OH Part 474 Sanitation
Compared With
29 C.F.R. 1910.141 Sanitation

Summary: The significant differences between OH Part 474 Sanitation and 29 C.F.R. 1910.141 Sanitation are in:

- **Rule 4201 Sanitation**
  - Water supply
  - Toilet facilities
  - Construction of toilet rooms
  - Construction and installation of toilet facilities
  - Washing facilities
  - Food handling
  - Sanitary facilities in special industries
  - Textile processes
  - Laundry machinery and operations
  - Sawmills

- **Rule 4202 Nonwater Carriage Disposal Systems**
  - Acceptable industrial disposal systems
  - Privy specifications
  - Chemical toilet specifications
  - Seepage pit construction
  - Combustion toilet
  - Recirculating toilet specifications
  - Portable toilet construction

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

MIOSHA Rule 4201 Sanitation	**OSHA**
(1) **** **(2) Water supply.** (a) Potable water. (i) **** (ii) Drinking fountain surfaces which become wet during fountain operation shall be constructed of materials impervious to water and not subject to oxidation. The nozzle of the fountain shall be at an angle and so located to prevent the return of water in the jet or bowl to the nozzle orifice. A guard shall be provided over the nozzle to prevent contact with the nozzle by the mouth or nose of persons using the drinking fountain. The drain from the bowl of the fountain shall not have a direct physical connection with a waste pipe, unless it is trapped. [1910.141(b)(1)(ii)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4201 Sanitation	OSHA
(iii) **** (iv) Ice in contact with drinking water shall be made of potable water and maintained in a sanitary condition. [1910.141(b)(1)(iv)] (v) **** (vii) Where single service cups (to be used but once) are supplied, both a sanitary container for the unused cups and a receptacle for disposing of the used cups shall be provided. [1910.141(b)(1)(vii)] (b) ****	
(3) Toilet Facilities. **(a) General.** (i) **** (iv) When persons other than employees are permitted the use of toilet facilities on the premise, the number of such facilities shall be appropriately increased in accordance with Table J-1 of this rule in determining the minimum number of toilet facilities required. [1910.141(c)(1)(iv)] (v) Toilet paper with holder shall be provided for every water closet. [1910.141(c)(1)(v)] (vi) Covered receptacles shall be kept in all toilet rooms used by women. [1910.141(c)(1)(vi)] (vii) For each three required toilet facilities at least one lavatory shall be located either in the toilet room or adjacent thereto. Where only one or two toilet facilities are provided, at least one lavatory so located shall be provided. [1910.141(c)(1)(vii)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(b) Construction of toilet rooms. (i) **** (ii) In all toilet rooms installed on or after August 31, 1971, the floor and sidewalls, including the angle formed by the floor and sidewalls, and excluding doorways and entrances, shall be watertight. The sidewalls shall be watertight to a height of at least 5 inches. [1910.141(c)(2)(ii)] (iii) The floors, walls, ceilings, partitions, and doors of all toilet rooms shall be of a finish that can be easily cleaned. In installations made on or after August 31, 1971, cove bases shall be provided to facilitate cleaning. [1910.141(c)(2)(iii)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(c) Construction and installation of toilet facilities. (i) Every water carriage toilet facility shall be set entirely free and open from all enclosing structures and shall be so installed that the space around the facility can be easily cleaned. This provision does not prohibit the use of wall-hung type water closets or urinals. [1910.141(c)(3)(i)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

<table>
<tr><th>MIOSHA Rule 4201 Sanitation</th><th>OSHA</th></tr>
<tr><td>(ii) Every water closet shall have a hinged seat made of substantial material having a nonabsorbent finish. Seats installed or replaced after June 4, 1973, shall be of the open-front type. [1910.141(c)(3)(ii)]
(iii) Nonwater carriage toilet facilities and disposal systems shall be in accordance with Rule 4202. [1910.141(c)(3)(iii)]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(4) Washing facilities.
(a) General. ****
(b) Lavatories.
(i) Lavatories shall be made available in all places of employment

in accordance with the requirements for lavatories set forth in Table J-2 of this rule. In a multiple-use lavatory, 24 lineal inches of wash sink or 20 inches of a circular basin, when provided with water outlets for each space, shall be considered equivalent to one lavatory. The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to mobile crews or to normally unattended work locations if employees working at these locations have transportation readily available to nearby washing facilities which meet the other requirements of this subsection. [1910.141(d)(2)(i)]</td><td>1910.141(d)(2)(i) Lavatories shall be made available in all places of employment.

