

**GI Part 51. Logging
Compared With
29 C.F.R. 1910.266 Logging Operations**

Summary: The significant differences between GI Part 51. Logging and 29 C.F.R. 1910.266 Logging Operations are in:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules, employers duties • New jobs; employer’s duties • Injuries, first aid, and first aid training • Employees; general duties • Employee protection certain weather conditions; stoppage of falling operation; employee spacing and duty organization/work area safety; contact with other employees. • Fire prevention • Clothing of workers near moving machinery • Chain saws generally • Hand-held chain saw operations • Slasher saws; guards • Buzz saws; guards • Operator stands • Controls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rollover protection and cab guards; adoption of standard by reference • Equipment; skidding and hauling equipment • Logging equipment; operations • Vehicles • Felling • Working alone • Lodged tree removal • Dangerous trees and snags • Springpoles; and other trees under stress • Skidding; yarding • Water • Storage • Side, end and trip stakes • Firewood and log-splitting operations • Power takeoff |
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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
EMPLOYER — EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES	
<p>R 408.15111. Rules, employers duties. Rule 5111. An employer shall review these rules with each new employee.</p>	<p>1910.266 Logging operations 1910.266(i) Training 1910.266(i)(3) Content. At a minimum, training shall consist of the following elements: 1910.266(vi) The requirements of this standard.</p>
<p>R 408.15112. New jobs; employer’s duties. Rule 5112. Before an employee is put to work on a new job, an employer shall do all of the following: (a) to (c)**** (d) Issue an operator’s permit card of the type prescribed in rule 2154 of general industry safety standard, Part 21. Powered Industrial Trucks, being R 408.12154 of the Michigan Administrative Code, if off-road mobile equipment is to be operated</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15113. Supervision, maintenance, and inspection by employers. Rule 5113. An employer shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Provide supervision necessary to enforce compliance with these rules.</p> <p>(b) Maintain buildings, equipment, and workplaces in a safe and orderly condition.</p> <p>(c) Conduct inspections as necessary to ensure compliance with these rules.</p> <p>(d) Not permit an employee to work alone on felling or skidding operations.</p> <p>(e) Not permit an employee to work in an area with equipment which is in a dangerous condition.</p> <p>(f)****</p> <p>(g) Ensure that all safeguards are installed and functional before allowing equipment to be used.</p> <p>(h)****</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.15114. Injuries, first aid, and first aid training. Rule 5114. (1) to (3)****</p> <p>(4) An employer shall have not less than 1 employee at a jobsite who is trained in red cross first aid or who has equivalent training.</p> <p>(5)****</p> <p>(6) An employer shall assure that each employee receives first aid training at least once every 3 years and receives CPR training at least annually.</p> <p>(7) to (10)****</p> <p>(11) At a minimum, for employees engaged in logging activities, first aid and CPR training shall be conducted using conventional methods of training, such as lecture, demonstration, practical exercise, and examination, both written and practical. In addition, the length of training shall be sufficient to assure that trainees understand the concepts of first aid and can demonstrate their ability to perform the various procedures required in subrule (12) of this rule.</p> <p>(12)****</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>Equivalent</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15116. Employees; general duties. Rule 5116. An employee shall do all of the following: (a) Abide by the safety procedures pertaining to the job as prescribed by the employer and comply with these rules. (b) Examine the work area and equipment that is going to be used before work begins and report a dangerous or unsafe condition in the work area or equipment to the immediate supervisor. (c) Refrain from a reckless practice or action which could result in an accident or injury. (d) Not operate a machine without experience, instruction, and authorization.