

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY STANDARDS

(By authority conferred on the director of the department of licensing and regulatory affairs by sections 19 and 21 of 1974 PA 154, MCL 408.1019 and 408.1021 and Executive Reorganization Order Nos. 1996-2, 2003-1, 2008-4, and 2011-4, MCL 445.2001, 445.2011, 445.2025, and 445.2030)

PART 6. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

R 408.40601 Scope.

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 shall be in compliance with Occupational Health Standard Part 380 "Occupational Noise Exposure," as referenced in R 408.13301a.

(3) Respiratory protection shall be in compliance with Occupational Health Standard Part 451 "Respiratory Protection," as referenced in R 408.13301a.

(4) Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, hands, feet, and body, protective clothing, 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.

History: 1979 AC; 1980 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40603 Adoption of standards by reference; access to other MIOSHA rules; appendices.

Rule 603. (1) The following standards are adopted by reference in these rules and are available from the Document Center, Inc., Customer Service, 121 Industrial Road, Suite 8, Belmont, California 94002, USA, telephone: (650) 591-7600 or via the internet at website: www.document-center.com; at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules, as stated in this subrule.

(a) American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Z-89.1 "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," 2009 edition. Cost: \$61.25

(b) ANSI Z-89.1, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," 2003 edition. Cost: \$20.00.

(c) ANSI Z-89.1 "American National Standard for Personnel Protection—Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers--Requirements," 1997 edition. Cost: \$20.00.

(2) The standards adopted in subrule (1) of this rule are also available for inspection at the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Standards Section, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143.

(3) Copies of the standards adopted in subrule (1) of this rule may be obtained from the publisher or may also be obtained from the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Standards Section, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143, at the cost charged in this rule, plus \$20.00 for shipping and handling.

(4) The following Michigan occupational safety and health standards (MIOSHA) 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 standards section, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, MI, 48909-8143 or via the internet at website: www.michigan.gov/mioshastandards. For quantities greater than 5, the cost, at 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 380 "Occupational Noise Exposure" R 325.60101 to R 325.60128.

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

(5) The appendices are informational only and are not intended to create any additional obligations or requirements not otherwise imposed or to detract from any established obligations or requirements.

History: 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

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.

History: 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

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.

History: 1980 AACCS; 1982 AACCS; 1996 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

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.

History: 1980 AACCS; 1996 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

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.

History: 1980 AACCS; 1982 AACCS; 1985 AACCS; 2013 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

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.

History: 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40621 Criteria for head protection.

Rule 621. (1) An employer shall provide each employee with head protection that meets the specifications contained in any of the following consensus standards:

(a) ANSI Z-89.1, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," 2009 edition, as adopted in R 408.40603.

(b) ANSI Z-89.1, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," 2003 edition, as adopted in R 408.40603.

(c) ANSI Z-89.1 "American National Standard for Personnel Protection—Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers--Requirements," 1997 edition, as adopted in R 408.40603.

(2) Any head protection device that an employer demonstrates is at least as effective as a head protection device constructed in accordance with 1 of the consensus standards adopted in subrule (1) of this rule is considered to be in compliance with this rule.

(3) An employer shall ensure that the head protection provided for each employee exposed to high-voltage electric shock and burns meets the specifications contained in Section 9.7 "Electrical Insulation" of any of the ANSI standards adopted by reference in subrule (1) of this rule.

History: 1980 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS; 2013 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff.. March 17, 2014.

HEAD PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

R 408.40622 Use of head protection.

Rule 622.(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 or risk of injury exists from any of the following:

- (a) Falling or flying objects or particles.
- (b) Electrical shock and burns.
- (c) From other harmful contacts or exposures.

(2) Head protection equipment that has been physically altered, painted, or damaged shall not be worn.

(3) A chin strap shall be provided and shall be used when an employee is exposed to weather or work operations that may cause the head protection equipment to be displaced.

History: 1980 AACCS; 2013 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40623 Certification of face and eye protection.

Rule 623. Except for the devices required by R 408.40624(5), all face and eye protection devices shall bear a certification by the manufacturer that the device has been produced according to ANSI standard Z87.1, as revised in 1991, occupational and educational eye and face protection, which is adopted in these rules by reference and may be inspected at the Lansing office of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOASHA Standards Section. The standard may be purchased at a cost of \$42.00 as of the time of adoption of these rules from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, or from the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOASHA Standards Section, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan 48909. If it is impractical for the protection device to bear the certification, then the container for the device shall bear the certification.

