EXIT ROUTES, EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS, AND FIRE PREVENTION PLANS

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Applicability of This Module

Use the following General Applicability Checklist to determine whether a rulebook and its sections apply to your operation.

If you answer YES to the rulebook question, the rulebook applies to you unless you answer YES for a rulebook exemption.

Once you determine that the rulebook does apply to your operation, you must answer the section questions. If a section question does not exist, then that section applies if the rulebook applies. If you answer YES to a section question, that section applies to you unless you answer YES for an exemption from that section. If you answer YES to a rulebook or section exemption, then the rulebook or section does not apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL APPLICABILITY CHECKLIST</th>
<th>Applies</th>
<th>Exempt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RULEBOOK:</strong> Are you an employer in general industry?</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RULEBOOK Exemption:</strong> Do you have only mobile workplaces, such as vehicles or vessels?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section 1:</strong> Section applies unless you qualify for a section exemption.</td>
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<td><strong>Section 2:</strong> Section applies unless you qualify for a section exemption.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section 3:</strong> Section applies unless you qualify for a section exemption.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section 4:</strong> Does your facility meet any of the following criteria:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• portable fire extinguishers are provided and one or more employees are trained to use them;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• it has a total flooding extinguishing system designed to deliver room concentrations ≥ 4% Halon 1211, ≥ 4% CO2, ≥ 10% Halon 1301, or ≥ 7% Halon 1301 when egress from an area cannot be accomplished in one minute;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• it has a fire detection system with alarms or devices that are delayed by more than 30 seconds for reasons other than a total flooding extinguishing system listed above;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.119 (Process Safety Management);</td>
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<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.272 (Grain Handling Facilities);</td>
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<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1047 (Ethylene Oxide);</td>
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<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1050 (Methylenedianiline); or</td>
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<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1051 (1,3-Butadiene)?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section 5:</strong> Does your facility meet any of the following criteria:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• there are no portable fire extinguishers provided;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• portable fire extinguishers are provided and no employees would use them;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1047 (Ethylene Oxide);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1050 (Methylenedianiline); or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• it is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1051 (1,3-Butadiene)?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Prevention Plans

Introduction

Regulatory Summary

OSHA has established regulations to ensure safe exit routes for occupants of all buildings and structures in the event of a fire or other emergency. These regulations also include requirements related to the development of EAPs and FPPs. The specific regulations covered in this module are part of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart E (Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Prevention Plans).

The OSHA standards found at 29 CFR 1910.36 and 1910.37 establish the requirements for providing safe exit routes from buildings and structures. The standards require that all buildings and structures have emergency exits of sufficient number, kind, location, and capacity appropriate to the type of building and the occupancy to allow prompt escape in an emergency. Emergency exits and exit routes must also meet specific standards for construction, design, arrangement, maintenance, marking, and accessibility.

Certain OSHA standards require the development and implementation of EAPs and FPPs. The regulations found at 29 CFR 1910.38 detail the elements that must be included in such plans and also contain requirements for employee training. EAPs must cover the actions to be taken in a fire or other emergency to ensure employee safety. They must include emergency reporting guidelines, emergency escape procedures, rescue and medical duties, and evacuation procedures. The plan must be reviewed with all employees and a sufficient number of people must be trained to assist in evacuation. FPPs must identify workplace fire hazards and detail methods for controlling and preventing fires. Employee training in fire hazards is also required.

OSHA has incorporated a national consensus standard, NFPA 101-2009 (Life Safety Code) into their regulations at 29 CFR 1910.35. Any employer that demonstrates compliance with the exit route provisions of the Life Safety Code will be deemed to be in compliance with the OSHA Exit Route standards at 29 CFR 1910.34, 1910.36, and 1910.37. OSHA has an ongoing policy of recommending that employers comply with the current revision of a national consensus standard relative to a previous revision which was incorporated, usually with changes, into OSHA regulations. This recommendation is predicated on compliance with a current national consensus standard which provides at least the same level of safety and health as would otherwise be provided by complying with the previous national consensus standard adopted into OSHA regulations. State or local governments enforce their building codes independently of the occupational safety and health standards. All workplaces must comply with OSHA’s minimum exit route standards; however, state or local government model building codes may enforce more stringent exit route requirements within their jurisdiction.

