

**GI Part 38. Hand and Portable Powered Tools
Compared With
29 C.F.R. 1910 Subpart P – Hand and Portable Powered Tools and Other Hand-Held Equipment and
1910.266 Logging Operations**

Summary: The significant differences between GI Part 38. Hand and Portable Powered Tools and 29 C.F.R. 1910 provisions are in:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer responsibility • Employee responsibility • Storage and handling • Inspection • Controls • Modification • Axes, hatchets, hammers and mauls • Chisels, punches, star drills, drift pins and wedges • Files and rasps • Knives • Pliers • Screwdrivers • Wrenches | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain falls and hoist and pullers, capacity • Chain falls and hoists and pullers, use • Hot sticks • Portable pneumatic grinders • Powered stapler and nailers • Pneumatic powered nut runner • Power-actuated tools; design and construction • Powder-actuated tools generally • Powder-actuated tools; training • Power levels • Powder-actuated tool defects and misfires • Refueling; operation in enclosed area prohibited; exception • Chain saws |
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The below comparison 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 408.13811. Employer responsibility. Rule 3811. An employer shall do all of the following: (a) Ensure that an employee has been trained in the use of hand tools and portable powered tools before authorizing their use. (b) Maintain, or require to be maintained, hand tools and portable powered tools free of defects that could cause injury to an employee. (c) Comply with the requirements of this part.</p>	<p>1910.242 Hand and portable powered tools and equipment, general. (a) General requirements. Each employer shall be responsible for the safe condition of tools and equipment used by employees, including tools and equipment which may be furnished by employees.</p>
<p>R 408.13812. Employee responsibilities. Rule 3812. An employee shall do all of the following: (a) Use personal protective equipment where required by the employer or dictated by the hazard of the job. (b) Not use a tool for other than its designated or approved use. (c) Report defective hand tools and portable power tools to his or her supervisor.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13821. Storage and handling. Rule 3821. (1) A hand tool or portable powered tool shall be stored in a manner to prevent damage which would make the tool unsafe for use. (2) A sharp or pointed tool, such as, but not limited to, chisels, drill bits, and awls, shall be carried in 1 of the following ways: (a) With the edges or points protected. (b) In a tool tray. (c) In a cart. (d) In a sheath. (e) In the hand with the sharp edges turned away from the body. (3) A sharp or pointed tool, when stored in a rack or bin, shall have the sharp edge or point inward or otherwise protected or stored to prevent injury.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13822. Inspection. Rule 3822. (1) A portable pneumatic grinder not legibly marked with the manufacturer's rated speed shall not be used. (2) A tool shall be inspected visually by the employee using the tool for safe operation before daily use, and, when found defective, it shall be removed from service. (3) The speed of a portable air grinder shall be checked with a tachometer or other device for reading r.p.m. (revolutions per minute) when purchased, annually, and after repairs to ensure the speed does not exceed the manufacturer's rated speed. A grinding wheel shall not be installed if its rated speed is less than the grinder.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13823. Controls. Rule 3823. (1) to (4)**** (5) A hand-held power tool shall be disconnected from its power source when it is serviced or the point of operation device is changed by a device or tool, except for a handheld drill less than 3/8 inch, platen sander, 2 inch belt sander, or scroll saw. (6)****</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.13824. Modification. Rule 3824. A tool and its power source shall not be modified, except by an authorized and trained employee or qualified outside service</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>HAND TOOL PROVISIONS</p>	
<p>R 408.13833. Abrasive blast cleaning nozzles. Rule 3833. (1) An abrasive blast cleaning nozzle shall be equipped with a constant pressure control. (2) An abrasive blast cleaning nozzle shall be mounted on a support when not in use.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13834. Axes, hatchets, hammers and mauls. Rule 3834. An axe, hatchet, hammer or maul handle shall be replaced when it becomes cracked, broken or splintered. A wood handle shall be secured with wedges or equivalent means.</p>	<p>1910.244 Other portable tools and equipment. 1910.244(b) Abrasive blast cleaning nozzles. The blast cleaning nozzles shall be equipped with an operating valve which must be held open manually. A support shall be provided on which the nozzle may be mounted when it is not in use</p>
