

**GI Part 27. Woodworking Machinery  
Compared With  
29 C.F.R. 1910.213 Woodworking machinery**

**Summary:** The significant differences between Part 27. Woodworking Machinery and 29 C.F.R. 1910.213 Woodworking machinery are in:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant layout; floors and aisles</li> <li>• Machines and equipment; construction</li> <li>• Saws; generally, speeds, circular</li> <li>• Circular saw spreaders</li> <li>• Self-fed circular saw hoods</li> <li>• Swing and sliding cut-off saws</li> <li>• Inverted swing cut-off, jump saws, underslung saws</li> <li>• Radial saws</li> <li>• Portable circular saws</li> <li>• Band saws</li> <li>• Band resaw; feed rolls</li> <li>• Jointers and planers; general</li> <li>• Tenoning machines and automatic edge banders</li> <li>• Double and tenoner drives</li> <li>• Hand fed tenoners</li> <li>• Wood shapers</li> <li>• Planing, molding, sticking, and matching machines</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lathes</li> <li>• Sanding machines</li> <li>• Disk sanding machines</li> <li>• Belt sanding machines</li> <li>• Combination or universal woodworking machines</li> <li>• Routers</li> <li>• Roll type glue spreaders</li> <li>• Veneer steaming and soaking vats</li> <li>• Vat loading and unloading</li> <li>• Ventilation</li> <li>• Log handling equipment</li> <li>• Veneer splicer</li> <li>• Veneer jointers</li> <li>• Operating rules; inspection and maintenance, selection of machines, saw, jointers, lathes</li> <li>• Clothing</li> <li>• Selection and training of operator</li> </ul> |
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The comparison below 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><b>R 408.12711 Plant layout; machinery</b>  <b>Rule 2711.</b> (1) A machine shall be located to allow space in which to handle material without interference from or to employees or machines. A machine shall not be so placed to require the operator to stand in an aisle unless protection is provided.            (2) A machine shall be secured to a floor, foundation, bench, table or stand of sufficient strength and design to prevent overturning or unintentional movement. This subrule does not apply to portable hand tools.            (3) A machine shall be located so that light of 50 foot candle power minimum intensity from both natural and artificial light falls on the work. Supplementary illumination at the point of operation shall be provided where necessary.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision, except for:</b>  <b>1910.212 General requirements for all machines.</b>  <b>1910.212(b)</b> Anchoring fixed machinery. Machines designed for a fixed location shall be securely anchored to prevent walking or moving.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R 408.12712 Plant layout; floors and aisles</b>  <b>Rule 2712.</b> (1) A floor shall be kept in good repair and free from protruding nails, holes, unevenness and loose boards.  (2) A floor at the operator's station of a machine shall be free of any slip or trip hazard.  (3) An aisle for powered traffic moving in 1 direction at a time shall be not less than the width of the widest vehicle or load plus 3 feet. An aisle for powered traffic moving in 2 directions at a time shall be not less than twice the width of the widest vehicle or load plus 3 feet. Lines shall be painted on the floor, or a similar method used to mark an aisle. This subrule applies to an aisle in a new layout after the effective date of this part. An existing aisle shall comply with this subrule by January 1, 1973.  (4) A walkway shall be kept clear of material and other obstructions.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12714 Machines and equipment; construction</b>  <b>Rule 2714.</b> (1) The height of the table or working surface of a machine auxiliary table and supports shall be designed to provide for safety of the operator. An auxiliary table or supports shall be provided so that large or unwieldy pieces can be handed safely.    (2) to (4)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12718. Saws generally.</b>  <b>Rule 2718.</b> (1) A cut-off saw that strokes automatically without the operator's control of each stroke shall have a guard to keep the operator's hands from coming in contact with a blade.    (2) to (6)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12719. Saws; speeds.</b>  <b>Rule 2719.</b> (1) The operating speed as designated by the manufacturer shall be etched or otherwise permanently marked on a circular saw blade more than 20 inches in diameter. A saw blade shall not be operated at a higher speed than shown on the blade.  (2) When a marked saw blade is retensioned for a different speed, the marking shall be corrected to show the new speed.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408. 12721. Saws; circular.</b>  <b>Rule 2721.</b> .....If an exhaust system is not required, the exposed part shall be covered with a guard arranged to prevent accidental contact with the saw.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision, except for:</b>  <b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements</b>  <b>1910.213(a) Machine construction general.</b>  <b>1910.213(a)(12)</b> For all circular saws where conditions are such that there is a possibility of contact with the portion of the saw either beneath or behind the table, that portion of the saw shall be covered with an exhaust hood, or, if no exhaust system is required, with a guard that shall be so arranged as to prevent accidental contact with the saw.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R 408.12722. Circular saw guards.</b>  <b>Rule 2722 (1) to (2)****</b></p> <p>(3) A hood type guard shall be made of 14 gauge metal or thicker.....</p> <p>(4) to (5)****</p> <p>(6) Where a hood type guard cannot be used because of unusual shapes or cuts, a jig or fixture providing equal safety of the operator shall be used. On the completion of these operations, the guard shall be replaced immediately.</p> <p>(7)****</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements</b>  <b>1910.213(f) Self-feed circular saws</b>  <b>1910.213(f)(1)</b> The guard shall be constructed of heavy material, preferably metal ...</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12723. Circular saw spreaders.</b>  <b>Rule 2723.</b> .....The spreader shall be at least 1 inch wide at the table to provide adequate stiffness or rigidity to resist any reasonable side thrust or blow tending to bend or throw it out of position.....</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision, except for:</b>  <b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements.</b>  <b>1910.213(c) Hand-fed ripsaws.</b>  <b>1910.213(c)(2)</b> The spreader shall be of sufficient width to provide adequate stiffness or rigidity to resist any reasonable side thrust or blow tending to bend or throw it out of position.</p>
<p><b>R 408.12727. Self-fed circular saw hoods.</b>  <b>Rule 2727.</b> (1) .....The guard shall be constructed of not less than 14-gauge sheet metal or the equivalent.....</p> <p>(2)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision, except for:</b>  <b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements.</b>  <b>1910.213(f) Self-feed circular saws.</b>  <b>1910.213(f)(1)</b> The guard shall be constructed of heavy material, preferably metal</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12728. Swing and sliding cut-off saws.</b>  <b>Rule 2728.</b></p> <p>(1) .....It shall be constructed of not less than 14 gauge sheet metal or equivalent material.....</p> <p>(2) Where the saw is used by employees for production type repetitive cuts and the upper portion of the blade, including the saw arbor, is completely enclosed, in lieu of the self-adjusting lower blade guard required by subrule (1) of this rule, a swing saw shall be guarded by 1 of the following methods:</p> <p>(a) A box-type guard as prescribed in figure 1.</p> <p>(b) A fixed or adjustable barrier guard which protects the operator from inadvertently coming in contact with the saw teeth of the bottom portion, from the front or sides, of the blade.</p> <p>(c) A self-adjusting guard as prescribed in figure 1(a) or (b) that will prevent employee exposure to the front of the saw blade by dropping onto the work piece before the blade starts the cut and remains in contact with the work piece until the saw is returned to the back of the table.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p><b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements.</b>  <b>1910.213(g) Swing cutoff saws.</b>  <b>1910.213(g)(1)</b> Each swing cutoff saw shall be provided with a hood that will completely enclose the upper half of the saw, the arbor end, and the point of operation at all positions of the saw. The hood shall be constructed in such a manner and of such material that it will protect the operator from flying splinters and broken saw teeth. Its hood shall be so designed that it will automatically cover the lower portion of the blade, so that when the saw is returned to the back of the table the hood will rise on top of the fence, and when the saw is moved forward the hood will drop on top of and remain in contact with the table or material being cut.</p>

