

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 408.40603.

(3) Respiratory protection shall be in compliance with Occupational Health Standard Part 451 "Respiratory Protection," as referenced in R 408.40603.

(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 AACCS; 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015.

R 408.40603 Adopted and referenced standards.

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 standard Z-41 "Personal Protection - Protective Footwear," 1991 edition. Cost: \$49.95.

(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.

(d) ANSI Z-87.1 “Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection,” 1991 edition. Cost: \$117.30

(2) The following standards are adopted by reference in these rules and are available from Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, Colorado 80112, telephone number 1-800-854-7179, website: www.global.ihs.com, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules, as stated in this subrule:

(a) ANSI Z-89.1 “American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection,” 2009 edition. Cost: \$35.00.

(b) American Society of Testing Materials ASTM Standard D-120, “Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves,” 2009 edition. Cost: \$58.00.

(c) ASTM D-178 “Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Matting,” 2001 edition with 2010 supplement. Cost: \$47.00.

(d) ASTM D-1048 “Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets,” 2012 Edition. Cost: \$47.00.

(e) ASTM D-1049 “Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers,” 1998 edition with 2010 supplement. Cost: \$47.00.

(f) ASTM D-1050 “Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose,” 2005 edition with 2011 supplement. Cost: \$47.00.

(g) ASTM D-1051 “Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves,” 2008 edition. Cost: \$58.00.

(h) ASTM F-478 “Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Line Hose and Covers,” 2009 edition. Cost: \$52.00.

(i) ASTM F-479 “Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Blankets,” 2006 edition with 2011 supplement. Cost: \$47.00.

(j) ASTM F-496 “Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Gloves and Sleeves,” 2008 edition. Cost: \$58.00.

(k) ASTM F-712 “Standard Test Methods and Specifications for Electrically Insulating Plastic Guard Equipment for Protection of Workers,” 2006 edition with 2011 supplement. Cost \$47.00.

(l) ASTM F-819 “Standard Terminology Relating to Electrical Protective Equipment for Workers,” 2010 edition. Cost: \$41.00.

(m) ASTM F-1236 “Standard Guide for Visual Inspection of Electrical Protective Rubber Products,” 1996 Edition with 2012 supplement. Cost: \$ 47.00.

(n) Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers IEEE Standard 516 “Guide for Maintenance Methods on Energized Power Lines,” 2009 edition. Cost: \$135.00.

(3) The standards adopted in these rules are available for inspection at the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Regulatory Services Section, 7150 Harris Drive, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143.

(4) The standards adopted in these rules may be obtained from the publisher or may be obtained from the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Regulatory Services Section, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143, plus \$20.00 for shipping and handling.

(5) The following Michigan occupational safety and health (MIOSHA) standards are referenced in these rules. Up to 5 copies of these standards may be obtained at no charge from the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, MIOSHA Regulatory Services Section, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-8143 or via the

internet at 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 16. "Power Transmission and Distribution," R 408.41601 to R 408.41658.

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

(c) Occupational Health Standard Part 380 "Occupational Noise Exposure" R 325.60101 to R 325.60128.

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

(6) 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 AACS; 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015.

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 AACS.

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 AACS; 1982 AACS; 1996 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS; 2014 AACS.

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 AACS; 1996 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS; 2014 AACS.

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 AACS; 1982 AACS; 1985 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 AACS.

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 AACCS; 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015

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 AACCS.

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 Z-87.1, "Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," 1991 edition, as adopted in R 408.40603. 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; 2015 MR 6, Eff. Marcy 31, 2015.

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:

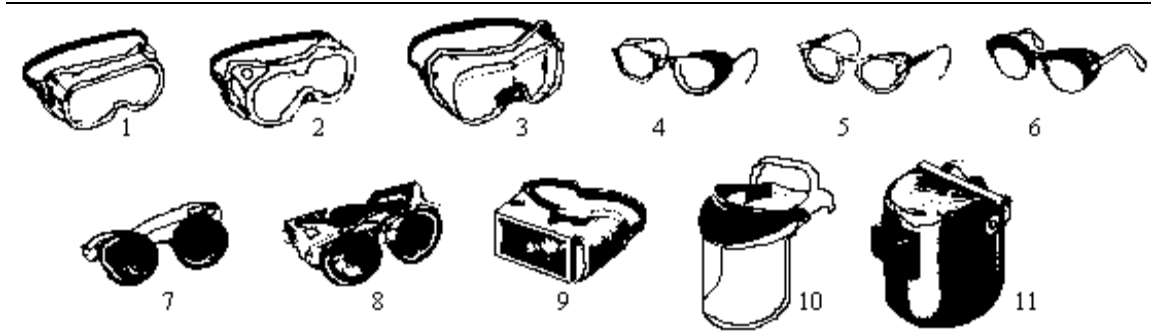
- (a) Provides adequate protection against the particular hazards for which it is designed.
- (b) Be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.
- (c) Fits snugly and does not unduly interfere with movements of the wearer.
- (d) Be durable.
- (e) Be capable of withstanding sanitizing.