<p>R 408.13835. Chisels, punches, star drills, drift pins and wedges. Rule 3835. (1) A chisel, punch, star drill, drift pin or wedge with a metal striking end shall not be used when the end becomes mushroomed. The striking end shall be ground with a crowned radius and beveled edge. (2) The working end of a chisel, punch, star drill, drift pin or wedge shall be maintained as designed.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13836. Files and rasps. Rule 3836. A file or rasp with a tang shall be equipped with a handle fitted and secured to the tang, when in use.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13840. Knives. Rule 3840. (1) A fixed blade knife shall be carried in a sheath, in a tray or other equivalent protective means. (2) A folding knife which cannot be locked in place shall not be used in a manner where the blade could fold on the fingers.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13841. Pliers. Rule 3841. Pliers with sprung jaws, a worn face or worn joint pin shall be replaced.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13843. Screwdrivers. Rule 3843. (1) An object being worked on with a screwdriver shall not be held in the hand, on the lap or under the arm, except when protection is afforded by the object or other means. (2) A screwdriver used for electrical work shall be equipped with a nonconductive handle. The shank and fasteners shall not project through the handle. (3) A blade type screwdriver shall be maintained with a flat tip at right angles to the shank and have almost parallel faces. (4) A screwdriver with 1 of the following defects shall not be used: (a) Split or broken handle. (b) Cracked or broken blade. (c) Loose shank in handle. (d) Worn blade. (e) Bent shank of a straight screwdriver</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13844. Wrenches. Rule 3844. (1) A wrench with spread, distorted or cracked jaws shall not be used. (2) A wrench, except a wrench designed for that purpose, shall not be subjected to hammering.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13845. Chain falls and hoist and pullers, capacity. Rule 3845. (1) A chain fall or hoist and puller shall be used at not more than its rated capacity. (2) The capacity of a chain fall or hoist and puller shall be permanently labeled or marked on it. (3) An accessory, such as a chain or cable used to secure or support a chain fall or hoist and puller, shall have a capacity of not less than the chain fall or hoist and puller. (4) An object subject to a lift or pull by a chain fall shall have the capacity to absorb the lift or pull without creating a hazard to an employee in the area.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13846. Chain falls and hoist and pullers, use. Rule 3846. (1) A chain fall or hoist and puller shall be secured to an anchorage and the load attached to the chain fall or hoist and puller in a manner which will prevent inadvertent disengagement. (2) When a chain fall or hoist and puller are under tension of a load, a positive action shall be required to release the tension. (3) A hoist and puller lever handle shall not be operated with an extension handle except as furnished by the manufacturer. (4) A chain fall or hoist and puller shall be visually inspected for observable defects before each job use by the employee using the tools.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13847. Hot sticks. Rule 3847. (1) A hot stick and any tool attached to it shall be clean and inspected for damage before use. (2) A hot stick which has been repaired by a knowledgeable employee or an outside service and tested to meet the requirements of subrule (3) of this rule. (3) A new hot stick purchased after the effective date of this part shall not be used unless it has been certified and labeled by the manufacturer to meet the following standards: (a) Fiberglass, 100,000 volts per foot of length for 5 minutes, or any equivalent test. (b) Wood, 75,000 volts per foot of length for 3 minutes, or any equivalent test. (4) A hot stick shall be stored in a manner to protect it from damage. A hot stick made of wood shall be protected from moisture.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

