

**STANDARDS PRESENTATION  
TO  
CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS BOARD**

Attachment No. 1

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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:

Depth –

Floor – The working level or level.

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

Height –

Landing – The stationary portion of a floor, balcony or surface used to receive and discharge passengers or freight from the car.

Operating –

Primary construction entrance –

Unusual site conditions –

Unusual structural configurations –

~~(a) In addition to the stairways required in Section 1629, 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 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 elevator shall be installed and operating before any employees work at a height over 36 feet.

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

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(A) 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, mechanical screens, flag poles or similar attachments.

(B) 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.

(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 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 intent of this subsection is to...

~~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. [Moved to (2)(B) above]~~

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

~~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. [Moved to (2)(C) above]~~

**EXCEPTIONS to subsection 1630(a):**

(1) Scaffolds and falsework. [Perhaps clarify what this is so all scaffolds and falsework are not excepted from standard.]

~~(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.~~

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(2) Work locations with unusual site conditions or unusual structure configurations which provide alternate means of access in accordance with subsection (c).

(3) Structures, such as parking structures, where the design allows vehicles to be driven to the upmost working level and a clear travel path is maintained. [As long as the following conditions are met: The parking structure does not exceed xx levels, xx carts are available at all times to shuttle employees or emergency personnel to the working levels... ]

(4) 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 elevator is designed to service.

~~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)c) 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.~~

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~~(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.

NOTE: 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.

~~(de) 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.~~

(1) Landings shall provide access to the working level.

(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.

(3) No work shall be performed above 3 floors or 36 feet, whichever is less, from the uppermost accessible landing of the CPH. [Redundant? Delete?]

(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.

[The discussion on Day 1 ended about here]

(6) Where a landing location is impractical due to the design of the building or structure, the employer shall substantiate in written form the need for an alternate landing location acceptable to the Division prior to installation of the alternate landing.

(7) Elevator access shall be provided such that employees are able to travel to a required landing from any point in the building or structure within five minutes.

(8) For the purposes of this section, a roof is an upper-most floor.

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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 with steep roofs, 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 structures, the installation of landings may be delayed if the formwork system interferes with the installation and/or use of the temporary construction passenger elevator.

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

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

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