

WAC 296-17-31004 Coverage requirements. (1) I own a business. Am I required to have workers' compensation insurance coverage for my employees? Nearly every employer doing business in the state of Washington is required to have workers' compensation insurance for his/her employees. Washington law (RCW 51.12.020) does exempt certain types of employment from coverage. If you employ only individuals who are excluded from mandatory workers' compensation insurance coverage, you are not required to have workers' compensation insurance coverage.

(2) I hire contractors to perform work for me. Do I need to be concerned about premiums on their work? Yes. There are two ways you may be liable for premiums on the work they do.

First, they may be "workers" for whom you are required to report and pay premiums. The law defines worker to include both your employees and independent contractors you hire, when the essence of the contract is personal labor. See RCW 51.08.070, 51.08.180, 51.08.181, and 51.08.195 for more guidance about when independent contractors will be considered workers.

Second, the Industrial Insurance Act imposes premium liability on anyone who contracts with another to have work performed. Even if the contractor you hire is not your worker (for example, if the contractor uses one or more workers on the job), you could be liable for their premiums if they fail to pay.

(3) Is there any way for me to protect myself from being held liable for premiums owed by construction contractors I hire? Yes, if you are a registered construction contractor or licensed electrical or plumbing contractor, and you hire a registered construction contractor or a licensed electrical or plumbing contractor to do construction work that requires licensing or registration, you can protect yourself from being found liable for the premiums on the work that contractor does for you if:

(a) They have a principal place of business eligible for IRS deduction;

(b) They keep books and records that reflect all items of income and all expenses of the business; and

(c) You have verified that they have an industrial insurance account in good standing, or are a self-insured employer approved by the department.

(4) What does "in good standing" mean? For someone's account to be in good standing, they must:

(a) Be registered with the department of labor and industries for industrial insurance coverage with the state fund;

(b) Have a certificate of coverage, also known as a liability certificate, that has not been revoked or canceled;

(c) Have submitted all reports and supplements required by the department within the past year; and

(d) Be current with all payments due to the state fund, or are current with an approved written payment agreement with the department regarding all unpaid amounts due the state fund.

(5) How do I know that someone's account is considered to be "in good standing"? You can find out whether someone's account is in good standing by visiting the department's website or calling your account manager. If the account is in good standing, the website will state "account is current."

(6) **I use the same subcontractors over and over. Do I have to verify that they have an industrial insurance account in good standing every time I use them?** No. In RCW 51.12.070 protection for construction contractors only requires that you have confirmed a subcontractor's account within a year prior to letting a contract. When you check out your subcontractors on the department's website or by calling your account manager, a confirmation number will be provided as proof you checked them out. This confirmation number is valid for one year from the time it is issued.

If you are notified by the department of labor and industries that a subcontractor's account is no longer in good standing, you may be liable for their industrial insurance premiums from the date of notification forward.

(7) **Can I, as a construction contractor, be held liable if I verify that the accounts of construction contractors I hire are in good standing, but they fail to confirm the accounts of the construction subcontractors they hire?** No. If you make sure you and your construction subcontractors meet the requirements of RCW 51.12.070, you cannot be held liable if they fail to make sure their construction subcontractors meet the requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-11-113, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18)

WAC 296-17-31014 Farming and agriculture. (1) What is the classification approach for farming?

We classify farming and agricultural operations by the type of crop or livestock raised. Farmers and ranchers often have several basic classifications assigned to their account covering various types of crops or livestock.

Note: If we assign multiple classifications to your farm or agriculture business, take special care in maintaining the records required in the auditing and recordkeeping section of **WAC 296-17-35201 Recordkeeping and retention**. If you fail to keep the required records, we will assign all worker hours for which the records were not maintained to the highest-rated classification applicable to your business or the highest-rated classification a worker was exposed to.

(2) **Who do the farming and agriculture rules apply to?**

If we assign one or more of the following classifications to your business, this rule applies to you: 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 7301, 7302, and 7307.

