

**GI Part 33. Personal Protective Equipment
Compared with
29 C.F.R. 1910 Subpart I Personal Protective Equipment:
1910.132 General requirements
1910.133 Eye and face protection
1910.134 Respiratory protection
1910.135 Head protection
1910.136 Occupational foot protection
1910.137 Electrical protective devices
1920.138 Hand protection**

As of November 2016

Summary: The significant differences between GI Part 33. Personal Protective Equipment and 29 C.F.R. regulations are in:

- General Provisions
- Employer’s And Employee’s Responsibilities
- Welding Helmets And Hand Shields
- Face Shields
- Spectacles
- Head Protection Equipment
- Toe Protection
- Foot Protection
- Hand Protection
- Body Protection

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
GENERAL PROVISIONS	
R 408.13310. Employer’s and employee’s responsibilities. Rule 3310. (1) An employer shall not permit defective or damaged personal protective equipment to be used. (2) An employee shall use all of the personal protective equipment provided by the employer	No comparable OSHA provision.

MIOSHA	OSHA
FACE AND EYE PROTECTION	
<p>R 408.13313. Maintenance and cleanliness of protectors.</p> <p>Rule 3313. (1) A face or eye protector shall be kept clean and in good repair.</p> <p>(2) Cleaning facilities for protectors shall be provided away from the hazard, but readily accessible to the wearer.</p> <p>(3) A slack, worn out, sweat-soaked, knotted, or twisted headband shall be replaced.</p> <p>(4) A face or eye protector is a personal item and shall be for the individual and exclusive use of the person to whom it is issued. If circumstances require reissue, the protector shall be thoroughly cleaned, sanitized, and in good condition.</p>	<p>1926.102(a)(6)(v) They shall be capable of being disinfected.</p> <p>1926.102(a)(6)(vi) They shall be easily cleanable.</p>
WELDING HELMETS AND HAND SHIELDS	
<p>R 408.13320. Purposes, types, styles, and marking.</p> <p>Rule 3320. (1) The devices described in R 408.13320 to R 408.13330 are designed to provide protection for the face, eyes, ears, and neck against intense radiant energy and spatter resulting from arc welding.</p> <p>(2) A helmet and a hand shield are the only permissible types.</p> <p>(3) A helmet and a hand shield shall be made with the same basic design and of the same basic materials: an opaque, bowl-shaped or modified bowl-shaped device containing a window with filter plate which allows the wearer to see the radiant object, yet prevents harmful intensities or radiation from reaching his eyes. A helmet shall be supported on the head by an adjustable headgear. A hand shield shall have a handle attached to the bottom by which it is held in the hand. The basic designs may be modified to provide protection against special hazards, but modified equipment shall meet the same requirements as the basic design.</p> <p>(4) A helmet and a hand shield shall bear a permanent and legible marking by which the manufacturer may be readily identified.</p>	<p>1910.252(b)(2) Eye protection.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(i) Selection.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(i)(A) Helmets or hand shields shall be used during all arc welding or arc cutting operations, excluding submerged arc welding. Helpers or attendants shall be provided with proper eye protection.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(A) Helmets and hand shields shall be made of a material which is an insulator for heat and electricity. Helmets, shields and goggles shall be not readily flammable and shall be capable of withstanding sterilization.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(B) Helmets and hand shields shall be arranged to protect the face, neck and ears from direct radiant energy from the arc.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(C) Helmets shall be provided with filter plates and cover plates designed for easy removal.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(D) All parts shall be constructed of a material which will not readily corrode or discolor the skin.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(E) Goggles shall be ventilated to prevent fogging of the lenses as much as practicable.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(F) All glass for lenses shall be tempered, substantially free from striae, air bubbles, waves and other flaws. Except when a lens is ground to provide proper optical correction for defective vision, the front and rear surfaces of lenses and windows shall be smooth and parallel.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(G) Lenses shall bear some permanent distinctive marking by which the source and shade may be readily identified.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(H) The following is a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers. These recommendations may be varied to suit the individual's needs.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13321. Rigid helmet bodies.