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<p>(5) A hot stick shall not be used in excess of the rated capacity certified by the manufacturer.</p> <p>(6) The minimum working distance and minimum clear hot stick distances prescribed in table 1, when using live-line tools, shall not be violated.</p> <p>(7) Table 1 reads as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="94 401 748 1104"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="94 401 748 459">TABLE 1</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="94 459 748 543">ALTERNATING CURRENT — MINIMUM DISTANCES</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="94 543 423 638">Voltage range (phase to phase) Kilovolt</th> <th data-bbox="423 543 748 638">Minimum working and clear hot stick distance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 638 423 680">2.1 to 15</td> <td data-bbox="423 638 748 680">2 ft. 0 in.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 680 423 722">15.1 to 35</td> <td data-bbox="423 680 748 722">2 ft. 4 in</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 722 423 764">35.1 to 46</td> <td data-bbox="423 722 748 764">2 ft. 6 in.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 764 423 806">46.1 to 72.5</td> <td data-bbox="423 764 748 806">3 ft. 0 in.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 806 423 848">72.6 to 121</td> <td data-bbox="423 806 748 848">3 ft. 4 in.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 848 423 890">138 to 145</td> <td data-bbox="423 848 748 890">3 ft. 6 in.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 890 423 932">161 to 169</td> <td data-bbox="423 890 748 932">3 ft. 8 in</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 932 423 974">230 to 242</td> <td data-bbox="423 932 748 974">5 ft. 0 in</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 974 423 1016">345 to 362</td> <td data-bbox="423 974 748 1016">¹7 ft. 0 in.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 1016 423 1058">500 to 552</td> <td data-bbox="423 1016 748 1058">¹11 ft. 0 in</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="94 1058 423 1100">700 to 765</td> <td data-bbox="423 1058 748 1100">¹15 ft. 0 in</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>¹NOTE: For 345-362 kV, 500-552 kV, and 700-765 kV., the minimum working distance and the minimum clear hot stick distance may be reduced provided that such distances are not less than the shortest distance between the energized part and the grounded surface.</p>	TABLE 1		ALTERNATING CURRENT — MINIMUM DISTANCES		Voltage range (phase to phase) Kilovolt	Minimum working and clear hot stick distance	2.1 to 15	2 ft. 0 in.	15.1 to 35	2 ft. 4 in	35.1 to 46	2 ft. 6 in.	46.1 to 72.5	3 ft. 0 in.	72.6 to 121	3 ft. 4 in.	138 to 145	3 ft. 6 in.	161 to 169	3 ft. 8 in	230 to 242	5 ft. 0 in	345 to 362	¹ 7 ft. 0 in.	500 to 552	¹ 11 ft. 0 in	700 to 765	¹ 15 ft. 0 in	<p>1910.243 Guarding of portable powered tools.</p> <p>1910.243(a)(5) Grounding. Portable electric powered tools shall meet the electrical requirements of subpart S of this part.</p> <p>1910.243(b) Pneumatic powered tools and hose</p> <p>1910.243(b)(1) Tool retainer. A tool retainer shall be installed on each piece of utilization equipment which, without such a retainer, may eject the tool.</p> <p>1910.243(b)(2) Airhose. Hose and hose connections used for conducting compressed air to utilization equipment shall be designed for the pressure and service to which they are subjected.</p>
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<p>R 408.13861. Portable powered tools generally.</p> <p>Rule 3861. (1) An electrically powered tool shall have an approved ground unless it is double-insulated and carries a permanent label or mark so stating.</p> <p>(2) A pneumatically powered tool shall be equipped with a tool retainer where the absence of a retainer would result in a tool being ejected.</p> <p>(3) Hose and hose fittings used with pneumatic powered tools shall have pressure ratings not less than the supply source.</p> <p>(4) Hose connections shall have a positive-locking action or the connecting sections shall have a safety chain to restrain any whipping action if the sections become disconnected.</p> <p>(5) An air supply line shall be regulated to maintain the pressure at not more than the pneumatic tool rating.</p> <p>(6) Safety devices and operating controls shall not be made inoperative.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>																												

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13864. Portable pneumatic grinders.</p> <p>Rule 3864. (1) A portable pneumatic grinder shall be operated at a speed of not more than the grinder's rated speed.</p> <p>(2) A line supplying air to a portable pneumatic grinder regulated by a governor shall be equipped with a filter to remove water, contaminated oil and dirt.</p> <p>(3) A portable pneumatic grinder regulated by a governor shall be provided with a continuous lubrication means.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13865. Powered stapler and nailers.</p> <p>Rule 3865. (1) A portable powered stapler or nailer, capable of driving a fastener with a diameter more than .0475 inch — 18 gauge A.W.G., at more than 75 feet per second, shall be designed so that the operator is required to make not less than 2 separate operations to activate the tool with 1 operation being to place the tool against the work surface.