History: 1980 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS; 2013 AACCS.

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

R 408.40624 Use of eye and face protection.

Rule 624.(1) An employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses appropriate eye and face protection, when exposed to eye or face hazards or if risk of injury exists from any of the following:

- (a) Flying objects or particles.
- (b) Harmful contacts.
- (c) Exposures, such as glare.
- (d) Liquids.
- (e) Injurious radiation.
- (f) Electrical flash.
- (g) A combination of these hazards.

(2) An employee who wears prescription eyewear shall be protected by 1 of the following:

(a) Eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design.

(b) Eye protection that can be worn over prescription lenses without disrupting either the prescription eyewear or the protective eyewear.

(c) Eye protection that incorporates corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.

(3) Eye and face protection equipment shall be of proper size to fit each employee and protect against the intrusion of foreign objects. Eye and face protection shall be kept clean and in good repair. Equipment with structural or optical defects shall not be used.

(4) A protector shall be in compliance with all of the following minimum requirements:

(a) Provides adequate protection against the particular hazards for which it is designed.

(b) Be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.

(c) Fits snugly and does not unduly interfere with movements of the wearer.

(d) Be durable.

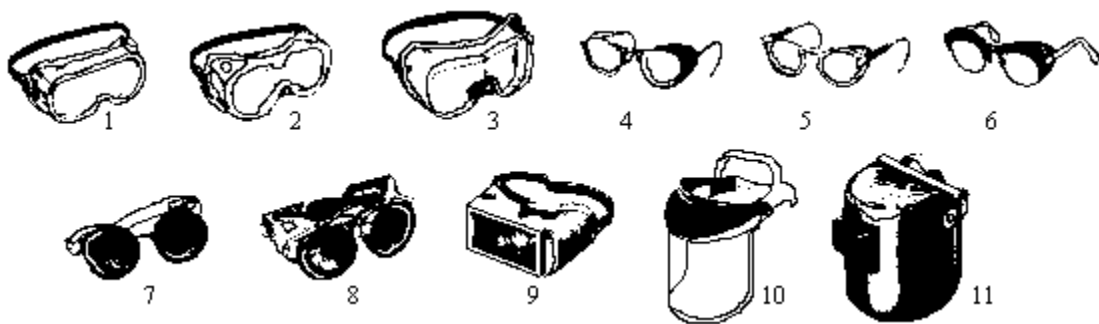
(e) Be capable of withstanding sanitizing.

(5) An employer shall ensure that eye and face personal protective equipment is distinctly marked to facilitate identification of the manufacturer.

(6) Limitations or precautions indicated by the manufacturer shall be transmitted to the user and care is taken to ensure that the limitations or precautions are observed.

(7) Table 1 shall be used as a guide in the selection of face and eye protection for the hazards and operations noted.

TABLE 1
EYE AND FACE PROTECTOR SELECTION GUIDE



1.	GOGGLES	Flexible Fitting, Regular Ventilation
2.	GOGGLES	Flexible Fitting, Hooded Ventilation
3.	GOGGLES	Cushioned Fitting, Rigid Body
4. *	SPECTACLES	Metal Frame, with Side Shields
5. *	SPECTACLES	Plastic Frame, with Side Shields
6. *	SPECTACLES	Metal-Plastic Frame, with Side Shields
* 7.	WELDING GOGGLES	Eyecup Type, Tinted Lenses (Illustrated)
7 A.	CHIPPING GOGGLES	Eyecup Type, Clear Safety Lenses (Not Illustrated)
*8.	WELDING GOGGLES	Converspec Type, Tinted Lenses (Illustrated)
*8A.	CHIPPING GOGGLES	Coverspec Type, Clear Safety Lenses. (Not Illustrated)
*9.	WELDING GOGGLES	Coverspec Type, Tinted Plate Lens
10.	FACE SHIELD	(Available with Plastic or Mesh Window)
*11.	WELDING HELMETS	