(3) **If I am involved in diversified farming, can I still have one classification assigned to my account to cover all of the farming I am involved in?**

Yes, you can request assignment of a single classification to cover all of your farming operations by contacting your account manager.

(4) **How will the department determine what single farming classification will be assigned to my business?**

The approach used to assign a single classification to a farming business is similar to that used for construction contractors. We prorate based on the information you provide. We need you to estimate the number of hours to be worked by your employees by type of crop or livestock being cared for. We use this information to estimate the premium which would be paid using multiple classifications. The total premium is then divided by the total estimated hours to produce an average rate per hour. We then select the classification assigned to

your business which carries the hourly premium rate which is the closest to the average rate determined by your estimated hours. However, classification 4806 is not to be assigned to any grower as the single farming classification. See **WAC 296-17A-4806**.

Note: See WAC 296-17-31013(4) for an example how single classifications are determined.

(5) How will I know what single farming classification you have assigned to my business?

We will send you a written notice of the basic classification that will apply to your entire operation.

(6) If I requested a single classification for my farming operation, can I change my mind and use multiple classifications?

Yes, but let your account manager know you decided against using the single classification and will report the work by type of crop or livestock. This will avoid any potential confusion if you are audited.

(7) I have workers who do not use or operate any tools or equipment; can I classify these workers separately?

The special exception classification 4806 is available to farms classified in 4802 or 4803. It is limited to harvesting operations where all of the workers pick or harvest by hand without the use of any:

- Cutting tools, such as knives or clippers;
- Machinery;
- Ladders, climbing equipment, or stools.

(8) What is a farm labor contractor?

A farm labor contractor is a specialty contractor who supplies laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as weeding, planting, irrigating, and fertilizing. Generally, work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations.

(9) I am a farm labor contractor. How is my business classified?

If you are supplying only laborers to a farm, we will assign the same classification given to the farm for the work performed. However, if you supply both machine operators and the machinery to a farm, the machine operators are assigned to classification 4808-11, Custom farm services by contractor, since machinery work carries the same hazard regardless of the crop.

(10) Farm internship ((~~pilot project~~)) program. Who may participate in the farm internship ((~~pilot project established by~~)) program in RCW 49.12.470?

Small qualifying farms ((with annual sales of less than \$250,000 per year located in certain qualifying counties as identified by RCW 49.12.470)) who meet the requirements in RCW 49.12.470 receive a special certification from the department ((may)) to have three or less farm interns. ((Employers who qualify may report up to three farm interns.)) Farm internship ((~~project~~)) program risk classifications are: WAC 296-17A-4814, 296-17A-4815, and 296-17A-4816. The farm internship ((~~project~~)) program is administered by the employment standards division of L&I.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-20-108, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21)

WAC 296-17-35203 Special reporting instruction. (1) Professional and semiprofessional athletic teams. Athletes assigned and under

contract to a Washington-domiciled sports team are mandatorily covered by Washington industrial insurance. Athletes assigned to a Washington-domiciled sports team but under contract with a parent team domiciled outside of the state are mandatorily covered by Washington industrial insurance unless the player is eligible for coverage in another state, and there is a valid coverage agreement as described below.

A player is eligible for coverage in another state only when both the player and the employer agree in writing that the employment is principally localized in that state.

Example: If the Washington-based team is a part of a league with teams in only Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the player and the employer can agree to any of those three states to provide coverage. However, they cannot agree to be under California coverage since California doesn't qualify as a state in which the player competes in regularly scheduled games.

(a) Upon request, the department will provide forms to the owners of professional and semiprofessional sports teams for entering into agreements for both the sport player and the sport team. These agreements are referred to as "coverage agreements." Unless coverage is refused in the alternative state, the coverage agreement will determine the worker's home state for workers' compensation coverage.