</p> <p>(2) The design shall prevent discharge of the stapler during loading or when dropped.</p> <p>(3) A portable powered stapler or nailer shall not be pointed or discharged at other than the work piece.</p> <p>(4) The operator of a portable powered stapler or nailer and those employees within the striking distance of its fastener shall be provided with and use eye protection as prescribed in Part 33. Personal Protective Equipment, being R 408.13301 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.</p> <p>(5) A positive actuation of the operator control shall be required to propel each fastener from a powered stapler or nailer.</p> <p>(6) When relieving a jam-up of a fastening device, the source of power shall be disconnected.</p> <p>(7) At the beginning of each shift, a portable powered stapler and nailer shall be tested for safe operation.</p> <p>(8) Safety devices and operating controls shall not be made inoperative.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13666. Pneumatic powered nut runner.</p> <p>Rule 3866. (1) A pneumatic powered angle nut runner with a trigger type operating control shall have the control located so that the reaction force of the runner does not create additional pressure on the trigger.</p> <p>(2) A mechanical means shall be provided to absorb torque reaction of a stall type tool and used where:</p> <p>(a) The resultant sustained force on an operator of an angle head nut runner or an inline tool with dual off-set handles is more than 50 pounds.</p> <p>(b) The reaction torque from an inline nut runner with a single offset handle is more than 100 inch pounds.</p> <p>(c) The reaction torque of an inline nut runner without an offset handle is more than 30 inch pounds.</p> <p>(3) A powered nut runner other than a stall type shall be provided a device, such as a reaction bar, when the reaction force on the operator is such that the operator cannot control the tool.</p>	<p>1910.243 Guarding of portable powered tools.</p> <p>1910.243(d) Explosive actuated fastening tools -</p> <p>1910.243(d)(1) General requirements.</p> <p>1910.243(d)(1)(i) Explosive-actuated fastening tools which are actuated by explosives or any similar means and propel a stud, pin, fastener, or other object for the purpose of affixing it by penetration to any other object shall meet the design requirements in "American National Standard Safety Requirements for Explosive-Actuated Fastening Tools," ANSI A10.3-1970, which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6. This requirement does not apply to devices designed for attaching objects to soft construction materials, such as wood, plaster, tar, dry wallboard, and the like, or to stud welding equipment.</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13871. Power-actuated tools; design and construction.</p> <p>Rule 3871. A powder-actuated tools shall be designed and constructed as prescribed in section 6 of the ANSI standard, A10.3-1977, powder-actuated fastening systems, which is adopted herein by reference and may be inspected at the Lansing office of the department of consumer and industry services. This standard may be purchased at a cost of \$3.50 from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, or from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, 7150 Harris Drive, Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan 48909.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13872. Powder-actuated tools generally.</p> <p>Rule 3872. (1) An employer who uses powder-actuated tools shall establish and maintain, at the place of employment, a list or other record of employees qualified and trained to operate powder-actuated tools of the type provided by the employer.</p> <p>(2) An employee shall receive training and instruction from 1 of the following:</p> <p>(a) A dealer or distributor of powder-actuated tools who has been authorized by the tool manufacturer to provide such training.</p> <p>(b) An authorized employee of a powder-actuated tool manufacturer.</p> <p>(c) An employer or an authorized employer representative.</p> <p>(3) A powder-actuated tool which is found not to be in proper working order or which develops a defect during use shall be immediately removed from service, tagged, and not used until repaired. The tag shall be as prescribed in R 408.13731.</p> <p>(4) The employer shall have a defective powder-actuated tool repaired only by an authorized repair person.</p>	<p>1910.243 Guarding of portable powered tools.</p> <p>1910.243(d)(3) Requirements for loads and fasteners.</p> <p>1910.243(d)(3)(i) There shall be a standard means of identifying the power levels of loads used in tools.</p>
