



DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
CONSTRUCTION SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARD

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as amended January 11, 1988) (as amended September 3, 1996) (as amended July 12, 1999)
(as amended March 14, 2013) (as amended March 10, 2014) (as amended March 24, 2015)
(as amended November 9, 2016) (**as amended December 12, 2018**)

These rules become effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state unless adopted under section 33, 44, or 45a(6) of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.233, 24.244, or 24.245a.

Rules adopted under these sections become effective 7 days after filing with the secretary of state.

(By authority conferred on the director of the department of licensing and regulatory affairs by sections 14, 16, 19, 21, and 24 of the Michigan occupational safety and health act, 1974 PA 154, MCL 408.1014, 408.1016, 408.1019, 408.1021, and 408.1024, and Executive Reorganization Order Nos. 1996-1, 1996-2, 2003-1, 2008-4, and 2011-4, MCL 330.3101, 445.2001, 445.2011, 445.2025, and 445.2030)

R 408.40601, R 408.40625, and R 408.40631 of the Michigan Administrative Code are amended, and R 408.40603, R 408.40621, R 408.40622, R 408.40623, R 408.40624, R 408.40624b, R 408.40650, R 408.40655, and R 408.40660 are rescinded, as follows:

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARD
PART 6. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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R 408.40601 Scope, adoption, and availability.

Rule 601. (1) This standard provides specifications for personal protective equipment and prescribes the use, selection, and maintenance of this equipment for the protection of the employee's head, face, eyes, hands, feet, and body during construction operations.

(2) Hearing protection must be in compliance with Occupational Health Standard Part 680. "Noise Exposure."

(3) Respiratory protection must be in compliance with Occupational Health Standard Part 451. "Respiratory Protection."

(4) Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, hands, feet, and body, protective clothing, and protective shields and barriers, must be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation, or physical contact.

(5) The following federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations are adopted by reference in these rules:

(a) 29 CFR 1926.28 "Personal protective equipment," as in effect as of the effective date of these rules.

(b) 29 CFR 1926.95 "Criteria for personal protective equipment," as amended November 15, 2007.

(c) 29 CFR 1926.100 "Head protection," as amended July 23, 2012.

(d) 29 CFR 1926.102 "Eye and face protection," as amended March 25, 2016.

(e) 29 CFR 1926.106 "Working over or near water," as in effect as of the effective date of these rules.

(f) 29 CFR 1910.136 "Foot protection," as amended July 10, 2014.

(6) A reference to 29 CFR part 1926, subpart E "Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment," means the following standards:

(i) Construction Safety and Health Standard Part 6. "Personal Protective Equipment."

(ii) Occupational Health Standard Part 680. "Noise Exposure."

(iii) Occupational Health Standard Part 451. "Respiratory Protection."

(7) The adopted federal regulations have the same force and effect as a rule promulgated under the Michigan occupational safety and health act, 1974 PA 154, MCL 408.1001 to 408.1094.

(8) The American National Standard Institute ANSI Standard Z-41 "Personal Protection - Protective Footwear," 1991 edition, is adopted by reference in these rules. This standard is available at the Document Center, Inc., Customer Service, 121 Industrial Road, Suite 8, Belmont, California 94002, USA, telephone: (650) 591-7600 or via the internet at the company's website, www.document-center.com, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$49.95.

(9) The OSHA regulations adopted in these rules are available from the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration website, www.osha.gov, at no charge, as of the time of adoption of these rules.

(10) The standards adopted in these rules are available for inspection at the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Regulatory Services Section, 530 West Allegan Street, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143.

(11) The standards adopted in these rules may be obtained from the publisher or the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Regulatory Services Section, 530 West Allegan Street, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143, at the cost charged in this rule, plus \$20.00 for shipping and handling.

(12) The following Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) standards are referenced in these rules. Up to 5 copies of these standards may be obtained at no charge from the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Regulatory Services Section, 530 West Allegan Street, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143 or via the internet at the following website: www.michigan.gov/mioshastandards. For quantities greater than 5, the cost, as of the time of adoption of these rules, is 4 cents per page.