**MIOSHA**

(3) .....If the counterweight is exposed to contact, it shall be enclosed by a guard to the floor area guard that will hold twice the weight of the counterweight.

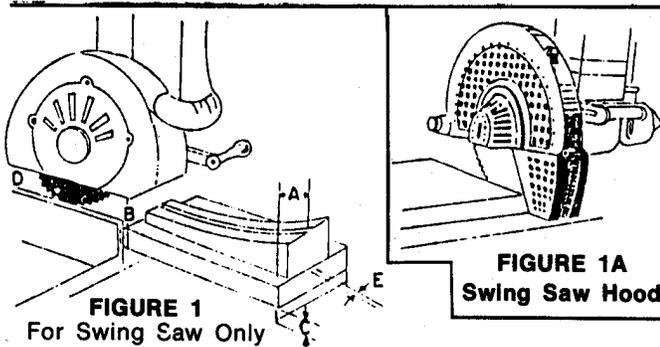
(4)\*\*\*\*

(5) A sliding cut-off saw may have the lower half of the blade guarded as prescribed in figure 1(c) in a manner that will restrict employee exposure to the front of the teeth by the guard dropping onto the work piece before the teeth start the cut and remaining in contact with the work piece until the saw is returned to the back of the table or is adjusted to remain within 3/8-inch of the work piece at all times.

