

**GI Part 8. Portable Fire Extinguishers  
Detailed Comparison With  
29 C.F.R. Subpart L – Fire Protection: 1910.157 Portable fire extinguishers**

**Summary:** The significant differences between GI Part 8 Portable Fire Extinguishers and 29 C.F.R. Subpart L – Fire Protection: 1910.157 Portable fire extinguishers are in:

- Vapor toxicity
- Class ‘K’ extinguisher
- Location
- Installation
- Recharging

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																						
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>																							
<p><b>R 408.10814. Vapor toxicity.</b>  <b>Rule 814.</b> (1) An extinguisher or extinguishing device containing an active agent or propellant whose thermal decomposition produce or products have a level of vapor toxicity equal to or greater than any of the materials listed in table 2 shall not be used, installed for use, or allowed to remain installed for use.            (2) Table 2 reads as follows:            Table 2</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Carbon tetrachloride,</td><td>CCL4</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Chlorobromomethane,</td><td>CH2B1CL</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Azeotropic chlormethane,</td><td>CM7</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Dibromodifluoromethane</td><td>CBr2F2</td></tr> <tr><td>5. 1, 2-dibromo-2-chloro-1, 1,2-trifluoroethane,</td><td>Cbr-F2CBrCLf</td></tr> <tr><td>6. 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-difluoroethane,</td><td>CH2BrCBrF2</td></tr> <tr><td>7. Methyl bromide,</td><td>CH3Br</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Ethylene dibromide,</td><td>CH2BrCH2Br</td></tr> <tr><td>9. Hydrogen bromide,</td><td>HBr</td></tr> <tr><td>10. Methylene bromide,</td><td>CH2Br2</td></tr> <tr><td>11. Bromodifluoromethane,</td><td>CHBrF2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1. Carbon tetrachloride,	CCL4	2. Chlorobromomethane,	CH2B1CL	3. Azeotropic chlormethane,	CM7	4. Dibromodifluoromethane	CBr2F2	5. 1, 2-dibromo-2-chloro-1, 1,2-trifluoroethane,	Cbr-F2CBrCLf	6. 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-difluoroethane,	CH2BrCBrF2	7. Methyl bromide,	CH3Br	8. Ethylene dibromide,	CH2BrCH2Br	9. Hydrogen bromide,	HBr	10. Methylene bromide,	CH2Br2	11. Bromodifluoromethane,	CHBrF2	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
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<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>																					
<p><b>R 408.10822. Class “A” extinguishers.</b>  <b>Rule 822. (1) to (4)****</b></p> <p>(5) A class “A” extinguisher shall be located on the same floor as the hazard.</p> <p>(6) to (11)****</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p>																				
<p><b>R 408.10823. Class “B” extinguishers.</b>  <b>Rule 823. (1) to (2)****</b></p> <p>(3) An open tank in a building having flammable liquids in depth exceeding 1/4 inch shall be provided with an extinguisher on a basis of 1 numerical unit of class “B” extinguishing agent per square foot of the surface area of the largest tank hazard within the area. An open tank in a building having an area of more than 100 square feet shall be provided with a fixed extinguishing system in addition to the required portable units. An open tank in a building having an area of more than 100 square feet and protected by a fixed system shall be provided with portable units to protect an area to a maximum of 100 square feet.</p> <p>(4)****</p> <p>(5) Widely separated hazards, such as but not limited to kitchens, boiler rooms and paint storage rooms shall be protected with an extinguisher for the type of hazard present, if the travel distance exceeds 25 feet.</p> <p>(6) A class “B” extinguisher shall be located on the same floor as the hazard and shall be located so as not to expose an employee to undue danger in order to reach the extinguisher.