(a) Construction Safety Standard Part 45. "Fall Protection," R 408.44501 to R 408.44502.

(b) Occupational Health Standard Part 451. "Respiratory Protection," R 325.60051 to R 325.60052.

(c) Occupational Health Standard Part 680. "Noise Exposure," R 325.60131.

R 408.40603 Rescinded.

R 408.40614 Definitions, C to F.

Rule 614. (1) "Contaminant" means any material which by reason of its action upon, within, or to a person is likely to cause physical harm.

(2) "Footwear" means wearing apparel for the feet, such as shoes, boots, slippers, or overshoes, excluding hosiery.

R 408.40615 Definitions, H to R.

Rule 615. (1) "Helmet," also called a hard hat or cap, means a device that is worn on the head and that is designed to provide limited protection against impact, flying particles, or electric shock.

(2) "Manufacturer" means a business entity that marks or directs the permanent marking of the components or complete devices as compliant with this standard, and sells them as compliant.

(3) "Metatarsal guards" mean guards that are designed to protect the top of the foot from the toes to the ankle over the instep of the foot. These guards may be attached to the outside of shoes.

(4) "O.D." means optical density and refers to the light refractive characteristics of a lens.

(5) "Protective footwear" means footwear that is designed, constructed, and classified to protect the wearer from a potential hazard or hazards.

(6) "Radiant energy" means energy that travels outward in all directions from its sources.

R 408.40616 Definitions, S, T.

Rule 616. (1) "Safety line" means a device used for emergency rescue work.

(2) "Sanitizing" means an act or process of destroying organisms that may cause disease.

(3) "Shell" means the portion of welding helmet or handshield that covers the wearer's face and is the part of a helmet which includes the outermost surface.

(4) "Toe guards" means the guards that fit over the toes of regular shoes to protect the toes from impact and compression hazards. These guards may be attached to the outside of shoes.

R 408.40617 Employer's and employee's responsibilities.

Rule 617. (1) An employer shall not permit defective or damaged personal protective equipment to be used.

(2) An employer shall require each employee to wear personal protective equipment as prescribed by the manufacturer when required by any Michigan occupational safety and health act (MIOSHA) rule.

(3) If personal protective equipment is required and is worn in direct contact with the skin, the equipment shall be sanitized before being reissued to another employee.

(4) An employer shall require the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment in all operations where there is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where this part indicates the need for using such equipment to reduce the hazards to the employees.

(5) All personal protective equipment shall be of safe design and constructed for the work to be performed.

PAYMENT FOR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

R 408.40617a Payment for personal protective equipment (PPE).

Rule 617a. (1) An employer shall provide at no cost to employees the personal protective equipment necessary to protect against hazards that the employer is aware of as a result of any required assessments.

(2) An employer shall pay for replacement PPE, as necessary, under either of the following conditions:

(a) When the PPE no longer provides the protection it was designed to provide.

(b) When the previously provided PPE is no longer adequate or functional.

(3) When an employee has lost or intentionally damaged the PPE issued to him or her, an employer is not required to pay for its replacement and may require the employee to pay for its replacement.

(4) An employer is not required to pay for prescription safety eyewear with removable or permanent sideshields as long as the employer provides safety eyewear that fits over an employee's prescription lenses.

(5) An employer is not required to pay for non-specialty prescription safety eyewear, provided that the employer permits these items to be worn off the job-site.

(6) An employer is not required to pay for non-specialty safety-toe protective footwear, including steel-toe shoes or steel-toe boots, provided that the employer permits these items to be worn off the job-site.

(7) An employer shall provide, at no cost to employees, metatarsal guards attachable to shoes when metatarsal protection is necessary, when both of the following apply:

(a) If metatarsal protection is necessary and an employer requires employees to use metatarsal shoes instead of detachable guards, then the employer shall provide the metatarsal shoe at no cost to the employee.