(b) When a sport team and a player agree to workers' compensation coverage in another state, the following rules apply:

Sport player coverage agreement:

(i) A sport player coverage agreement must be signed by the team (employer) and each individual player (worker) covered out-of-state. Workers' compensation premiums for any work performed by the player before the agreement was signed must be paid to the department. To be valid, an agreement must be:

- Signed by both parties, dated, and show the name of the state where coverage is provided.
- Agree that the player's employment is principally located in that state.
- Kept as part of the employer's records for at least three years after the player is released from the team.

(ii) The employer must provide the department a copy of a sport player coverage agreement when requested. Employers who do not provide the department copies of a sport player coverage agreement when requested are considered not to have secured payment of compensation as required and all premiums and penalties allowed for in Title 51 RCW will apply.

(iii) If the employers' out-of-state workers' compensation insurer rejects an injury claim because the player is a Washington worker, the employer is considered not to have secured payment of compensation as required and all premium and penalties allowed for in Title 51 RCW apply.

Sport team coverage agreement:

(c) A sport team coverage agreement must be signed by the employer (team) and the qualifying out-of-state workers' compensation insurer. Workers' compensation premiums for work performed before the agreement was signed must be paid to the department. To be valid, an agreement must:

- Be signed by both parties, dated, and show the name of the state where coverage is provided.
- Specify that the team's players are principally localized in that state.

• Specify the insurer agreeing to provide coverage for a team based in Washington.

(d) The sport team coverage agreement must be signed annually. Copies of the agreement along with a current copy of the team's out-of-state insurance policy must be submitted to the department of labor and industries every year the out-of-state coverage is provided.

Premium payments are required for any work performed by Washington players prior to the date the department receives copies of any year's current sports teams' coverage agreement and proof of out-of-state coverage.

(2) **Excluded employments.** Any employer having any person in their employ excluded from industrial insurance whose application for coverage under the elective adoption provisions of RCW 51.12.110 or authority of RCW 51.12.095 or 51.32.030 has been accepted by the director shall report and pay premium on the actual hours worked for each such person who is paid on an hourly, salaried, part time, percentage of profit or piece basis; or ~~((one hundred sixty))~~ 160 hours per month for any such person paid on a salary basis employed full time. In the event records disclosing actual hours worked are not maintained by the employer for any person paid on an hourly, salaried, part time, percentage of profits or piece basis, the worker hours of such person shall be determined by dividing the gross wages of such person by the state minimum wage for the purpose of premium calculation. However, when applying the state minimum wage the maximum number of hours assessed for a month will be ~~((one hundred sixty))~~ 160.

(3) **Special trucking industry rules.** The following subsection shall apply to all trucking industry employers as applicable. This subsection does not apply to workers working for trucking industry employers when those workers are not included in the scope of classification 1102.

(a) Insurance liability. Every trucking industry employer operating as an intrastate carrier or a combined intrastate and interstate carrier or with any workers engaged in intrastate truck driving must insure their workers' compensation insurance liability through the Washington state fund or be self-insured with the state of Washington.

Washington employers operating exclusively in interstate or foreign commerce or any combination of interstate and foreign commerce must insure their workers' compensation insurance liability for their Washington ~~((employees with the Washington state fund, be self-insured with the state of Washington, or provide workers' compensation insurance for their Washington employees under the laws of another state when such other state law provides for such coverage.))~~ workers:

• With the Washington state fund; or

• Be self-insured with the state of Washington; or

• Provide workers' compensation insurance, that does not exclude Washington, for their Washington workers under the laws of another state when such other state law provides for such coverage.

Interstate or foreign commerce trucking employers who insure their workers' compensation insurance liability under the laws of another state must provide the department with copies of their current policy and applicable endorsements upon request.

Employers who elect to insure their workers' compensation insurance liability under the laws of another state and who fail to provide updated policy information when requested to do so will be declared an unregistered employer and subject to all the penalties contained in Title 51 RCW.

