

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND INDUSTRY SERVICES

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH STANDARDS--PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

(By authority conferred on the director of the department of consumer and industry services by section 24 of 1974 PA 154, MCL 408.1024, and Executive Reorganization Order Nos. 1996-1 and 1996-2, MCL 330.3101 and 445.2001)

R 325.60001 Scope.

Rule 1. (1) These rules apply to personal protective equipment for eyes, face, hands, and respiratory protection, except that R 325.60005 and R 325.60006 do not apply to respiratory protection. Safety standards relating to eye and face protection, head protection, foot protection, and electrical protective equipment are found in R 408.13301 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code. Rules applying to personal protective equipment for hearing conservation are found in R 325.60121 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

(2) These rules replace occupational health rule 3501.

History: 1995 AACCS; 1998 AACCS.

R 325.60002 Application.

Rule 2. 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 if necessary because 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: 1995 AACCS.

R 325.60003 Employee-owned equipment.

Rule 3. Where employees provide their own protective equipment, the employer shall be responsible for ensuring the adequacy of the equipment, including proper maintenance, and for the sanitation of the equipment.

History: 1995 AACCS.

R 325.60004 Design.

Rule 4. All personal protective equipment shall be designed and constructed to be safe for the work to be performed.

History: 1995 AACCS.

R 325.60005 Hazard assessment and equipment selection.

Rule 5. (1) An employer shall assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, that necessitate the use of personal protective equipment. If hazards are present, or are likely to be present, and if the employer cannot eliminate the hazards by feasible engineering controls, then the employer shall do all of the following:

(a) Select, and have each affected employee use, the types of personal protective equipment that will protect the affected employee from the hazards identified in the hazard assessment.

(b) Communicate selection decisions to each affected employee.

(c) Select personal protective equipment that properly fits each affected employee.

(2) An employer shall verify, through a written certification that is identified as a certification of hazard assessment, that the required workplace hazard assessment has been performed. The certification shall identify all of the following:

- (a) The workplace evaluated.
 - (b) The person certifying that the evaluation has been performed.
 - (c) The date of the hazard assessment.
- (3) An employer shall not permit defective or damaged personal protective equipment to be used.

History: 1995 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 325.60006 Training.

Rule 6. (1) An employer shall train each employee who is required by these rules to use personal protective equipment. The training shall include all of the following:

- (a) When and why personal protective equipment is necessary.
- (b) What personal protective equipment is necessary.
- (c) How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear the personal protective equipment.
- (d) The limitations of the personal protective equipment.
- (e) The proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal of the personal protective equipment.

(2) Each affected employee shall demonstrate an understanding of the training specified in subrule (1) of this rule and the ability to use the equipment properly before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of personal protective equipment.

(3) If the employer has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required by subrule (2) of this rule, the employer shall retrain the employee. The occurrence of any of the following circumstances requires retraining:

- (a) Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete.
- (b) Changes in the types of personal protective equipment to be used render previous training obsolete.

(c) Inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of assigned personal protective equipment indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill.

(4) An employer shall verify that each affected employee has received and understood the required training through a written certification that contains all of the following information:

- (a) The name of each employee trained.
- (b) The date of training.
- (c) The subject of the certification.

History: 1995 AACS.

R 325.60007 Applicability of requirements for hazard assessments and training.

Rule 7. R 325.60005 and R 325.60006 apply only to face, eye, and hand protection. R 325.60005 and R 325.60006 do not apply to O.H. rule 325.60051 et seq., Part 451. respiratory protection.

History: 1995 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 325.60008 Face and eye protection generally.

Rule 8. (1) An employer shall ensure that each affected employee shall use appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from any of the following:

- (a) Flying particles.
- (b) Molten metal.
- (c) Liquid chemicals.
- (d) Corrosive materials.
- (e) Air contaminants.
- (f) Radiation.

Table 1 of this rule, and table 1, face and eye protector selection chart of R 408.13312, shall be used to select the proper eye and face protection.

(2) An employer shall ensure that each affected employee shall use eye protection that provides side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects. Detachable side protectors, such as clip-on or slide-on side shields, that are in compliance with the applicable requirements of this rule are acceptable.