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15117. Employee protection certain weather conditions; stoppage of falling operation; employee spacing and duty organization/ work area safety; contact with other employees. Rule 5117. (1)**** (2) A falling operation shall stop if a wind prevents a tree from falling in the desired direction or if the faller's vision is impaired by a weather condition or darkness. (3) to (5)****</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.15118. Fire prevention. Rule 5118. (1) Smoking or an open flame is prohibited within 10 feet of an engine being refueled. (2) Refueling shall not be done in an area where conditions are conducive to fire. (3) An approved fire extinguisher, as prescribed in the general industry safety standards commission standard, Part 8. Portable Fire Extinguishers, being R 408.10801 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code, shall be provided and maintained where mobile equipment is operated and on each vehicle. (4) Gasoline or other flammable liquid shall be stored in an approved container that is located not less than 25 feet from a source of ignition. (5) Machinery shall be kept free of accumulations of flammable material. (6) Flammable liquids shall not be transported on a personnel carrier unless a storage box is provided. (7) Flammable liquids shall not be used to start a fire or as a cleaning solvent. (8) The engine or a powered machine shall be shut off while being refueled and serviced.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>1910.266 Logging operations (d) General requirements (4) Fire extinguishers. The employer shall provide and maintain portable fire extinguishers on each machine and vehicle in accordance with the requirements of subpart L of part 1910.</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>1910.266 Logging operations (9)Flammable and combustible liquids. (iv) Flammable and combustible liquids, including chain-saw and diesel fuel, may be used to start a fire, provided the employer assures that in the particular situation its use does not create a hazard for an employee.</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	
<p>R 408.15121. Clothing of workers near moving machinery. Rule 5121. A person working near moving machinery shall wear close fitting, fastened clothing.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15130. Hand and portable powered tools generally. Rule 5130. (1) to (7)**** (8) Defective hand tools that could cause injury shall be repaired or replaced.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15131. Chain saws generally. Rule 5131. (1) A hand-held chain saw shall be equipped with a positive-type, on-off ignition switch which is conveniently located on the saw so that the operator can move the switch into the off position without relinquishing a secure grip on the saw. (2) A manual chain oiler control, if provided on a handheld chain saw, shall be located so that it can be operated without relinquishing a secure grip on the saw. (3) A hand-held chain saw shall have a guard that protects the throttle lever from casual contact and from brush or other foreign objects. (4)**** (5) A hand-held chain saw's moving parts, such as a flywheel, rotating screen, or clutch, shall be guarded. (6)****</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.15136. Hand-held chain saw operations. Rule 5136.(1) to (2)**** (3) An approved container shall be used for refueling a hand-held chain saw. A hand-held chain saw shall not be started within 10 feet (3m) of a refueling area. (4) to (7)**** (8) A hand-held chain saw shall not be used in a position which could cause the operator to relinquish a secure grip on the saw. (9) A hand-held chain saw which is purchased after the effective date of these amendatory rules and which is used by an employee to perform logging operations shall be equipped with: (a) A chain brake and a chain designed to reduce kickback. (b) A safety bar and a chain designed to reduce kickback.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
R 408.15136 (10) to (12)****	Equivalent
OTHER SAWS	
<p>R 408.15137. Slasher saws; guards.</p> <p>Rule 5137. (1) A slasher saw blade shall be guarded by a fixed or adjustable barrier guard which protects the operator or other employees from inadvertently coming into contact with the saw teeth from the back side.</p> <p>(2) The fixed or adjustable barrier guard shall be constructed to keep an employee from coming into contact with the saw blade and shall be capable of retaining any blocks which are cut off and which may be thrown by the blade.</p>	No comparable OSHA provision
<p>R 408.15138. Buzz saws; guards.</p> <p>Rule 5138. (1) A buzz saw shall have a hood-type guard which covers the upper half of the blade, arbor, and nut at all times. The lower part of the blade shall be guarded by 1 of the following:</p> <p>(a) A fixed or adjustable barrier guard which protects the operator from inadvertently coming into contact with the saw teeth.</p> <p>(b) A self-adjusting guard which will prevent employee exposure to the front of the saw blade by dropping onto the workpiece before the blade starts the cut and remaining in contact with the workpiece until the saw table returns to the forward position.</p> <p>(c) Movement of the saw table into the saw by use of constant pressure controls located so that the operator cannot come into contact with the saw blade.</p> <p>(d) Any other type of guarding that provides equal protection.</p> <p>(2) A limit chain or other equally effective device shall be provided to prevent the buzz saw blade from extending past the front of the saw table.</p>	No comparable OSHA provision