(b) Reporting. Trucking industry employers insuring their workers' compensation insurance liability with the Washington state fund shall keep and preserve all original time records/books including supporting information from drivers' logs for a period of three calendar years plus three months.

Employers are to report actual hours worked, including time spent loading and unloading trucks, for each driver in their employ. For purposes of this section, actual hours worked does not include time spent during lunch or rest periods or overnight lodging.

Failure of employers to keep accurate records of actual hours worked by their ~~((employees))~~ workers will result in the department estimating work hours by dividing gross payroll wages by the state minimum wage for each worker for whom records were not kept. However, in no case will the estimated or actual hours to be reported exceed ~~((five hundred twenty))~~ 520 hours per calendar quarter for each worker.

(c) Exclusions. Trucking industry employers meeting all of the following conditions are exempted from mandatory coverage.

(i) Must be engaged exclusively in interstate or foreign commerce.

(ii) Must have elected to cover their Washington workers on a voluntary basis under the Washington state fund and must have elected such coverage in writing on forms provided by the department.

(iii) After having elected coverage, withdrew such coverage in writing to the department on or before January 2, 1987.

If all the conditions set forth in (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subsection have not been met, employers must insure their workers' compensation insurance liability with the Washington state fund or under the laws of another state.

(d) Definitions. For purposes of interpretation of RCW 51.12.095(1) and administration of this section, the following terms shall have the meanings given below:

(i) "Agents" means individuals hired to perform services for the interstate or foreign commerce carrier that are intended to be carried out by the individual and not contracted out to others but does not include owner operators as defined in RCW 51.12.095(1).

(ii) "Contacts" means locations at which freight, merchandise, or goods are picked up or dropped off within the boundaries of this state.

(iii) "Doing business" means having any terminals, agents or contacts within the boundaries of this state.

(iv) "Employees" means the same as the term "worker" as contained in RCW 51.08.180.

(v) "Interstate carrier" means a carrier that hires drivers engaged in interstate trucking.

(vi) "Interstate truck driving" is operating a truck hauling goods either to or from an out-of-state destination.

(vii) "Intrastate carrier" means a carrier that hires drivers engaged in intrastate trucking.

(viii) "Intrastate truck driving" is operating a truck hauling goods between locations within the boundaries of Washington state. Intrastate truck driving includes when the origin or destination of the load is out-of-state but the driver does not continue out-of-state with the load.

For purposes of this section the content of the load or the existence of any actual load is not material, so long as the driver is engaged in work for the employer.

(ix) "Terminals" means a physical location wherein the business activities (operations) of the trucking company are conducted on a routine basis. Terminals will generally include loading or shipping docks, warehouse space, dispatch offices and may also include administrative offices.

~~((vi))~~ (x) "Washington" shall be used to limit the scope of the term "~~((employees))~~ worker." When used with the term "~~((employees))~~ worker" it will require the following test for benefit purposes (all conditions must be met).

- The individual must be hired in Washington or must have been transferred to Washington; and
- The individual must perform some work in Washington (i.e., driving, loading, or unloading trucks).

(4) **Forest, range, or timber land services—Industry rule.** Washington law (RCW 51.48.030) requires every employer to make, keep, and preserve records which are adequate to facilitate the determination of premiums due to the state for workers' compensation insurance coverage for their covered workers. In the administration of Title 51 RCW, and as it pertains to the forest, range, or timber land services industry, the department of labor and industries has deemed the records and information required in the various subsections of this section to be essential in the determination of premiums due to the state fund. The records so specified and required, shall be provided at the time of audit to any representative of the department who has requested them.

Failure to produce these required records within ~~((thirty))~~ 30 days of the request, or within an agreed upon time period, shall constitute noncompliance of this rule and RCW 51.48.030 and 51.48.040. Employers whose premium computations are made by the department in accordance with (d) of this subsection are barred from questioning, in an appeal before the board of industrial insurance appeals or the courts, the correctness of any assessment by the department on any period for which such records have not been kept, preserved, or produced for inspection as provided by law.

