has a safe stay during the event.

Emergency Planning for Persons with Disabilities Survey		
Guest or Attendee Part 1		
	Completed	Needs to be Done
1.	Ask for a copy of the Facility Emergency and Fire Evacuation Plan for your review of the facility hosting the event	
2.	Identify yourself to the facility as being a person with disabilities and needing assistance (i.e.	

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	visually impaired, blind, hearing impaired, deaf, mobility impaired, or that you have a service animal, on oxygen or any other disabilities that requires assistance.		
3.	Ask the facility to show you the emergency exits and explain to you how you can safely evacuate the facility in case of an emergency during your stay		
4.	If hearing impaired or deaf ask that the Guest Room ADA Kit be installed in your room, and you have instructions on how to contact others with the use of the TTY while in the facility.		
5.	Ask where facility safe areas are located that you can go to in event of an emergency and you can not use the elevator and you need assistance		

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	getting down from the upper floors of the facility to the ground for safety.		
6.	Ask where the safe meeting locations are outside the facility incase you have to evacuate		
7.	Ask, if your mobility impaired (i.e. using a wheelchair, power chair, or scooter) how you are going to get down from the upper floors during an emergency if the elevators are locked down in fire mode.		
8.	Ask if your hearing impaired or deaf that someone come to your door to check on you to make sure that you are safely evacuated from the facility during an emergency		
9.	Ask if you have a minor that is staying with you that has a disability, how you are to evacuate and let		

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	the facility know that you may need assistance if the person is in a wheelchair, power chair, or scooter		
10.	When checking in to a facility and you are staying over night, please have an emergency bag ready to take with you incase there is an emergcny and you can not get back to your room for some period of time. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Your ID - personal• Your facility ID• Medicines• Change of clothing		
11.	What elevator is on generator back up power?		
12.	Any other question that you may think of		

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Event Coordinator Part 2			
		Completed	Needs to be Done
1.	Obtain Emergency and Fire Evacuation Plan of the facility hosting the event		
2.	Notify Facility of the number of persons with disabilities attending event		
3.	Make sure that the emergency evacuation plans meets the needs of those attending the event		
4.	Make sure that event attendees know what to do in case of an emergency at the facility and they have to evacuate.		
5.	Make sure that those using mobility devices know how to evacuate the facility in case of an emergency		
6.	Make sure the facility has enough evacuation chairs for use in the facility for		

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	the number of attendees attending the event.		
7.	Make sure that attendees using mobility devices know how to get off the upper floors of the facility if they are staying over night in event of an emergency		
8.	Make sure that the hearing impaired and deaf are given instructions on how to evacuate the facility if needed		
9.	Obtain facility TTY instructions to pass on to the event attendees		
10.	Make sure that the visually impaired and blind are given instructions on how to evacuate the facility if needed		
11.	Make sure that the event attendees with service animals are given instructions on how to evacuate the facility if needed		

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12.	Make sure that you have a current room roster of all event attendees staying overnight for emergency accountability in case of an emergency at the facility.		
13.	Make sure that you have a Emergency Evacuation meeting location outside the facility for all event attendees to meet for accountability in case of an emergency at the facility and it has to be evacuated		
14.	Make sure that all event attendees know where the group emergency meeting place is outside the facility and how to get there, for group check in for accountability incase of an emergency		
15.	What elevators are on generator back up power?		

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Facility Management Part 3			
This should be done with each event being held at there facility		Completed	Needs to be Done
1.	Obtain a list of event attendees (persons with disabilities that need accommodations)		
2.	Obtain the number of visually impaired or blind event attendees		
3.	Obtain the number of hearing impaired or blind event attendees		
4.	Obtain the number of mobility impaired event attendees		
5.	Obtain the number of event attendees on oxygen		
6.	Provide Event Corridorator with a copy of the Facility Emergency Evacuation Plan		
7.	Have at the front desk or check in location a copy of the Facility Emergency Evacuation Plan for guest		

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	to read and review for there information.		
8.	Have at the front desk or check in location a copy of the Facility Emergency Evacuation Plan in alternate formats (i.e., Braille, large print, tape for persons with disabilities to read and review for there information.		
9.	How many evacuation chairs does the facility have to move persons with disabilites above the 2 nd floor of the facility		
10.	How many additional evacuation chairs need to be obtained for persons with disabilites attenbding this event		
11.	How many stairwells does the facility have?		
12.	Provide location of facility stairwells to event coordinator		
13.	Are the evacuation chairs		

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	located in these stairwells?		
14.	If, the evacuation chairs are not located in the stairwells, where are they located?		
15.	Does the facility staff know where the evacuations are located while they are on duty?		
16.	Does the faculty staff know how to use the TTY?		
17.	Provide the Event Coordinator a copy of the Facility TTY Instructions.		
18.	Mark or identify on the facility a safe area for persons with disabilities to report do after they are evacuated from the facility for accountability		
19.	Provide the Guests and Event Coordinator with the location of elevators on generator back up power?		