LOGGING EQUIPMENT	
<p>R 408.15142. Operator stands.</p> <p>Rule 5142. A machine operator stand or station shall have a slip-resistant walking and working surface, which shall be kept clean of slippery substances and clear of obstructions, waste, debris, and any other material that might result in fire, slipping, or falling. A stand shall have a means of access, such as steps, a ladder, or footholds and handholds. If the stand is totally enclosed, it shall be ventilated.</p>	<p>1910.266 Logging operations</p> <p>(f) Machines</p> <p>(5) Machine access.</p> <p>(ii) Each machine cab shall have a second means of egress.</p> <p>(iii) Walking and working surfaces of each machine and machine work station shall have a slip resistant surface to assure safe footing.</p> <p>(iv) The walking and working surface of each machine shall be kept free of waste, debris and any other material which might result in fire, slipping, or falling.</p> <p>(g) Vehicles.</p> <p>(5) Mounting steps and handholds shall be provided for each vehicle wherever it is necessary to prevent an employee from being injured when entering or leaving the vehicle.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15143. Controls. Rule 5143. (1) A machine control shall be located within easy reach of the operator. (2) Each control shall be identified as to its function by a durable label which is visible to the operator when in the operator zone.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15144. Rollover protection and cab guards; adoption of standard by reference. Rule 5144. (1) to (5)****</p> <p>(6) In addition to the rollover protection, the upper portion of the cab of mobile equipment shall have both of the following: (a) A screen brush guard on all 4 sides, except for doorways. The front, rear, and side brush screen shall be 1/4-inch wire, or equivalent, and have not more than a 2-inch mesh. (b) An overhead canopy guard or solid material that extends the full width and length of the canopy. (7) The lower portion of a cab of mobile equipment shall be enclosed with solid material, except at an entrance, to prevent objects from entering the cab. The entrance shall be not less than 52 (1.3m) inches in vertical height from the floor of the cab. (8) An enclosure of the upper portion of each cab shall allow maximum visibility. Where glass is used on a cab, it shall be safety glass or an equivalent. An additional metal screen shall be used where there is exposure to falling or flying objects. Provision shall be made to clean glass to assure adequate visibility. (9) to (14)****</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision except:</p> <p>1910.266 Logging operations (f) Machines (3) Protective structures (viii)(C) The upper rear portion of the cab shall be fully enclosed with open mesh material with openings of such size as to reject the entrance of an object larger than 2 inches in diameter. It shall provide maximum rearward visibility. (B) The lower portion of the cab shall be fully enclosed with solid material, except at entrances, to prevent the operator from being injured from obstacles entering the cab.</p> <p>The provision in bold type is not found in OSHA</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.15146. Equipment, maintenance of mufflers; seating and seatbelts; design and construction of skidding and hauling equipment; towing; prehaulers and forwarders; crane or clam turning; trucks; operation of loading devices; alteration of logging equipment; insulation or shielding or surfaces of logging equipment. Rule 5146. (1) to (2)****</p> <p>(3) Skidding and prehauling equipment shall be designed and constructed to allow a minimum radius vehicle turn without the load contacting the rear wheel or the rear track assembly. (4)****</p> <p>(5) A prehauler or forwarder shall have a means of retaining loads and a means for securing the load during transport. (6) A crane or clam that has a turning house shall have not less than 2 feet of clearance between the turning radius of the house and a fixed object.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15146. (7) A truck shall have a guard that protects the operator in the cab from a load shift.</p> <p>(8) A truck shall be driven by a licensed driver and have, in its cab, flares and flags and an approved multipurpose fire extinguisher that has a rating of not less than 2a-4bc.</p> <p>(9) A loading device shall not be operated so that the load passes over the operator or employees.</p> <p>(10) Logging equipment shall not be altered to exceed the rated capacity, unless the alterations are approved by the manufacturer.</p> <p>(11) All hot surfaces on logging equipment which have a temperature of more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit and which could be contacted by the operator during normal starting and operating shall be thermally insulated or shielded.