

# fast facts

advancing safety, health, and workplace rights in the legislative branch

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## Storage in Corridors and Exit Pathways

Storage in exit pathways and corridors is a persistent problem on Capitol Hill. While corridors are a seemingly convenient space to store items during office moves or renovations, storing materials in exit corridors creates a serious hazard. Because employees must have clear exit pathways or routes and enough space to exit a building in an emergency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) require a minimum width for exit pathways.

Any portion of a building that is open to the public or has employees who are protected by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is required to have exit access of at least 36 inches; the minimum clear width for doors is 32 inches (28 CFR Part 36 secs. 4.3.3 and 4.13.5). Both OSHA and NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code, require that

exit routes not decrease in width going toward the exit. Also, exit routes may not be used for any purpose other than an exit, may not be obstructed by any means, and any objects that project into an exit route may not reduce the width of the exit route to less than its minimum required width (29 CFR 1910.36(g)(4) and (f)(2), .37(a)(3); NFPA 101 sections 4.5.3.2, 4.5.7, 7.1.3.2.3, 7.1.10.2.1, 7.1.10.2.2, and 7.2.2.5.3).

When items are stored in corridors, they often will be placed along the wall; however, important safety devices such as fire extinguishers, automated external defibrillator (AED) wall mounted units, some escape masks, and fire alarm pull stations, are often mounted on walls. Access to safety devices must not be obstructed by improperly stored or placed items. Important signs that show exits and evacuation routes, as well as brailled exit and staging area signage, must also be clear of improperly stored items. Blocking such signage may prevent individuals with disabilities from safely evacuating the building. Similarly, persons who use a wheelchair may be hindered by storage in the halls.

The Office of Compliance encourages all offices to make sure all exit routes are kept clear so potential evacuations can be as safe and swift as possible. Keep



Figure 2: Storage completely blocking a corridor

in mind when temporarily relocating furniture that entire exit access routes must be a minimum of 36 inches for wheelchair users, and greater clearances for employees and visitors in areas that will have large numbers exiting in the event of an emergency. This 36 inch width cannot decrease anywhere along the exit route.



Figure 1: Pull station and Fire Extinguisher Blocked by Stored Furniture in Corridor



Figure 3: Storage blocking an exit pathway in a stairwell



Figure 4: Even temporary storage is considered a potential hazard

## fast stats

### Standards to reference:

- 28 CFR Part 36 sections 4.3.3 and 4.13.5
- 29 CFR 1910.36(g)(4) and (f)(2), .37(a)(3)
- NFPA 101 sections 4.5.3.2, 4.5.7, 7.1.3.2.3, 7.1.10.2.1, 7.1.10.2.2, and 7.2.2.5.3

### Items that should never be blocked include:

- Fire extinguishers
- Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
- Escape masks
- Fire alarm pull stations
- Wall-mounted firefighter phones
- Wall-mounted floor plans with exit routes, nearest exit, or Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) exiting information
- Room identification signs
- ADA emergency staging area and staging area signs
- Brailled exit information signage
- Brailled signage in exit stairwells and at all building exits.
- Electrical panelboards with circuit breakers inside.



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If you spot a safety hazard in your legislative branch workplace, contact the Office of Compliance to report it:  
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