</p> <p>(7) Table 4 reads as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 4</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="126 1388 764 1986"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="126 1388 764 1430">(For Extinguishers labeled prior to June 1, 1969)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="126 1430 407 1497">TYPE OF HAZARD</th> <th data-bbox="407 1430 764 1497">BASIC MINIMUM EXTINGUISHER RATING</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="126 1497 407 1535">LIGHT</td> <td data-bbox="407 1497 764 1535">4B</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="126 1535 407 1572">ORDINARY</td> <td data-bbox="407 1535 764 1572">8B</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="126 1572 407 1610">EXTRA</td> <td data-bbox="407 1572 764 1610">12B</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="126 1640 764 1682">(For Extinguishers labeled after June 1, 1969)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="126 1682 407 1749">TYPE OF HAZARD</th> <th data-bbox="407 1682 764 1749">BASIC MINIMUM EXTINGUISHER RATING</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="126 1749 407 1829">LIGHT</td> <td data-bbox="407 1749 764 1829">5B 10B</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="126 1829 407 1908">ORDINARY</td> <td data-bbox="407 1829 764 1908">10B 20B</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="126 1908 407 1986">EXTRA</td> <td data-bbox="407 1908 764 1986">20B 40B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(For Extinguishers labeled prior to June 1, 1969)		TYPE OF HAZARD	BASIC MINIMUM EXTINGUISHER RATING	LIGHT	4B	ORDINARY	8B	EXTRA	12B	(For Extinguishers labeled after June 1, 1969)		TYPE OF HAZARD	BASIC MINIMUM EXTINGUISHER RATING	LIGHT	5B 10B	ORDINARY	10B 20B	EXTRA	20B 40B	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p>
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<p><b>R 408.10824. Class “C” extinguishers.</b>  <b>Rule 824.</b> At least one 15 pound CO2 or equivalent class “C” extinguisher as listed in table 1 shall be provided within 25 feet of a high hazard area containing an electrical distribution source including, but not limited to, a generator, transformer bank or main switch gear immediately downstream from a service entrance.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.10825. Class “D” extinguishers.</b>  <b>Rule 825. (1)****</b>    (2) A class “D” extinguishing agent in a quantity sufficient to provide a smothering blanket over the burning material shall be maintained within 25 feet of a combustible metal being machined or processed.  (3) The extinguishing agent may be applied directly from a bulk container.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.10826. Class “K” extinguishers.</b>  <b>Rule 826. (1)</b> A class ‘K’ extinguisher shall be provided for hazards where there is a potential for fires involving combustible vegetable or animal oils and fats.  (2) A placard shall be conspicuously placed near the extinguisher that states that the fire protection system shall be activated before using the fire extinguisher.  (3) A class “K” extinguisher shall be maintained within 30 feet (9.15 m) from the hazards.  (4) Class “K” fire extinguishers manufactured after January 1, 2002, shall not be equipped with “extended wand-type” discharge devices.  (5) Existing dry chemical extinguishers without a Class “K” listing that were installed for the protection of Class “K” hazards shall be replaced with an extinguisher having Class “K” listing when the dry chemical extinguishers become due for either a 6-year maintenance or hydrostatic test</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<b>INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, TESTING, AND MAINTENANCE</b>	
<p><b>R 408.10833. Installation.</b> Rule 833. (1)****</p> <p>(2) An extinguisher having a gross weight of not more than 40 pounds shall be installed so that the top is not more than 5 feet above the floor. An extinguisher having a gross weight of more than 40 pounds, except a wheeled type or cart mounted extinguisher, shall be installed so that the top is not more than 3 1/2 feet above the floor. An extinguisher, except a wheeled type or cart mounted extinguisher, shall be installed so that the bottom is not less than 4 inches from the floor.</p> <p>(3) An extinguisher shall be suitable for use within a temperature range of not less than plus 40 degrees to plus 120 degrees Fahrenheit. An extinguisher installed at a location subjected to temperature extremes shall be of a type listed for the temperature to which it will be exposed or shall be placed in an enclosure capable of maintaining the temperature.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>

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