(b) If an employer provides metatarsal guards and allows the employee, at his or her request, to use shoes or boots with built-in metatarsal protection, then the employer is not required to pay for the metatarsal shoes or boots.

(8) An employer is not required to pay for either of the following:

(a) Everyday clothing, which includes any of the following:

- (i) Long-sleeve shirts.
- (ii) Long pants.
- (iii) Street shoes.
- (iv) Normal work boots.
- (v) Ordinary clothing.
- (vi) Skin creams.

(b) Other items used solely for protection from weather, which includes any of the following:

- (i) Winter coats.
- (ii) Jackets.
- (iii) Gloves.
- (iv) Parkas.
- (v) Rubber boots.
- (vi) Hats.
- (vii) Raincoats.
- (viii) Ordinary sunglasses.
- (ix) Sunscreen.

(9) An employer shall pay for protection when ordinary weather gear is not sufficient to protect an employee and special equipment or extraordinary clothing is needed to protect the employee from unusually severe weather conditions. Clothing used in artificially-controlled environments with extreme hot or cold temperatures, such as freezers, is not considered part of the weather gear exception.

(10) All of the following apply to upgraded and personalized PPE:

(a) An employer is not required to pay for PPE requested by an employee that exceeds the PPE requirements, provided that the employer provides PPE that meets the standards at no cost to the employee.

(b) If an employer allows an employee to acquire and use upgraded or personalized PPE, then the employer is not required to reimburse the employee for the equipment, provided that the employer has provided adequate PPE at no cost to the employee.

(c) An employer shall evaluate an employee's upgraded or personalized PPE to ensure that it is in compliance with all of the following:

- (i) Adequate to protect from hazards present in the workplace.
- (ii) Properly maintained.
- (iii) Kept in a sanitary condition.

(11) When the provisions of another MIOSHA standard specify whether the employer shall pay for specific equipment, the payment provisions of that standard prevails.

- R 408.40623 Rescinded.
- R 408.40621 Rescinded.
- R 408.40622 Rescinded.
- R 408.40624 Rescinded.

WELDING PROTECTION

R 408.40624a Welding protection.

Rule 624a. (1) Table 2 shall be used as a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers of filter lenses or plates used in welding.

(2) When an employee is welding and using a welding shield, the shield shall incorporate a safety glass feature with a flip-up filter lens or the employee shall wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles under the shield when the shield is raised and is exposed to flying objects.

(3) Shades more dense than those listed in Table 2 may be used to suit the individual's needs.

(4) Table 2 reads as follows:

TABLE 2	
FILTER LENS SHADE NUMBERS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIANT ENERGY	
WELDING OPERATION	SHADE NUMBER
Shielded metal-arc welding 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-, inch diameter electrodes	10
Gas-shielded arc welding (nonferrous) 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes	11
Gas-shielded arc welding (ferrous) 1/16, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding 3/16-, 7/32-, 1/4-inch diameter electrodes	12
5/16-, 3/8-inch diameter electrodes	14
Atomic hydrogen welding	10 - 14
Carbon-arc welding	14
Soldering	2
Torch brazing	3 or 4
Light cutting, up to 1 inch	3 or 4
Medium cutting, 1 inch to 6 inches	4 or 5
Heavy cutting, over 6 inches	5 or 6
Gas welding (light), up to 1/8-inch	4 or 5
Gas welding (medium), 1/8-inch to 1/2-inch	5 or 6
Gas welding (heavy), over 1/2-inch	6 or 8

R 408.40624b Rescinded.

FOOT AND TOE PROTECTION

R 408.40625 Foot and toe protection.

Rule 625. (1) Safety toe footwear shall bear a permanent mark to show the manufacturer's name or trademark and to show certification of compliance with ANSI standard Z-41 "Personal Protection - Protective Footwear," 1991 edition, as adopted in R 408.40601(8).

(2) An employer shall ensure that each affected employee wears foot protection or toe protection, or both, if conditions of the job are likely to cause a foot injury.

