Summary: The significant differences between CS Part 18 Fire Protection and Prevention and 29 C.F.R. 1926 Subpart F – Fire Protection and Prevention are in:

- Scope
- Adoption of Standards
- Definitions
- Employer responsibility
- Employee Emergency Action Plans
- Training
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (L.P.G. or LP-Gas)
- Location of containers

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.

****means there is a comparable OSHA rule to this paragraph

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<th>MIOSHA</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
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<td>R 408.41841 Employer Responsibility. Rule 1841. (1)****</td>
<td>Equivalent</td>
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<td>(2) The fire protection portion of the program shall include all of the following:</td>
<td><strong>No comparable OSHA provision</strong></td>
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<td>(a) Establishing and maintaining a means of egress from all areas of the building occupied by employees to provide free and unobstructed egress from all parts of the building or structure at all times when the building or structure is occupied. A lock or fastening that prevents free escape from the inside of any building shall not be installed, except in mental, penal, or corrective institutions where supervisory personnel is continually on duty and effective provisions are made to remove occupants in case of fire or other emergency.</td>
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<td>(b) Posting fire rules or, by other means, informing the employees of the evacuation signal, escape routes, and emergency phone numbers. Exits shall be marked by a readily visible sign. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible signs in all cases where the exit or way to reach the exit is not immediately visible to the occupants.</td>
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<td>(c) A requirement that means of egress shall be continually maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.</td>
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<td>MIOSHA</td>
<td>OSHA</td>
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| **R 408.41841(3)** The fire prevention portion of the program shall include both of the following:  
(a) A housekeeping policy designed to keep a means of egress free from the accumulation of stored materials and debris and to reduce the likelihood of fire.  
(b) A policy for the storage of combustible and flammable liquids and materials and for the use of proper heating equipment as prescribed in this part. | No comparable OSHA provisions |
|  | Equivalent |
| **R 408.41851 Portable Fire Extinguishing Equipment; Selection and Installation.**  
**Rule 1851.** (1) All portable fire extinguishers shall bear an approved label of a nationally recognized testing laboratory. A fire extinguisher or extinguishing device that contains an active agent or propellant which has thermal decomposition products that have a level of vapor toxicity equal to or greater than any of the following listed materials shall not be used, installed for use, or allowed to remain installed for use:  
(a) Carbon tetrachloride, CCL4.  
(b) Chlorobromomethane, CH2 BrCL.  
(c) Azotropie chlormethane, CM7.  
(d) Dibromodifluoromethane, CBr2F2.  
(e) 1, 2-dibromo-2-chloro-1, 1, 2-trifluoroethane, CBr-F2, CBrClF.  
(f) 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-difluoroethane, CH2BrCbrF2.  
(g) Methylbromide, CH3Br.  
(h) Ethylene dibromide, CH2BrCH2Br.  
(i) Hydrogen bromide, HBr.  
(j) Methylene bromide, CH2Br2.  
(k) Bromodifluoromethane, CHBrF2. | No comparable OSHA provisions except:  
1926.150(c) Portable firefighting equipment- |
| (2) to (3) **** | Equivalent |
| (4) Fire fighting equipment shall be located where it will be readily seen and accessible along normal paths of travel in the protected area. | No comparable OSHA provisions |
| (5)**** | Equivalent |
| (6) A 1/2 inch or larger interior diameter garden hose that is not more than 100 feet in length and that is equipped with a nozzle may be substituted for a 2A fire extinguisher if it is capable of reaching all points in the area that would be covered by the replaced extinguisher and is capable of discharging not less than 5 gallons per minute with a horizontal hose stream of not less than 30 feet. The hose line shall be mounted on a rack or reel. Not more than 1/2 of the total number of required fire extinguishers may be replaced by the hose. | 1926.150(c)(1)(iii)  
A 1/2-inch diameter garden-type hose line, not to exceed 100 feet in length and equipped with a nozzle, may be substituted for a 2A-rated fire extinguisher, providing it is capable of discharging a minimum of 5 gallons per minute with a minimum hose stream range of 30 feet horizontally. The garden-type hose lines shall be mounted on conventional racks or reels. The number and location of hose racks or reels shall be such that at least one hose stream can be applied to all points in the area. |
R 408.41851(7) In addition to the requirements of this rule, fire extinguishers shall be supplied as follows:

(a) Not less than 1 portable fire extinguisher that has a rating of not less than 20 BC units shall be located as follows:
   (i) Outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, a door opening to a room used for the storage of more than 60 gallons of flammable liquids.
   (ii) Not less than 25 feet, nor more than 75 feet, from an outside storage area.
   (iii) On each tank truck or other vehicle used to transport or dispense flammable liquids.

(b) Each service or fueling area shall have at least 1 portable fire extinguisher which has not less than a 20 BC unit rating and which is located within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill opening, and lubricating or service area.

(c) Storage locations for liquefied petroleum gas (L.P.G.) shall be provided with at least 1 approved portable fire extinguisher that has a rating of not less than 20 BC.