(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)
7A.	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 AACS; 1988 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 AACS.

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 AACCS.

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/cm³)	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 AACCS.

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 “Personal Protection – Protective Footwear,” 1991 edition, as adopted in R 408.40603.

(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 AACCS; 1982 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS; 2013 AACCS; 2014 AACCS; 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015.

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 AACCS; 1982 AACCS; AACCS; 2014 AACCS.

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 408.40603. 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 AACS; 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015.

R 408.40632 Rescinded.

History: 1998-2000 AACS; 2013 AACS.

R 408.40633 Rescinded.

History: 1980 AACS; 1996 AACS; 2014 AACS.

R 408.40634 Rescinded.

History: 1980 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 AACS.

R 408.40635 Rescinded.

History: 1998-2000 AACS; 2013 AACS; 2014 AACS.

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 AACS; 2014 AACS.

R 408.40641 Rescinded.

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

ELECTRICAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

R 408.40650 Design requirements for specific types of electrical protective equipment.

Rule 650. (1) Rubber insulating blankets, rubber insulating matting, rubber insulating covers, rubber insulating line hose, rubber insulating gloves, and rubber insulating sleeves shall meet the requirements of this rule.

(2) Manufacture and marking of rubber insulating equipment shall be as follows:

(a) Blankets, gloves, and sleeves shall be produced by a seamless process.

(b) Each item shall be clearly marked as follows:

(i) Class 00 equipment shall be marked class 00.

(ii) Class 0 equipment shall be marked class 0.

(iii) Class 1 equipment shall be marked class 1.

(iv) Class 2 equipment shall be marked class 2.

(v) Class 3 equipment shall be marked class 3.

(vi) Class 4 equipment shall be marked class 4.

(vii) Non-ozone-resistant equipment shall be marked type I.

(viii) Ozone-resistant equipment shall be marked type II.

(ix) Other relevant markings, such as the manufacturer's identification and the size of the equipment, may also be provided.

(c) Markings shall be nonconducting and shall be applied in such a manner as not to impair the insulating qualities of the equipment.

(d) Markings on gloves shall be confined to the cuff portion of the glove.

(3) Electrical requirements shall be all of the following:

(a) Equipment shall be capable of withstanding the alternating current proof-test voltage specified in Table A or the direct current proof-test voltage specified in Table B, all of the following apply:

(i) The proof test shall reliably indicate that the equipment can withstand the voltage involved.

(ii) The test voltage shall be applied continuously for 3 minutes for equipment other than matting and shall be applied continuously for 1 minute for matting.

(iii) Gloves shall also be capable of separately withstanding the alternating current proof-test voltage specified in Table A after a 16-hour water soak.

(b) When the alternating current proof test is used on gloves, the 60-hertz proof-test current may not exceed the values specified in Table A at any time during the test period all of the following apply:

(i) If the alternating current proof test is made at a frequency other than 60 hertz, the permissible proof-test current shall be computed from the direct ratio of the frequencies.

(ii) For the test, gloves (right side out) shall be filled with tap water and immersed in water to a depth that is in accordance with Table C. Water shall be added to or removed from the glove, as necessary, so that the water level is the same inside and outside the glove.

(iii) After the 16-hour water soak specified in this subrule, the 60-hertz proof-test current may not exceed the values given in Table A by more than 2 milliamperes.

(c) Equipment that has been subjected to a minimum breakdown voltage test may not be used for electrical protection. See subrule (3) of this rule.

(d) Material used for Type II insulating equipment shall be capable of withstanding an ozone test, with no visible effects. The ozone test shall reliably indicate that the material will resist ozone exposure in actual use. Any visible signs of ozone deterioration of the material, such as checking, cracking, breaks, or pitting, is evidence of failure to meet the requirements for ozone-resistant material. See subrule (3) of this rule.