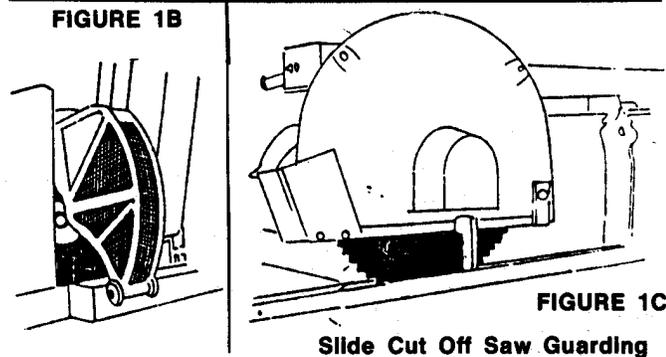
(6) In lieu of the self-adjusting lower blade guard required by subrule (5), the saw may be stroked by use of constant pressure controls located so that the operator cannot reach the saw blade. When the saw blade has been returned to its rearmost position, a lower enclosure or guard shall be provided to restrict inadvertent contact.

(7) Figures 1, 1A, 1B, and 1C read as follows:

**FIGURES 1, 1A, 1B, 1C  
SWING SAW GUARDING**



A = Must be twice the 'C' dimension, min. 6"  
 B = 3/8" max.  
 C = Open, depends on stock thickness  
 D = 3/8" max.  
 E = 1/4" max. on each side of blade