States with OSHA-approved state plans have the authority to implement exit route programs. Since state plans may include requirements more stringent than the federal program summarized here, it is important to review health and safety and building code regulations at the state and local level.

OSHA maintains numerous Directives on the of topic exit routes, EAPs, and FPPs. All Directives may be viewed on the OSHA website (www.OSHA.gov), by clicking on the letter “D” (for Directives) in the Site Index. In the Directives page, search for “Exit Routes.” The most relevant and current Directive that may be useful in specific compliance issues is Compliance Policy for Emergency Action Plans and Fire Prevention Plans (CPL 02-01-037, 07/09/2002).

Key Compliance Definitions

These definitions were obtained from 29 CFR 1910 Subpart E (Exit Routes).

**Electroluminescent** – A light-emitting capacitor. Alternating current excites phosphor atoms when placed between the electrically conductive surfaces to produce light. This light source is typically contained inside the device.

**Exit** – That portion of an exit route that is generally separated from other areas to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge. An example of an exit is a two-hour fire resistance-rated enclosed stairway that leads from the fifth floor of an office building to the outside of the building.

**Exit Access** – That portion of an exit route that leads to an exit. An example of an exit access is a corridor on the fifth floor of an office building that leads to a two-hour fire resistance-rated enclosed stairway (the Exit).

**Exit Discharge** – The part of the exit route that leads directly outside or to a street, walkway, refuge area, public way, or open space with access to the outside. An example of an exit discharge is a door at the bottom of a two-hour fire resistance-rated enclosed stairway that discharges to a place of safety outside the building.

**Exit Route** – A continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way consisting of three separate and distinct parts: the way of exit access, the exit, and the way of exit discharge. An exit route comprises the vertical and horizontal ways of travel and includes intervening room spaces, signs, doorways, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, escalators, horizontal exits, courts, and yards.

**High Hazard Area** – An area inside a workplace in which operations include high hazard materials, processes, or contents.

**Occupant Load** – The total number of persons that may occupy a workplace or portion of a workplace at any one time. The occupant load of a workplace is calculated by dividing the gross floor area of the workplace or portion of a workplace by the occupant load factor for that particular type of workplace occupancy. Information regarding “Occupant Load” is located in NFPA 101-2009 (Life Safety Code), and in IFC-2009 (International Fire Code).

**Refuge Area** – Either:
- a space along an exit route that is protected from the effects of fire by separation from other spaces within the building by a barrier with at least a one-hour fire resistance-rating; or
- a floor with at least two spaces, separated from each other by smoke-resistant partitions, in a building protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system that complies with Section 1910.159 of this part.

**Self-Luminous** – A light source that is illuminated by a self-contained power source (e.g., tritium) and that operates independently from external power sources. Batteries are not acceptable self-contained power sources. The light source is typically contained inside the device.
EXIT ROUTES, EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS, AND FIRE PREVENTION PLANS

PART 2: PRE–AUDIT PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to consider getting in advance:</th>
</tr>
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- The facility Emergency Action Plan (EAP).
- The facility Fire Prevention Plan (FPP).
- Applicable OSHA Directives or Letters of Interpretation.