(a) General definitions. For purpose of interpretation of this section, the following terms shall have the meanings given below:

(i) "Actual hours worked" means each workers' composite work period beginning with the starting time of day that the employees' work day commenced, and includes the entire work period, excluding any non-paid lunch period, and ending with the quitting time each day work was performed by the employee.

(ii) "Work day" shall mean any consecutive ~~((twenty-four))~~ 24-hour period.

(b) Employment records. Every employer shall with respect to each worker, make, keep, and preserve original records containing all of the following information for three full calendar years following the calendar year in which the employment occurred:

- (i) The name of each worker;
- (ii) The Social Security number of each worker;
- (iii) The beginning date of employment for each worker and, if applicable, the separation date of employment for each such worker;
- (iv) The basis upon which wages are paid to each worker;
- (v) The number of units earned or produced for each worker paid on a piece-work basis;
- (vi) The risk classification(s) applicable to each worker;
- (vii) The number of actual hours worked by each worker, unless another basis of computing hours worked is prescribed in WAC

296-17-31021. For purposes of chapter 296-17 WAC, this record must clearly show, by work day, the time of day the employee commenced work, and the time of day work ended;

(viii) A summary time record for each worker showing the calendar day or days of the week work was performed and the actual number of hours worked each work day;

(ix) In the event a single worker's time is divided between two or more risk classifications, the summary contained in (b)(viii) of this subsection shall be further broken down to show the actual hours worked in each risk classification for the worker;

(x) The workers' total gross pay period earnings;

(xi) The specific sums withheld from the earnings of each worker, and the purpose of each sum withheld;

(xii) The net pay earned by each such worker.

(c) Business, financial records, and record retention. Every employer is required to keep and preserve all original time records completed by their employees for a three-year period. The three-year period is specified in WAC 296-17-352 as the composite period from the date any such premium became due.

Employers who pay their workers by check are required to keep and preserve a record of all check registers and canceled checks; and employers who pay their workers by cash are required to keep and preserve records of these cash transactions which provide a detailed record of wages paid to each worker.

(d) Recordkeeping - Estimated premium computation. Any employer required by this section to make, keep, and preserve records containing the information as specified in (b) and (c) of this subsection, who fails to make, keep, and preserve such records, shall have premiums calculated as follows:

(i) Estimated worker hours shall be computed by dividing the gross wages of each worker for whom records were not maintained and preserved, by the state's minimum wage, in effect at the time the wages were paid or would have been paid. However, the maximum number of hours to be assessed under this provision will not exceed (~~five hundred twenty~~) 520 hours for each worker, per quarter for the first audited period. Estimated worker hours computed on all subsequent audits of the same employer that disclose a continued failure to make, keep, or preserve the required payroll and employment records shall be subject to a maximum of (~~seven hundred eighty~~) 780 hours for each worker, per quarter.

(ii) In the event an employer also has failed to make, keep, and preserve the records containing payroll information and wages paid to each worker, estimated average wages for each worker for whom a payroll and wage record was not maintained will be determined as follows: The employer's total gross income for the audit period (earned, received, or anticipated) shall be reduced by (~~thirty-five~~) 35 percent to arrive at "total estimated wages." Total estimated wages will then be divided by the number of employees for whom a record of actual hours worked was not made, kept, or preserved to arrive at an "estimated average wage" per worker. Estimated hours for each worker will then be computed by dividing the estimated average wage by the state's minimum wage in effect at the time the wages were paid or would have been paid as described in (d)(i) of this subsection.

(e) Reporting requirements and premium payments.

(i) Every employer who is awarded a forest, range, or timber land services contract must report the contract to the department promptly when it is awarded, and prior to any work being commenced, except as

provided in (e) (iii) of this subsection. Employers reporting under the provisions of (e) (iii) of this subsection shall submit the informational report with their quarterly report of premium. The report shall include the following information:

(A) The employers' unified business identification account number (UBI).