(d) Each site of a hazardous process shall be provided with a portable fire extinguisher of an appropriate size and type. Other means for safety or control may be provided if approved or required by the process.

(8) Table 1 may be used in selecting and providing an extinguisher.

(9) Table 1 reads as follows:

See Table 1

1926.150(c)(1)(iv)
One or more fire extinguishers, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided on each floor. In multistory buildings, at least one fire extinguisher shall be located adjacent to stairway.

1926.150(c)(1)(vi)
A fire extinguisher, rated not less than 10B, shall be provided within 50 feet of wherever more than 5 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids or 5 pounds of flammable gas are being used on the jobsite. This requirement does not apply to the integral fuel tanks of motor vehicles.

1926.150(c)(1)(vii)
Carbon tetrachloride and other toxic vaporizing liquid fire extinguishers are prohibited.

1926.150(c)(1)(viii)
Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected periodically and maintained in accordance with Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers, NFPA No. 10A-1970.

1926.150(c)(1)(ix)
Fire extinguishers which have been listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, shall be used to meet the requirements of this subpart.

1926.150(c)(1)(x)
Table F-1 may be used as a guide for selecting the appropriate portable fire extinguishers.

TABLE F-1 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS DATA

See Table F-1
### R 408.41853 Fixed Fire Equipment. Rule 1853. (1)****

(2) During demolition or alterations, an existing sprinkler or standpipe system shall be maintained in service in any portion of a structure that is not subject to demolition or alteration. The operation of a sprinkler control valve shall be permitted only by a properly authorized person. Modification of a sprinkler system to permit alterations or additional demolition shall be expedited so that the automatic protection may be returned to service as quickly as possible. Sprinkler control valves shall be checked daily at the close of work to ascertain whether the protection is in service. When the sprinkler or standpipe system is out of service for other than routine maintenance, the local fire department and the building manager or designated representative shall be notified. A sign shall be posted on each fire department connection that is out of service and the balance of the service shall be tested and resealed in operable condition, where required, and both the fire department and the building manager or designated representative shall be advised that the system is again in service.

(3) A standpipe and hose system shall have not less than 1 outlet per story.


### Equivalent

1926.150(d) Fixed firefighting equipment-1926.150(d)(1)(ii)

During demolition or alterations, existing automatic sprinkler installations shall be retained in service as long as reasonable. The operation of sprinkler control valves shall be permitted only by properly authorized persons. Modification of sprinkler systems to permit alterations or additional demolition should be expedited so that the automatic protection may be returned to service as quickly as possible. Sprinkler control valves shall be checked daily at close of work to ascertain that the protection is in service.

### R 408.41855 Fire Hose and Connections. Rule 1855. (1) One-hundred feet or less of 1-1/2 inch hose, with a nozzle capable of discharging water at 25 gallons or more per minute supplied from an approved standpipe system may be substituted for a fire extinguisher rated not more than 2A in the designated area provided that the hose line can reach all points in the area.

(2) The employer shall contact the local firefighting organization to assure that fire hose connections on the jobsite are compatible with their firefighting equipment. If a connection is not compatible, the employer shall install an adapter, or equivalent, to permit connection of local firefighting equipment.

(3) During demolition involving combustible materials, charged hose lines, supplied by hydrants, water tank trucks with pumps, or equivalent, shall be made available.

### No comparable OSHA provisions
### R 408.41861 Ignition Hazards.

**Rule 1861. (1)**

(2) Smoking shall be prohibited within 25 feet of flammable material. The area shall be posted with a sign "No Smoking or Open Flame." The sign shall be as prescribed in the Construction Safety Standard Part 22 “Signals, Signs, Tags and Barricades,” as referenced in R 408.41802.

(3) to (5)

Equivalents

### R 408.41865 Flammables and Combustibles; Outside Storage.

**Rule 1865. (1) to (7)**

(8) An above ground tank or loading operation shall not be installed closer than 25 feet plus 1 inch per 1,000 volts, measured horizontally, from the center line of electric power lines, or under an electric power line, except that service entrance and service lines may be closer than 25 feet but not over the tanks or loading area. This prohibition shall not apply to a fuel oil tank with up to a 275-gallon individual capacity or a 550-gallon aggregate capacity that is used for heating purposes.

(9)

Equivalents

### R 408.41867 Flammable and Combustible Liquids; Dispensing.

**Rule 1867. (1)** An area where a flammable liquid is transferred at 1 time, in a quantity of more than 5 gallons from 1 tank or container to another tank or container, shall be separate from other operations or a building by a distance of 25 feet or by a wall not less than 5 feet high having a fire resistance of not less than 1 hour.

(2) to (6)

No comparable OSHA provisions

### R 408.41868 Flammable and Combustible Liquids; Handling At Point Of Use.

**Rule 1868. (1)** Not more than 1 day's supply, but not to exceed 25 gallons, of flammable liquid shall be permitted to stand outside a cabinet at a place of usage.

(2) to (5)

Equivalents
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