</p> <p>Rule 3321. A helmet body of a rigid helmet shall be of such size and shape as to protect the face, forehead, ears, and neck to a vertical line back of the ears. It shall have 1 or more openings in the front for filter plates or filter lenses. The helmet body shall be attached to the headgear so that it will not come in contact with any part of the head and so that it can be lifted up from in front of the face and hold its position in front of the head. The helmet body shall be made of vulcanized fiber, reinforced plastic, or other suitable material which shall be thermally insulating, noncombustible or slow-burning, opaque to visible, ultraviolet, and infrared radiations, and capable of withstanding sanitizing. The inside of the helmet body shall have a low light reflecting finish. Rivets or other metal parts, if terminating on the inside surface, shall be adequately separated from the wearer's head.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13322. Rigid helmet headgear or cradles.</p> <p>Rule 3322. A rigid helmet shall have a headgear or cradle that shall hold the helmet body comfortably and firmly on the wearer's head, but shall permit the helmet body to be tilted back over the head. The headgear shall be readily adjustable for all head sizes from 6 1/2 to 7 5/8, without the use of tools. The headgear shall be made of materials which are thermally insulating, noncombustible or slow-burning, resistant to heat, and capable of withstanding sanitizing. Where required, the headgear shall be fitted with a removable and replaceable sweatband covering at least the forehead portion of the headband. The sweatband shall be made of leather or other suitable material which is slow-burning and non-irritating.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13323. Rigid helmet headgear substitutes.</p> <p>Rule 3323. A headgear for a rigid helmet may be replaced by an impact resistant hat or cap that meets the requirements of R 408.13370 to R 408.13378 of this part, or other suitable device to which the helmet body is connected, if the helmet body may be lifted and adjusted to permit unobstructed vision or lowered to furnish complete protection, as required. The alternative device shall meet the requirements for sanitizing and resistance to heat and, in addition, shall meet the applicable requirements of any additional functions, such as protection against falling objects.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13324. Rigid helmet filter plates. Rule 3324. (1) A filter plate on a rigid helmet shall fit into the frame and cover the window.</p> <p>(2)****</p> <p>(3) Table 2 of R 408.13312 shall be used to select the proper shade number of filter lenses or plates during welding operations.</p> <p>(4) When specified, a filter plate shall be impact resistant, unless impact-resistant eye protection is worn in conjunction with a welding helmet.</p> <p>(5) A filter plate shall be marked with the shade designation and a permanent and legible marking by which the manufacturer may be readily identified. In addition, a glass filter plate, when treated for impact-resistance, shall be marked with the letter "H."</p> <p>(6) A cover plate made of plain glass, of glass coated on 1 or on both sides with plastic, or of a slow-burning solid plastic sheet shall be used to protect a filter plate from damage. A cover plate shall be the same peripheral size and shape as the filter plate, and the thickness of a cover plate shall not be less than 0.050 inches. A cover plate shall transmit not less than 75% of the luminous radiation and shall be substantially free from optical imperfections.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2) Eye protection. 1910.252(b)(2)(ii) Specifications for protectors.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(C) Helmets shall be provided with filter plates and cover plates designed for easy removal. 1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(D) All parts shall be constructed of a material which will not readily corrode or discolor the skin. 1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(E) Goggles shall be ventilated to prevent fogging of the lenses as much as practicable. 1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(G) Lenses shall bear some permanent distinctive marking by which the source and shade may be readily identified. 1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(H) The following is a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers. These recommendations may be varied to suit the individual's needs.</p> <p>See Table</p>
