

**OH Part 601. Air Contaminants for Construction
Compared With
29 C.F.R. 1926.55 Gases, vapors, fumes, dust, and mists.**

As of June 2015

Summary: The significant differences between OH Part 601. Air Contaminants for Construction and 1926.55 Gases, vapors, fumes, dust, and mists are in:

- Construction air contaminants rules

The comparisons 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 325.60151 Construction air contaminants; scope; applicability; replacement of O.H. rules.</p> <p>Rule 1. (1) An employer shall ensure that employee exposures to inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, or contact with any material or substance at a concentration above those specified in the "Threshold Limit Values of Airborne Contaminants for 1970" of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, as listed in R 325.60154 to R 325.60161, are avoided..</p> <p>(2)****</p> <p>(3) Occupational health standard part 302 "Vinyl Chloride," R 325.51401 to R 325.51414, applies to the exposure of every employee to vinyl chloride in every employment and place of employment covered by these rules in place of any different standard on exposure to vinyl chloride that would otherwise be applicable by virtue of subrule (1) of this rule.</p> <p>(4) The "Threshold Limit Values (TLV) of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (A.C.G.I.H.) for 1970" appear in R 325.60153 to R 325.60161. The Threshold Limit Values identified in these rules as Maximum Allowable Concentrations (MAC) are specified in the rules that follow.</p> <p>(5) These rules do not apply to the following types of employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Agriculture. (b) Domestic. (c) Mining. (d) General industry work. <p>Exposure to air contaminants in general industry work is covered by occupational health standard part 301 "Air Contaminants for General Industry," R 325.51101 to R 325.51108.</p> <p>(6) These rules replace O.H. rule 6201.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>1926.55 Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists.</p> <p>(b) Whenever respirators are used, their use shall comply with 1926.103.</p> <p>(c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to the exposure of employees to airborne asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, or actinolite dust. Whenever any employee is exposed to airborne asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, or actinolite dust, the requirements of 1910.1101 or 1926.58 of this title shall apply.</p> <p>(d) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to the exposure of employees to formaldehyde. Whenever any employee is exposed to formaldehyde, the requirements of 1910.1048 of this title shall apply.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 325.60153 Contaminants; exposures; MAC. Rule 3. (1) An employer shall not allow an employee to be exposed to a contaminant at concentrations in excess of the MAC as listed in R 325.60154 to R 325.60161. (2) An employer shall not allow an employee to be exposed to a contaminant or combination of contaminants in concentrations that are hazardous or injurious to the person's health.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 325.60154 Maximum allowable concentrations. Rule 4. (1) Maximum allowable concentrations of air contaminants based on a repeated 8-hour work day exposure are listed in tables 1 to 7 in R 325.60155 to R 325.60161. (2) A substance in tables 1 to 6 that is preceded by the letter A, C, or S, or STEL is an especially hazardous contaminant and all the following precautions shall be taken: (a) If the substance is preceded by the letter "A", then an employer shall ensure that an employee or any part of an employee's anatomy is not exposed to, or allowed to come in contact with, the substance by means of any respiratory, oral, or skin route. (b) If the substance is preceded by the letter "C", then its MAC means the highest concentration at which an employer may allow a person to be exposed at any time unless noted otherwise. This concentration is commonly referred to as a "ceiling." (c) If the substance is preceded by the letter "S", then an employer shall ensure that precautions are taken to prevent skin absorption. (d) If the substance is preceded by "STEL", then it means the STEL listed. For example, an employee's 15-minute, time-weighted average exposure, shall not be exceeded at any time during a work day. The STEL is commonly referred to as the "short-term exposure limit."</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

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