NOTE: OSHA offers an entire library of eTools which are stand-alone, interactive, web-based training tools on occupational safety and health topics. One topic offered is Fire Safety. To download the Fire Safety eTool, go to the OSHA eTool page at: [www.osha.gov/dts/osta/oshasoft/index.html](http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/oshasoft/index.html)

OSHA references third party standards and these standards are listed below. We have provided contact information for each of the referenced third parties in the appendix to the general introduction (located at the beginning of this manual). If you desire additional guidance, contact your nearest federal or state OSHA office.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to have facility personnel prepare or gather in advance:</th>
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</thead>
</table>

- Building layout showing exits, locations of fire extinguishers/fire hoses, and escape routes.
- Training records.
### Exit Routes Pre-audit Preparation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronyms and Abbreviations Used in This Module</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP(s)</td>
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<td>FPP(s)</td>
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<td>NFPA</td>
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<td>OSHA</td>
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</table>
EXIT ROUTES, EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS, AND
FIRE PREVENTION PLANS

PART 3: RULEBOOK


Guide Note

2. Exit Routes

2.1 An exit route must be designed and constructed to be permanent and each exit route must be a permanent part of the workplace. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(1))

Guide Note
- Verify that all exit components are constructed as an integral part of the building or are permanently affixed to the building (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(1)).

2.2 An exit must be separated by fire resistant materials. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2))

Guide Note
- Verify that each exit is constructed of fire resistant materials (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2)).

2.3 Construction materials of exits used to separate the exit from other parts of the workplace must meet specific fire resistant ratings. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2))

Guide Note
- Verify that an exit that connects three or fewer stories is constructed of materials that have a 1-hour fire resistance rating (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2)).
- Verify that an exit that connects four or more stories is constructed of materials that have a 2-hour fire resistance rating (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2)).

2.4 Openings leading into an exit must be limited. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(3))

Guide Note
- Verify that exits only have those openings necessary to allow access to the exit from occupied areas of the workplace (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(3)).
- Verify that openings into an exit are protected by a self-closing fire door that remains closed or is closed automatically by triggering a fire alarm or employee alarm system (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(3)).
- Verify that fire doors (including frame and hardware) are listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(3)).
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2.5 At least two exit routes must be available in a workplace to permit prompt evacuation during an emergency. (29 CFR 1910.36(b)(1) – (3))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that each workplace has at least two exit routes as follows (29 CFR 1910.36(b)(1)):
  - exits must be available for prompt evacuation and not be blocked; and
  - exits must be located as far away as practical from each other so that if one route is blocked by fire or smoke, personnel can evacuate using the second route.

**EXCEPTION 1:** A single exit route is allowed where the number of employees, the building size or occupancy or the arrangement of the workplace is such that all personnel would still be able to evacuate safely (29 CFR 1910.36(b)(3)).

**EXCEPTION 2:** More than two exit routes are required where the number of employees, the building size or occupancy or the arrangement of the workplace is such that all personnel would not be able to evacuate safely through two exits (29 CFR 1910.36(b)(2)).

**NOTE:** NFPA 101-2009 (Life Safety Code) and IFC-2009 (International Fire Code) can be consulted for detailed guidance on the appropriate number of exits for various workplace sizes and occupancies.

2.6 Each exit discharge must lead to a safe area. (29 CFR 1910.36(c)(1) and (2))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that each exit leads directly outside or to a street, walkway, refuge area, public way or open space with access to the outside and that each such area is large enough to accommodate the number of people like to use the exit route (29 CFR 1910.36(c)(1) and (2)).

2.7 Exit stairs that continue beyond the level on which the exit discharge is located must meet certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(c)(3))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that each exit stair that continues beyond the level where the exit discharge is located is interrupted at that level by doors, partitions, or other effective means that clearly indicate the direction of travel leading to the exit discharge (29 CFR 1910.36(c)(3)).

2.8 Employees must be able to freely open an exit door from the inside at all times. (29 CFR 1910.36(d))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that each exit door can be readily opened from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge (29 CFR 1910.36(d)(1) and (d)(3)).

**NOTE 1:** Devices such as a panic bar that locks only from the outside are acceptable.

**NOTE 2:** In mental, penal, or correctional facilities a door be locked from the inside if supervisory personnel are continuously on duty and the employer has a plan to remove occupants from the facility during an emergency.
- Verify that exit doors are free of any device or alarm that could restrict emergency use if it failed (29 CFR 1910.36(d)(2)).