<p>R 408.13325. Non-rigid helmets. Rule 3325. A helmet may be made of non-rigid materials where it is to be used in confined spaces, or may be collapsible for convenience in carrying or storing. The helmet may be of the same general shape as a rigid helmet, except that a more complete covering of the top of the head is necessary in order to maintain the face, side, and windows in proper position. The requirements for the filter plates, cover plates, and lens mounting frame are the same as for a rigid helmet. A headgear may be used. The material shall be non-conducting and opaque to ultraviolet, visible, and infrared radiations. Stitched seams shall be welded. No stitching shall be exposed.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13327. Hand shield. Rule 3327. A hand shield shall be constructed of materials similar to those used for a helmet and in like manner. The materials, lens mounting arrangement, and filter and cover plates shall conform to the requirements for the corresponding parts of the helmet body with headgear. The handle shall be made of a material that is a non-conductor of electricity and is noncombustible or slow-burning. It shall be of such size and shape as to be held easily by 1 hand and shall be firmly attached to the lower portion of the shield. A hand shield intended for use by other than a welding operator shall have filter and cover plates suitable for the intended use.</p>	<p>1910.252(b)(2)(i)(A) Helmets or hand shields shall be used during all arc welding or arc cutting operations, excluding submerged arc welding. Helpers or attendants shall be provided with proper eye protection.</p> <p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(A) Helmets and hand shields shall be made of a material which is an insulator for heat and electricity. Helmets, shields and goggles shall be not readily flammable and shall be capable of withstanding sterilization. 1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(B) Helmets and hand shields shall be arranged to protect the face, neck and ears from direct radiant energy from the arc.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13329. Helmet and hand shield lift fronts and chin rests.</p> <p>Rule 3329. (1) The lift front of the helmet shall be fabricated from metal, plastic, or other suitable material. A snap hinge shall be provided so that the front part will stay up or down but will not remain in a partially opened position. The lift front seal against the helmet shall be light tight. The lift front shall be designed to accommodate 3 plates: a clear impact-resisting plate in the back or fixed part; a filter plate, impact-resisting, when specified; and a cover plate in the front part. The back or fixed part plate shall be clear heat-treated glass or plastic not more than 3/16 inch thick or less than 1/8 inch and capable of withstanding the impact test.</p> <p>(2) To avoid contact of a helmet or hand shield with the face of the wearer, a chin rest or adjustable position stop shall be provided. They shall be constructed of suitable rigid material and shall be detachable from the body of the hand shield.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13330. Helmet snoods, neck protectors, and aprons.</p> <p>Rule 3330. (1) A snood or back-of-head-and-neck protector where required shall be of material that is flame resistant, that is a good insulator of heat and electricity, and that is capable of withstanding sanitizing. They shall be designed for easy attachment to the helmet, helmet headgear, or cradle.</p> <p>(2) An apron or bib, where required for a helmet, shall be of nonflammable, nonconducting material that is flexible and capable of withstanding sanitizing.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13332. Effect of head protection standards.</p> <p>Rule 3332. The characteristics and performance requirements of these rules for welding helmets shall in no way be altered through their attachment to protective hats and caps, as required by R 408.13370 to R 408.13378 of this part.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
FACE SHIELDS	
<p>R 408.13340. Purposes and uses. Rule 3340. (1) The devices described in R 408.13340 to R 408.13347 of this part are designed to provide protection to the front part of the head, including forehead, cheeks, nose, mouth, and chin, and to the neck, where required, from flying particles and sprays of hazardous liquids, and to provide filter protection where required. Such devices shall be worn over suitable basic eye protection devices.</p> <p>(2) Typical uses for face shields include, but are not limited to, the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Woodworking operations where chips and particles fly. (b) Metal machining causing flying particles. (c) Buffing, polishing, wire brushing, and grinding operations causing flying particles or objects. (d) Spot welding. (e) Handling of hot or corrosive materials. 	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13342. Types and materials. Rule 3342. (1) Face shields are of 3 basic styles: headgear without crown protector; headgear with crown protector; and headgear with crown protector and chin protector. Each of these styles shall accommodate any of the following styles of windows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Clear transparent. (b) Colored transparent. (c) Wire screen. (d) Combination of plastic and wire screen. (e) Fiber window with filter plate mounting. <p>(2) Materials used in the manufacture of a face shield shall be non-irritating to the skin when subjected to perspiration and shall be capable of withstanding frequent sanitizing. Metals, when used, shall be resistant to corrosion. Plastic materials shall be slow-burning. Clear or colored plastic materials used in windows shall be of an optical grade. Plastic windows shall not be used in connection with welding operations unless they meet the requirements of table 1 of this part.</p>	<p>1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(D) All parts shall be constructed of a material which will not readily corrode or discolor the skin.</p>