**OSHA**

**No comparable OSHA provision**

Equivalent

**No comparable OSHA provisions**

**No comparable OSHA provision**

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R408.12730. Radial saws.</b>  <b>Rule 2730.</b> (1) .....The upper hood shall be constructed of not less than 14 gauge minimum sheet metal or equivalent .....</p> <p>(2) to (5)****</p> <p>(6) An adjustable stop shall be provided to prevent the forward travel of the blade beyond the position necessary to complete the cut in repetitive operations. A limit chain or other equally effective device shall be provided to prevent the saw blade from sliding beyond the edge of table or the table at that place shall be extended to eliminate overrun. The front end of the unit shall be slightly higher than the rear or shall meet the requirements of R 408.12728(3), so as to cause the cutting head to return gently to the starting position when released by the operator. The slope shall not be enough to cause rebound.</p> <p>(7) to (8)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements</b>  <b>1910.213(h) Radial saws</b>  <b>1910.213(h)(3)</b> An adjustable stop shall be provided to prevent the forward travel of the blade beyond the position necessary to complete the cut in repetitive operations.</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12731 Portable circular saws</b>  <b>Rule 2731.</b> A portable, power driven saw shall have guards above and below the base plate or shoe. The upper guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to permit the base to be tilted for bevel cuts. The lower guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work. When the tool is withdrawn from the work, the lower guard shall automatically and instantly returned to the covering position.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12732. Band saws.</b>  <b>Rule 2732.</b> (1)****</p> <p>(2) .....The top member of the guard should have at least a 2-inch clearance outside the saw and be lined with smooth material.</p> <p>(3)****</p> <p>(4) The sliding blade guide shall be kept to within 1/4 inches of the work piece.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12733. Band resaw; fee rolls.</b>  <b>Rule 2733.</b> .....The guard shall be constructed of 11 gauge sheet metal or stronger material, preferably metal.....</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R 408.12736. Jointers and planers; general.</b>  <b>Rule 2736. (1)****</b></p> <p>(2) Square cutting heads shall not be used on jointers and planers.</p> <p>(3)****</p> <p>(4) A proper push block shall be used when jointing short or narrow stock.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12737. Jointers; guards.</b>  <b>Rule 2737. (1)</b> A hand-fed jointer with a horizontal or vertical cutting head shall have an automatic guard covering all the sections of the cutting head on the working side of the fence or gauge.....</p> <p>(2) to (3)****</p>	<p><b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements</b>  <b>1910.213(j) Jointers</b>  <b>1910.213(j)(3)</b> Each hand-fed jointer with a horizontal cutting head shall have an automatic guard which will cover all the section of the head on the working side of the fence or gage.</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12739 Tenoning machines and automatic edge banders</b>  <b>Rule 2739. (1)</b> .....If a guard is constructed of sheet metal, the material used shall be not less than 14 gauge in thickness. If cast iron is used, it shall be not less than 3/16-inch in thickness. Other materials of equivalent strength may be used. If interlocked barriers are used at load and unload ends, the enclosure guards specified in this subrule need not be used. It is not required that the above hoods retain a thrown or broken knife.</p> <p>(2)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12740 Double and tenoner drives</b>  <b>Rule 2740. (1) to (2)****</b></p> <p>(3) The unloading end of the frame over which the feed conveyors run shall be extended so the material, as it leaves the machine, will be guided to a point where the operator cannot reach the point of operation.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12742. Hand fed tenoners.</b>  <b>Rule 2742.</b> Hand fed tenoning machines shall have a clamping or hold down device on the fixture to help the operator hold the material being cut.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12751. Wood shapers.</b>  <b>Rule 2751. (1)</b> .....Prototype operations, involving a single item, where an usual configuration precludes the use of a guard, is exempt from this rule.</p> <p>(2) Templates, jogs, and fixtures that remove the operator's hands from the point of operation shall be used when the nature of the work permits such use.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R 408.12755. Planing, molding, sticking, and matching machines.</b>  <b>Rule 2755.</b> (1) .....If the guard is constructed of sheet metal, the material used shall be not less than 14 gauge in thickness or the equivalent. It is not required that the hoods retain a thrown or broken knife.</p> <p>(2)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12759. Lathes.</b>  <b>Rule 2759.</b> (1) .....If the guard is constructed of sheet metal, the material used shall be not less than 14 gauge in thickness or equivalent. It is not required that the hoods retain a thrown or broken knife.</p> <p>(2) .....which should be hinged to the machines so they can be moved back for making adjustments.</p> <p>(3) to (4)****</p> <p>(5) A revolving tool lathe shall be equipped with a suction hood properly connected to an exhaust system. The hood shall be formed over the revolving tools to serve as a guard. They shall be constructed of metal of a thickness not less than that specified in subrule (1).</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12761. Sanding machines.</b>  <b>Rule 2761.</b> .....The guard shall be constructed of not less than 18 gauge sheet metal or stronger material, preferably metal.....</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12763 Disk sanding machines</b>  <b>Rule 2763.</b> .....The distance between the disk and the table edge shall be not more than 1/4-inch.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12764 Belt sanding machines</b>  <b>Rule 2764.</b> (1) Belt sanders shall have all pulleys enclosed included sides and periphery except the working end of an edge sander. An exhaust hood may be part of the guard</p> <p>(2) to (3)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12767 Combination or universal woodworking machines</b>  <b>Rule 2767</b> .....The machines shall have a separate stopping and starting device for each point of operation.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12768 Routers</b>  <b>Rule 2768.</b> The pulleys, spindles and cutting tools on routers shall be guarded. Turn plates, jigs and fixtures requiring the operator's hands to be removed from the point of operation may be used as a point of operation guard.