

**Part 26. Steel Erection  
Compared With  
29 C.F.R. 1926 Subpart R – Steel Erection**

**Summary:** The significant differences between Part 26. Steel Erection and 29 C.F.R. 1926 Subpart R – Steel Erection are in:

- Hoisting and rigging
- Plumbing-up
- Steel joists attachment and erection
- Falling object protection

**Part 26. Steel Erection  
Detailed Comparison With  
29 C.F.R. 1926 Subpart R – Steel Erection**

The comparisons show only those provisions where MIOSHA rules are different than OSHA or where MIOSHA rules are not included in 29 C.F.R.

<b>MIOSHA</b>	<b>OSHA</b>
<p><b>R 408.42609 Hoisting and rigging. Rule 2609.</b> (1) All the provisions of construction safety standard Part 10. "Lifting and Digging Equipment," being R 408.41001a et seq., which are referenced in R 408.42602, apply to hoisting and rigging. (2) Where the work area is inaccessible or hazardous to reach by other means, a maximum of 2 connectors may ride the headache ball to and from the workstation with the knowledge and consent of the employer or the employer's designated representative. When a connector or connectors are allowed to ride the headache ball, a load shall not be attached to the load line.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.42618 Plumbing-up. Rule 2618.</b> (1) Turnbuckles and other apparatus used in plumbing up shall be accessible to the employees for adjustment and dismantling. Connections of the equipment used in plumbing up shall be secured. The turnbuckles shall be secured to prevent unwinding while under stress.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.42644 Falling object protection. Rule 2644.</b> (3) A container shall be provided for storing and carrying fasteners, such as bolts and rivets and drift pins. The container shall be secured against inadvertent displacement when there is a possibility of the container falling. (4) If a bolt, drift pin, or rivet is knocked out, then a means shall be provided to prevent it from falling. (5) Riveting shall not be done in the vicinity of combustible material unless precautions are taken to prevent fire.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p>

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