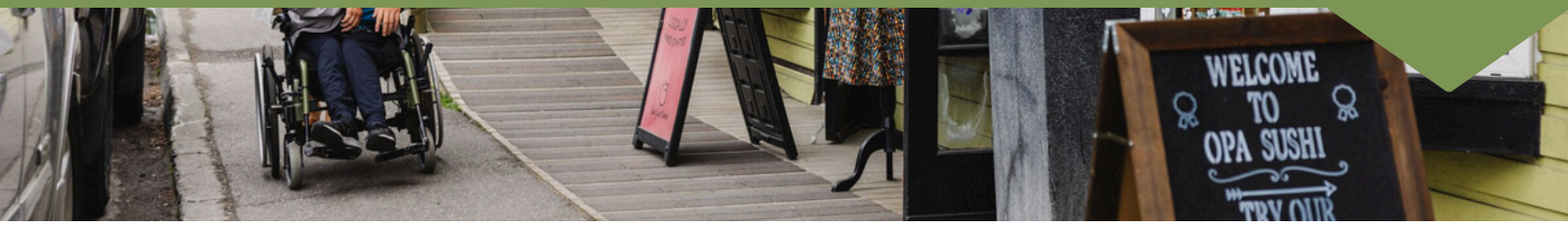
Tourism Accessibility Updates

Walkways



Clean Indoor Walkways

Maintaining clear walkways ensures safe, obstacle-free navigation for people with mobility and visual impairments. Removing debris, tables, and other obstructions prevents tripping hazards and supports independent movement for all pedestrians.

BC Building Code Specifications

- An accessible path of travel shall have, except for handrails, that are permitted to project not more than 100 mm from either or both sides into the clear area, an unobstructed width of not less than 1500 mm except that the unobstructed width may be reduced to not less than:
  - 1100 mm between any two structures or fixtures in public aisles in merchandising establishments and exhibition facilities
  - 920 mm for permanent food service lines
  - 810 mm through turnstiles, controlled checkout lanes or other restricted passageways constructed to control the flow or pedestrian traffic
- Unobstructed height of not less than 1980 mm for the full width of the route

Learn more: travelnbc.com/accessibility

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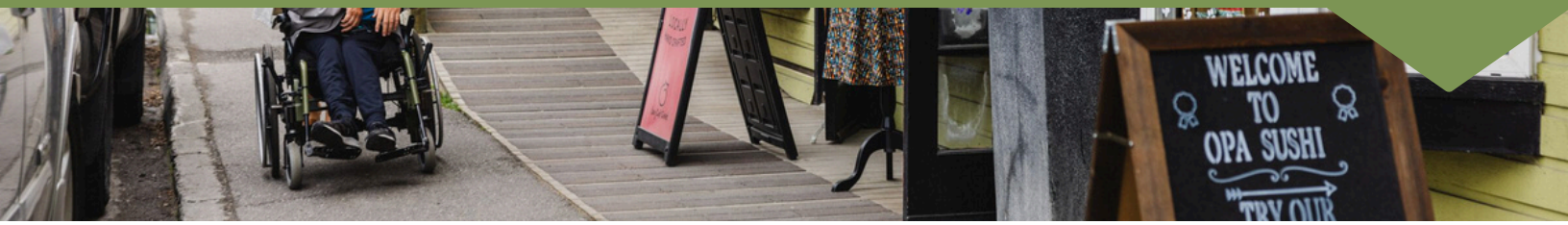

Outdoor Paving / Walkway Materials

All entrance paths / sidewalks in a public right of way, trails, walkways and parking lots should be made of firm, level, and non-slip materials. Outdoor walkways are recommended to be a minimum of 1600 mm wide to allow two wheelchairs or scooters to pass one another. Unit paving materials used in sidewalks, paths, trails, walkways and parking lots should be firm. Materials could include hard-packed pea gravel, cement, or asphalt.

BC Building Code Specifications

- Width should be a minimum of 1500 mm
- Slope run max 1:20 (5%), cross slope should be avoided wherever possible max 1:50 (2%)
- Surface should be firm, stable, slip resistant
- Obstacles maximum height of 13 mm
- Gaps/grates maximum 13 mm, perpendicular

Additional considerations for universal accessibility view CAN/ASC B156.