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Facility Management Part 4			
Daily for all events held at there Facility			
1.	How many events are being held at your facility daily		
2.	Are all the Event Coordinators given a Facility Emergency Information Packet? Outlined in Survey Section 2?		
3.	Has the local fire department been notified as to the number of persons with disabilities staying at your location for all events or groups using your facilities?		
3a	Number of hearing Impaired - Adult		
3b	Number of hearing Impaired – Minor		
3c	Number of Deaf – Adult		
3d	Number of Deaf – Minor		
3e	Number of Visually Impaired – Adult		

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3f	Number of Visually Impaired – Minor		
3g	Number of Blind – Adult		
3h	Number of Blind – Minor		
3i	Number of Mobility Impaired – Adult Wheelchairs - Power chairs - Scooters -		
3j	Number of Mobility Impaired – Minor Wheelchairs - Power chairs - Scooters -		
3k	Number of Service Animals		
3l	Number of other disabilities as needed that require assistance		
3m	Number of individuals on oxygen		

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Chapter 6

BUILDING SAFETY EVACUATION PLAN

EMERGENCY EVACUATION SYSTEMS

Is your building prepared for an emergency and in compliance with the new improved buildings safety laws?

**What is an Emergency Evacuation System?
Why do we need glow-in-the-dark emergency evacuation markings?**

Many of us think "It won't happen to me", yet a building fire and resulting smoke condition or natural disaster, such as a hurricane, an earthquake or thunderstorm, may easily create a sudden loss of power and frightening darkness situation.

Something as simple as a power loss / blackout can panic building occupants even if the building environment is familiar:

- * Loss of Power or a Smoke condition
- * Sudden Darkness
- * Resulting Loss of Direction / Disorientation
- * Leading to Fear / Panic
- * All of these factors combine to create a very dangerous situation

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AN EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

Make certain your building or business has a Safety Evacuation Plan. Planning for emergencies saves lives. Preparation is usually very simple but must be done and effectively communicated to others in your workplace / living place. It is very important to train for emergencies so that each person knows the correct procedures for a safe evacuation if needed.

An Emergency Evacuation System has to fulfill certain requirements to be of help:

- * It must be Fail Safe will function no matter what occurs
- * It must be Reliable to function even in case of a power failure, smoke condition or explosion
- * It must be Visible in smoke-filled situations where overhead lighting is obscured
- * It must use uninterrupted continuous markings leading from the place of occupancy to safety
- * It must be easy to understand and universally identifiable by children or people of various languages
- * It must be visible even after an extended period of time

There are new international standards published that standardize safety way guidance systems and help to communicate the information necessary to allow

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people to evacuate all occupied areas efficiently and confidently in case of fire or other emergencies.

Please check our Safety Compliance Resource page.

BUILDING SAFETY INFORMATION- EVACUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Your immediate response should be:

- Stop work- Remain Calm
- Shut down all equipment
- Leave your office area - Close your door

EXIT THE BUILDING

- Walk quickly to the nearest exit
- Alert other employees
- Escort visitors from the building
- Do not panic - Do not run

ASSEMBLY AREA

- Assemble in your designated area
- Advise supervisor if anyone is missing
- Do not return to work area until all clear signal is given by proper authority EMERGENCY EXIT ROUTES
- Post Floor Plans on Safety Information Board
- Indicate Your Location on the

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Exit Map

- Mark Main Exit Route
- Mark Fire Extinguisher and Fire Alarm Locations
- Review Emergency Procedures with Employees at Regular Safety Meetings

FIRE EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS

Your immediate response should be:

- Remain calm
- Evaluate fire condition
- Extinguish the fire if possible

BUILDING EVACUATION

- Sound the fire alarm
- Follow evacuation procedures
- Escort visitors from building
- Never use elevators to exit the building (unless instructed by firefighter officials)

NOTIFY FIRE DEPT.

- Notify fire dept. of all hazards or evacuation concerns
- Notify fire dept. of all fire extinguishers used or missing
- Notify fire dept. of all blocked exits or obstructed aisle ways.