<p>R 408.13343. Components. Rule 3343. A face shield shall consist of a detachable transparent plastic window, wire screen window, or opaque frame with window; a tilting support, an adjustable headgear; and, as required, a crown protector and chin protector.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13344. Windows.</p> <p>Rule 3344. (1) A window shall be designed to fit the contour of the window support.</p> <p>(2) A window supporting or window holding member, which shall be a band or crown protector, shall be attached to the headgear. The window support shall position the window in front of the face to provide clearance for the nose and eyeglasses of the wearer.</p> <p>(3) The attachment of the window to the window support shall be secure and shall permit easy removal and replacement. The several sizes and types of windows for a face shield shall be interchangeable for attachment to the window support.</p> <p>(4) A plastic or wire screen window without frame shall be not less than 9 1/2 inches wide at the top and 8 1/2 inches wide at the bottom, measured over its curved surfaces when attached and in position on the window support, and not less than 6 inches high. A window, when used in a frame, shall not be less than 4 inches wide and 2 inches high, and the frame shall conform to the dimensions specified for a window without a frame. A plastic window shall be not less than 0.040 inch nominal thickness.</p> <p>(5) The exposed borders of a wire screen window shall be suitably bound or otherwise finished to eliminate sharp, rough, or unfinished edges. A wire screen window shall not be less than 20-mesh screen.</p> <p>(6) A window support shall be pivotally attached to the sides of the headgear to permit easy tilting, either upward or downward, of the supporting member and of the window attached thereto. The window shall be capable of being tilted sufficiently upward so that the center of its bottom edge shall be out of the line of horizontal vision. The tension of the tilting mechanism shall be sufficient to hold the window without slippage in either the up or down position.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13345. Headgear.</p> <p>Rule 3345. (1) A headgear shall consist of at least a headband and a crown strap. The headgear shall be made from materials having a low heat conductivity. The design shall hold the window and window support comfortably and firmly in place on the wearer's head and shall provide for tilting the window away from the face.</p> <p>(2) A headgear shall be readily adjustable to head sizes from 6 1/2 to 7 5/8 without the use of tools. The crown strap or band shall be attached to and extend between the front and rear centers or from the middle sides of the headband. It shall form an arc over the head to assist in positioning and holding the headgear in place. An adjusting device shall be positive and hold firmly in place after being adjusted. Its mechanisms and movements shall be protected so that the wearer's hair cannot catch in the device.</p> <p>(3) For greater protection, headgear may be replaced by an impact-resistant hat or cap to which the window support is connected. The attachment may be either rigid or swiveled. If swiveled, the design shall permit lifting and adjusting of the window to permit unobstructed vision or lowering to furnish protection.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13346. Crown and chin protectors.</p> <p>Rule 3346. (1) A crown protector and chin protector shall be made of material having an impact-resistance not less than that of the plastic window. When the crown protector is used in conjunction with the chin protector for protection against sprays of hazardous liquids, the assembly of the crown protector and window support and the assembly of the chin protector and window shall not allow liquids to pass through any opening in the assembly and reach the face, forehead, or chin of the wearer.</p> <p>(2) A crown protector shall be shaped to cover at least the frontal portion of the head and shall extend around each side at least to a vertical line at the front of the ears. It may be an integral part of the window support or a separate assembly. The design shall provide a comfortable clearance over the forehead and the head of the wearer.</p> <p>(3) A chin protector shall be shaped to cover at least the chin and upper part of the neck. The design shall provide a comfortable clearance under the chin of the wearer.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>
<p>R 408.13347. Marking; special operating conditions.</p> <p>Rule 3347. (1) When a face shield is used in atmospheres or working areas requiring special conditions of non-conductivity or non-sparking, materials used shall meet these requirements. A face shield shall be plainly and permanently labeled, identifying it as a "non-conductive face shield" or "non-sparking face shield."</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
EYE PROTECTORS	