No comparable OSHA provisions</td></tr>
<tr><td>TABLE J-2
<table>
<tr><th>Type of Employment</th><th>Number of Employees</th><th>Minimum Number of Lavatories</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Non-industrial - Office Buildings, Public Buildings and Similar Establishments.</td><td>1-15</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16-35</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>36-60</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-90</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>91-125</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Over 125</td><td>1 additional fixture for each additional 45 employees.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Industrial - Factories, Warehouses, Loft Buildings and Similar Establishments</td><td>1-100</td><td>1 fixture for each 10 employees.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Over 100</td><td>1 fixture for each additional 15 employees.</td></tr>
</table>
[1910.141 Table J-2]</td><td>No comparable OSHA provisions</td></tr>
</table>

MIOSHA Rule 4201 Sanitation	OSHA
(ii) **** (v) Receptacles shall be provided for disposal of used towels. [1910.141(d)(2)(v)] (vi) Warm-air blowers shall provide air at not less than 90ºF and shall have means to automatically prevent the discharge of air exceeding 140ºF. [1910.141(d)(2)(vi)] (vii) Electrical components of warm-air blowers shall meet the requirements of the MIOSHA occupational safety standards. [1910.141(d)(2)(vii)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(8) Food handling. (a) **** (b) All food service facilities provided for employees shall comply with the requirements of the Department of Public Health as set forth in Act 269 of the Public Acts of 1968.	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(9) Sanitary facilities in special industries. **(a) Pulp, paper and paperboard mills covered by Rule 5001.** (i) General incorporation of standards. Establishments subject to Rule 5001 shall comply with the following standard of the American National Standards Institute: Requirements for Sanitation in Places of Employment, Z4.1-1968 [1910.261(a)(3)(xviii)] (ii) **** (iii) Insofar as the processes of the sulfate and soda operations are similar to those of the sulfite processes, subdivision (ii) shall apply. [1910.261(g)(18)] (iv) Quick operating showers, bubblers, etc., shall be available for emergency use in case of caustic soda burns. [1910.261(g)(18)(i)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(b) Textile processes covered by Rule 5002. Establishments covered by Rule 5002 shall conform to the following requirement: Housekeeping. Aisles and working spaces shall be kept in good order, clean and free of obstructions in accordance with requirements of subsection (1) through (8) of this rule. [1910.262(c)(4)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(c) Laundry machinery and operations. (See Rule 5004) (i) Employers subject to Rule 5004 shall comply with the provisions of the standard referenced in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph. In the event of any conflict between this paragraph and the MIOSHA Safety Standards applicable to laundries, the requirements of such safety standards shall apply. [1910.264(f)(2)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4201 Sanitation	OSHA
(ii) Sanitation. American National Standard Requirements for Sanitation in Places of Employment, ANSI Z4.1-1968. [1910.264(f)(2)(vi)]	
(d) Sawmills. (See Rule 5005) (i) General. In operations subject to Rule 5005 the requirements of subsections (1) through (8) of this rule shall govern sanitation practices. [1910.265(h)] (ii) ****	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4202 Nonwater Carriage Disposal Systems	OSHA
(1) Acceptable industrial disposal systems. (a) The waste disposal systems described in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of this subsection may be used only where not prohibited by codes and regulations of local authorities, and where water closets are not feasible due either to the lack of an adequate water supply or to the location or temporary nature of the operation requiring the facility. The number of units required for a place of employment shall be as specified in Rules 4201 and 4301. [1910.143(a)(1)] (b) Privies constructed in conformity with subsection (2) of this rule may be used for the disposal of human excreta where their use will not contaminate ground or surface water because of privy location, type of soil, or ground-water table. [1910.143(a)(2)] (c) Chemical toilets constructed in conformity with subsection (3) of this rule may be used in place of privies or where a privy is not permitted due to possible contamination of ground and surface water. [1910.143(a)(3)] (d) Recirculating toilets constructed in conformity with subsection (6) of this rule may be used in place of privies or chemical toilets. [1910.143(a)(4)] (e) Combustion toilets constructed in conformity with subsection (5) of this rule may be used in place of privies, chemical toilets, or recirculating toilets. [1910.143(a)(5)] (f) Portable toilets constructed in conformity with subsection (7) of this rule may be used for temporary or mobile installations. Such temporary units may be: [1910.143(a)(6)] (i) Chemical, recirculating, or combustion toilets designed for installation in or as an integral part of a skid-mounted portable privy building, or in a separate toilet room. [1910.143(a)(6)(i)] (ii) Portable privies designed for installation over a manhole of a sanitary of a combined waste-water sewer system. [1910.143(a)(6)(ii)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4202 **Nonwater Carriage Disposal Systems**	**OSHA**
