

**CS Part 22. Signals, Signs, Tags, and Barricades
Compared With
29 C.F.R. 1926 Subpart G – Signs, Signals, and Barricades,
1926 Subpart U – Blasting and the Use of Explosives: 1926.900 General Provisions,
1920.145 Specifications for accident prevention signs and tags**

Summary: The significant differences between CS Part 22. Signals, Signs, Tags, and Barricades and 29 C.F.R. 1926 Subpart G – Signs, Signals, and Barricades are in:

- Duties of employer
- Traffic control
- Barricades for construction operations on other than public right-of-way
- Placement, removal, relocation, and use of traffic control devices from a moving vehicle; handholds
- Signs generally
- Letter style and size
- Danger sign
- Caution sign
- Safety instruction sign
- Exit sign
- Directional signs
- Signs for blasting and use of explosives
- Accident prevention tags
- Signs for slow-moving vehicles

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

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.42221 Duties of employer. Rule 2221. (1) An employer shall provide, install, and maintain signals, signs, barricades, and tags, as prescribed by this part, where an employee might be, or would likely be, injured if not alerted to the hazard. (2) An employer shall provide training appropriate to the work assignment for each employee engaged in activities covered by this part. The following are examples of the training that may be required: (a) Recognition of hazards, such as, but not limited to, possible masonry wall collapse areas, crane swing areas, floor opening covers, or traffic control hazards. (b) Traffic regulator training. (c) Proper placement and removal of signs, signals, tags, and barricades. (d) Training in how to perform work in proximity to traffic to minimize vulnerability.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.42223 Traffic control.</p> <p>Rule 2223. (1) Traffic control devices shall be installed and maintained as prescribed in Part 6, as revised January 2001, of the 1994 edition of the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, (MMUTCD) which is adopted in these rules by reference. Part 6 is available for review at the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Standards Division, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909, or is available at no cost from any of the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Regional Offices, MDOT Service Centers, or MDOT central offices in Lansing, Michigan.</p> <p>(2) An employer shall ensure that all operations have routine inspections of traffic control elements for acceptable levels of operation. When traffic exposures are such that signs, signals, or barricades do not provide the necessary protection on, or adjacent to, a highway or street, traffic regulators or other appropriate traffic controls shall be provided. Modification of traffic controls, such as additional signs or devices, or a change in work operations, shall be determined by a qualified person who is responsible for the project traffic control.</p> <p>(3) Signaling directions by traffic regulators shall conform to the provisions of Part 6, as revised January 2001, of the 1994 edition of the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, which is adopted in these rules by reference.</p> <p>(4) A hand-held paddle sign shall have 2 faces and it shall be attached to a staff of suitable design that will allow the entire unit to be held and controlled by 1 traffic regulator. The bottom of the sign shall be a minimum of 6 feet (1.8 meters) above the roadway surface. The sign shall be fastened to the staff so that no part of the legend is obscured. The portion of the staff within the sign face shall match the sign colors. The sign shall not be less than 18 by 18 inches (450 millimeters x 450 millimeters) and the letters shall have a minimum height of 6 inches (150 millimeters). All letters and spacing between letters shall be as prescribed in Part 6, as revised January 2001, of the 1994 edition of the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MMUTCD) which is adopted in these rules by reference. The legend shall be optically centered horizontally on the sign. One side of the sign shall display a 'STOP' face and the other side shall display the message 'SLOW' except that if it is necessary for 1 traffic regulator to stop 2 directions of traffic at the same time, then a 'STOP' face shall be used on each side of the sign. The 'STOP' face shall have a red background with white letters and border. The 'SLOW' face shall have an orange background with black letters and border. The shape of the sign shall be octagonal and the portions of the sign other than the diamond-shaped 'SLOW' face shall be black. When the sign paddle is used during hours of darkness, the red and white of the 'STOP' face and the orange of the 'SLOW' face shall be reflectorized. Sheet metal or other light semi-rigid material may be used for mounting the 'STOP' and 'SLOW' faces.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions except:</p> <p>1926.200 (g) Traffic signs.