<p>R 408.13352. Materials. Rule 3352. Materials used in the manufacturing of eye protectors shall combine mechanical strength and lightness of weight to a high degree, shall be nonirritating to the skin when subjected to perspiration, and shall withstand frequent sanitizing. Metals, where used, shall be corrosion resistant. Plastic materials, when used, shall be noncombustible or slow-burning. Cellulose nitrate, or materials having flammability characteristics approximately those of cellulose nitrate, shall not be used.</p> <p>R 408.13353. Lenses. Rule 3353. (1) Lenses intended for use in eye protectors are of 4 basic types, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Clear lenses which are impact-resisting and provide protection against flying objects. (b) Absorptive lenses of shades 1.7 through 3.0 which are impact-resisting and provide protection against flying objects and glare or which are impact-resisting and provide protection against flying objects, and narrowband spectral transmittance of injurious radiation. (c) Protective-corrective lenses which are impact-resisting and either clear or absorptive, as specified for persons requiring visual correction. (d) Filter lenses which are impact-resisting and provide protection against flying objects and narrow-band spectral transmittance of injurious radiation. <p>(2) Glass filter lenses intended for use in eyecup goggles shall be heat treated.</p> <p>(3) The height of the safety lens shall not be less than 30 millimeters.</p>	<p>1926.102(a)(6) Protectors shall meet the following minimum requirements: 1926.102(a)(6)(i) They shall provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed. 1926.102(a)(6)(ii) They shall be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions. 1926.102(a)(6)(iii) They shall fit snugly and shall not unduly interfere with the movements of the wearer. 1926.102(a)(6)(iv) They shall be durable. 1926.102(a)(6)(v) They shall be capable of being disinfected. 1926.102(a)(6)(vi) They shall be easily cleanable.</p> <p>1926.102(a)(7) Every protector shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification only of the manufacturer.</p> <p>1926.102(a)(8) When limitations or precautions are indicated by the manufacturer, they shall be transmitted to the user and care taken to see that such limitations and precautions are strictly observed.</p>
<p>R 408.13355. Eyecup goggles; components. Rule 3355. Eyecup goggles shall consist of 2 eyecups with lenses and lens retainers, connected by an adjustable bridge, and a replaceable and adjustable headband or other means for retaining the eyecups comfortably in front of the eyes. Recommended applications for the use of eyecup goggles are shown in table 1 of R 408.13312(7).</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13356. Eyecup goggles; types and models. Rule 3356. (1) Eyecup goggles shall be of 2 types as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cup-type goggles designed to be worn by individuals who do not wear corrective spectacles. (b) Cover cup-type goggles designed to fit over corrective spectacles. <p>(2) The 2 types of eyecup goggles are subdivided into the following classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Chipper's models providing impact protection against flying objects. (b) Dust and splash models providing protection against fine dust particles or liquid splashes and impact. (c) Welder's and cutter's models providing protection against glare, injurious radiations, and impact. <p>(3) The basic designs may be modified to provide more protection against special hazards, but the modified equipment shall meet the same requirements as the basic design.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13357. Eyecup goggles; fit. Rule 3357. (1) The edge of the eyecup of eyecup goggles which bears against the face shall have a smooth surface free from roughness or irregularities which might exert undue pressure or cause discomfort to the wearer. The eyecups shall be of such shape and size as to protect the entire eye sockets.</p> <p>(2) Cover cup-type goggles shall provide ample clearance and not interfere with the spectacles of the wearer. The edge of the goggles which bears against the face shall have a smooth surface free from roughness or irregularities which might exert undue pressure or cause discomfort to the wearer.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13359. Eyecup ventilation. Rule 3359. (1) Eyecups of chipper's models shall be ventilated in a manner to permit circulation of air.</p> <p>(2) Eyecups of dust and splash models shall be ventilated in a manner to permit circulation of air. The ventilation openings shall be baffled or screened to prevent direct passage of dust or liquids into the interior of the eyecups.</p> <p>(3) Eyecups of welder's and cutter's models shall be ventilated in a manner to permit circulation of air and shall be opaque. The ventilation openings shall be baffled to prevent passage of light rays into the interior of the eyecup.