(4) Workmanship and finish shall comply with both of the following:

(a) Equipment shall be free of physical irregularities that can adversely affect the insulating properties of the equipment and that can be detected by the tests or inspections required by these rules.

(b) Surface irregularities that may be present on all rubber goods, because of imperfections on forms or molds or because of inherent difficulties in the manufacturing process, and that may appear as indentations, protuberances, or imbedded foreign material are acceptable under both of the following conditions:

(i) The indentation or protuberance blends into a smooth slope when the material is stretched.

(ii) Foreign material remains in place when the insulating material is folded and stretches with the insulating material surrounding it.

(5) Rubber insulating equipment meeting the national consensus standards in Table 4 is considered to be in compliance with the performance requirements of these rules.

**TABLE 4
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TESTING MATERIALS STANDARDS**

STANDARD TITLE	ASTM NUMBER	EDITION	SUPPLEMENT
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves	D-120	2009	-
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Matting	D-178	2001	2010
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets	D-1048	2012	
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers	D-1049	1998	2010
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose	D-1050	2005	2011
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves	D-1051	2008	-
<p style="text-align: center;">These standards also contain specifications for conducting the various tests required in these rules. For example, the alternating current and direct current proof tests, the breakdown test, the water-soak procedure, and the ozone test mentioned in these rules are described in detail in these ASTM standards.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">ASTM F-1236 “Standard Guide for Visual Inspection of Electrical Protective Rubber Products,” 1996 Edition with 2012 supplement, as adopted in R 408.40603, presents methods and techniques for the visual inspection of electrical protective equipment made of rubber. This guide also contains descriptions and photographs of irregularities that can be found in this equipment.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">ASTM F-819 “Standard Terminology Relating to Electrical Protective Equipment for Workers,” 2010 edition, as adopted in R 408.40603, includes definitions of terms relating to the electrical protective equipment covered in these rules.</p>			

History: 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015.

R 408.40655 Design requirements for other types of electrical protective equipment.

Rule 655. (1) The following requirements apply to the design and manufacture of electrical protective equipment that is not covered by R 408.40650:

(2) Insulating equipment used for the protection of employees shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, the voltages that may be imposed upon it.

Note 1 to subrule (2): These voltages include transient over-voltages, such as switching surges, as well as nominal line voltage. See Construction Safety Standard Part 16 “Power Transmission and Distribution,” Appendix B, as referenced in R 408.40603, for a discussion of transient over-voltages on electric power transmission and distribution systems.

Note 2 to subrule (2): See IEEE 516 “Guide for Maintenance Methods on Energized Power Lines,” 2009 edition, as adopted in R 408.40603, for methods of determining the

magnitude of transient over-voltages on an electrical system and for a discussion comparing the ability of insulation equipment to withstand a transient overvoltage based on its ability to withstand alternating current voltage testing.

(3) Equipment current shall comply with both of the following:

(a) Protective equipment used for the primary insulation of employees from energized circuit parts shall be capable of passing a current test when subjected to the highest nominal voltage on which the equipment is to be used.

(b) When insulating equipment is tested pursuant to these rules, the equipment current shall not exceed 1 microampere per kilovolt of phase-to-phase applied voltage.

Note 1 to subrule (3): This rule shall apply to equipment that provides primary insulation of employees from energized parts. It does not apply to equipment used for secondary insulation or equipment used for brush contact only.

Note 2 to subrule (3): For alternating current excitation, this current shall consist of the following components:

(i) Capacitive current because of the dielectric properties of the insulating material itself.

(ii) Conduction current through the volume of the insulating equipment.

(iii) Leakage current along the surface of the tool or equipment.

The conduction current shall be normally negligible. For clean, dry insulating equipment, the leakage current shall be small, and the capacitive current shall be predominate.

Note 3 to (3): Plastic guard equipment is considered to conform to the performance requirements of this rule, if it meets, and is used in accordance with ASTM F-712 “Standard Test Methods and Specifications for Electrically Insulating Plastic Guard Equipment for Protection of Workers,” 2006 edition with 2011 supplement, as adopted in R 408.40603.

History: 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015.

R 408.40660 In-service care and use of electrical protective equipment.

Rule 660. (1) Electrical protective equipment shall be maintained in a safe, reliable condition.

(2) The following requirements apply to rubber insulating blankets, rubber insulating covers, rubber insulating line hose, rubber insulating gloves, and rubber insulating sleeves.