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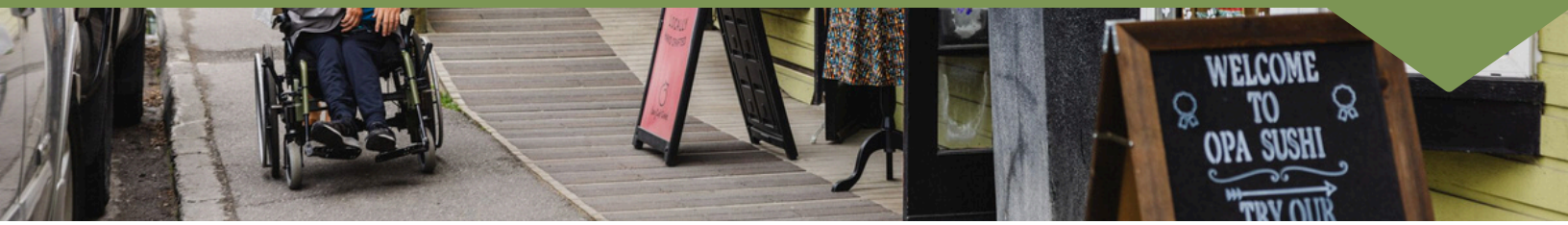

Curb Ramps / Curb Cuts

Curb cuts improve accessibility for people with disabilities, parents with strollers, and others. They provide a gradual transition between surfaces, such as roads and sidewalks. Permanent curb cuts are recommended at street corners, pedestrian pathways, and crosswalks to ensure safe navigation.

BC Building Code Specifications

- A running slope of
  - Between 1 in 8 to 1 in 10 where the vertical rise is less than 75 mm, or
  - Between 1 in 10 to 1 in 12 where the vertical rise is 75 mm to 200 mm
- Width minimum 1500 mm
- Surface that shall
  - Be slip-resistant
  - Have tactile walking surface indicators
  - Have a smooth transition from the curb ramp to the adjacent surfaces

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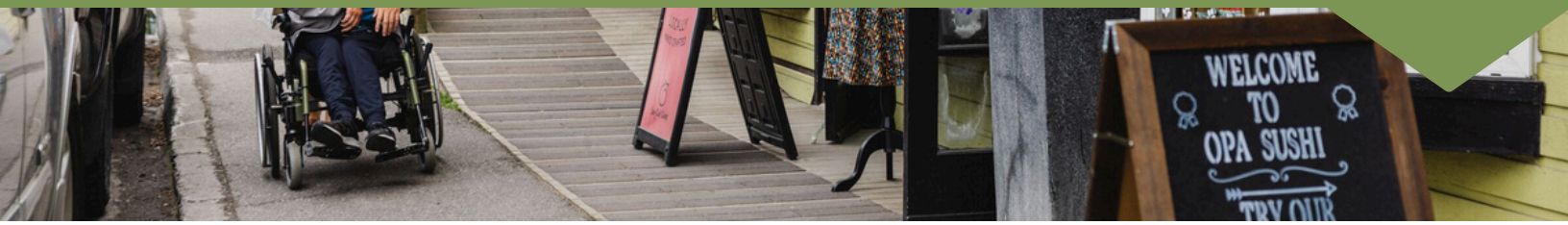

Tactile Warnings

Tactile warnings provide a tactile and visual cue for people with visual impairments, allowing them to safely navigate their surroundings, particularly at pedestrian crossings and other hazardous areas. Tactile paving can be as simple as an adhesive surface mounted on tactile tiles. Examples of where tactile can be used include parking lots, stairs, lobbies / entryways, and access routes to a washroom or emergency exit.

BC Building Code Specifications

- Tactile warning should be 600-650 mm x full width of stair at top of each flight, one tread depth back from edge
- Used at an entry to a vehicular route or area where no curbs or any other element separate the vehicular route or area from a pedestrian route
- Used along any edge of a platform that is not protected by a guard, and higher than 250 mm above the adjacent surface
- Above an adjacent slope having a gradient of more than 1 in 3.

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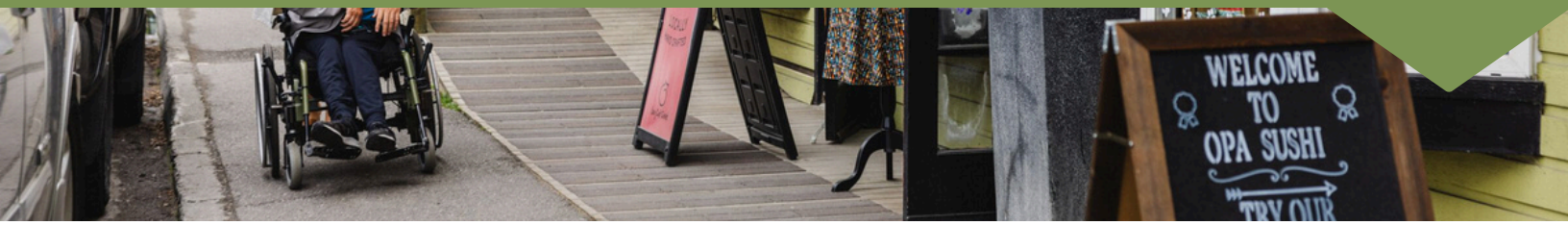

Anti-Slip Mats

Anti-slip mat refers to a pad placed on the ground to prevent people from slipping, tripping, or falling on wet or dry surfaces. The anti-slip mat is commonly made of a rubber or plastic material, with an anti-slip backing so that it does not move on the floor surface. Anti-slip mats can be used for the access routes to a building, at an entrance, on stairs, in shower stalls, or kitchens.