
Make use of your vertical real estate and protect the health and safety of your employees!

In response to SB 1953, OSHPD, and the demand of the California health-care community, Kimball Office is proud to announce that after evaluation, Traxx® and Footprint® components which hang from Traxx have OSHPD approval; reference # OPA-0541.



Kimball® Office

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Traxx[®] is a unique and patented horizontal rail system that makes permanent walls function like panels.

The horizontally-mounted Traxx provide support for the attachment of worksurfaces and overhead cabinets.

Place storage, surfaces, tiles, and panels wherever you need them to make the most of vertical space and make permanent areas more functional than ever before.

Did you know ?

- that Traxx is made of rigid extruded aluminum?
- that Traxx has an OSHPD assigned OPA-0541 (engineering details are available upon request).
- that Traxx can be cut to size in the field?
- that Traxx makes all components off-module?
- that Traxx tiles come in – Tackable Fabric, Wood Veneer, Dry Erase Board, and Slat Wall.

OSHPD Compliance

Traxx and Footprint products are approved for OSHPD facilities, provided the products are installed to meet the OSHPD furniture anchorage requirements. There are additional installation steps and materials required, above and beyond the standard Traxx and Footprint installation procedures.

The specific anchorage requirements, anchorage bracket options and approved fasteners are detailed in the Kimball Office OPA-0541 Approval Report. In most cases, there is more than one approved anchorage method that meets the OSHPD requirements, depending on the location of the furniture in the building and the specific building construction.

It is critical that the preferred anchorage method for each Kimball Office product is determined by the Building Engineer of Record, prior to ordering the product and/or the actual installation. Additional costs associated with any additional material and labor required to meet the anchorage requirements must be agreed upon between the dealer and customer prior to accepting an order. Kimball Office is not responsible for the additional costs associated with OSHPD compliance.



Traxx can be used throughout your facility. Safety has never looked or performed better!



Extruded Aluminum Traxx Rail

California Senate Bill SB 1953

SB 1953 Overview Taken From www.oshpd.ca.gov

Program Overview

Senate Bill 1953 (SB 1953) was introduced on February 25, 1994. It was signed into law on September 21, 1994 and filed by the Secretary of State on September 22, 1994. The bill was an amendment to and furtherance of the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Seismic Safety Act of 1983 (Alquist Act). SB 1953 (Chapter 740, 1994), is now chaptered into statute in Sections 130000 through 130070 of the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act, and part of the California Health and Safety Code. The regulations developed as a result of this statute are deemed to be emergency regulations and became effective upon approval by the California Building Standards Commission and filing with the Secretary of State on March 18, 1998.

The Alquist Act establishes a seismic safety building standards program under OSHPD's jurisdiction for hospitals built on or after March 7, 1973. The Alquist Act was initiated because of the loss of life incurred due to the collapse of hospitals during the Sylmar earthquake of 1971. The Alquist Act emphasizes that essential facilities such as hospitals should remain operational after an earthquake. Hospitals built in accordance with the standards of the Alquist Act resisted the January 1994 Northridge earthquake with minimal structural damage, while several facilities built prior to the act experienced major structural damage and had to be evacuated. However, certain nonstructural components of the hospitals did incur damage, even in facilities built in accordance with the structural provisions of the Alquist Act. The provisions and subsequent regulation language of SB 1953 were developed to address the issues of survivability of both nonstructural and structural components of hospital buildings after a seismic event.

Therefore, the ultimate public safety benefit of the Alquist Act is to have general acute care hospital buildings that not only are capable of remaining intact after a seismic event, but also capable of continued operation and provision of acute care medical services after a seismic event.

Hospitals as defined in Section 129725 and licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health & Safety Code shall comply with the regulations developed by OSHPD as mandated by SB 1953. There are approximately 470 general acute care hospital facilities including the 2,673 hospital buildings that will be impacted by the provisions of SB 1953. If a facility is to remain a general acute care hospital facility beyond a specified date, the owner must conduct seismic evaluations, prepare both a comprehensive evaluation report and compliance plan to attain specified structural and nonstructural

performance categories which must be submitted to OSHPD in accordance with these regulations.

The seismic evaluation procedure regulations consist of eleven articles. The primary purpose of these regulations is to evaluate the potential earthquake performance of a building or building components and to place the building into specified seismic performance categories. The evaluation procedures were developed from experience gained in evaluating and seismically retrofitting deficient buildings in areas of high seismicity.

One of the main provisions of SB 1953 is the development of earthquake or seismic performance categories, specifically the Structural Performance Categories (SPC) as found in Article 2 and the Nonstructural Performance Categories (NPC) as found in Article 11. These include seismic performance categories for new and existing general acute care hospital facilities in various subgradations, i.e., from those capable of providing services to the public after a seismic event to those at significant risk of collapse and that represent a danger to the public. Each facility would receive both an SPC and NPC, with both seismic performance categories considered for determination of a facilities compliance with the provisions of the Alquist Act.

The seismic retrofit regulations, also known as Division III-R, apply to all existing general acute care hospital buildings. The goal of these regulations is to develop retrofit and repair designs for existing hospital buildings to yield predictable seismic performance, whether at the essential life safety level or post-earthquake continued operations level. The requirements of Division III-R must be used to upgrade from an existing seismic performance category to a higher category level. Specifically, these regulations were explicitly developed for use in the retrofit, repair, modification or alteration of existing hospital buildings.

Each general acute care hospital facility must be at certain seismic performance category levels by specified timeframes. For example, all general acute care hospital facility buildings must be at the SPC 2 ("Life Safety Level") by January 1, 2008 to be in compliance with the provisions of the regulations. In addition, timeframes for submittal of seismic evaluations, compliance plans, and other seismic performance levels are cited in the seismic evaluation procedure regulations.

Currently, the Facilities Development Division has formed the Seismic Retrofit Program Unit. This group, headed by Chris Tokas, S.E., Project Manager of the SB 1953 Regulations and comprised of structural engineers and architects, reviews and approves the seismic evaluation reports and compliance plans as they are submitted to OSHPD.