(3) Maximum use voltages shall conform to those listed in Table D.

(4) Insulating equipment shall be inspected for damage before each day’s use and immediately following any incident that can reasonably be suspected of causing damage. Insulating gloves shall be given an air test, along with the inspection.

Note to subrule (4): ASTM F-1236 “Standard Guide for Visual Inspection of Electrical Protective Rubber Products,” 1996 Edition with 2012 supplement, as adopted in R 408.40603, presents methods and techniques for the visual inspection of electrical protective equipment made of rubber. This guide also contains descriptions and photographs of irregularities that can be found in this equipment.

(5) Insulating equipment with any of the following defects shall not be used.

(a) A hole, tear, puncture, or cut.

(b) Ozone cutting or ozone checking, that is a series of interlacing cracks produced by ozone on rubber under mechanical stress.

(c) An embedded foreign object.

(d) Any of the following texture changes:

(i) Swelling.

(ii) Softening.

(iii) Hardening.

(iv) Becoming sticky or inelastic.

(v) Any other defect that damages the insulating properties.

(6) Insulating equipment found to have other defects that might affect its insulating properties shall be removed from service and returned for testing under subrules (10) and (11) of this rule.

(7) Insulating equipment shall be cleaned as needed to remove foreign substances.

(8) Insulating equipment shall be stored in a location and in a manner as to protect it from all of the following:

(a) Light.

(b) Temperature extremes.

(c) Excessive humidity.

(d) Ozone.

(e) Other damaging substances and conditions.

(9) Protector gloves shall be worn over insulating gloves, except under the following conditions:

(a) Protector gloves need not be used with class 0 gloves, under limited-use conditions, when small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity.

Note to subrule (9)(a): Persons inspecting rubber insulating gloves used under these conditions shall take extra care in visually examining them. Employees using rubber insulating gloves under these conditions shall take extra care to avoid handling sharp objects.

(b) If the voltage does not exceed 250 volts, ac, or 375 volts, direct current, protector gloves shall not be used with class 00 gloves, under limited-use conditions, when small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity.

Note to subrule (9)(b): Persons inspecting rubber insulating gloves used under these conditions shall take extra care in visually examining them. Employees using rubber insulating gloves under these conditions need to take extra care to avoid handling sharp objects.

(c) Any other class of glove may be used without protector gloves, under limited-use conditions, when small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity but only if the employer can demonstrate that the possibility of physical damage to the gloves is small and if the class of glove is 1 class higher than that required for the voltage involved.

(d) Insulating gloves that have been used without protector gloves shall not be reused until they have been tested under the provisions of this rule.

(10) Electrical protective equipment shall be subjected to periodic electrical tests. Test voltages and the maximum intervals between tests shall be pursuant to Table D and Table E.

(11) The test method used in this subrule shall reliably indicate whether the insulating equipment can withstand the voltages involved.

Note to subrule (11): The standard electrical test methods considered as meeting this requirement are listed in Table 5.

(12) Insulating equipment failing to pass inspections or electrical tests shall not be used by employees, except as follows:

(a) Rubber insulating line hose may be used in shorter lengths with the defective portion cut off.

(b) Rubber insulating blankets may be salvaged by severing the defective area from the undamaged portion of the blanket. The resulting undamaged area shall not be smaller than 560 millimeters by 560 millimeters (22 inches by 22 inches) for class 1, 2, 3, and 4 blankets.

(c) Rubber insulating blankets may be repaired using a compatible patch that results in physical and electrical properties equal to those of the blanket.

(d) Rubber insulating gloves and sleeves with minor physical defects, such as small cuts, tears, or punctures, may be repaired by the application of a compatible patch. Also, rubber insulating gloves and sleeves with minor surface blemishes may be repaired with a compatible liquid compound. The repaired area shall have electrical and physical properties equal to those of the surrounding material. Repairs to gloves shall be permitted only in the area between the wrist and the reinforced edge of the opening.

(13) Repaired insulating equipment shall be retested before it may be used by employees.

(14) The employer shall certify that equipment has been tested pursuant to the requirements of this rule. The certification shall identify the equipment that passed the test and the date it was tested and shall be made available upon request to the department of licensing and regulatory affairs director and to MIOSHA employees or their authorized representatives.

Note to subrule (14): Marking equipment with, and entering onto logs, the results of the tests and the dates of testing are acceptable means of meeting the certification requirement.