(3) If a hazard is created from a process, 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:

- (a) Boots.
- (b) Overshoes.
- (c) Rubbers.
- (d) Wooden-soled shoes.
- (e) The equivalent to subdivisions (a) to (d) of this subrule.

HAND AND BODY PROTECTION

R 408.40626 Hand and body protection.

Rule 626. (1) An employee who handles rough, sharp-edged, abrasive materials, or whose work subjects the hands to any of the following, shall wear hand protection of a type suitable for the work being performed:

- (a) Lacerations.
 - (b) Punctures.
 - (c) Burns.
 - (d) Bruises.
- (2) Cloth gloves shall not be worn when operating rotating equipment such as a drill or a powered threading machine.
- (3) Precautions shall be taken with regard to synthetic clothing that is worn near a source of flame, spark, a hot surface, or material that could ignite the clothing.
- (4) An employee shall not wear loose clothing, neckwear encircling the neck, or exposed jewelry, such as rings and necklaces, near a machine having reciprocating or rotating shafts or spindles or when handling material that could catch on clothing or jewelry and cause injury. A ring shall not be worn on the finger unless covered by a glove or tape.
- (5) When an employee is exposed to hazards such as radiation, alkalies, acids, abrasives, and temperature extremes other than those caused by weather conditions, appropriate head, body, and hand protection shall be worn to protect the employee from that hazard. Such personal protective equipment shall be provided by the employer.

FALL PROTECTION

R 408.40631 Fall protection.

Rule 631. An employer shall ensure that each employee whose fall protection is not covered by another MIOSHA safety standard, and the employee's work area is more than 6 feet above the ground, floor, water, or other surface, shall be protected as prescribed in Construction Safety Standard Part 45 "Fall Protection." The following systems are included in Construction Safety Standard Part 45 "Fall Protection:"

- (a) Guardrail systems.
- (b) Safety net systems.
- (c) Personal fall arrest systems.

R 408.40636 Working over or near water.

Rule 636. (1) Where a possibility of drowning exists, each employee working over or adjacent to water shall wear a life jacket or buoyant work vest. The life jacket or buoyant vest shall bear a label, "U.S. Coast Guard approved."

(2) Before each use, a competent person shall inspect the life jacket or buoyant vest for defects which might alter its strength or buoyancy. Defective units shall not be used.

(3) A ring buoy with not less than 90 feet of safety line shall be provided and shall be readily available for rescue operations. The distance between the buoys shall not be more than 200 feet.

(4) Not less than 1 lifesaving boat equipped with a method of propulsion that is effective for the water conditions shall be available at the location where an employee works over or adjacent to water.

R 408.40650 Rescinded.

R 408.40655 Rescinded.

R 408.40660 Rescinded.

1926.28 - PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1926.28(a) The employer is responsible for requiring the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment in all operations where there is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where this part indicates the need for using such equipment to reduce the hazards to the employees.

1926.28(b) Regulations governing the use, selection, and maintenance of personal protective and lifesaving equipment are described under Subpart E of this part.

1926.95 - CRITERIA FOR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1926.95(a) "Application."

Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, shall be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.

1926.95(b) "Employee-owned equipment."

Where employees provide their own protective equipment, the employer shall be responsible to assure its adequacy, including proper maintenance, and sanitation of such equipment.

1926.95(c) "Design."

All personal protective equipment shall be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed.

1926.95(d) Payment for protective equipment.

1926.95(d)(1) Except as provided by paragraphs (d)(2) through (d)(6) of this section, the protective equipment, including personal protective equipment (PPE), used to comply with this part, shall be provided by the employer at no cost to employees.

1926.95(d)(2) The employer is not required to pay for non-specialty safety-toe protective footwear (including steel-toe shoes or steel-toe boots) and non-specialty prescription safety eyewear, provided that the employer permits such items to be worn off the job-site.