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FIRE SAFETY CANNOT BE IGNORED

Workplace fires and explosions kill 200 and injure more than 5,000 workers each year. In 1995, more than 75,000 workplace fires cost businesses more than \$2.3 billion.

Fire safety becomes everyone's job at a workplace. Employers should train workers about fire hazards in the workplace and what to do in a fire emergency. A Fire Safety plan should outline the assignments of key personnel in the event of a fire and provide an evacuation plan for workers on the site. Knowing the answers to the questions below could keep you safe during an emergency.

- * How would you escape from your workplace in an emergency?
- * Do you know where all the exits are in case your first choice exit is too crowded or blocked by fire or smoke?
- * Are you sure the doors will be unlocked and that the exit access, such as a hallway, will not be blocked during a fire, explosion, or other crisis?
- * Is your facility properly marked for easy emergency evacuation?
- * Is important fire fighting equipment properly marked and identified and in proper working order?

What should building owners and employers do to protect workers from fire hazards? Building Owners

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and Employers must train workers about fire hazards in the workplace and what to do in a fire emergency.

What does OSHA require for emergency fire exits?

Every workplace must have enough exits suitably located to enable everyone to get out of the facility quickly. Considerations include the type of structure, the number of persons exposed, the fire protection available, the type of industry involved, and the height and type of construction of the building or structure.

In addition, fire doors must never ever be blocked or locked when employees are inside.

Delayed opening of fire doors, however, is permitted when an approved alarm system is integrated into the fire door design. Exit routes from buildings must be free of obstructions and properly marked with exit signs.

Design and Construction requirements for exit routes

- * Make exit route design permanent.
- * Ensure that the number of exit routes is adequate based on the number of employees, the size of the building, its occupancy, and the arrangement of the workplace.
- * Separate an exit route from other workplace areas with materials that have the proper fire resistance

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rating for the number of stories the route connects.

- * Ensure that exit routes meet width and height requirements. The width of exit routes must be sufficient to accommodate the maximum permitted occupant load of each floor served by the exit route.
- * Ensure that doors used to access exit routes have side hinges and swing in the direction of travel (depending on occupancy and hazard areas).
- * Design exit routes that lead to an outside area with enough space for all occupants.
- * An outdoor exit route is permitted but may have additional site-specific requirements.
- * Maintain the fire-retardant properties of paints and solutions that are used in exit routes.
- * Ensure that required exit routes and fire protections are available and maintained, especially during repairs and alterations.
- * Ensure that employee alarm systems are installed, operable, and in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.165 (Note: See Section I.A.5.).
- * Direct employees through exit routes using clearly visible signs. These signs must meet the required letter height and illumination specifications.
- * When openings could be mistaken for an exit, post appropriate signs stating "NOT AN EXIT".
- * Arrange exit routes so that employees are not exposed to the dangers of high hazard areas.
- * Exit routes must be free and unobstructed. Prevent obstructions, such as decorations, furnishings, locked doorways, and dead-ends within exit routes.

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Make certain your building or business has a Safety Evacuation Plan! Planning for emergencies saves lives. Preparation is usually very simple but must be done and effectively communicated to others in your workplace / living place. It is very important to train for emergencies so that each person knows the correct procedures for a safe evacuation if needed.

Are you providing a safe exit from your facility in the event of an emergency or blackout situation?

The ASTM (American Society for Testing & Materials) E 2030-02 standard provides a "Guide for Recommended Uses of Photoluminescent Safety Markings" to supplement emergency lighting. Photoluminescent marking should include the following:

- * Continuous Wall and Floor Markings in Corridors
- * Marking of Exit Doors and Emergency Exits
- * Non-exit doors inside of escape stairs
- * Marking of Stairs, Ramps and Handrails
- * Obstacles, Protrusions and Other Hazards
- * Fire Fighting Equipment
- * Escape Route Plans should be provided on each floor
- * At any Exit Door leading to a stair, a sign should be provided that identifies the stair.
- * In Stairs, a sign should be provided on each floor landing that Identifies the stair, the floor, and whether re-entry into the building is acceptable.

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Emergency Exits- Every exit must be clearly visible, or the path to it conspicuously identified in such a manner that every occupant of the building will know the best way to get out of the building in a fire or other emergency.

Exits must never be obstructed. Any door or passageway that is not an exit or path to an exit must be identified with a sign that reads "Not An Exit" or a sign that indicates its actual use, such as storage.