(3) An 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.

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

(5) An employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses equipment that has filter lenses which have a shade number appropriate for the work being performed for protection from injurious light radiation. Table 1 is a listing of appropriate shade numbers for various operations.

(6) Table 1 reads as follows:

Table 1

Figure for 325.60008

FILTER LENSES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIANT ENERGY			
Operations	Electrode Size 1/32 In.	Arc Current	Minimum* Protective Shade
Shield metal arc welding	Less than 3	Less than 60	7
	3 to 5	60 to 160	8
	More than 5 to 8	161 to 250	10
	More than 8	251 to 550	11
Gas metal arc welding and flux cored arc welding		Less than 60	7
		60 to 160	10
		161 to 250	10
		251 to 500	10
Gas tungsten arc welding		Less than 50	8
		50 to 150	8
		151 to 500	10
Air carbon Arc cutting	(Light)	Less than 500	10
	(Heavy)	500 to 1000	11
Plasma arc welding		Less than 20	6
		20 to 100	8
		101 to 400	10
		401 to 800	11
Torch brazing			3
Torch soldering			2
Carbon arc welding			14
<u>Gas Welding:</u>			
Light	Under 1/8	Under 3.2	4
Medium	1/8 to 1/2	3.2 to 12.7	5
Heavy	Over 1/2	Over 12.7	6
<u>Oxygen Cutting:</u>			
Light	Under 1	Under 25	3
Medium	1 to 6	25 to 150	4
Heavy	Over 6	Over 150	5

**** Also see Table attached file labeled "Figures" ****

* As a rule of thumb, start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to a lighter shade that gives a sufficient view of the weld zone without going below the minimum. In oxyfuel gas welding or cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the (spectrum) operation.

** These values apply where the actual arc is clearly seen. Experience has shown that light filters may be used when the arc is hidden by the workpiece.

History: 1995 MR 6, Eff. June 20, 1995; 1998 MR 2, Eff. Mar. 1, 1998.

R 325.60009 Face and eye protection; criteria.

Rule 9. (1) Protective eye and face devices purchased after July 5, 1994, shall be in compliance with American national standards institute standard Z87.1-1989, entitled "American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," or shall be demonstrated by the employer to be equally effective. The standard is adopted by reference in these rules and is available from the American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, or from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Division of Occupational Health, P.O. Box 30649, Lansing, Michigan 48909, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$18.00.

(2) Eye and face protective devices purchased before July 5, 1994, shall be in compliance with American national standards institute standard Z87.1-1968, entitled "USA Standard for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," or shall be demonstrated by the employer to be equally effective. The standard is available from the American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, or from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Division of Occupational Health, P.O. Box 30649, Lansing, Michigan 48909, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$18.00.

History: 1995 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 325.60010 Hand protection generally.

Rule 10. An employer shall select, and require employees to use, appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards, such as any of the following:

- (a) Skin absorption of harmful substances.
- (b) Severe cuts or lacerations.
- (c) Severe abrasions.
- (d) Punctures.
- (e) Chemical burns.
- (f) Irritating materials.
- (g) Thermal burns.
- (h) Harmful temperature extremes.

History: 1995 AACS.

R 325.60011 Hand protection; selection.

Rule 11. An employer shall base the selection of appropriate hand protection on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the hand protection relative to all of the following:

- (a) The task to be performed.
- (b) Conditions present.
- (c) Duration of use.
- (d) The hazards and potential hazards identified.

History: 1995 AACS.

R 325.60012 Appendices.

Rule 12. Appendices A and B to these rules 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. They are identical to appendices A and B to 29 C.F.R.SS1910.132, 1910.133, and 1910.138, from which these rules were derived.

History: 1995 AACCS.

R 325.60013 Availability of rules and appendices; permission to copy.

Rule 13. (1) Copies of these rules and related appendices are available at no cost from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Division of Occupational Health, P.O. Box 30649, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

(2) Permission to copy any of these documents in full is granted by the director of the department of consumer and industry services.

History: 1995 AACCS.