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 408.15148. Logging equipment; operations.</p> <p>Rule 5148. (1) The engine of a powered logging machine shall be shut off while being serviced or adjusted, except where operation is required for adjustment.</p> <p>(2) If an operator leaves the seat of any logging equipment that has its engine running, then the transmission shall be placed in the park position and the brakes set. If equipment is to be left unattended, then the operator shall apply the brake locks, ground moving elements, and turn the power off.</p> <p>(3)****</p> <p>(4) A logging equipment operator shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(a)****</p> <p>(b) Ensure, before start-up and during operation of the equipment, that employees and other objects are not in danger of being struck. Moveable objects, such as a boom, grapple, or load, shall not be moved close to or over an employee.</p> <p>(c) Check all controls for function and response before starting a work shift.</p> <p>(d) When a signalman is used, operate the equipment only on a clearly understood signal by the designated signalman.</p> <p>(e) When operating near other employees, signal intent to move before moving.</p> <p>(f) Dismount from the equipment, stand clear, and be visible when forest products or equipment is loaded or unloaded on or from the equipment by other equipment.</p> <p>(g) Not place undue shock loads on wire rope.</p> <p>(h) Position or secure all moveable elements not in use for safe operation.</p> <p>(5) When transporting logging equipment from one job location to another, the carrying vehicle shall be capable of sustaining the load and the load shall be secured against movement.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA												
<p>R 408.15148. (6) Any overhead electrical distribution or transmission line shall be considered energized until the owner or utility indicates otherwise and the line has been visibly grounded. Where a line cannot be de-energized, the following clearances shall be observed:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="115 401 784 772"> <thead> <tr> <th>Voltage</th> <th>Clearance boom raised</th> <th>Clearance boom lowered and no load</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>to 50 kV</td> <td>10 feet</td> <td>4 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51 to 345 kV</td> <td>10 feet plus .4 inch per kV over 50 kV</td> <td>10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>346 to 750 kV</td> <td>10 feet plus .4 inch per kV over 50 kV</td> <td>15 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(7)****</p> <p>(8) If natural light is inadequate during a logging, decking, or loading operation, the loader or loading areas shall be artificially lighted.</p> <p>(9) A person involved in logging operations shall not work under a suspended load.</p> <p>(10) When logging operations involve manual loading, the carrier shall be positioned to provide an area free of recognized hazards between the carrier and the pile, and the log or pole shall be placed in a manner so that it will not roll or slip.</p> <p>(11) When logging operations involve machine loading, all of the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(a) The piles shall be located in an area free of recognized hazards.</p> <p>(b) Only the operator shall be in the work area.</p> <p>(c) The load shall be balanced and secured to prevent slippage and loss.</p> <p>(12) A person shall not ride a logging crane load, grapple, or hook.</p> <p>(13) Truck-mounted loading equipment used in logging operations shall be secured before leaving a loading area. A protruding object on a load shall be removed or caution flags shall be installed.</p> <p>(14) A truck driver shall stop a logging vehicle, dismount, and check and tighten loose load binders either just before or immediately after leaving a woods road to enter a public road.</p> <p>(15) A logging operator shall use care in driving under limbs, trees, and other overhanging obstructions.</p>	Voltage	Clearance boom raised	Clearance boom lowered and no load	to 50 kV	10 feet	4 feet	51 to 345 kV	10 feet plus .4 inch per kV over 50 kV	10 feet	346 to 750 kV	10 feet plus .4 inch per kV over 50 kV	15 feet	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
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MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15151. Felling. Rule 5151. (1)****</p> <p>(2) Before a cut is started, a feller shall check for the location of all of the following and plan and clear a path of retreat::</p> <p>(a) Other employees.</p> <p>(b) to (f)****</p> <p>(3) The retreat path shall extend diagonally away from the expected felling line, unless the employer demonstrates that such a retreat poses a greater hazard than an alternate retreat path. Once the backcut has been made, the feller shall immediately move a safe distance away on the retreat path and away from the tree being felled.</p> <p>(4) If a tree falls on a power line, the utility shall be notified immediately and all employees shall remain clear until the utility advises that conditions are safe.