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13360. Eyecup lenses and retaining rings. Rule 3360. (1) An eyecup shall be provided with a rigidly constructed lens retaining ring of metal or of plastic designed to accommodate lenses and to permit their ready removal and replacement without damage to the eyecup or to the lenses and without the use of tools. The ring shall provide a complete clamping action against the lens. Lens retainers for welder's and cutter's models shall accommodate a filter lens, fiber gasket, and cover lens. (2) A filter lens shall be marked with the shade designation and a permanent and legible marking by which the manufacturer may be readily identified. A glass filter lens, when treated for impact-resistance, shall also be marked with the letter "H".</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13362. Flexible and cushioned fitting goggles; construction. Rule 3362. Flexible and cushioned fitting goggles shall consist of a wholly flexible frame, forming a lens holder or with a separable lens holder or a rigid frame with integral lens or lenses, having a separate cushioned fitting surface on the full periphery of the facial contact area. Materials used shall be chemical-resistant, nontoxic, non-irritating, and slow-burning. There shall be a positive means of support on the face, such as an adjustable headband of suitable material or other suitable means of support to retain the frame comfortable and snugly in place in front of the eyes. A frame which is a lens holder or has a separable lens holder shall hold the lenses firmly and tightly and be removable or replaceable without the use of tools. The goggles may be ventilated or not, as required by their intended use. Where chemical goggles are ventilated, the openings shall be such as to render the goggles splashproof.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13363. Flexible and cushioned fitting goggles; protection. Rule 3363. (1) Chipper's models of flexible and cushioned fitting goggles shall provide protection against impact. (2) Dust and splash models shall provide protection from fine dusts, fumes, liquids, splashes, mists, and spray, alone or with reflected light or glare, wind, and impact. (3) Gas welder's and cutter's models shall provide protection against glare, injurious radiations, and impact.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13364. Flexible and cushioned fitting goggles; marking. Rule 3364. (1) The frame of flexible and cushioned fitting goggles shall bear a trademark or name identifying the manufacturer. (2) Each separate lens shall be distinctly marked in a manner by which the manufacturer may be identified. (3) A heat-treated glass filter plate or lens shall also be marked with the shade designation and the letter "H". (4) The marking shall be clear cut and permanent and</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>so placed as not to interfere with the vision of the wearer.</p>	
<p>R 408.13366. Foundrymen’s goggles; construction. Rule 3366. (1) A foundryman’s goggles shall consist of a mask made of a flexible, non-irritating, and noncombustible or slow-burning material, such as a leather or flexible plastic, suitable ends holders attached thereto, lenses, and a positive means of support on the face, such as an adjustable headband, to retain the mask comfortably and snugly in place in front of the eyes. The edge of the mask on contact with the face shall be provided with a binding of corduroy or other suitable material. The lens holders shall hold the lenses firmly and tightly and may be readily removable or replaceable. The lens holders shall be ventilated to permit circulation of air.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13367 Foundrymen’s goggles; protection. Rule 3367. (1) A foundryman’s goggles shall provide protection against impact and hot-metal splash hazards encountered in foundry operations such as melting, pouring, chipping, babbitting, grinding, and riveting. Where required, they shall also provide protection against dusts. (2) Applications for use of foundryman’s goggles are shown in Table 1 or R 408.13312(7). (3) Materials shall resist flame, corrosion, water, and sanitizing.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
SPECTACLES	
<p>R 408.13369. Spectacles. Rule 3369. (1) Spectacles, also known as safety glasses, of metal, plastic, or a combination thereof, shall consist of lenses in a frame that supports the lenses around their entire periphery of suitable size and shape for the purpose intended connected by a nose bridge, and retained on the face by temples or other suitable means. (2) The spectacles, also known as safety glasses, shall be furnished with or without sideshields depending upon their intended use. (3) The frames, temples, and sideshields may be metal or plastic, and when made of plastic, shall be of the slow-burning type. (4) Spectacles, also known as safety glasses, shall provide protection to the eye from flying objects, and, when required, from glare and injurious radiations. (5) Spectacles, also known as safety glasses, without sideshields are intended to provide frontal protection. (6) Where side as well as frontal protection is required, the spectacles, also known as safety glasses, shall be provided with sideshields. Note: Appendix B, Appendix Table 1 “Eye and Face Protector Selection Chart,” and Appendix Figure 1, “Eye and Face Protective Devices Chart,” shall be used as a guide in the selection of the proper eye and face protection.