CIDQ 3D TOOL

FEATURED HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE HOTSPOTS, ALONG WITH CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTIONS



Accessible Accessory Requirements

Accessories, such as hand dryers, soap dispensers, etc., must be mounted at proper height and within allowable reach ranges to meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Guidelines and the Accessible Canada Act (ACA) Regulations. Accessories which project into an accessible path must meet additional requirements for maximum projection and cane detection to avoid posing a risk of injury to visually impaired occupants.

Accessible Bar Counter + Service Counter

There is a need for clearance at a counter for wheelchair to roll under counter surface, and the counter height must be appropriate for dining from a wheelchair.

Accessible Dining Requirements

There is a need for clearance at a table for wheelchair to roll under table surface, and the table surface must be at an appropriate height for dining/drinking from a wheelchair.

Accessible Door Approach Clearance

A minimum clear space on both sides of the door is required to allow a wheelchair and/or mobility-impaired person to safely navigate through the opening.

Accessible Door Hardware

Operable hardware must meet requirements for graspability (levers rather than knobs) and requirements for maximum force permitted to open.

Accessible Grab Bar Requirements

Correctly sized grab bars (length and diameter) are required to be mounted at appropriate height to meet ADA/ACA standards.

Accessible Mirror Placement

Mirror must be mounted at proper height so wheelchair user and standing person can view.

Accessible Route Aisle Clearance

A minimum corridor width, free of obstructions, is required to allow a clear pathway that meets life-safety codes and disability/accessibility guidelines.

Accessible Sink

Proper height is required to allow clearance under a sink for wheelchair. In addition, covered/wrapped plumbing pipes are required to prevent burns on legs. There must be proper distance and height for faucet controls, as well as clear floor space.

Accessible Toilet Paper Dispenser Requirements

Dispensers must be mounted at proper height and distance to the toilet to meet ADA/ACA standards for accessible reach ranges.

Accessible Toilet Requirements

Proper seat height is necessary for water closet. There must be appropriate space to side and front of water closet for use to meet ADA and ACA. Placement of flush actuator must comply with reach range (must be on side transfer of toilet).

Accessible Turning Radius

Turning radius is provided along routes of travel or where there is a change in direction to allow space for a wheelchair to pivot.

Egress Door with Panic Hardware

Panic hardware on an emergency exit door allows the user to disengage the lock from the egress side. In an emergency, frightened crowds, limited or locked exits, etc. can contribute to chaos and fatalities. NCIDQ Certified interior designers possess the knowledge to provide life-saving solutions.

Emergency Egress Path of Travel

Occupancy-based travel distance to the nearest fire-rated exit must meet accessibility guidelines and lead to public outdoor areas of minimum specified widths. According to FEMA data from 2017–2019, 39% of fire fatalities in residential buildings were due to "egress" or "escape" problems. NCIDQ Certified interior

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designers make decisions every day that directly affect this statistic and can help reduce it.

Emergency Lighting/Path of Travel

Automatically illuminated signs with a directional indicator should be located to show the nearest path to an emergency exit.

Exit Sign

Automatically illuminated exit signs must be ceiling or wall mounted and have a directional indicator. The placement of exit signs is critical so that an exit may be reached by occupants in a safe and efficient manner. NCIDQ Certified interior designers must consider multiple factors including: the distance occupants travel to an exit, how far apart exits are located from one another, and the arrangement of the paths of travel within the means of egress.

Fire Alarm Location and Requirements

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) code prescribes specific parameters for the placement of audio/visual fire signaling devices. Smoke and heat detector coverage must include all rooms, storage areas, and corridors. According to the NFPA, in 2020, local fire departments responded to an estimated 1.4 million fires in the United States resulting in 3,500 deaths and 15,200 injuries. Property damage was estimated at \$21.9 billion. NCIDQ Certified interior designers are trained on the proper placement and other situational requirements of these alarms and possess the knowledge needed to directly impact and reduce these numbers.

Fire Extinguisher Location Requirements

The placement of fire extinguishers and the permitted distance between them is a function of building

occupancy and paths of egress. NCIDQ Certified interior designers can calculate their appropriate placement to support occupant safety.

Fire Separation and Fire-Rated Partitions between Public Space and Kitchen

NCIDQ Certified interior designers are qualified to select the appropriate fire rated barriers and partitions for a given environment. Unprotected or improperly protected openings can void the rating of the wall, floor, or ceiling, leaving ways for fire and smoke to spread rapidly to adjacent areas.

Fire Sprinkler Heads

The proper placement of sprinkler heads is a function of pipe pressure and maximum coverage area per head. Heads must also be located so that water discharged is not disrupted or affected by construction elements such as beams, trusses, or soffits. NCIDQ Certified interior designers know how to calculate correct head placement for optimal safety.

Flammability Requirements for Finish Materials

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (FFE) should meet all standards for flammability, toxicity, and slip resistance. Most fire-related deaths are caused by smoke inhalation of the toxic gases produced by fires. NCIDQ Certified interior designers' selection of less flammable/toxic furniture and fixtures can reduce fatalities.

Floor Finish, Slip Resistance, Durability, Cleanability

According to the National Floor Safety Institute, slips and falls account for over 1 million hospital visits annually and are the leading cause of workers' compensation claims. NCIDQ Certified interior designers are trained to select the appropriate flooring materials for specific applications based on their Coefficient of Friction (COF), a measure of the amount of friction between two surfaces, to mitigate this risk.

Healthful Materials

NCIDQ Certified interior designers apply their knowledge of infection control factors such as transmission and effective disinfection to specify materials which are application-appropriate, easily cleaned and maintained, and durable even with frequent disinfection for surfaces, especially at high touch points.

Hygienic Surfaces

NCIDQ Certified interior designers specify products which comply with local health department requirements for hygienic surfaces in restroom and food service areas.

Lighting Fixtures, Energy Efficiency

NCIDQ Certified interior designers appropriately select and specify light fixtures that are energy efficient, appropriate for the specific use of space, and employ lighting concepts that prioritize the user.

Sustainable Materials

NCIDQ Certified interior designers specify sustainable materials, considering responsible sourcing, impact on indoor air quality, and life cycle.

Wall & Ceiling Acoustical Systems

NCIDQ Certified interior designers select, specify, and design spaces and systems that consider acoustics. They can specify wall types and indicate requirements for insulation and sound control, in addition to specifying products to aid in sound control (such as fabric wrapped panels applied to ceiling, sound absorbing paint, and wallcovering treatments).



