

**GI Part 73. Fire Brigades
Compared With
29 C.F.R. Subpart L – Fire Protection: 1910.156 Fire brigades**

Summary: The significant differences between GI Part 73. Fire Brigades and 29 C.F.R. 1910.156 Fire brigades are in:

- Employer responsibilities
- Respiratory protection devices

The comparison shows only those provisions where MIOSHA rules are different than OSHA or where MIOSHA rules are not included in 29 C.F.R.

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.17310 Employer responsibilities Rule 7310. (1)**** (2) For employees assigned to fire brigades before the effective date of this part, this rule is effective on September 15, 1985. For employees assigned to fire brigades after the effective date of this part, this rule applies. (3)**** (4)(g) Michigan’s Macomb community college, fire and emergency services training center. (4)(h) Michigan’s Great Lakes fire training institute at Kellogg community college. (4)(i)**** (5)(a) Macomb community college of Michigan, fire and emergency services training center. (5)(b) Michigan’s Great Lakes fire training institute at Kellogg community college. (5)(c)**** (6) Training for incipient fires shall be similar to the training provided by the fire training schools listed in subrule (4) of this rule or to the fire training for incipient fires offered by the school of labor and industrial relations at Michigan state university. (7)****</p> <p>R 408.17320 Respiratory protection devices. Rule 7320. (1)**** (6) Subrule (5) of this rule does not prohibit the use of a self-contained breathing apparatus if the apparatus can be switched from a demand mode to a positive-pressure mode when fire service personnel are performing emergency operations.</p>	<p>1910.156 Fire brigades. (b)(2) Personnel. For employees assigned to fire brigades before September 15, 1980, this paragraph is effective on September 15, 1990. For employees assigned to fire brigades on or after September 15, 1980, this paragraph is effective December 15, 1980. Not included in OSHA’s list</p> <p>Not included in OSHA’s list</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p> <p>1910.156 Fire brigades (f) Positive-pressure breathing apparatus. (2)(ii) This paragraph does not prohibit the use of a self-contained breathing apparatus where the apparatus can be switched from a demand to a positive-pressure mode. However, such apparatus shall be in the positive-pressure mode when fire</p>

<p>However, the apparatus shall be in the positive-pressure mode as required in Subrule (7) of this rule.</p> <p>(7) Negative-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus which has a rated service life of more than 2 hours and which has a minimum protection factor of 5,000, as determined by an acceptable quantitative fit test performed on each individual, is acceptable for use only during interior structural fire fighting situations for which the employer demonstrates that long-duration breathing apparatus is necessary. Quantitative fit test procedure shall be available for inspection by the director of the department of consumer and industry services or his or her authorized representative. Such negative-pressure breathing apparatus will continue to be acceptable for 18 months after a positive-pressure breathing apparatus that has the same or a longer rated service life is certified by the national institute for occupational safety and health (NIOSH). After the 18-month period, all self-contained breathing apparatus used for long-duration situations shall be of the positive-pressure type.</p>	<p>brigade members are performing interior structural fire fighting operations.</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
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