(g) A seepage pit constructed in conformity with subsection (4) of this rule may be used for the disposal of waste water from culinary activity, temporary bathing facilities, and clothes-washing facilities where there is no available piped waste supply. Human excreta shall not be discharged into a seepage pit. All units described in this subsection shall comply with applicable codes and regulations of local authorities. [1910.143(a)(7)]	
(2) Privy specifications. (a) A privy pit shall be separated by a minimum distance of 100 feet between the privy and a well, spring, or other source of water supply for drinking, bathing, or culinary purposes. [1910.143(b)(1)] (i) At no time shall the pit bottom of a privy extend into ground water, nor shall it be constructed within 100 feet of the shoreline of any open body of water. Phreatic water, such as may be found in surface soil at depths of 10 feet or less, shall not be interpreted as ground water unless there is evidence of positive directional flow through the pit. [1910.143(b)(1)(i)] (ii) The privy shall be so located and so constructed that no surface water may enter into the pit either as runoff or as floodwater. [1910.143(b)(1)(ii)] (iii) The pit shall be constructed of such material and in such a manner as to prevent rapid deterioration, provide adequate capacity, and facilitate maintenance in a satisfactory manner under ordinary conditions of usage. [1910.143(b)(1)(iii)] (iv) The pit and seat area shall be vented by a flue or vent pipe having not less than 7 square inches cross-sectional area, so as to provide a continuous escape of odors. [1910.143(b)(1)(iv)] (v) The pit shall provide a capacity of 50 cubic feet for each seat installed in the privy building. The vault within 16 inches of the surface grade shall not be counted as part of the 50 cubic foot capacity. [1910.143(b)(1)(v)] (vi) Pit cribbing shall fit firmly and be in uniform contact with the earth walls on all sides, and shall rise at least 6 inches above the original ground line and descend to the full depth of the pit. However, pit cribbing below the solid line may be omitted in rock formations. [1910.143(b)(1)(vi)] (vii) An earth plateau shall be constructed level with the top of the pit cribbing, and extend horizontally for a distance of at least 18 inches before sloping to the original ground level. [1910.143(b)(1)(vii)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4202 Nonwater Carriage Disposal Systems	OSHA
(b) Privy building shall be firmly anchored, rigidly constructed, and free from hostile surface features, such as exposed nail points, sharp edges, rough or broken boards, etc., and shall provide privacy and protection from the elements. It shall be ventilated by leaving a 4-inch opening at the top of all the walls just beneath the roof. [1910.143(b)(2)] (i) The building shall be of fly-tight construction, doors shall be self-closing, and vent and building openings shall be screened with 16-mesh screen or durable material. The vent shall extend 12 inches above the roof. [1910.143(b)(2)(i)] (ii) The seat shall be so spaced as to provide a minimum clear space of 24 inches between each seat in multiple unit installations, and shall provide 12 inches clear space from the seat opening to the side wall in single and multiple units. [1910.143(b)(2)(ii)] (iii) The seat riser shall have an inside clearance of not less than 21 inches from the front wall and not less than 24 inches from the rear wall of the privy building. [1910.143(b)(2)(iii)] (iv) The seat top shall be not less than 12 inches nor more than 16 inches above the floor. [1910.143(b)(2)(iv)] (v) The seat opening shall be covered with an attached, movable toilet seat and lid, so constructed and installed that when closed it will limit access of insects, and which can be raised to allow sanitary use as a urinal. [1910.143(b)(2)(v)] (vi) The floor and riser shall be built of impervious material or tongue and groove lumber, and in a manner to deny access of insects. [1910.143(b)(2)(vi)] (vii) Where electricity is available, lighting shall be provided with an intensity of not less than 10 foot-candle 30 inches above the floor. [1910.143(b)(2)(vii)] (viii) A conveniently located receptacle or dispenser containing an adequate supply of toilet paper shall be provided for each seat in each privy building. [1910.143(b)(2)(viii)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(3) Chemical toilet specifications. (a) Rooms, buildings, or shelters housing chemical toilets shall be of sound construction and easy to clean, and shall provide shelter and privacy. The toilet rooms shall be ventilated to the outside and adequately lighted, and all openings into the toilet room shall be covered with 16-mesh screen. The minimum requirements given in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this subsection shall apply. [1910.143(c)(1)] (b) Caustic receptacles shall be durable and corrosion proof, and provide a minimum capacity of 100 gallons per seat. [1910.143(c)(2)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4202 Nonwater Carriage Disposal Systems	OSHA
(c) The caustic receptacle charge per seat shall be a minimum of 25 pounds of caustic dissolved in 10 gallons of water. [1910.143(c)(3)] (d) The chemical shall be drained and receptacle recharged every 6 months of continuous use, or at the beginning of each season of operation when in intermittent use, or when three-fourths full, whichever occurs first. [1910.143(c)(4)] (e) Each seat in the building shall be provided with a conveniently located agitator. [1910.143(c)(5)] (f) Receptacles shall be vented as prescribed in subdivision (2)(a)(iv) of this rule. [1910.143(c)(6)] (g) The receptacle shall be equipped with a manhole external to the privy building for cleaning and caustic removal purposes. The manhole shall be covered so as to prevent the escape of gases and odors. [1910.143(c)(7)]	