1926.95(d)(3) When the employer provides metatarsal guards and allows the employee, at his or her request, to use shoes or boots with built-in metatarsal protection, the employer is not required to reimburse the employee for the shoes or boots.

1926.95(d)(4) The employer is not required to pay for:

1926.95(d)(4)(i) Everyday clothing, such as long-sleeve shirts, long pants, street shoes, and normal work boots; or

1926.95(d)(4)(ii) Ordinary clothing, skin creams, or other items, used solely for protection from weather, such as winter coats, jackets, gloves, parkas, rubber boots, hats, raincoats, ordinary sunglasses, and sunscreen.

1926.95(d)(5) The employer must pay for replacement PPE, except when the employee has lost or intentionally damaged the PPE.

1926.95(d)(6) Where an employee provides adequate protective equipment he or she owns pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the employer may allow the employee to use it and is not required to reimburse the employee for that equipment. The employer shall not require an employee to provide or pay for his or her own PPE, unless the PPE is excepted by paragraphs (d)(2) through (d)(5) of this section.

1926.95(d)(7) This section shall become effective on February 13, 2008. Employers must implement the PPE payment requirements no later than May 15, 2008.

Note to § 1926.95(d): When the provisions of another OSHA standard specify whether or not the employer must pay for specific equipment, the payment provisions of that standard shall prevail.

[58 FR 35152; June 30, 1993; 72 FR 64429, Nov. 15, 2007]

1926.100 - HEAD PROTECTION

1926.100(a) Employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets.

1926.100(b) Criteria for head protection.

1926.100(b)(1) The employer must provide each employee with head protection that meets the specifications contained in any of the following consensus standards:

1926.100(b)(1)(i) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-2009, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," incorporated by reference in §1926.6;

1926.100(b)(1)(ii) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-2003, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," incorporated by reference in §1926.6; or

1926.100(b)(1)(iii) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-1997, "American National Standard for Personnel Protection-Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers-Requirements," incorporated by reference in §1926.6.

1926.100(b)(2) The employer must ensure that the head protection provided for each employee exposed to high-voltage electric shock and burns also meets the specifications contained in Section 9.7 ("Electrical Insulation") of any of the consensus standards identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

1926.100(b)(3) OSHA will deem any head protection device that the employer demonstrates is at least as effective as a head protection device constructed in accordance with one of the consensus standards identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

[77 FR 37600, June 22, 2012; 77 FR 42988, July 23, 2012]

1926.102 - EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

1926.102(a) General requirements.

1926.102(a)(1) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or potentially injurious light radiation.

1926.102(a)(2) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses eye protection that provides side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects. Detachable side protectors (e.g. clip-on or slide-on side shields) meeting the pertinent requirements of this section are acceptable.

1926.102(a)(3) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards wears eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or wears eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses.

1926.102(a)(4) Eye and face PPE shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification of the manufacturer.

1926.102(a)(5) Protectors shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1926.102(a)(5)(i) They shall provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed.

1926.102(a)(5)(ii) They shall be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.

1926.102(a)(5)(iii) They shall fit snugly and shall not unduly interfere with the movements of the wearer.

1926.102(a)(5)(iv) They shall be durable.

1926.102(a)(5)(v) They shall be capable of being disinfected.

1926.102(a)(5)(vi) They shall be easily cleanable.

1926.102(b) Criteria for protective eye and face protection.

1926.102(b)(1) Protective eye and face protection devices must comply with any of the following consensus standards:

1926.102(b)(1)(i) ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010, Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6;

1926.102(b)(1)(ii) ANSI Z87.1-2003, Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6; or

1926.102(b)(1)(iii) ANSI Z87.1-1989 (R-1998), Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6;

1926.102(b)(2) Protective eye and face protection devices that the employer demonstrates are at least as effective as protective eye and face protection devices that are constructed in accordance with one of the above consensus standards will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

1926.102(c) Protection against radiant energy

1926.102(c)(1) Selection of shade numbers for welding filter. Table E-1 shall be used as a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers of filter lenses or plates used in welding. Shades more dense than those listed may be used to suit the individual's needs.