</p> <p>(5) to (11)</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision except</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>1910.266 Logging operations (h) Tree harvesting (2) Manual felling (i) Once the backcut has been made the feller shall immediately move a safe distance away from the tree on the retreat path.</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.15152. Working alone. Rule 5152. A faller or buckler shall not work beyond hearing range of another employee unless a procedure has been established for periodically checking on the faller or buckler during the course of the work day.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15153. Lodged tree removal. Rule 5153. A person shall not work under a lodged tree. A lodged tree shall be pulled or pushed down as soon as possible by mobile equipment in a manner which keeps an employee from being struck by the tree.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15154. Dangerous trees and snags. Rule 5154. A dead, rotten, or broken limb or tree that is a hazard to road traffic woods operations, landings, or camps shall be felled before operations begin. Where such a tree may fall on a public road, a flagman shall direct traffic during felling operations.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 508.15155. Springpoles; and other trees under stress. Rule 5155. (1)****</p> <p>(2) An employee shall check for springpoles before making a bucking cut or limbing.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15156. Notch or undercut; back cut; hinge wood. Rule 5156. (1) A notch or undercut shall be large enough, about 1/3 of the diameter, to safely guide the tree and reduce the possibility of the tree splitting. Side cuts shall also be used where appropriate. (2) A back cut shall be made in each tree being felled. A back cut shall leave sufficient hinge wood to guide the tree's fall in the desired direction and to hold the tree to the stump during most of its fall. A back cut shall be about 2 inches above the undercut and as level as possible; however the back cut may be at or below the horizontal cut in tree-pulling operations. (3) Before starting a back cut, a feller shall determine that the impact area is clear of other employees. (4) The saw chain shall be stopped before the feller starts to retreat. (5) Where a tree is likely to slide or roll, a feller shall cut from the uphill side and keep uphill from previously felled trees.</p>	<p>1910.266 Logging operations (h) Tree harvesting (2) Manual felling (v) An undercut shall be made in each tree being felled unless the employer demonstrates that felling the particular tree without an undercut will not create a hazard for an employee. The undercut shall be of a size so the tree will not split and will fall in the intended direction. (vi) A backcut shall be made in each tree being felled. The backcut shall leave sufficient hinge wood to hold the tree to the stump during most of its fall so that the hinge is able to guide the tree's fall in the intended direction. (vii) The backcut shall be above the level of the horizontal facecut in order to provide an adequate platform to prevent kickback. Exception: The backcut may be at or below the horizontal facecut in tree pulling operations. Note to paragraph (h)(2)(vii): This requirement does not apply to open face felling where two angle facecuts rather than a horizontal facecut are used.</p>
<p>R 408.15157. Bucking or limbing positions; chipping. Rule 5157. (1) If possible, a limber shall stand on the opposite side of the tree trunk from a limb being removed. (2) If working on a slope, a bucker shall work from the uphill side. When the employer demonstrates that it is not feasible to buck or limb on the uphill side, the tree shall be secured with chocks to prevent it from rolling, sliding, or swinging. (3) Trees piled for bucking and logs in a deck shall be piled in a manner that is not hazardous. (4)****</p>	<p>1910.266 Logging operations (h) Tree harvesting (3) Limbing and bucking. (i) Limbing and bucking on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable shall be done on the uphill side of each tree or log.</p> <p>Equivalent</p>
<p>R 408.15158. Skidding; yarding. Rule 5158. (1) A person shall not ride on a log being skidded. (2) A skidder operator shall use caution if operating near another person. (3) If on a hill, a skidder shall not be operated parallel to the contour of the slope. (4) If skidding equipment equipped with blades is moving, then the blades shall be carried high enough to avoid objects. If skidding equipment is parked, the blades on the skidding equipment shall be lowered to the ground. (5) A person shall not hook, adjust, or cross winch lines that are under tension. (6) A choker setter shall do both of the following: (a)**** (b) Position the choker near the end of the log or tree length to allow turning of the prehaul or skidding vehicle, to prevent the penetration of the operator station, and to reduce the possibility of striking the wheel or track. (7) A knot shall not be allowed in a wire rope; however, looping the wire rope around the log for purposes of skidding is not considered a knot.