**Summary:** The significant differences between OH Part 301. Air Contaminants for General Industry and 29 C.F.R. 1910.1000 Air contaminants are in:

- Exposure limits
- Stay of enforcement

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIOSHA</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R 325.51103 Exposure limits.</td>
<td>1910.1000 Air contaminants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule 3. An employer shall ensure that an employee exposure to any substance listed in tables G-1-A or G-2 in R 325.51108 is limited in accordance with the requirements of all of the following provisions:</td>
<td>An employee’s exposure to any substance listed in Tables Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 of this section shall be limited in accordance with the requirements of the following paragraphs of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) With respect to table G-1-A, all of the following provisions apply:</td>
<td>Equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) to (ii)****</td>
<td>(a) Table Z-1-(1) Substances with limits preceded by “C”-Ceiling Values. An employee’s exposure to any substance in Table Z-1, the exposure limit of which is preceded by a “C” shall at no time exceed the exposure limit given for that substance. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, then the ceiling shall be assessed as a 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during the working day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) An employee’s exposure to any substance listed in table G-1-A shall not exceed the time-weighted average (TWA) limit, short-term exposure limit (STEL) and ceiling limit specified for that substance in table G-1-A.</td>
<td>Equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) To prevent or reduce skin absorption, an employee’s skin exposure to substances listed in table G-1-A with an “X” in the skin designation column following the substance name shall be prevented or reduced to the extent necessary through the use of gloves, coveralls, goggles, or other appropriate personal protective equipment, engineering controls, or work practices.</td>
<td>(2) Other substances – 8-hour Time Weighted Averages. An employee’s exposure to any substance in Table Z-1, the exposure limit of which is not preceded by a “C”, shall not exceed the 8-hour Time Weighted Average given for that substance in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) An employee shall not be exposed to air concentrations between the TWA and STEL limits more than 4 times in a workshift and such exposures shall be no less than 60 minutes apart.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### R 325.51107 Stay of enforcement.

**Rule 7.** Enforcement of the limits are indefinitely stayed for the following substances until the United States department of labor, occupational safety and health administration (OSHA) publishes in the Federal Register a notice that a sampling and analytical technique is available:

- (a) Aluminum alkyls.
- (b) Ethyldiene norbornene.
- (c) Hexafluoroacetone.
- (d) Mercury (alkyl compounds).
- (e) Oxygen difluoride.
- (f) Phenylphosphine.
- (g) Sulfur pentafluoride

#### See Table G-1-A:
Exposure Limits For Air Contaminants.

No comparable OSHA provision

#### See Table Z-1:
Limits For Air Contaminants

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