<p>R 408.13873. Powder-actuated tools; training.</p> <p>Rule 3873. (1) The training of an employee to use a powder-actuated tool shall, at a minimum, include the following items:</p> <p>(a) Cleaning.</p> <p>(b) Inspection.</p> <p>(c) Operation.</p> <p>(d) Use limitations.</p> <p>(e) Power levels.</p> <p>(f) Misfire procedure.</p> <p>(2) Before approving an employee as an operator of a powder-actuated tool, the employer shall have the employee demonstrate competence by actually operating the powder-actuated tool in a safe manner.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

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<p>R 408.13874. Power levels.</p> <p>Rule 3874. (1) The power level for cased or caseless loads shall be identified by a color and numbering system as prescribed in table 2, except that caseless loads are limited to power levels 1 to 6. The combination of the case color and load color shall designate the load level. Both the explosive load and the carton or box shall provide visual indication of the load level.</p> <p>(2) Studs or other fasteners used in a powder-actuated tool shall be only those specifically manufactured for use in such tools.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>																																																														
<p>(3) Table 2 reads as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="94 583 813 1350"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="94 583 813 636">TABLE 2</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="94 636 813 695">IDENTIFICATION OF CASED LOADS</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="94 695 269 789" rowspan="2">Power Level</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="269 695 643 741">Color Identification</th> <th data-bbox="643 695 813 789" rowspan="2">Nominal Velocity (+, - 45 fps)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="269 741 456 789">Case Color</th> <th data-bbox="456 741 643 789">Load Color</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>Brass</td><td>Gray</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Brass</td><td>Brown</td><td>390</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Brass</td><td>Green</td><td>480</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Brass</td><td>Yellow</td><td>570</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Brass</td><td>Red</td><td>660</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Brass</td><td>Purple</td><td>750</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Nickel</td><td>Gray</td><td>840</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Nickel</td><td>Brown</td><td>930</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Nickel</td><td>Green</td><td>1020</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Nickel</td><td>Yellow</td><td>1110</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Nickel</td><td>Red</td><td>1200</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Nickel</td><td>Purple</td><td>1290</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTE: The nominal velocity applies to 3/8-inch diameter 350-grain ballistic slug fired in a test device and has no reference to actual fastener velocity developed in any specific size or type of tool.</p>	TABLE 2				IDENTIFICATION OF CASED LOADS				Power Level	Color Identification		Nominal Velocity (+, - 45 fps)	Case Color	Load Color	1	Brass	Gray	300	2	Brass	Brown	390	3	Brass	Green	480	4	Brass	Yellow	570	5	Brass	Red	660	6	Brass	Purple	750	7	Nickel	Gray	840	8	Nickel	Brown	930	9	Nickel	Green	1020	10	Nickel	Yellow	1110	11	Nickel	Red	1200	12	Nickel	Purple	1290	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
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<p>R 408.13875. Powder-actuated tool defects and misfires.</p> <p>Rule 3875 (1)****</p> <p>(2) Misfired cartridges shall be disposed of in a safe manner.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>																																																														

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13881. Refueling; operation in enclosed area prohibited; exception.</p> <p>Rule 3881. (1) A fuel-powered tool shall be stopped while being refueled, serviced, or maintained.</p> <p>(2) A fuel-powered tool shall not be operated in an enclosed area, unless the toxic fumes are below the maximum allowable limits prescribed by the department of consumer and industry services in R 325.2430.</p> <p>(3) Where refueling is done with a portable container, the container shall be an approved safety can with an automatic closing cap and flame arrestor.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13882. Chain saws.</p> <p>Rule 3882. (1) A chain saw shall be used only for cutoff work such as cutting trees, limbs, poles and beams. A chain saw shall not be used to open a hole in a solid object such as a floor, wall, or panel. Chain saws that are specifically designed for firefighting operations to cut holes in roofs, floors, and walls are exempt from this rule.