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>(7) Frames shall be designed for industrial exposure and shall bear a trademark identifying the manufacturer on both fronts and temples. The frame front shall carry a designation of the eye size and bridge size, where applicable. Temples shall be marked as to the overall length or fitting value.</p> <p>(8) Temples may be of the cable or spatula type, as specified, and shall be of such design as to permit adjustment and fit comfortably and securely on the wearer. The size of the temples shall be clearly marked.</p> <p>(9) Safety lens in frames which do not comply with this part shall not be worn.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
HEAD PROTECTION EQUIPMENT	
<p>R 408.13370. Use of head protection.</p> <p>Rule 3370. (1) An employer shall ensure that each affected employee is provided with, and wears, head protection equipment and accessories when the employee is required to be present in areas where a hazard exists from any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Falling or flying objects. (b) Other harmful contacts or exposures. (c) Where there is a risk of injury from any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Electric shock. (ii) Hair entanglement. (iii) Chemicals. (iv) Temperature extremes. <p>(2) Service facilities shall be provided for the sanitizing and replacement of needed parts when necessary and before head protection equipment is re-issued.</p> <p>(3) Head protection equipment that has been physically altered, or damaged shall not be worn or reissued to an employee.</p> <p>(4) An employee shall not physically alter, and shall guard against damage to, the head protection equipment provided.</p> <p>(5) An employee shall use the provided head protection equipment in accordance with the instructions and training received</p>	<p>1910.135(a) General requirements.</p> <p>1910.135(a)(1) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee wears a protective helmet when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects.</p> <p>1910.135(a)(2) The employer shall ensure that a protective helmet designed to reduce electrical shock hazard is worn by each such affected employee when near exposed electrical conductors which could contact the head.</p> <p>1910.135(b) Criteria for protective helmets.</p> <p>1910.135(b)(1) Protective helmets purchased after July 5, 1994 shall comply with ANSI Z89.1-1986, "American National Standard for Personnel Protection-Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers-Requirements," which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6, or shall be demonstrated to be equally effective.</p> <p>1910.135(b)(2) Protective helmets purchased before July 5, 1994 shall comply with the ANSI standard "American National Standard Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection," ANSI Z89.1-1969, which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6, or shall be demonstrated by the employer to be equally effective.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13375. Protective helmets.</p> <p>Rule 3375. (1) Protective helmets shall be described by impact type and electrical class. All protective helmets shall meet either Type I or Type II requirements. All helmets shall be further classified as meeting Class G, Class E, or Class C electrical requirements. Helmets shall be classified as follows:</p> <p>(a) Impact type protective helmets shall be either of the following:</p> <p>(i) Type I helmets be intended to reduce the force of impact resulting from a blow only to the top of the head.</p> <p>(ii) Type II helmets intended to reduce the force of impact resulting from a blow to the top or sides of the head.</p> <p>(b) Electrical classes for protective helmets shall be 1 of the following:</p> <p>(i) Class G, general protective helmets are intended to reduce the danger of contact with low voltage conductors. Test samples shall be proof-tested at 2200 volts (phase to ground). This voltage is not intended as an indication of the voltage at which the helmets protects the wearer.</p> <p>(ii) Class E, electrical protective helmets are intended to reduce the danger of contact with higher voltage conductors. Test samples shall be proof-tested at 20,000 volts (phase to ground). This voltage is not intended as an indication of the voltage at which the helmet protects the wearer.</p> <p>(iii) Class C, conductive protective helmets are not intended to provide protection against contact with electrical hazards.</p> <p>(2) A metallic head device shall not be furnished by an employer or used by an employee for head protection, except where it has been determined that the use of other types of protective helmets or safety hats or caps is impractical, such as where chemical reaction will cause the deterioration of other types of head protection.</p> <p>(3) A protective helmet furnished by an employer shall be identified on the inside of the shell with the name of the manufacturer.