**TABLE 5
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TESTING MATERIALS STANDARDS**

STANDARD TITLE	ASTM NUMBER	EDITION	SUPPLEMENT
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves	D-120	2009	-
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Matting	D-178	2001	2010
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets	D-1048	2012	
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers	D-1049	1998	2010
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose	D-1050	2005	2011
Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves	D-1051	2008	-
Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Line Hose and Covers	F-478	2009	-
Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Blankets	F-479	2006	2011
Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Gloves And Sleeves	F-496	2008	-

**TABLE A
ALTERNATING CURRENT PROOF-TEST REQUIREMENTS**

CLASS OF EQUIPMENT	PROOF-TEST VOLTAGE RMS V	Maximum Proof-Test Current, mA (Globes Only)			
		280-mm (11 in.) Glove	360-mm (14 in.) Glove	410-mm (16 in.) Glove	460-mm (18 in.) Glove
00	2,500	8	12	-	-
0	5,000	8	12	14	16
1	10,000	-	14	16	18
2	20,000	-	16	18	20
3	30,000	-	18	20	22
4	40,000	-	-	22	24

**TABLE B
DIRECT CURRENT PROOF-TEST REQUIREMENTS**

CLASS OF EQUIPMENT	PROOF-TEST VOLTAGE
00	10,000
0	20,000
1	40,000
2	50,000
3	60,000
4	70,000

NOTE: The dc voltages listed in this table are not appropriate for proof testing rubber insulating line hose or covers. For this equipment, dc proof tests shall use a voltage high enough to indicate that the equipment can be safely used at the voltages listed in Table D.

See ASTM D-1050 "Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose," 2005 edition with 2011 supplement and ASTM D-1049 "Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers," 1998 edition with 2010 supplement, as adopted in R 408.40603, for further information on proof tests for rubber insulating line hose and covers, respectively.

TABLE C
GLOVE TESTS – WATER LEVEL^{1,2}

CLASS OF GLOVE	ALTERNATING CURRENT PROOF TEST		DIRECT CURRENT PROOF TEST	
	mm	in	mm	in
00	38	1.5	38	1.5
0	38	1.5	38	1.5
1	38	1.5	51	2.0
2	64	2.5	76	3.0
3	89	3.5	102	4.0
4	127	5.0	153	6.0

¹ The water level is given as the clearance from the reinforced edge of the glove to the water line, with a tolerance of ± 13 mm. (± 0.5 in.).

² If atmospheric conditions make the specified clearances impractical, the clearances may be increased by a maximum of 25 mm. (1 in.).

TABLE D
RUBBER INSULATING EQUIPMENT, VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS

CLASS OF EQUIPMENT	MAXIMUM USE VOLTAGE¹ ALTERNATING CURRENT RMS	RETEST VOLTAGE² ALTERNATING CURRENT RMS	RETEST VOLTAGE² DIRECT CURRENT AVG
00	500	2,500	10,000
0	1,000	5,000	20,000
1	7,500	10,000	40,000
2	17,000	20,000	50,000
3	26,500	30,000	60,000
4	36,000	40,000	70,000

¹ The maximum use voltage is the ac voltage (rms) classification of the protective equipment that designates the maximum nominal design voltage of the energized system that may be safely worked. The nominal design voltage is equal to the phase-to-phase voltage on multiphase circuits. However, the phase-to-ground potential is considered to be the nominal design voltage if either of the following occur:

- (1) There is no multiphase exposure in a system area and the voltage exposure is limited to the phase-to-ground potential.
- (2) The electric equipment and devices are insulated or isolated or both so that the multiphase exposure on a grounded wye circuit is removed.

² The proof-test voltage shall be applied continuously for at least 1 minute, but no more than 3 minutes.

**TABLE E
RUBBER INSULATING EQUIPMENT TEST INTERVALS**

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	WHEN TO TEST
Rubber insulating line hose	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect and after repair.
Rubber insulating covers	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect and after repair.
Rubber insulating blankets	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter; ¹ upon indication that insulating value is suspect; and after repair
Rubber insulating gloves	Before first issue and every 6 months thereafter; ¹ upon indication that insulating value is suspect; after repair; and after use without protectors
Rubber insulating sleeves	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter; ¹ upon indication that insulating value is suspect; and after repair

¹ If the insulating equipment has been electrically tested but not issued for service, the insulating equipment may not be placed into service unless it has been electrically tested within the previous 12 months.

History: 2015 MR 6, Eff. March 31, 2015.