

**OH Part 504 Diving Operations
Compared With
29 C.F.R. 1910 Subpart T – Commercial Diving Operations**

**Also Look At:
CS Part 31 Diving Operations
GI Part 79 Diving Operations**

Summary: The significant differences between OH Part 504. Diving Operations and 29 C.F.R. 1910 Subpart T – Commercial Diving Operations are in:

- Medical examinations
- Liveboating
- Equipment
- Decompression chambers

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 325.50311. Medical examination; duty to determine fitness; availability of reports; performance of examination.</p> <p>Rule 311. (1) An employer shall determine by medical examination whether a dive team member who is, or is likely to be, exposed to hyperbaric conditions is medically fit to perform an assigned task in a safe and healthful manner.</p> <p>(2) An employer shall make available to each dive team member who is, or is likely to be, exposed to hyperbaric conditions, all medical examinations required by these rules at the employer's cost except as provided in rule 316(2).</p> <p>(3) All medical examinations required by these rules shall be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 325.50312 Medical examinations; frequency; following injury or illness.</p> <p>Rule 312. A medical examination shall be provided as follows:</p> <p>(a) Prior to initial hyperbaric exposure with an employer, unless an equivalent medical examination has been given within the preceding 12 months, and the employer has obtained the results of the examination and, has obtained an opinion from the examining physician of an employee's medical fitness to dive or to be otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions.</p> <p>(b) At 1-year intervals from the date of initial examination or last equivalent examination.</p> <p>(c) After an injury or illness requiring hospitalization of more than 24 hours.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA																														
<p>R 325.50313 Medical examinations; information provided to examining physician.</p> <p>Rule 313. An employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:</p> <p>(a) A copy of rules 311 to 316, including table I, and the guide to the determination of hyperbaric fitness, which may be obtained from the Michigan department of public health, 3500 North Logan, Box 30035, Lansing, Michigan 48909.</p> <p>(b) A summary of the nature and extent of hyperbaric conditions to which the dive team member will be exposed, including diving modes and types of work to be assigned.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>																														
<p>R 325.50314 Medical examinations; contents; following injury or illness.</p> <p>Rule 314.(1) Medical examinations conducted initially and annually shall consist of the following:</p> <p>(a) Medical history.</p> <p>(b) Diving-related work history.</p> <p>(c) Basic physical examination.</p> <p>(d) The tests required by table I.</p> <p>(e) Any additional tests the physician considers necessary.</p> <p>(2) Medical examinations conducted after an injury or illness requiring hospitalization of more than 24 hours shall be appropriate to the nature and extent of the injury or illness as determined by the examining physician.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE I. TESTS FOR DIVING MEDICAL EXAMINATION</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="94 1199 753 1866"> <thead> <tr> <th>Test</th> <th>Initial Examination</th> <th>Annual Reexamination</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chest X-ray</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visual acuity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Color blindness</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>EKG: standard 12L</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hearing test</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hematocrit or hemoglobin</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sickle cell index</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>White blood count</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urinalysis</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*To be given to the employee annually,</p>	Test	Initial Examination	Annual Reexamination	Chest X-ray	X	X	Visual acuity	X	X	Color blindness	X		EKG: standard 12L	X	X*	Hearing test	X	X	Hematocrit or hemoglobin	X	X	Sickle cell index	X		White blood count	X	X	Urinalysis	X	X	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
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MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 325.50315 Medical examinations; physician's report; employee copy. Rule 315. (1) After any medical examination required by the rules in this part, an employer shall obtain a written report prepared by the examining physician that includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The results of the medical examination. (b) The examining physician's opinion of the employee's fitness to be exposed to hyperbaric conditions, including any recommended restrictions or limitations to such exposure. <p>(2) The employer shall provide an employee with a copy of the physician's written report.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 325.50316 Medical examinations; determination of employee fitness; restrictions; second opinion; third opinion, assignment pending determination. Rule 316. (1) An employer shall determine the extent and nature of a dive team member's fitness to engage in diving or to be otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions consistent with the recommendations in the examining physician's report.</p> <p>(2) If the examining physician has recommended a restriction or limitation on the dive team member's exposure to hyperbaric conditions, and the affected employee does not concur, a second physician may be retained to render a medical opinion on the nature and extent of the restriction or limitation, if any. The second physician shall be provided the information required by rule 313.</p> <p>(3) If the recommendation of the second opinion differs from that of the first examining physician, and if the employer and employee are unable to agree on the nature and extent of the restriction or limitation, an opinion from a third physician selected by the first 2 physicians shall be obtained at the employer's cost. The employer's determination of the dive team member's fitness shall be consistent with the medical opinion of the third physician unless the employer and employee reach an agreement that is otherwise consistent with the recommendation or opinion of not less than 2 of the physicians involved.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this procedure shall be construed to prohibit either a dive team member from accepting, or an employer from offering, an assignment that is otherwise consistent with at least 1 medical opinion while a final determination on the employee's fitness is pending.</p>	<p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>
<p>R 325.50336 Liveboating; prohibitions Rule 336. A diving operation involving liveboating shall not be conducted during any of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to (c)**** <p>(d) In rough seas with a wave height of more than 3 feet.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>1910.427 Liveboating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Limits. Diving operations involving liveboating shall not be conducted: (4) In rough seas which significantly impede diver mobility or work function.

