



1 HOUR 



# EGRESS PLANS



# AGENDA

- Safe exit routes
  - Exit routes must be marked, lighted, free of obstructions
  - Locks must not be used to impede or prevent escape
- Emergency Action and Fire Prevention Plans
- Fire extinguisher classes and numerical ratings
  - Fire extinguishers must be inspected and maintained
  - Employees must be trained in how to use them

<https://youtu.be/yYouiwyABS8>

# INTRODUCTORY VIDEO



# SAFETY HISTORY

- Fires and explosions kill more than 200 and injure more than 5,000 workers each year
- There is a long and tragic history of workplace fires in this country caused by problems with fire exits and extinguishing systems



# SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- To prevent fire deaths and injuries in the workplace, OSHA requires employers to provide
  - Proper exits
  - Fire fighting equipment,
  - Employee training

# EXIT ROUTES

- A continuous and unobstructed path of exit travel from any point within a workplace to a place of safety (including refuge areas)
- Consists of three parts:
  - Exit access
  - Exit
  - Exit discharge

# EXIT ROUTES

## Basic Requirements

- Exit routes must be permanent and there must be enough exits in the proper arrangement for quick escape
- Exits must be separated by fire-resistant materials
- Openings into an exit must be limited to those necessary to allow access to the exit or to the exit discharge
- An opening into an exit must be protected by an approved self-closing fire door that remains closed or automatically closes in an emergency



# EXIT DISCHARGE

- Each exit discharge must lead directly outside or to a street, walkway, refuge area, public way, or open space with access to the outside that is large enough to accommodate all building occupants likely to use the exit route
- Exit stairs that continue beyond the level on which the exit discharge is located must be interrupted on that level by doors, partitions, or other effective means that clearly indicate the direction of travel to the exit discharge





# EXIT DOORS MUST BE UNLOCKED

- Must be able to open from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge
- Device such as a panic bar that locks only from the outside is permitted
- Must be free of any device or alarm that could restrict emergency use if the device or alarm fails
- May be locked from the inside only in mental, penal, or correctional facilities where there is constant supervision



# SIDE-HINGED DOOR

- Must be used to connect any room to an exit route
- A door that connects any room to an exit route must swing out in the direction of exit travel if the room is designed to be occupied by more than 50 people or contains high hazard contents

# DIMENSIONS & CAPACITY

- Must support the maximum permitted occupant load for each floor served
- Capacity must not decrease in the direction of exit route travel to the exit discharge
- Ceiling must be at least 7-½ ft. high with no projection reaching a point less than 6 ft.-8 in. from floor
- An exit access must be at least 28 in. wide at all points



# MINIMIZE DANGER

- Exit routes must be free and unobstructed
- Keep exit routes free of explosive or highly flammable materials
- Arrange exit routes so that employees will not have to travel toward a high hazard area, unless it is effectively shielded
- Emergency safeguards (e.g., sprinkler systems, alarm systems, fire doors, exit lighting) must be in proper working order at all times



# EXIT SIGNS

- Each exit must be clearly visible and marked with an “Exit” sign
- Each exit route door must be free of decorations or signs that obscure the visibility of the door

# EXIT SIGNS

- If the direction of travel to the exit or exit discharge is not immediately apparent, signs must be posted along the exit access indicating direction to the nearest exit
- The line-of-sight to an exit sign must clearly be visible at all times



# EXIT SIGNS

- Each doorway or passage along an exit access that could be mistaken for an exit must be marked “Not an Exit” or similar designation, or be identified by a sign indicating its actual use (e.g., closet).

# EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS

- Describes actions that must be taken to ensure employee safety in emergencies
- Includes floor plans or maps which show emergency escape routes
- Tells employees what actions to take in emergency situations
- Covers reasonably expected emergencies, such as fires, explosions, toxic chemical releases, hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, and floods





# FIRE PREVENTION PLANS

- The plan must include:
- A list of the major fire hazards and handling, storage, and control procedures
- Names or job titles of persons responsible for maintenance of equipment and systems to prevent or control ignitions or fires
- Names or job titles of persons responsible for control of fuel source hazards
- Training for all employees who have responsibilities in the plan

# FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- If portable fire extinguishers are provided for employee use, the employer must mount, locate and identify them so workers can access them without subjecting themselves to possible injury.



# FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- **Class A** – ordinary combustibles (wood, cloth, paper)
- **Class B** – flammable liquids, gases, greases
- **Class C** – energized electrical equipment
- **Class D** – combustible metals



# EXTINGUISHER RATINGS

- Numerical rating given to Class A and B extinguishers which indicate how large a fire an experienced person can put out with the extinguisher
- Ratings are based on tests conducted at Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
- Class A: 1-A, 2-A, . . . 40-A
- Class B: 1-B, 2-B, . . . 640-B
- A 4-A extinguisher, for example, should extinguish about twice as much fire as a 2-A extinguisher

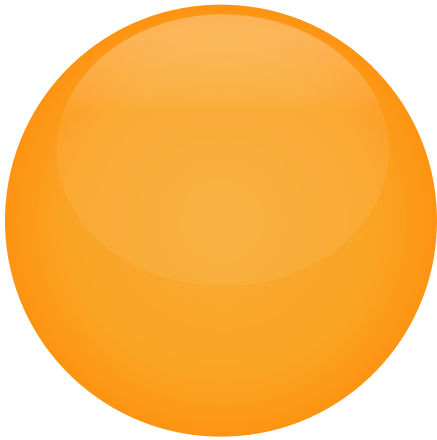
# EXTINGUISHER MAINTAINANCE

- Must maintain in a fully charged and operable condition
- Must keep in their designated places at all times except during use
- Must conduct an annual maintenance check
- Must record the annual maintenance date and retain this record for one year after the last entry or the life of the shell, whichever is less

# TRAINING & EDUCATION

- Where portable fire extinguishers have been provided for employee use in the workplace, employees must be provided with an educational program on the:
  - General principles of fire extinguisher use
  - Hazards of incipient (beginning) stage fire fighting
  - Employees designated to use extinguishers must receive instruction and hands-on practice in the operation of equipment

# SUMMARY



Enough exits in the proper arrangement for quick escape  
Exit routes must be marked, lighted, free of obstructions  
Locks must not be used to impede or prevent escape  
Emergency action and Fire prevention Plans  
Fire extinguisher classes and numerical ratings  
Fire extinguishers must be inspected and maintained  
Employees must be trained in how to use them

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