All exit signs must either be self-illuminating, or illuminated by a reliable external light source.

NFPA Life Safety Code - Stair Identification Signs

NFPA Life Safety Code 101

3-7.3.1 Stairs serving five or more stories shall be provided with signage within the enclosure at each floor landing. The signage shall indicate the story, the terminus of the top and bottom of the stair enclosure, and the identification of the stair. The signage also shall state the story of, and the direction to, exit discharge. The signage shall be inside the enclosure located approximately 5 ft (1.5 m) above the floor landing in a position that is readily visible when the door is in the open or closed position.

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3-7.3.2 Wherever an enclosed stair requires travel in an upward direction to reach the level of exit discharge, signs with directional indicators indicating the direction to the level of exit discharge shall be provided at each floor level landing from which upward direction of travel is required. Such signage shall be readily visible when the door is in the open or closed position.

Exception No. 1: This requirement shall not apply where signs required by 3-7.3.1 are provided.

Exception No. 2: Stairs extending not more than one story below the level of exit discharge where the exit discharge is clearly obvious shall not be subject to this requirement. (101:7.2.2.5.5)

3-7.3.3 The sign shall be painted or stenciled on the wall or on a separate sign securely attached to the wall.

3-7.3.4 Letters and numerals shall be of bold type and of contrasting color to the background.

3-7.3.6 Roof access or no roof access shall be designated by the words "Roof Access" or "No Roof Access" and placed under the stairway identification letter. Lettering shall be a minimum of 1 in. (2.5 cm) high bold block lettering. Exception: Existing approved signs.

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3-7.3.7 The floor level number shall be placed in the middle of the sign in minimum 5 in. (12.7 cm) high bold block lettering. Mezzanine levels shall have the letter "M" or other appropriate identification letter preceding the floor number, while basement levels shall have the letter "B" or other appropriate identification letter preceding the floor level number.

3-7.3.8 The lower and upper terminus of the stairway shall be placed at the bottom of the sign in minimum 1 in. (2.5 cm) high bold block lettering.

3-7.3.9 These signs shall be maintained in an approved manner

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Chapter 7

Cost of devices

(Note)

We do not endorse any product shown in these guidelines. They are here to show type of device, description of device, and cost of device and the manufacture of the device we used in the creation of these guidelines.

Evacuation Chairs



Safety Chair Model 400

SAFETY CHAIR Model 400

- € Evacuates both up & down stairs
- € Weight capacity of over 600 pounds
- € Sturdy aircraft grade aluminum
- € Heavy-duty material
- € Comfortable non-slip rubber hand grips

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- € Safety leg restraints
- € Safety harness
- € Arm rests
- € Arm safety restraints
- € Rugged polyurethane wheels

This chair is the perfect evacuation solution for the mobility impaired.

The Model 400 Safety Chair is a must have for commercial and residential high-rise occupancies. The Model 400 Emergency Evacuation Chair is the best device for fast, safe evacuation. No other evacuation chair devices exceed our Safety Chairs in quality, reliability and functionality.

QUANTITY	UNIT COST	QUANTITY	UNIT COST
1-5	\$799.99	6-10	\$959.99
6-10	\$759.99	11-25	\$849.99
11-25	\$719.99	26-50	\$911.99
26-50	\$679.99	51 +	\$807.49
51 +	\$639.99		\$863.99
			\$722.49
			\$764.99
			\$679.99

More About the Safety Chairs The Emergency Chair (Model# 400)

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The Emergency Evacuation Chair from CSS is a device used to transport mobility-impaired people to safety in the event of an emergency. This chair is specifically engineered to safely evacuate upstairs and downstairs. It can bear loads in excess of 600 lbs yet it weighs less than 25 lbs. It requires very little training to operate and folds flat to mount on any wall. This is the most economical and effective device available on the market. Other features include six points of lift, comfortable rubber grips, leg slings, upper body straps and polyurethane wheels. Like all the Safety Chairs, The Emergency Chair is constructed of heavy duty aircraft aluminum and fire resistant material. Folded Dimensions: 60" x 24" x 11" Unfolded Dimensions 60" x 24" x 37"

The Sports Chair (Model# 430)The Sports Chair was designed to transport injured athletes during sporting events. Every sport from little league baseball to professional football has used The Sports Chair. It has wide pneumatic tires which enable it to travel over any surface. Athletes who use the Sports Chair are less likely to exacerbate an injury and may heal faster than athletes who self-ambulate. This Safety Chair weighs only 30 lbs. yet it can easily transport a 400 lb man. It comes with built-in leg straps and slings and multiple lift points with soft rubber grips. The Sports Chair is constructed of heavy duty aircraft aluminum and fire retardant material. It comes with wall mounting hardware for convenient storage. Folded Dimensions: 70" x 31" x 11" Unfolded Dimensions 70" x 31" x 40"