2.9 Exit doors must meet certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(e))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that all doors connecting to an exit route are side-hinged (29 CFR 1910.36(e)(1)).
- If a room is designed for occupancy of more than 50 people or is a high hazard area, verify that the doors connecting to exit routes swing out in the direction of travel (29 CFR 1910.36(e)(2)).
2.10 Exit routes must have adequate capacity. (29 CFR 1910.36(f))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that exit routes will support that maximum permitted occupant load for each floor and that the capacity of the route does not decrease along the path of travel (29 CFR 1910.36(f)).

**NOTE:** NFPA 101-2009 (Life Safety Code) and IFC-2009 (International Fire Code) provide detailed guidance on occupant loads.

2.11 Exit routes must meet certain height and width requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(g))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that exit route ceilings are at least 7 feet 6 inches (2.3 m) high and that nothing projects down from the ceiling to a point lower than 6 feet 8 inches (2.0 m) from the floor (29 CFR 1910.36(g)(1)).
- Verify that each exit access is at least 28 inches (71.1 cm) wide at all points and that the width will accommodate the maximum permitted occupant load (29 CFR 1910.36(g)(2) and (g)(3)).

**NOTE:** Objects that project into an exit route must not reduce its width to less than the minimum required (29 CFR 1910.36(g)(4)).
- Where there is only one exit access leading to an exit or exit discharge, verify that the exit and exit discharge are at least as wide as the exit access (29 CFR 1910.36(g)(2)).

2.12 Outdoor exit routes must meet certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(h))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that outdoor exit routes meet the following requirements (29 CFR 1910.36(h)):
  - the outdoor exit route must have guardrails to protect unenclosed sides if a fall hazard exists;
  - the outdoor exit route must be covered if snow or ice is likely to accumulate along the route, unless the employer can demonstrate that any snow or ice accumulation will be removed before it presents a slipping hazard;
  - the outdoor exit route must be reasonably straight and have smooth, solid, substantially level walkways; and
  - the outdoor exit route must not have a dead-end that is longer than 20 feet (6.2 m).

### 3. Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes

3.1 The danger to employees must be minimized. (29 CFR 1910.37(a))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that exit routes are kept free of explosive or highly flammable furnishings or other decorations (29 CFR 1910.37(a)(1)).
- Verify that exit routes do not lead personnel toward a high hazard area unless the path of travel is effectively shielded by suitable partitions or other physical barriers (29 CFR 1910.37(a)(2)).
- Verify that exit routes are free and unobstructed as follows (29 CFR 1910.37(a)(3)):
  - no materials or equipment may be placed within the exit route, either permanently or temporarily;
  - the route may not go through a room that can be locked (such as a bathroom) or lead into a dead-end corridor; and
  - stairs or a ramp must be provided where the exit route is not level.
- Verify that safeguards designed to protect employees during an emergency (e.g., sprinkler systems, alarm systems, fire doors, exit lighting) are in proper working order at all times (29 CFR 1910.37(a)(4)).

3.2 Lighting and marking must be adequate and appropriate. (29 CFR 1910.37(b))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that each exit route is adequately lit so that an employee with normal vision can see (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(1)).
- Verify that each exit is clearly visible and marked with a sign reading “Exit” in plainly legible letters at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) high and 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) wide (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(2) and (b)(7)).
- Verify that each exit route door is free of decorations or signs that could obscure its visibility (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(3)).
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- If the direction of travel to the exit or exit discharge is not immediately apparent, verify that signs indicating the shortest direction of travel are posted along the exit access and that the line-of-sight to the exit sign is visible at all times (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(4)).
- Verify that each doorway or passage along an exit route that could be mistaken for an exit is marked “Not an Exit” or identified as to its actual use (e.g., “Closet”) (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(5)).
- Verify that each exit sign is illuminated to a surface value of at least five foot-candles (54 lux) by a reliable light source and is distinctive in color (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(6)).

