



# EMA Site Information

## Way Finding (NBC 13.2.42)

Descriptive of a system whereby appropriate information is provided to assist a person to pass through the built environment towards a specific destination.

### Key Accessibility Issues - (NBC 13.3.3 6), 12), 23) )

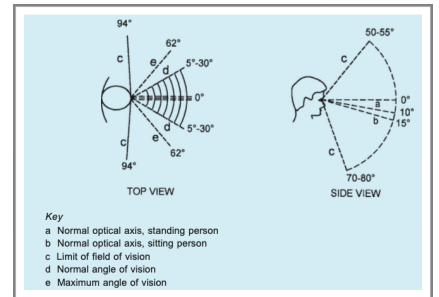
- Accessible information at the entrance to the site.
- Entering, using and evacuating buildings should be safe and easy for individuals, families and groups which include persons with disabilities.
- Easy access to information desks.
- Important information communicated via two senses or more (tactile, audible and visual).



NBC 13.2.42 Way Finding

## Fields of Vision and Vision Zone (NBC B-1.3)

- Different fields of vision are given in the diagram. All signage should be designed based on these dimensions.
- Map and information panels along pathways shall be placed at a height between **900 mm** and **1800 mm** (see Fig. 25 Vision Zone). The smallest letter shall not be less than **15 mm**.



NBC B-1.3 Fields of Vision

## Access at Entrance & Within the Building (NBC B-5.1.h)

Tactile layout plan of the building should be provided at the entrance for people with visual impairments.

## Internal Corridors and Accessible Routes (NBC B-5.2.1)

For orientation and way-finding in very complex buildings and across large areas, guidance may be provided by tactile ground surface indicators and visual, audible and tactile information, including egress and evacuation.

## Location (NBC B-10.2)

Counters, information and reception desks should be located and clearly identified so that they are easily recognisable from a building entrance. Information reception areas should be positioned near the main entrance. Entrance flooring systems or tactile ground surface indicators can help in locating reception counters for people who have vision impairment.

## Light Levels in Different Areas (NBC B-22.7)

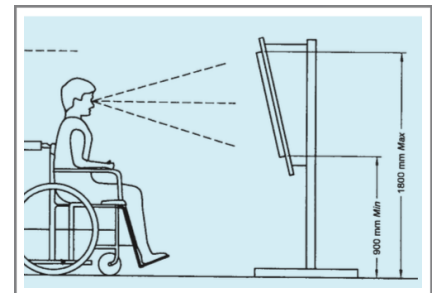
Good light levels should be provided in hazardous areas such as stairs or changes in levels along a route, around doors and at communication or information systems. A minimum light level should be provided according to the visual task as given in different clauses of this annex.

## Orientation and Information (NBC B-24.1.1)

Suitable provision shall be made at the entrance to the building and at decision points within the building to describe the location and nature of the building. In very complex buildings, visual, audible and tactile information should be provided.

Means to achieving satisfactory orientation conditions are:

- planning layouts;
- way-finding and guided paths with TGSI (as given in this annex), other physical support of information (see NBC B-24.3);
- signage and symbols (see NBC B-24.2);
- visual contrast (see NBC B-24.3);
- choice of colours (see NBC B-24.3.2);
- avoiding surfaces which might make orientation more difficult; (vivid patterns in flooring),
- lighting (see NBC B-22); and
- visual, audible and tactile information according to the two-sense principle (see NBC B-24.1.2).



NBC B-1.3 Vision Zone



B-24.1.1 General - h) Signage

### Approach to Building (NBC B-4)

- The alighting point should be clearly signposted.
- It should not be such that any disabled person should have to cross a traffic lane/ roadway.
- A tactile site map should be available with braille at main entrance drop/down point.

### Tactile Maps and Floor Plans (NBC B-24.2.14)

Tactile maps shall be angled between **20°** and **30°** from the horizontal for ease of reading, and the bottom edge shall be at a minimum height of **900 mm**.

### Information Displays (NBC B-24.2.15)

If video and media information displays are used, they should be placed at a height according to **NBC B-24.2.4** and their lettering, etc, should be in conformity with the recommendations above.

### Height and Location of Signs (B-24.2.4)

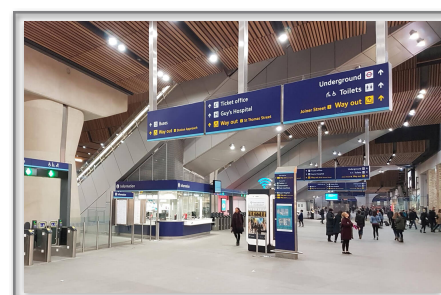
Where it is likely that the sign may be obstructed, as in a crowded situation, the signs shall be placed at a height of at least **2100 mm** above the floor.

### Communication Issues (NBC B-25.5)

- Providing information on strobe lighting prior to entry (for those with epilepsy).
- Removing and/or changing signage as necessary, for example when departments relocate;
- Providing accurate information on facilities prior to arrival; (site map, accessible route etc).
- Providing audio description services; (for those with visual impairment)
- Providing all relevant literature, and reviewing/revising it when necessary; (including on website)
- Ensuring that a permanently manned position is available for the emergency lift telephone communications; (in larger establishments where there is a high traffic of persons).
- Updating maps of buildings following changes;
- Replacing signs correctly after decoration.



NBC B-24.2.14 Tactile Layout



B-24.2.4 Raised signs in crowded areas

Establishment Name Building Name		Address			
SN	Description	Required	Y/N	Actual	Notes
01. 01. 01	International Symbol for Accessibility (ISA) used for PwD on accessible features	Wherever there is a feature for PwD such as toilets etc the international symbol (ISA) is used.			
01. 01. 02	A map/diagram of building is provided at the entrance.	Tactile Map with PwD features 40% LRV contrast Raised tactile Surface Angled at 20 - 30°			
01. 01. 03	Sufficient Lighting	Lighting should be sufficient to read the signs and markings.			
01. 01. 04	Wayfinding	Sufficient signage and symbols to guide to main building features.			
01. 01. 05	In transport hubs, mall halls, supermarkets & pedestrian areas	Main signs are at a minimum height of 2100 mm			
01. 01. 06	Other				