</p> <p>(2) All traffic control signs or devices used for protection of construction workmen shall conform to American National Standards Institute D6.1 – 1971, Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.</p> <p>1926.201 Signaling.</p> <p>(a) Flagmen. (1) When operations are such that signs, signals, and barricades do not provide the necessary protection on or adjacent to a highway or street, flagmen or other appropriate traffic controls shall be provided.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.4223(5) If signaling by a traffic regulator is necessary on construction operations that are not within a public right-of- way, then a hand-held paddle sign as specified in subrule (4) of this rule shall be used.</p> <p>The paddle sign shall be as follows:</p> <p>See Diagram</p> <p>(6)****</p> <p>(7) In periods of darkness, appropriate lighting shall be used to illuminate the traffic regulator and the traffic regulator station. The lighting shall be as is required in Part 6 of the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MMUTCD) which is adopted by reference in this rule. Appropriate lighting means lighting that illuminates the traffic regulator so that he or she is visible to oncoming traffic and does not impair either the traffic regulator's or motorists' visibility due to blinding or shadowing.</p> <p>(8) An employer shall provide, and a traffic regulator shall wear, a vest, a shirt, or a jacket that is fluorescent orange, yellow, strong yellow green, or a combination of these colors and shall contain retro reflective material that is orange, yellow, white, silver, or strong yellow green. A traffic regulator's vest, shirt, or jacket shall be clearly visible at 360 degrees through the full range of body motion day and night.</p> <p>(9) An employer shall require that the garment is inspected before each use for all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Wear. (b) Damage. (c) Fading. (d) Reflectivity. (e) Other deterioration. <p>Defective garments shall be reported to the employer and the employer shall either repair or replace the garment.</p> <p>(10) A traffic regulator shall also wear head, eye, and foot protection as prescribed in Construction Safety Standard Part 6 'Personal Protective Equipment' R 408.40601 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code. A copy of these rules are available at no cost from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Standards Division, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909, web-site: www.michigan.gov/mioshastandards.</p> <p>(11) If vehicular traffic violates traffic laws and creates a hazard to employees performing construction operations, then an employer shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agencies of the unit of government exercising authority over the roadway for the enforcement of applicable speed limits and other traffic laws.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.4224 Barricades for construction operations on other than public right-of-way.</p> <p>Rule 2224. (1) A barricade that has a high point of not less than 36 inches (900 millimeters) shall be provided to direct vehicular traffic to protect an employee performing construction operations.</p> <p>(2) A barricade shall be provided to obstruct or direct an employee from a hazardous area of a construction operation not otherwise affected by another standard.</p> <p>(3) If an employee is working during a period of darkness, then a barricade shall be made visible by ambient illumination or by attached lighting.</p>	<p>1926.202 Barricades</p> <p>Barricades for protection of employees shall conform to Part VI of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (1988 Edition, Revision 3 or Millennium Edition), which are incorporated by reference in §1926.200(g)(2).</p>
<p>R 408.4225 Placement, removal, relocation, and use of traffic control devices from a moving vehicle; handholds.</p> <p>Rule 2225. Construction and maintenance operations from a moving vehicle.</p> <p>(1) Construction and maintenance operations that require placement, relocation, or removal of pavement markings, or traffic control devices such as drums, barricades, cones, or signs, shall provide protection to an employee by any of the following methods:(a) Use of a seat and a seatbelt.</p> <p>(a)****</p> <p>(b) A standard guardrail system as prescribed in Construction Safety Standard Part 45 'Fall Protection,' R 408.44501 which adopts C.F.R. §1926.502 et seq. by reference. A copy of these rules are available at no cost from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Standards Division, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909, web-site: www.michigan.gov/mioshastandards.