**NOTE:** Self-luminous or electroluminescent signs that have a minimum luminance surface value of at least .06 foot lamberts (0.21 cd/m^2) are acceptable.

### 3.3 The fire retardant properties of paints or solutions must be maintained. (29 CFR 1910.37(c))

**Guide Note**
- Determine if fire retardant paints or solutions are used.
- Verify that paints and solutions are not chipped, cracked, or flaking and that they are reapplied as needed to maintain their properties (29 CFR 1910.37(c)).

### 3.4 Exit routes must be maintained during construction, repairs, or alterations. (29 CFR 1910.37(d))

**Guide Note**
- Determine if any construction, repairs, or alterations are in process at the facility.
- In any construction area, verify that (29 CFR 1910.37(d)):
  - employees do not occupy a workplace under new construction until the required exit routes for the portion to be occupied are completed and ready for use;
  - employees do not occupy a workplace undergoing repairs or alterations unless the required exit routes are available and existing fire protections are maintained or alternate fire protection that provides an equivalent level of safety is provided; and
  - employees are not exposed to hazards of flammable or explosive (beyond normal allowable conditions) during construction, repairs, or alterations.

### 3.5 There must be an employee alarm system. (29 CFR 1910.37(e))

**Guide Note**
- Verify that an employee alarm system has been installed and that it (29 CFR 1910.37(e)):
  - is maintained;
  - has a distinctive signal to warn employees of fire or other emergencies; and

### 4. Emergency Action Plans (EAPs)


### 4.1 Employers must have a written EAP whenever an OSHA standard requires one. (29 CFR 1910.38(a) – (b))

**Guide Note**
- If an employer is subject to one of the standards listed in this section summary, verify that there is a written EAP (29 CFR 1910.38(a) – (b)).
EXCEPTION: Employers with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally and are not required to maintain a written EAP (29 CFR 1910.38(b)).

4.2 An EAP must contain minimum requirements. (29 CFR 1910.38(c))

Guide Note
- Verify that the EAP contains the at least following required elements (29 CFR 1910.38(c)):
  - procedures for reporting a fire or other emergency;
  - procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments;
  - procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
  - procedures to account for all employees after evacuation;
  - procedures to be followed by employees performing rescue or medical duties; and
  - the name or job title of the people to contact if employees need more information about the plan or an explanation of their duties.

NOTE: If more than one employer is located within the same building, the emergency plan should be coordinated with other employers in the building or a building-wide plan should be established (GMP).

4.3 An employer must have and maintain an employee alarm system. (29 CFR 1910.38(d))

Guide Note
- Verify that the facility has established an alarm system meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.165 (see Fire Protection (Module L) Rulebook section 11).
- If the employee alarm system is used for multiple purposes, verify that a distinctive signal is used for each purpose.

4.4 An employer must designate and train employees to assist in a safe and orderly evacuation of other employees. (29 CFR 1910.38(e))

Guide Note
- Verify that the facility has designated and trained a sufficient number of employees to assist in the emergency evacuation of employees (29 CFR 1910.38(e)).
  NOTE: Training should be documented (GMP).

4.5 An employer must review the EAP with each employee. (29 CFR 1910.38(f))

Guide Note
- Verify that the facility has conducted training whenever (29 CFR 1910.38(f)):
  - the plan is developed or the employee is assigned initially to a job;
  - the employee’s responsibilities under the plan change; and
  - the plan is changed.

5. Fire Prevention Plans (FPPs)

Fire Prevention Plans (FPPs) are required under 29 CFR 1910.157 (Portable Fire Extinguishers), 29 CFR 1910.1047 (Ethylene Oxide), 29 CFR 1910.1050 (4,4’-Methylenedianiline), and 29 CFR 1910.1051 (1,3-Butadiene). To assist in determining if an emergency action plan is required, see Appendix B of CPL 2-1.037, “Compliance Policy for Emergency Action Plans and Fire Prevention Plans.” The requirements in this section apply to each such fire prevention plan.