APPLICATIONS		
OPERATION	HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED PROTECTORS: Bold Type Numbers Signify Preferred Protection
Acetylene-Burning Acetylene-Cutting Acetylene-Welding	Sparks, Harmful rays, Molten Metal, Flying Particles	7, 8, 9
Chemical Handling	Splash, Acid burns, Fumes	2, 10 (For severe exposure add 10 over 2)
Chipping	Flying Particles	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 8A
Electric(arc) Welding	Sparks, Intense Rays, Molten Metal	9, 11 (11 in combination with 4, 5, 6, in tinted lenses advisable)
Furnace Operations	Glare, Heat, Molten Metal	7, 8, 9 (For severe exposure add 10)
Grinding-Light	Flying Particles	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10
Grinding-Heavy	Flying Particles	1, 3, 7A, 8A (For severe exposure add 10)
Laboratory	Chemical Splash, Glass Breakage	2 (10 when in combination with 4, 5, 6)
Machining	Flying Particles	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10
Molten Metals	Heat, Glare, Sparks, Splash	7, 8 (10 in combination with 4, 5, 6, in tinted lenses)
Spot Welding	Flying Particles, Sparks	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10

* Non-side shield spectacles are available for limited hazard use requiring only frontal protection.

** See table 2 of this rule, "Filter Lens Shade Numbers During Welding Operations."

History: 1980 AACCS; 1988 AACCS; 2013 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

Editor's Note: An obvious error in R 408.408.40624 was corrected at the request of the promulgating agency, pursuant to Section 56 of 1969 PA 306, as amended by 2000 PA 262, MCL 24.256. The rule containing the error was published in Michigan Register, 2014 MR 5. The memorandum requesting the correction was published in Michigan Register, 2014 MR 6.

WELDING PROTECTION

R 408.40624a Welding protection.

Rule 624a (1) Table 2 shall be used as a guide to select the proper shade number of filter lenses or plates during welding operations.

(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 DURING WELDING OPERATIONS	
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	4 or 6
Gas welding(heavy), over 1/2-inch	6 or 8

History: 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

LASER PROTECTION

R 408.40624b Laser protection.

Rule 624b. (1) An employee exposed to laser beams with a wattage of more than .005 (5 milliwatts) shall wear laser safety goggles that provides protection for the specific wavelength of the laser and that are of an optical density (O.D.) adequate for the energy

involved. The maximum power or energy density for which adequate protection is afforded by glasses of optical densities from 5 to 8 is shown in Table 3.

(2) All protective goggles shall bear a label identifying all of the following data:

(a) The laser wavelengths for which use is intended.

(b) The optical density of those wavelengths.

(c) The visible light transmission.

(3) Table 3 reads as follows:

TABLE 3

SELECTING LASER SAFETY GLASS		
INTENSITY		ATTENUATION
CW Maximum Power Density (Watts/cm ³)	Optical Density (O.D.)	Attenuation Factor
10 ⁻²	5	10 ⁵
10 ⁻²	6	10 ⁶
1.0	7	10 ⁷
10.0	8	10 ⁸
*10 ⁻² Equals 1 Milliwatt.		
Output levels falling between lines in this table shall require the higher optical density.		

History: 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

FOOT AND TOE PROTECTION

R 408.40625 Foot and toe protection; consensus standards; specific requirements.

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 -1991, "Protective Footwear Personal Protection," which is adopted in these rules by reference and may be inspected at the Lansing office of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Standards Section. The standard may be purchased at a cost of \$20.00 as of the time of adoption of these rules from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, or from the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Standards Section, 7150 Harris Drive, Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

(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.

History: 1980 AACS; 1982 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

Editor's Note: An obvious error in R 408.408.40625 was corrected at the request of the promulgating agency, pursuant to Section 56 of 1969 PA 306, as amended by 2000 PA 262, MCL 24.256. The rule containing the error was published in Michigan Register, 2014 MR 5. The memorandum requesting the correction was published in Michigan Register, 2014 MR 6.

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.

History: 1980 AACS; 1982 AACS; AACS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40627 Rescinded.

History: 1980 AACS; 2013 AACS.

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," as referenced in R 408.13301a.

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.

See Appendix C for reference to the correct safety standards for construction industry threshold heights requiring fall prevention/protection equipment.

History: 1998-2000 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40632 Rescinded.

History: 1998-2000 AACS; 2013 AACS.

R 408.40633 Rescinded.

History: 1980 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40634 Rescinded.

History: 1980 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40635 Rescinded.

History: 1998-2000 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

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.

History: 1980 AACCS; 2014 MR 5, Eff. March 17, 2014.

R 408.40641 Rescinded.

History: 1980 AACCS; 1983 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS; 2013 AACCS.