</p> <p>(c) A guardrail as described in subdivision (b) of this subrule may be modified as follows for the following operations as specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subdivision. These rules apply only to the placement, removal, relocation, and use of traffic control devices from a moving vehicle, and do not apply to the transportation of an employee or employees outside of the construction influence area (CIA) or from point to point within the CIA. Transportation of an employee or employees outside of the construction influence area (CIA) or from point to point within the CIA shall be as required in C.F.R. §1926.601(b)(8) and (b)(9), which is adopted by reference in Construction Safety Standard Part 13 'Mobile Equipment,' R 408.41301 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code. A copy of these rules are available at no cost from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Standards Division, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909, web-site: www.michigan.gov/mioshastandards.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.42225(1)(c)(i) For continuous moving operations, the top rail of a guardrail may be removed at the point of operation when a handhold is provided and is used and only during continuous moving operations for the placement, removal, or relocation of traffic control devices, such as cones, tubular devices, or pavement markings.</p> <p>(ii) For intermittent stopping operations, a section of guardrail may be removed at the point of operation when a handhold is provided and is used when intermittent stopping of the vehicle is required for the placement, removal, or relocation of traffic control devices, such as drums, signs, or pavement markings. The handhold shall be used by employees at all times when the vehicle is in motion and it shall be located so that the employee is positioned a minimum of 48 inches (1.2 meters) in distance from the area from the railing that has been removed.</p> <p>(d) Use of other means that will provide equivalent fall protection for an employee may be used. Such a system shall be performance oriented and shall be designed so that it does not create a greater hazard to the employee.</p> <p>(2) A handhold shall be oriented and a size to promote gripping by wrapping fingers around not less than 270 degrees (3 sides) of the device or place designated. The handhold shall be capable of withstanding not less than 200 pounds of force in any direction and be free from rough edges, slippery surfaces, or hazardous projections. The handhold shall be in place and identified as such before employees are permitted to perform their assigned tasks while riding on moving vehicles.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 408.42229 Signs generally.</p> <p>Rule 2229. (1) A sign and its fastening device shall be free of sharp edges, burrs, splinters, or other sharp projections that could create a hazard.</p> <p>(2) If conditions warrant the use of a sign size that is not specified in tables 2 to 5, then the ratio of the height of the identifying panel, such as 'DANGER' or 'CAUTION', to the width of the sign shall be maintained as prescribed in the tables.</p> <p>(3) Signs shall be removed or covered when the hazard addressed by the sign no longer exists.</p>	<p>1926.200(a)</p> <p>General. Signs and symbols required by this subpart shall be visible at all times when work is being performed, and shall be removed or covered promptly when the hazards no longer exist.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.42230 Letter style and size. Rule 2230. (1) A letter shall be block style and upper case for the top panel and upper or upper and lower case for the bottom panel. Letters and numbers shall be legible. (2) Letter size shall be determined by the length of the message and the maximum visibility and readability. Table 2 shall be used as a guide for the minimum letter height at a safe viewing distance. (a) The spacing of letters and words shall not reduce legibility. (b) The height of a letter that is more than 5 inches (125 millimeters) high shall be increased by an additional 1 inch (25 millimeters) for each 35 feet (10.5 meters) of viewing distance. (3) Table 2 reads as follows: See Table 2</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 408.42231 Accident prevention signs. Rule 2231. An accident prevention sign shall be in compliance with all of the following provisions: (a) Be placed to alert and inform in time to avoid a hazard or to take appropriate action. (b) Be placed and maintained so as to be legible, without distraction, and so that the sign does not create a hazard in itself. (c) Be placed so that the sign will not be obscured. (d) Be removed or covered when the hazard is removed.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 408.42233 Danger sign. Rule 2233. (1) A danger sign to alert employees shall be used where an immediate hazard exists. The sign shall be removed when the hazard no longer exists. (2) The proportions for a danger sign shall be not less than those prescribed in Table 3 and the format of figure 1 shall be followed. (3) A danger sign shall have the signal word 'DANGER' in white within a red oval outlined in white on a black rectangular background in the upper panel. The lower panel where additional wording may be used shall be black or red letters on a white background as shown in figure 1. See Table 3 (4)****</p>	<p>1926.200(b) Danger signs. 