</p> <p>(2) A chain saw shall be equipped with a positive-type on-off ignition switch that is conveniently located to allow the operator to move it into the off position without relinquishing his or her grip on the saw.</p> <p>(3) A manual chain oiler control, if provided on a chain saw, shall be located so that it can be operated without relinquishing a secure grip on the saw.</p> <p>(4) An engine throttle control, if provided on a chain saw, shall be located so that it can be operated without relinquishing a secure grip on the saw.</p> <p>(5) A chain saw shall have a guard that protects the throttle lever from casual contact from brush or other foreign objects.</p> <p>(6) A chain saw that is equipped with a centrifugal clutch shall have a throttle control, carburetor, and clutch system so that the engine idle speed becomes lower than the clutch engagement speed if the throttle control is released, thereby allowing the chain to come to a complete stop.</p> <p>(7) A chain saw's moving parts, such as a fly-wheel, rotating screen or clutch, shall be guarded. A saw's chain shall be guarded adjacent to the handle area and the sawdust shall be directed away from the operator.</p> <p>(8) A saw's chain shall be stopped if it is not being used for sawing.</p> <p>(9) A chain saw shall be carried by the top handle with guide bar to the rear.</p> <p>(10) A chain saw shall not be started within 10 feet of the place where it was refueled.</p>	<p>1910.266 Logging operations.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2) "Chain saws."</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(i) Each chain saw placed into initial service after the effective date of this section shall be equipped with a chain brake and shall otherwise meet the requirements of the ANSI B175.1-1991 "Safety Requirements for Gasoline-Powered Chain Saws", which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6. Each chain saw placed into service before the effective date of this section shall be equipped with a protective device that minimizes chain-saw kickback. No chain-saw kickback device shall be removed or otherwise disabled.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(ii) Each gasoline-powered chain saw shall be equipped with a continuous pressure throttle control system which will stop the chain when pressure on the throttle is released.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(iii) The chain saw shall be operated and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(iv) The chain saw shall be fueled at least 10 feet (3 m) from any open flame or other source of ignition.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(v) The chain saw shall be started at least 10 feet (3 m) from the fueling area.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(vi) The chain saw shall be started on the ground or where otherwise firmly supported. Drop starting a chain saw is prohibited.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(vii) The chain saw shall be started with the chain brake engaged.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(viii) The chain saw shall be held with the thumbs and fingers of both hands encircling the handles during operation unless the employer demonstrates that a greater hazard is posed by keeping both hands on the chain saw in that particular situation.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(ix) The chain-saw operator shall be certain of footing before starting to cut. The chain saw shall not be used in a position or at a distance that could cause the operator to become off-balance, to have insecure footing, or to relinquish a firm grip on the saw.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(x) Prior to felling any tree, the chain-saw operator shall clear away brush or other potential obstacles which might interfere with cutting the tree or using the retreat path.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(xi) The chain saw shall not be used to cut directly overhead.</p>

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	<p>1910.266(e)(2)(xii) The chain saw shall be carried in a manner that will prevent operator contact with the cutting chain and muffler.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(xiii) The chain saw shall be shut off or the throttle released before the feller starts his retreat.</p> <p>1910.266(e)(2)(xiv) The chain saw shall be shut down or the chain brake shall be engaged whenever a saw is carried further than 50 feet (15.2 m). The chain saw shall be shut down or the chain brake shall be engaged when a saw is carried less than 50 feet if conditions such as, but not limited to, the terrain, underbrush and slippery surfaces, may create a hazard for an employee.</p>

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