</p> <p>(4) When used in conjunction with protective helmets, faceshields, welding helmets, and goggles shall be in compliance with the requirements in these rules, and hearing protection shall be in compliance with Occupational Health Standard Part 380 "Occupational Noise Exposure," as referenced in R 408.13301a.</p> <p>(5) Winter liners and chin straps used in conjunction with class E helmets for highvoltage protection shall not contain any metallic parts or other conductive materials.</p> <p>(6) Winter liners and chin straps used in areas where there is a danger of ignition from heat, flame, or chemical reaction shall be made of materials that are non-burning or flame retardant.</p> <p>(7) Bump hats or caps or other limited-protection devices shall not be used as a substitute for protective helmets for the hazards described in R 408.13370.</p> <p>(8) An employer shall ensure that protective helmets designed to reduce electrical shock hazard shall be worn by each affected employee who is near exposed electrical conductors that could come in contact with the employee's head.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13376. Hoods. Rule 3376. (1) A hood shall be made of materials that combine all of the following: (a) Have mechanical strength and lightness of weight to a high degree. (b) Be non-irritating to the skin when subjected to perspiration. (c) Be capable of withstanding frequent cleaning and disinfection. (2) Materials used in the manufacture of hoods shall also be suitable to withstand the hazards to which the user may be exposed. (3) A hood shall bear a permanent and legible marking by which the manufacturer may be readily identified. (4) A hood shall be designed to provide adequate ventilation for the wearer. (5) A protective helmet shall be used in conjunction with a hood where there is a head injury hazard and the hood shall be designed to accommodate such helmet.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13378. Hair enclosures; face and head. Rule 3378. (1) A hat, cap, or net shall be worn by a person where there is a danger of hair entanglement in moving machinery or equipment, or where there is exposure to means of ignition. (2) Hair enclosures include all of the following: (a) Be designed to be reasonably comfortable to the wearer. (b) Completely enclose all loose hair. (c) Be adjustable to accommodate all head sizes. (3) Be material used for hair enclosures of all of the following: (a) Fast dyed. (b) Non-irritating to the skin when subjected to perspiration. (c) Capable of withstanding frequent cleaning. (4) Hair enclosures shall not be reissued from 1 employee to another unless it has been thoroughly sanitized.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13384. Toe protection. Rule 3384. Where toe protection other than safety toe footwear is worn, the toe protection shall have an impact value of not less than that required for the safety toe footwear.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
<p>R 408.13385. Use of foot protection. Rule 3385. (1)**** (2) An employer shall ensure that safety shoes and boots that are not worn over shoes and that are worn by more than 1 employee are maintained, cleaned, and sanitized inside and out before being issued to another employee</p>	<p>Equivalent No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 408.13386. Foot protection; requirements. Rule 3386. If a hazard is created from a process, environment, chemical, or mechanical irritant which could cause an injury or impairment to the feet by absorption or physical contact, other than from impact, then the employer shall provide any of the following to the employee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Boots. (b) Overshoes. (c) Rubbers. (d) Wooden-soled shoes. (e) The equivalent to subdivisions (a) to (d) of this subrule. 	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
HAND PROTECTION	
<p>R 408.13393. Hand protection; selection. Rule 3393.(1)****</p> <p>(3) Hand protection interiors shall be kept free of corrosive or irritating contaminants. If more than 1 employee wears a pair of gloves, the gloves shall be sanitized before reissuance.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>
BODY PROTECTION	
<p>R 408.13394. Body protection. Rule 3394. (1) An employer shall ensure that each employee who is required to work so that his or her clothing becomes wet due to a condition other than the weather or perspiration uses any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Aprons. (b) Coats. (c) Jackets. (d) Sleeves. (e) Other garments that will keep his or her clothing dry. <p>(2) The material shall be unaffected by the wetting agent.</p> <p>(3) The provision of dry, clean, acid-resistant clothing, in addition to rubber shoes or short boots and an apron, shall be considered a satisfactory substitute where small parts are cleaned, plated, or acid-dipped in an open tank.</p> <p>(4) When abrasive blasting is not protected by an enclosure, the operator shall use heavy canvas or leather gloves and aprons or equivalent protection to provide protection from the impact of abrasives.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provision.</p>

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