1926.200(b)(1) Danger signs (see Figure G-1) shall be used only where an immediate hazard exists. 1926.200(b)(2) Danger signs shall have red as the predominating color for the upper panel; black outline on the borders; and a white lower panel for additional sign wording.</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.42235 Safety instruction sign. Rule 2235. (1)*** (2) The proportions for a safety instruction sign shall be not less than those prescribed in table 5 and the format of figure 3 shall be followed. (3) A safety instruction sign shall have the signal word in white on a green background in the upper panel. The lower panel where additional wording may be used shall be black letters on a white background</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>1926.200(e) Safety instruction signs. Safety instruction signs, when used, shall be white with green upper panel with white letters to convey the principal message. Any additional wording on the sign shall be black letters on the white background.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.42237 Directional signs.</p> <p>Rule 2237. (1) A directional arrow, other than a traffic control sign, used on a danger, caution, or safety instructional sign shall be black.</p> <p>(2) A safety-related directional sign shall have a white arrow on a black upper panel with the lower panel white and any letters in black.</p> <p>(3) A directional sign shall use proportions prescribed in Table 6.</p> <p>See Table 6</p>	<p>1926.200(f)</p> <p>Directional signs. Directional signs, other than automotive traffic signs specified in paragraph (g) of this section, shall be white with a black panel and a white directional symbol. Any additional wording on the sign shall be black letters on the white background.</p>
<p>R 408.42241 Accident prevention tags generally.</p> <p>Rule 2241. (1) An appropriate accident prevention tag shall be used as a temporary means of warning an employee of an existing hazard, such as defective tools or equipment. A tag shall not be used in place of an accident prevention sign or considered a complete warning method.</p> <p>(2) A tag shall be affixed by string, wire, or adhesive.</p> <p>(3) A tag shall be large enough to attract attention to the hazard but not less than 2 3/8 (59 millimeters) by 4 3/4 (119 millimeters) inches.</p> <p>(4) The signal word shall be in bold type.</p>	<p>1926.200(h) Accident prevention tags.</p> <p>1926.200(h)(1)</p> <p>Accident prevention tags shall be used as a temporary means of warning employees of an existing hazard, such as defective tools, equipment, etc. They shall not be used in place of, or as a substitute for, accident prevention signs.</p>
<p>R 408.42242 Accident prevention tags; types; use and specifications.</p> <p>Rule 2242. (1) A “Do Not Start” tag shall be attached to the starting mechanism of equipment that would cause a hazardous condition if activated. The background color shall be white with black lettering on a red square. See Figure 5.</p> <p>(2) A “Danger” tag shall be used where an immediate hazard of probability of injury exists. The background color shall be white with white letters on a red oval within a black square. See Figure 6.</p> <p>(3) A “Caution” tag shall be used to warn of a potential hazard or to caution against an unsafe practice. The background color shall be yellow with yellow letters on a black rectangle. See Figure 7.</p> <p>(4) An “Out of Order” tag shall be used only for the specific purpose if indicating equipment or machinery is out of order and its use might create a hazard. The background shall be white with white letters on a black square. See Figure 8.</p> <p>(5) A “Do Not Operate” tag shall be used to warn of potential hazard if use of the equipment would create a hazard. The background color shall be white with black lettering on a red square. See Figure 9.</p> <p>(6) An accident prevention tag shall be removed when the reason for use has been eliminated.</p>	<p>1926.200(h)(2)</p> <p>Specifications for accident prevention tags similar to those in Table G-1 shall apply.</p> <p>See Table G-1</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.42243 Signs for slow-moving vehicles.</p> <p>Rule 2243. (1) A sign as prescribed in this rule shall be attached to the rear of any vehicle that, by design, moves at 25 miles per hour or less on any public, private, or temporary road.</p> <p>(2) The sign shall be entirely visible in daylight and at night from a distance of not less than 600 feet (180 meters).</p> <p>(3) The sign shall be mounted point up and shall be placed centrally at the rear of the vehicle, un-obscured, and at 3 feet (.9 meters) to 5 feet (1.5 meters) above the ground measured from the lower edge of the sign. The sign shall be securely attached to the vehicle.</p>	<p>No comparable 29 C.F.R. 1926 provision</p>

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