(B) Identification of the landowner, firm, or primary contractor who awarded the contract, including the name, address, and phone number of a contact person.

(C) The total contract award.

(D) Description of the forest, range, or timber land services work to be performed under terms of the contract.

(E) Physical location/site where the work will be performed including legal description.

(F) Number of acres covered by the contract.

(G) Dates during which the work will be performed.

(H) Estimated payroll and hours to be worked by employees in performance of the contract.

(ii) Upon completion of every contract issued by a landowner or firm that exceeds a total of (~~ten thousand dollars~~) \$10,000, the contractor primarily responsible for the overall project shall, in addition to the required informational report described in (e) (i) of this subsection, report the payroll and hours worked under the contract, and submit payment for required industrial insurance premiums. In the event that the contracted work is not completed within a calendar quarter, interim quarterly reports and premium payments are required for each contract for all work done during the calendar quarter. The first such report and payment is due at the end of the first calendar quarter in which the contract work is begun. Additional interim reports and payments will be submitted each quarter thereafter until the contract is completed. This will be consistent with the quarterly reporting cycle used by other employers. Premiums for a calendar quarter, whether reported or not, shall become due and delinquent on the day immediately following the last day of the month following the calendar quarter.

(iii) A contractor may group contracts issued by a landowner, firm, or other contractor that total less than (~~ten thousand dollars~~) \$10,000 together and submit a combined quarterly report of hours, payroll, and the required premium payment in the same manner and periods as nonforestation, range, or timber land services employers.

(f) Out-of-state employers. Forest, range, or timber land services contractors domiciled outside of Washington state must report on a contract basis regardless of contract size for all forest, range, or timber land services work done in Washington state. Out-of-state employers will not be permitted to have an active Washington state industrial insurance account for reporting forest, range, or timber land services work in the absence of an active Washington forest, range, or timber land services contract.

(g) Work done by subcontract. Any firm primarily responsible for work to be performed under the terms of a forest, range, or timber land services contract, that subcontracts out any work under a forest, range, or timber land services contract must send written notification to the department prior to any work being done by the subcontractor. This notification must include the name, address, Social Security number, farm labor contractor number, (UBI) of each subcontractor, and the amount and description of contract work to be done by subcontract.

(h) Forest, range, or timber land services contract release - Verification of hours, payroll, and premium. The department may verify reporting of contractors by way of an on-site visit to an employer's work site. This on-site visit may include close monitoring of employees and employee work hours. Upon receipt of a premium report for a finished contract, the department may conduct an audit of the firm's payroll, employment, and financial records to validate reporting. The entity that awarded the contract can verify the status of the contractors' accounts online at the department's website (www.lni.wa.gov) or by calling the account manager. The landowner, firm, or contractor will not be released from premium liability until the final report for the contract from the primary contractor and any subcontractors has been received and verified by the department.

(i) Premium liability - Work done by contract. Washington law (RCW 51.12.070) places the responsibility for industrial insurance premium payments primarily and directly upon the person, firm, or corporation who lets a contract for all covered employment involved in the fulfillment of the contract terms. Any such person, firm, or corporation letting a contract is authorized to collect from the contractor the full amount payable in premiums. The contractor is in turn authorized to collect premiums from any subcontractor they may employ his or her proportionate amount of the premium payment.

To eliminate premium liability for work done by contract permitted by Title 51 RCW, any person, firm, or corporation who lets a contract for forest, range, or timber land services work must submit a copy of the contract they have let to the department and verify that all premiums due under the contract have been paid.