TABLE E-1	
FILTER LENS SHADE NUMBERS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIANT ENERGY	
WELDING OPERATION	SHADE NUMBER
Shielded metal-arc welding 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-, inch diameter electrodes	10
Gas-shielded arc welding (nonferrous) 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes	11
Gas-shielded arc welding (ferrous) 1/16, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding 3/16-, 7/32-, 1/4-inch diameter electrodes	12
5/16-, 3/8-inch diameter electrodes	14
Atomic hydrogen welding	10 - 14
Carbon-arc welding	14
Soldering	2
Torch brazing	3 or 4
Light cutting, up to 1 inch	3 or 4
Medium cutting, 1 inch to 6 inches	4 or 5
Heavy cutting, over 6 inches	5 or 6
Gas welding (light), up to 1/8-inch	4 or 5
Gas welding (medium), 1/8-inch to 1/2-inch	5 or 6
Gas welding (heavy), over 1/2-inch	6 or 8

1926.102(c)(2) Laser protection.

1926.102(c)(2)(i) Employees whose occupation or assignment requires exposure to laser beams shall be furnished suitable laser safety goggles which will protect for the specific wavelength of the laser and be of optical density (O.D.) adequate for the energy involved. Table E-2 lists the maximum power or energy density for which adequate protection is afforded by glasses of optical densities from 5 through 8. Output levels falling between lines in this table shall require the higher optical density.

TABLE E-2 SELECTING LASER SAFETY GLASS		
INTENSITY, CW MAXIMUM POWER DENSITY (WATTS/CM²)	ATTENUATION	
	OPTICAL DENSITY (O.D.)	ATTENUATION FACTOR
10 ⁻²	5	10 ⁵
10 ⁻¹	6	10 ⁶
1.0	7	10 ⁷
10.0	8	10 ⁸

1926.102(c)(2)(ii) All protective goggles shall bear a label identifying the following data:

1926.102(c)(2)(ii)(A) The laser wavelengths for which use is intended;

1926.102(c)(2)(ii)(B) The optical density of those wavelengths;

1926.102(c)(2)(ii)(C) The visible light transmission.

[44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 58 FR 35160, June 30, 1993; 81 FR 16092, Mar. 25, 2016]

1926.106 - WORKING OVER OR NEAR WATER

1926.106(a) Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket or buoyant work vests.

1926.106(b) Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers shall be inspected for defects which would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective units shall not be used.

1926.106(c) Ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. Distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet.

1926.106(d) At least one lifesaving skiff shall be immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water.

1910.136 - FOOT PROTECTION

1910.136(a) General requirements.

The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses protective footwear when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, or when the use of protective footwear will protect the affected employee from an electrical hazard, such as a static-discharge or electric-shock hazard, that remains after the employer takes other necessary protective measures.

1910.136(b) Criteria for protective footwear.

1910.136(b)(1) Protective footwear must comply with any of the following consensus standards:

1910.136(b)(1)(i) ASTM F-2412-2005, "Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection," and ASTM F-2413-2005, "Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear," which are incorporated by reference in § 1910.6;

1910.136(b)(1)(ii) ANSI Z41-1999, "American National Standard for Personal Protection -- Protective Footwear," which is incorporated by reference in § 1910.6; or

1910.136(b)(1)(iii) ANSI Z41-1991, "American National Standard for Personal Protection -- Protective Footwear," which is incorporated by reference in § 1910.6.

1910.136(b)(2) Protective footwear that the employer demonstrates is at least as effective as protective footwear that is constructed in accordance with one of the above consensus standards will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

[59 FR 16360, April 6, 1994; 59 FR 33910, July 1, 1994; 61 FR 9227, March 7, 1996; 61 FR 19547, May 2, 1996; 61 FR 21228, May 9, 1996; 74 FR 46356, Sept. 9, 2009; 79 FR 20629, July 10, 2014]



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