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15158 (8) to (10)****</p> <p>(11) Towed equipment shall be attached as specified in R 408.15146(4).</p> <p>(12) The yarding machine or vehicle, including its load, shall be operated at a safe distance from all obstructions that may create a hazard for an employee.</p> <p>(13) Each yarded tree shall be placed in a location that does not create a hazard for an employee and in an orderly manner so that the trees are stable before bucking or limbing is commenced.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>1910.266 Logging operations (h) Tree harvesting (5) Yarding. (vii) Towed equipment, such as but not limited to, skid pan, pallets, arches, and trailers, shall be attached to each machine or vehicle in such a manner as to allow a full 90 degree turn; to prevent overrunning of the towing machine or vehicle; and to assure that the operator is always in control of the towed equipment.</p>
<p>R 408.15165. Water. Rule 5165. A person working in or around water shall wear a life jacket and shall not work alone.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15166. Storage. Rule 5166.(1)****</p> <p>(2) When steel banding is used, it shall be capable of containing the imposed load and shall be placed when the bundle is close to the ground.</p> <p>(3) An employee shall not place his or her body underneath a bundle of logs or poles</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15167. Chipping. Rule 5167. Chipping shall be accomplished as prescribed in subrules (1), (3) and (5) of rule 5231 of the general industry safety standards commission standard, Part 52, Sawmills, being R 408.15231 of the Michigan Administrative Code.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TRUCK EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION</p>	
<p>R 408.15172. Side, end and trip stakes. Rule 5172. (1) A side or end stake used in hauling logs shall be made of steel or dense hardwood of sufficient strength to remain at a 90 degree angle from the bed of a loaded truck. (2) A trip stake shall be released from the side of the truck or trailer opposite the location of the trip stake.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.15180. Firewood and log-splitting operations.</p> <p>Rule 5180. (1) An employee who operates a log splitter shall also load the logs into the splitter.</p> <p>(2) The bed of a hydraulic or mechanical ram splitter shall be constructed so that the log or firewood is in a stable position without being held by the operator or any other employee at the beginning of the splitting operations.</p> <p>(3) Wood shall be split only in the direction of the grain.</p> <p>(4) When loading the splitter, an employee shall hold logs or firewood on the sides and not on the ends.</p> <p>(5) An employee shall keep his or her hands away from the ram, wedge, and partly split logs and firewood.</p> <p>(6) A splitter shall not be left unattended while running.</p> <p>(7) A splitter engine shall not be refueled while running.</p> <p>(8) A splitter shall be set up so that operator is not standing on a slope or a slippery surface.</p> <p>(9) With the ram fully extended, a clearance of at least 1 inch, but not more than 2 inches, shall be maintained between the pressure plate and the wedge.</p> <p>(10) An auger log splitter shall include a permanently attached means to prevent log rotation.</p> <p>(11) The operator control on a splitter shall be of the deadman type, which automatically returns to the off or neutral position if the operator removes his or her hands from the control.</p> <p>(12) The splitting control for ram-type splitters shall move in the same direction as the splitting action.</p> <p>(13) The operating controls of a log splitter shall be located so the operator can operate the log splitter without being exposed to unexpected contact with a log or moving machinery.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.15181. Power takeoff.</p> <p>Rule 5181. (1) Power takeoff-driven equipment shall be guarded to prevent employee contact with the positively driven, rotating member of the power-driven system. Where power takeoff-driven equipment is of a design requiring the removal of the master shield, the attaching equipment shall include protection from the portion of the tractor power takeoff shaft that protrudes from the tractor.</p> <p>(2) A tractor having a power takeoff shaft shall be equipped with a master shield on the power takeoff shaft, except as permitted in subrule (1) of this rule. The shield shall be strong enough to prevent permanent deformation when a 250-pound operator mounts or dismounts the tractor and uses the shield as a step.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

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