</p>	<p><b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements</b>  <b>1910.213(l) Boring and mortising machines</b>  <b>1910.213(l)(5)</b> Universal joints on spindles of boring machines shall be completely enclosed in such a way as to prevent accidental contact by the operator.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R 408.12769 Roll type glue spreaders</b>  <b>Rule 2769. (1)****</b></p> <p>(2) A reversing bar or switch or a kick plate may be used in addition to the nip guard.</p> <p>(3) The rolls shall be fully opened when they are being cleaned.</p> <p>(4) A long handled brush or swab shall be used to clean them.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12773 Veneer steaming and soaking vats</b>  <b>Rule 2773. (1)</b> The sides of veneer steam and soaking vats shall extend to a height of not less than 36 inches above the floor, working platform or ground or all sides shall be enclosed with a standard barrier as prescribed in general industry safety standards commission standard, Part 2. Floor and Wall Openings, Stairways and Skylights, being R 408.10201 to R 408.10241 of the Michigan Administrative Code.</p> <p>(2) Large veneer steam and soaking vats divided into sections shall have a walkway between sections. A walkway shall have a standard barrier as prescribed in general industry safety standards commission standard, Part 2. Floor and Wall Openings, Stairways and Skylights, on each exposed side. The handrails may be removed, if necessary, but shall be immediately replaced. If the size of the stock handled permits, it is advisable to keep the size of the vat sections to 9 feet or less.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12774 Vat loading and unloading</b>  <b>Rule 2774.</b> One or more of the following means shall be used in loading and unloading veneer steam and soaking vats:</p> <p>(a) The employee shall be provided with a safety belt attached to a lifeline of 3/4-inch manila rope or 1/2- inch nylon rope. The lifeline shall be attached to a traveling trolley on a monorail or to a fixed anchorage or similar arrangement. The lifeline shall be permanently adjusted so that if the employee slips, falls or trips he cannot fall into the vat.</p> <p>(b) Mechanical handling or conveying equipment shall be provided and designed so the logs are removed without the assistance of an employee at the edge of the veneer steam and soaking vat.</p> <p>(c) The floor surface at the sides of the vats being used shall be antislip.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12776 Ventilation</b>  <b>Rule 2776. (1)</b> Veneer steam and soaking vats should be located in buildings or in special sheds heated in cold weather to keep the amount of steam at a minimum.</p> <p>(2) Means shall be provided to ventilate buildings in which steam and soaking vats are located. High ceilings with roof ventilators or louvers are desirable. Where ceilings or roofs are under 15 feet, exhaust fans shall be provided</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R 408.12779 Log handling equipment</b>  <b>Rule 2779.</b> All gears, sprockets and other dangerous parts on cranes and log trolleys shall be enclosed with guards as prescribed in general industry safety standards commission standard, Part 7. Guards for Power Transmission, being R 408.10701 to R 408.10765 of the Michigan Administrative code. The use of log trolleys or cranes is urgently recommended except where the stock handled is very small.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12786 Veneer splicer</b>  <b>Rule 2786.</b> A veneer splicer shall have a barrier at the feed end to keep fingers from the in-running pinch point.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12787 Veneer jointers</b>  <b>Rule 2787.</b> Saw blades and vertical heads on a veneer jointer shall be enclosed and 2 hand controls shall be provided for each operator and shall be held down until the cut is complete. Pinch points formed by a movable bed shall be guarded.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12791 Operating rules; inspection and maintenance</b>  <b>Rule 2791.</b> (1) A supervisor or employee shall not remove or make inoperable any safety device or guard specified in this standard.</p> <p>(2) to (6)****</p> <p>(7) Shavings and dust shall be removed to prevent a hazardous accumulation.</p> <p>(8)****</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provisions</b></p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements</b>  <b>1910.213(s) Inspection and maintenance of woodworking machinery.</b>  <b>1910.213(s)(6)</b> Emphasis is placed upon the importance of maintaining cleanliness around woodworking machinery, particularly as regards the effective functioning of guards and the prevention of fire hazards in switch enclosures, bearings, and motors.</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p><b>R 408.12792 Operating rules; selection of machines</b>  <b>Rule 2792.</b> Machines shall not be used for operations of such variety as to necessitate the removal of safeguards suitable for the usual service. The specific operations involving special hazards shall be assigned to machines suitable for such work.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p><b>R 408.12793 Operating rules; saw</b>  <b>Rule 2793. (1)****</b></p> <p>(2) Tension on a band saw and resaw should be released from the blade when not in use.</p> <p>(3) The back thrust shall be adjusted carefully to the normal position of the band saw blade.</p> <p>(4) A band saw shall not be stopped quickly by thrusting a piece of wood against the cutting edge of teeth when the power is off.</p> <p>(5) To detect cracks or other defects, each band saw blade shall be carefully examined as it is put on and taken off the band wheel. Cracked saws or saws that indicate the probability of breakage shall be promptly removed to avoid injury to the saw and to the operator.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12795 Operating rules; jointers</b>  <b>Rule 2795.</b> The minimum length of the piece jointed shall be not less than 4 times the distance between the 2 tables. Neither half of the jointer table should be adjusted horizontally so that the clearance between the edge of the table and revolving knives is more than 1/4-inch.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12796 Operating rules; lathes</b>  <b>Rule 2796.</b> Material in a lathe shall be fastened securely to faceplates or between centers.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12798 Clothing</b>  <b>Rule 2798.</b> Antikickback aprons shall be provided to the employee at no expense to the employee and shall be used where material can be kicked back. Loose flowing garments, sleeves, and neckties shall not be worn by operators of machines. Gloves should not be worn while operating machines.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>
<p><b>R 408.12799 Selection and training of operator</b>  <b>Rule 2799.</b> Before an inexperienced workman is permitted to operate a woodworking machine, he shall be given careful instructions in the hazards of the machine and the safe method of operation.</p>	<p><b>No comparable OSHA provision</b></p>

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