The First Response Chair(Model# 440)In many emergency medical situations a first aid kit is just not enough. Many people are immobilized by their injuries and require fast, safe

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transportation to urgent medical care. That's where the First Response Chair makes a difference. Physically lifting an injured or immobilized person can be dangerous even with proper training. This Safety Chair helps reduce the trauma effect and transports the injured or mobility impaired away from immediate danger quickly and comfortably. The First Response Chair comes with its own first aid kit and emergency blanket. Its wide pneumatic tires help navigate over and around obstacles and, like all the Safety Chairs, it is designed for stairwell evacuation. Other features include quick release upper body straps, arm and leg rests, leg slings and multiple points of lift. The First Response Chair folds for compact storage and comes with hardware for wall mounting. Folded Dimensions: 60" x 24" x 11" Unfolded Dimensions 60" x 24" x 37"



First Response Chair Model 440

- Weight capacity of over 600 pounds
- Sturdy aircraft grade aluminum
- Weather proof open-weave polyester
- First aid kit & fire blanket included
- Comfortable non-slip rubber hand grips
- Leg rests with slings
- Safety harness
- Arm rests
- Large storage pockets
- Arm safety restraints
- All

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terrain pneumatic tires in many emergency medical situations a first aid kit is just not enough. Many people are immobilized by their injuries and require quick, safe transportation to medical aid. That's where the First Response Chair can mean the difference between life and death. The First Response Chair comes with it's own first aid kit and emergency blanket, it helps reduce trauma effect, hastening the evacuation of a victim which can reduce the chances of the victim going into shock and help to get the injured away from danger quickly.

**Sports Evacuation Chair
Sports Chair Model 430**

- € Weight capacity of over 600 pounds
- € Sturdy aircraft grade aluminum
- € Weather proof open-weave polyester
- € Comfortable non-slip rubber grips
- € Leg rest with slings € Arm rests
- € Arm safety restraints
- € All terrain pneumatic tires
- € 6 points of lift
- € Unfolds to use in seconds
- € No training required



This chair is used by professional sports teams as well as hundreds of high schools and colleges. You can rely on the Sports Chair to transport injured athletes to medical aid quickly and safely. With the Sports Chair Signature option, you can customize the chair with your event or team logo. Contact us for special pricing on chairs with customized logos.

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During the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, two men carried a woman who uses a wheelchair down 68 flights to safety moments before the tower collapsed. Other stories stemming from the disaster have shed light on hardships people with disabilities faced in the aftermath of the crisis, including difficulties they encountered in accessing various relief services. The tragic events of this September 11th, 2001 have brought into focus the importance of taking into account the needs of all persons, including those with disabilities, in preparing for, and responding to, disasters and emergencies.

<http://www.buildingsafetyproducts.com/evacchairs.html>



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Hearing Impaired / Deaf Hotel ADA Kits

"1000" Guest Room ADA Kit ADA-1000

\$639.00

This kit is the number one seller with hotels. It offers convenience and less installation time. No special wiring needed. The kit offers an "all-in-one" visual notification system which meets ADA requirements for the hospitality industry. This kit is for one room in a hotel, hospital or nursing home.



It doesn't have to be complicated or expensive for your facility to be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). See the other kits Harris Communications offers for your guests who are deaf or hard of hearing, or call us about customized options.

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Please call for quote if ordering multiple kits.

Kit Includes:

- TTY (Text Telephone) (UTI-MC4)
- Multifunction Alerting System with All-in-One Unit Functions: Telephone, Doorbell, Alarm Clock, Sound Monitor (AMER-AM6000)
- Telephone Handset Amplifier (AMER-HA40)
- Smoke Detector (GEN-710LS)
- Assistive Listening Devices available sign (ADA-SIGN)
- Hard Carrying Case (UTI-CASE4)

<http://www.harriscomm.com/>

Harris Communications has prompt, professional customer service representatives to help you with your product questions.

Phone

(952) 906-1180 Voice
(952) 906-1198 TTY

(800) 825-6758 Voice
(800) 825-9187 TTY

Our helpful customer service representatives are available to assist you Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-5:30 PM Central Time (CT), and Saturdays from 9:00 AM-12:00 PM.

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