Each contract submitted to the department must include within its body, or on a separate addendum, all of the following items:

(i) The name of the contractor who has been engaged to perform the work;

(ii) The contractor's UBI number;

(iii) The contractor's farm labor contractor number;

(iv) The total contract award;

(v) The date the work is to be commenced; a description of the work to be performed including any pertinent acreage information;

(vi) Location where the work is to be performed;

(vii) A contact name and phone number of the person, firm, or corporation who let the contract;

(viii) The total estimated wages to be paid by the contractor and any subcontractors;

(ix) The amount to be subcontracted out if such subcontracting is permitted under the terms of the contract;

(x) The total estimated number of worker hours anticipated by the contractor and his/her subcontractors in the fulfillment of the contract terms;

(j) Reports to be mailed to the department. All contracts, reports, and information required by this section are to be sent to:

The Department of Labor and Industries
Reforestation Team 8
P.O. Box 44168
Olympia, Washington 98504-4168

(k) Rule applicability. If any portion of this section is declared invalid, only that portion is repealed. The balance of the section shall remain in effect.

(5) **Logging and/or tree thinning—Mechanized operations—Industry rule.** The following subsection shall apply to all employers assigned to report worker hours in risk classification 5005, WAC 296-17A-5005.

(a) Every employer having operations subject to risk classification 5005 "logging and/or tree thinning - Mechanized operations" shall have their operations surveyed by labor and industries insurance services staff prior to the assignment of risk classification 5005 to their account. Annual surveys may be required after the initial survey to retain the risk classification assignment.

(b) Every employer assigned to report exposure (work hours) in risk classification 5005 shall supply an addendum report with their quarterly premium report which lists the name of each employee reported under this classification during the quarter, the Social Security number of such worker, the piece or pieces of equipment the employee operated during the quarter, the number of hours worked by the employee during the quarter, and the wages earned by the employee during the quarter.

(6) **Special drywall industry rule.**

(a) **What is the unit of exposure for drywall reporting?** Your premiums for workers installing and finishing drywall (reportable in risk classifications 0540, 0541, 0550, and 0551) are based on the amount of material installed and finished, not the number of hours worked.

The amount of material installed equals the amount of material purchased or taken from inventory for a job. No deduction can be made for material scrapped (debris). A deduction is allowed for material returned to the supplier or inventory.

The amount of material finished for a job equals the amount of material installed. No deduction can be made for a portion of the job that is not finished (base layer of double-board application or unfinished rooms).

Example: Drywall installation firm purchases 96 4' x 8' sheets of material for a job which includes some double-wall installation. The firm hangs all or parts of 92 sheets, and returns 4 sheets to the supplier for credit. Drywall finishing firm tapes, primes and textures the same job. Both firms should report 2,944 square feet (4 x 8 x 92) for the job.

(b) **I do some of the work myself. Can I deduct material I as an owner install or finish?** Yes. Owners (sole proprietors, partners, and corporate officers) who have not elected coverage may deduct material they install or finish.

When you as an owner install (including scrap) or finish (including tape and prime or texture) only part of a job, you may deduct an amount of material proportional to the time you worked on the job, considering the total time you and your workers spent on the job.

To deduct material installed or finished by owners, you must report to the department by job, project, site or location the amount of material you are deducting for this reason. You must file this report at the same time you file your quarterly report:

Total owner hours ÷ (owner hours + worker hours) = % of owner discount.

% of owner discount x (total footage of job - subcontracted footage, if any) = Total owner deduction of footage.

(c) **Can I deduct material installed or finished by subcontractors?** You may deduct material installed or taped by subcontractors you

are not required to report as your workers. You may not deduct for material only scrapped or primed and textured by subcontractors.

To deduct material installed or taped by subcontractors, you must report to the department by job, project, site or location the amount of material being deducted. You must file this report at the same time you file your quarterly report. You must have and maintain business records that support the number of square feet worked by the subcontractor.

