

STANDARDS PRESENTATION
TO
CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS BOARD

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**PROPOSED STATE STANDARD,
TITLE 8, DIVISION 1, CHAPTER 4**

**Subchapter 4. Construction Safety Orders
Article 18. Access and Egress**

§1630. Elevators for Hoisting Workers.

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

Ground level – The level of the primary construction entrance to the building, structure or excavation.

Operating – “Operating” means that the construction passenger elevator is capable of transporting passengers and actively servicing the required landings in accordance with section 1604.26(c)(1).

Primary construction entrance – The “primary construction entrance” is the access location where a majority of employees enter a building, structure or excavation. Structures include any temporary or permanent stairs or ramps used for access to buildings or other structures.

(ab) In addition to the stairways required in ~~§~~ection 1629, a ~~at least one~~ construction passenger elevator ~~for hoisting workers~~ shall be installed and in operation on or in any building, or structure, designed to be 60 feet or more in height above or 48 feet ~~or more~~ in depth below ground level when completed. ~~The elevator shall be installed and operational when the building or structure reaches 36 feet in height. The building or structure height shall be determined by measuring from ground level to the highest structural level including the parapet walls, mechanical rooms, stair towers and elevator penthouse structures but excluding antennas, smokestacks, flag poles and other similar attachments.~~

(1) The construction passenger elevator shall be installed and operating before any employee works at a height over 36 feet.

(2) Determining the building or structure height or depth:

(A) Height shall be determined by measuring from ground level to the highest structural level including the parapet walls, mechanical rooms, stair towers and elevator penthouse structures, but excluding antennas, smokestacks, mechanical screens, flag poles or similar attachments.

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(B) Depth shall be determined by measuring from ground level to the lowest floor level excluding local depression such as sumps and elevator pits.

(C) When computing the height of the building or structure, the depth shall not be considered; when computing the depth of the building or structure, the height shall not be considered. If the height is at 60 feet or more above, or the depth is at 48 feet or more below ground level, at least one construction passenger elevator shall be installed to serve both locations.

(3) In excavations, the elevator shall be installed and operational as soon as practicable after any portion of the excavation has reached its total depth.

~~The building or structure depth shall be determined by measuring from ground level to the lowest floor level excluding local depression such as sumps and elevator pits.~~

~~Ground level, for the purposes of this section, is defined as the level of the primary construction entrance to the building or structure.~~

~~When computing the height, the depth shall not be considered; and when computing the depth of the building or structure, the height shall not be considered. If the height is at 60 feet or more above or at 48 feet or more below ground level, a construction elevator(s) shall be installed to serve both locations.~~

EXCEPTIONS to subsection 1630(b):

(1) Scaffolds and falsework not including slip and climbing forms.

(2) At work locations where unusual site conditions or unusual structure configurations exist, alternate means of access in conformance with Section 1630(c) shall be permitted.

(2) Work locations with unusual site conditions or structure configurations where alternate means of access are provided in accordance with subsection (d).

(3) A permanent passenger (or freight) elevator meeting the requirements of article 14, section 1604.4 providing service to all required landings and the uppermost level the permanent elevator is designed to service.

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~~NOTE: For the purposes of this Section, unusual site conditions and structure configurations are considered to exist at those work locations where the installation of a construction passenger elevator is not feasible.~~

EXAMPLES:

~~Unusual site conditions or structure configurations are bridges, steel tank erection, dams, water towers, antennas, cooling towers, refinery towers, stacks, prefabricated parking structures, tower cranes, etc.~~

~~(b) Construction passenger elevators shall be installed, operated and maintained in compliance with Article 14 of the Construction Safety Orders.~~

~~(c) At unusual site conditions or structure configurations, the Division shall permit alternate means of access, consisting of one or more, but not limited to, the following:~~

~~(1) Use of personnel platforms designed, constructed, and operated as specified by Section 5004 of the General Industry Safety Orders, and only under the conditions permitted by the general requirements of that section.~~

~~(2) Use of suspended power-driven scaffolds where employees are protected by safety belts secured to independent safety lines by means of a descent control device acceptable to the Division.~~

~~(3) Use of appropriate vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms.~~

~~(4) Use of other means, such as inclined elevators, etc. acceptable to the Division, presented in written form and acceptance granted prior to use.~~

~~(d) Prior to use, the employer shall substantiate in written form alternate means of access acceptable to the Division for unusual site conditions or structure configurations. For the purposes of this section, unusual site conditions and structure configurations are considered to exist at those work locations where the installation or use of a construction passenger elevator is not feasible. Examples of unusual site conditions or structure configurations include bridges, steel tank erection, dams, water towers, antennas, cooling towers, refinery towers, stacks, prefabricated parking structures, tower cranes, etc.~~

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(1) Vehicles may be used as a means of alternate access for structures, such as parking structures, when all of the following requirements are met:

- (A) The structure allows for safe access to all levels.
- (B) All structural work is complete except for that necessary to close openings maintained for the construction passenger elevator.
- (C) All shoring has been removed from the structure except for that necessary to complete the structural work for the construction passenger elevator landings.
- (D) A clear path of travel is maintained to all levels of the structure.
- (E) Access by at least one permanent elevator in accordance with this section is provided as soon as feasible.
- (F) The number of vehicles available for use shall provide equivalent or greater occupant transport capacity to the capacity of the construction passenger elevator being replaced.
- (G) Employees shall not be prohibited from using vehicle transport.
- (H) Vehicle speed shall not exceed 6 miles per hour. All employees driving vehicles or equipment in the structure shall be trained in the speed limit requirements.
- (I) All vehicles shall be equipped with restraint systems (e.g. seat belts). At least one vehicle shall be available for use that can transport an injured passenger, effectively secured, using a litter or stretcher. Employees shall use vehicle restraint systems except when infeasible during emergency transport.
- (d) Landings shall be provided for the passenger elevator on or in buildings or structures at the upper-most floor and at intervals not to exceed 3 floors or 36 feet.

~~NOTE: Other landing locations acceptable to the Division may be substituted where the design of the building or structure make the above impractical.~~

- (1) Landings shall provide access to the working level. The least dimension of a landing shall not be less than 15 feet. Landings shall be secured to the building or structure.

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(2) Landings shall be serviced by a passenger elevator on or in buildings or structures at the upper-most floor and at intervals not to exceed 3 floors or 36 feet, whichever is less. Other landing locations acceptable to the Division may be substituted where the design of the building or structure make the above impractical.

(3) No work shall be performed above 3 floors or 36 feet, whichever is less, from the uppermost accessible landing of the construction passenger elevator.

(4) In excavations, the first landings to be installed shall be at the top and bottom of the excavation. Additional landings shall be installed as soon as practicable when additional working levels are established.

(5) Landings are not required at any level of a building or structure where no working level exists.

(6) For buildings and structures, the distance between the elevator landing and the employee work location shall not exceed 1,320 feet (one-quarter mile).

(7) A landing is required at the roof of a building or structure until a permanent passenger (or freight) elevator meeting the requirements of article 14, section 1604.4 provides service to all required landings and the uppermost level the permanent elevator is designed to service.

EXCEPTIONS to subsection 1630(e):

(1) Landings are not required at roofs of mechanical rooms, elevator penthouses and similar rooms located on the roof of a building or structure, nor on buildings or structures with a roof pitch 4:12 or greater, barrel roofs or terra cotta tile roofs, cement tile roofs, mansard roofs or configurations that will not allow for a landing due to structural or functional limitations.

(2) On cast-in-place concrete buildings or structures, the installation of landings may be delayed until the concrete reaches sufficient strength for the formwork to be removed.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.