(4) Seepage pit construction. (a) Seepage pit construction shall conform with requirements for privy pit construction in subdivisions (2)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (vi) and (vii) of this rule. The seepage pit may be filled with stone or rubble of not less than nominal 1-inch diameter. [1910.143(d)(1)] (b) Seepage pits shall be of such dimensions as to provide side wall area equal to at least 10 square feet per person served by the facility, or such greater area as may be required by the health agency having jurisdiction. [1910.143(d)(2)] (c) Temporary piping connections from sinks or shower platforms may be discharged beneath the floor if they have traps in accordance with the provisions of American National Standard National Plumbing Code, A 40.8-1955. [1910.143(d)(3)] (d) The platform covering the seepage pits shall be built of impervious material and in a manner to exclude insects. [1910.143(d)(4)] (e) The platform shall be provided with an opening at least 1 foot in each dimension and have a rim at least 1 inch above the floor to prevent precipitation from accumulating on the platform floor. [1910.143(d)(5)] (f) The platform opening shall be covered with a self-closing lid, so constructed that it can be easily opened by foot or hand, and so installed that when closed it will exclude insects and fit closely over the raised rim of the opening. [1910.143(d)(6)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(5) Combustion toilet. (a) Combustion toilets and combustion toilet buildings, rooms, or shelters shall conform to the applicable specifications given for chemical toilets in subsection (3) of this rule. [1910.143(e)(1)] (b) All external surfaces, including bowl and hopper, shall be easy to clean. [1910.143(e)(2)] (c) The residue must be sterile and inert. [1910.143(e)(3)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4202 **Nonwater Carriage Disposal Systems**	**OSHA**
(d) The flue effluents must be free of bacteria. [1910.143(e)(4)] (e) The combustion system and all fuel and electrical parts shall be safe and in compliance with applicable gas and electrical codes of local authorities. Where such codes do not exist, the installations shall comply with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70-1971; ANSI C1-1971 (Rev. of 1968). [1910.143(e)(5)]	
(6) Recirculating toilet specifications. (a) Recirculating toilet buildings, rooms, or shelters shall conform to the applicable specifications given for chemical toilets in subsection (3) of this rule. [1910.143(f)(1)] (b) All materials, bowl, piping, and fittings shall be corrosion resistant. [1910.143(f)(2)] (c) Waste passages shall have smooth surfaces and be free of obstructions, recesses, or chambers that would permit fouling. [1910.143(f)(3)] (d) Flushing shall be accomplished by a single control so arranged as to be operated without special knowledge or effort. [1910.143(f)(4)] (e) Recirculating toilets shall conform to "Self-Contained, Electrically Operated Recirculating, Chemically Controlled Toilet." International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials Trailer Standard TSC 12-65. [1910.143(f)(5)] (f) The unit shall be maintained and cleaned; and water, filter, and odor-controlling chemical shall be replaced in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer. [1910.143(f)(6)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**
(7) Portable toilet construction. (a) A portable toilet may comprise the seat and its treatment unit to be installed in a structure, or it may comprise an entire prefabricated, skid-mounted, or otherwise portable structure containing a seat or treatment units with seat. [1910.143(g)(1)] (b) No pit, tank, or other subsurface structure shall be construed as part of a portable toilet. [1910.143(g)(2)] (i) Portable privies must be installed over a pit conforming to paragraph (2)(a) of this rule, or a manhole that is part of a sanitary or combined waste-water disposal system. [1910.143(g)(2)(i)] (ii) No portable toilet shall discharge into a storm sewer. [1910.143(g)(2)(ii)] (c) A portable building shall be rigidly constructed, ventilated by a screened opening or a vent having a cross-sectional area of at least 1 square foot per seat, and equipped with a floor, riser, and seat meeting the requirements of paragraph (2)(b) of this rule or an equivalent individual stool and seat in prefabricated metal, fiber glass, plastic, or ceramic material. [1910.143(g)(3)]	**No comparable OSHA provisions**

MIOSHA Rule 4202 **Nonwater Carriage Disposal Systems**	**OSHA**
(i) The structure shall provide privacy and protection from the elements. [1910.143(g)(3)(i)] (ii) An airtight seal shall be provided between the structure base and any pit, receptacle, or manhole over which it is placed. [1910.143(g)(3)(ii)] (iii) Ventilation of the pit, receptacle, or manhole shall conform to subdivision (2)(a)(iv) of this rule. [1910.143(g)(3)(iii)] (d) A portable toilet shall be provided with facilities, requisite to its construction, for the removal of chemicals, ash, or residue. All surfaces subject to soiling shall be readily accessible and easily cleaned. [1910.143(g)(4)]	

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