5.1 If required by a particular OSHA standard, a written FPP must be established. (29 CFR 1910.39(a) – (c))

Guide Note
- If an employer is subject to one of the standards listed in this section summary, verify that there is a written FPP (29 CFR 1910.39(a) – (b)).
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EXCEPTION: Employers with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees and are not required to maintain a written FPP (29 CFR 1910.39(b)).

- Verify that the plan is made available to employees for review, and contains at least the following required elements (29 CFR 1910.39(b) – (c)):
  - a list of all major fire hazards, proper handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard;
  - procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials;
  - procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials;
  - the name or job title of employees responsible for maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires; and
  - the name or job title of employees responsible for the control of fuel source hazards.

5.2 Employers must provide employees with information in accordance with certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.39(d))

Guide Note

- Verify that the employees have received training in and been informed of the fire hazards related to the materials and processes to which they are exposed, and the parts of the FPP they must know, to be protected in case of an emergency upon initial assignment (29 CFR 1910.39(d)). (Documentation of training is a good management practice (GMP).)

NOTE: Training should also be provided whenever responsibilities change and whenever the plan is changed, and should be documented (GMP).
## EXIT ROUTES, EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS, AND FIRE PREVENTION PLANS

### PART 4: SCORESHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE:</th>
<th>DATE:</th>
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</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
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</table>

### 2. Exit Routes

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>An exit route must be designed and constructed to be permanent and each exit route must be a permanent part of the workplace. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(1))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>An exit must be separated by fire resistant materials. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Construction materials of exits used to separate the exit from other parts of the workplace must meet specific fire resistant ratings. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Openings leading into an exit must be limited. (29 CFR 1910.36(a)(3))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>At least two exit routes must be available in a workplace to permit prompt evacuation during an emergency. (29 CFR 1910.36(b)(1) – (3))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Each exit discharge must lead to a safe area. (29 CFR 1910.36(c)(1) and (2))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Exit stairs that continue beyond the level on which the exit discharge is located must meet certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(c)(3))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Employees must be able to freely open an exit door from the inside at all times. (29 CFR 1910.36(d))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Exit doors must meet certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(e))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Exit routes must have adequate capacity. (29 CFR 1910.36(f))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Exit routes must meet certain height and width requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(g))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Outdoor exit routes must meet certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.36(h))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>The danger to employees must be minimized. (29 CFR 1910.37(a))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Lighting and marking must be adequate and appropriate. (29 CFR 1910.37(b))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>The fire retardant properties of paints or solutions must be maintained. (29 CFR 1910.37(c))</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Prevention Plans Scoresheet

3.4 Exit routes must be maintained during construction, repairs, or alterations. (29 CFR 1910.37(d))

3.5 There must be an employee alarm system. (29 CFR 1910.37(e))

4. Emergency Action Plans (EAPs)

4.1 Employers must have a written EAP whenever an OSHA standard requires one. (29 CFR 1910.38(a) – (b))

4.2 An EAP must contain minimum requirements. (29 CFR 1910.38(c))

4.3 An employer must have and maintain an employee alarm system. (29 CFR 1910.38(d))

4.4 An employer must designate and train employees to assist in a safe and orderly evacuation of other employees. (29 CFR 1910.38(e))

4.5 An employer must review the EAP with each employee. (29 CFR 1910.38(f))

5. Fire Prevention Plans (FPPs)

5.1 If required by a particular OSHA standard, a written FPP must be established. (29 CFR 1910.39(a) – (c))

5.2 Employers must provide employees with information in accordance with certain requirements. (29 CFR 1910.39(d))

END OF SCORESHEET