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 325.50340 Equipment; buoyancy control; exhaust valve; buoyancy compensator; flotation device. (1) to (3)****</p> <p>(4) Except when the diver is wearing a variable volume suit, an inflatable flotation device capable of maintaining the diver at the surface in a face-up position, having a manually activated inflation source independent of the breathing supply, an oral inflation device, and an over-pressure relief device or exhaust valve shall be used for SCUBA diving.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>1910.430 Equipment (d) Buoyancy control. (4) An inflatable flotation device capable of maintaining the diver at the surface in a face-up position, having a manually activated inflation source independent of the breathing supply, an oral inflation device, and an exhaust valve shall be used for SCUBA diving.</p>
<p>R 325.50341 Decompression chambers; availability and location. Rule 341. (1) A decompression chamber capable of recompressing a diver at the surface to a minimum of 165 fsw (6 ATA) shall be available to the dive location when any of the following occur:</p> <p>(a) Surface-supplied air dives are conducted between 100 fsw and 220 fsw and require less than 30 minutes inwater decompression time, except that inspection or research dives within no decompression limits may be conducted to 130 fsw.</p> <p>(b) Surface-supplied air dives between 100 fsw and 220 fsw require an inwater decompression time of 30 minutes or greater.</p> <p>(c) Mixed gas dives are conducted beyond 130 fsw.</p> <p>(2) A decompression chamber capable of recompressing a diver at the surface to the maximum depth of the dive shall be available to the dive location for dives greater than 220 fsw.</p> <p>(3) A decompression chamber shall be located within 15 minutes surface travel time from the dive location for dives described in subrule (a) and within 5 minutes surface travel time from the dive location for all other dives.</p>	<p>1910.423 Post-dive procedures. (c)(1) A decompression chamber capable of recompressing the diver at the surface to a minimum of 165 fsw (6 ATA) shall be available at the dive location for:</p> <p>(i) Surface-supplied air diving to depths deeper than 100 fsw and shallower than 220 fsw; (ii) Mixed gas diving shallower than 300 fsw; or (iii) Diving outside the no-decompression limits shallower than 300 fsw.</p> <p>(2) A decompression chamber capable of recompressing the diver at the surface to the maximum depth of the dive shall be available at the dive location for dives deeper than 300 fsw.</p> <p>(3) The decompression chamber shall be: (iii) Located within 5 minutes of the dive location.</p>
<p>R 325.50343 Decompression chambers; construction requirements. Rule 343.(1) to (4)(e)****</p> <p>(4)(f) A sound-powered telephone system or other emergency backup communications systems.</p> <p>(g) A means of operating all installed man-way locking devices from both sides of a closed hatch.</p> <p>(h) A capability to supply breathing mixtures at the maximum rate required by all occupants sufficient to maintain the interior atmosphere below 2% surface equivalent carbon dioxide by volume.</p> <p>(i) A means of over-riding and controlling from the exterior all interior breathing and pressure supply controls.</p> <p>(5) Electrical equipment installed inside the chamber shall be explosion-proof.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

MIOSHA	OSHA
<p>R 325.50344 Equipment; gauges and timekeeping devices. Rule 344. (1) to (2)****</p> <p>(3) A timekeeping device shall be available and monitored at each surface-supplied dive location.</p> <p>(4)****</p> <p>(5) A timekeeping device shall be worn by each SCUBA diver in a position to be monitored by the diver.</p>	<p>Equivalent</p> <p>1910.430 Equipment. (g) Gauges and timekeeping devices. (4) A timekeeping device shall be available at each dive location.</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>No comparable OSHA provisions</p>

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