(d) **I understand there are discounted rates available for the drywall industry. How do I qualify for them?** To qualify for discounted drywall installation and finishing rates, you must:

(i) Have an owner attend two workshops the department offers (one workshop covers claims and risk management, the other covers premium reporting and recordkeeping);

(ii) Provide the department with a voluntary release authorizing the department to contact material suppliers directly about the firm's purchases;

(iii) Have and keep all your industrial insurance accounts in good standing (including the accounts of other businesses in which you have an ownership interest), which includes fully and accurately reporting and paying premiums as they come due, including reporting material deducted as owner or subcontractor work;

(iv) Provide the department with a supplemental report (filed with the firm's quarterly report) showing by employee the employee's name, Social Security number, the wages paid them during the quarter, how they are paid (piece rate, hourly, etc.), their rate of pay, and what work they performed (installation, scrapping, taping, priming/texturing); and

(v) Maintain accurate records about work you subcontracted to others and materials provided to subcontractors (as required by WAC 296-17-31013), and about payroll and employment (as required by WAC 296-17-35201).

The discounted rates will be in effect beginning with the first quarter your business meets all the requirements for the discounted rates.

Note: If you are being audited by the department while your application for the discounted classifications is pending, the department will not make a final decision regarding your rates until the audit is completed.

(e) **Can I be disqualified from using the discounted rates?** Yes. You can be disqualified from using the discounted rates for three years if you:

(i) Do not file all reports, including supplemental reports, when due;

(ii) Do not pay premiums on time;

(iii) Underreport the amount of premium due; or

(iv) Fail to maintain the requirements for qualifying for the discounted rates.

Disqualification takes effect when a criterion for disqualification exists.

Example: A field audit in 2002 reveals that the drywall installation firm underreported the amount of premium due in the second quarter of 2001. The firm will be disqualified from the discounted rates beginning with the second quarter of 2001, and the premiums it owed for that quarter and subsequent quarters for three years will be calculated using the nondiscounted rates.

If the drywall underwriter learns that your business has failed to meet the conditions as required in this rule, your business will need to comply to retain using the discounted classifications. If your

business does not comply promptly, the drywall underwriter may refer your business for an audit.

If, as a result of an audit, the department determines your business has not complied with the conditions in this rule, your business will be disqualified from using the discounted classifications for three years (~~((thirty-six))~~ 36 months) from the period of last noncompliance.

(f) **If I discover I have made an error in reporting or paying premium, what should I do?** If you discover you have made a mistake in reporting or paying premium, you should contact the department and correct the mistake. Firms not being audited by the department that find errors in their reporting and paying premiums, and that voluntarily report their errors and pay any required premiums, penalties and interest promptly, will not be disqualified from using the discounted rates unless the department determines they acted in bad faith.

(7) **Safe patient handling rule.** The following subsection will apply to all hospital industry employers as applicable.

(a) Definitions. For the purpose of interpretation of this section, the following terms shall have the meanings given below:

(i) "Hospital" means an "acute care hospital" as defined in (a)(ii) of this subsection, a "mental health hospital" as defined in (a)(iii) of this subsection, or a "hospital, N.O.C. (not otherwise classified)" as defined in (a)(iv) of this subsection.

(ii) "Acute care hospital" means any institution, place, building, or agency providing accommodations, facilities, and services over a continuous period of (~~((twenty-four))~~ 24 hours or more for observation, diagnosis, or care of two or more individuals not related to the operator who are suffering from illness, injury, deformity, or abnormality, or from any other condition for which obstetrical, medical, or surgical services would be appropriate for care or diagnosis. "Hospital" as used in this rule does not include:

- Hotels, or similar places furnishing only food and lodging, or simply domiciliary care;
- Clinics, or physicians' offices where patients are not regularly kept as bed patients for (~~((twenty-four))~~ 24 hours or more;
- Nursing homes, as defined and which come within the scope of chapter 18.51 RCW;
- Birthing centers, which come within the scope of chapter 18.46 RCW;
- Psychiatric or alcoholism hospitals, which come within the scope of chapter 71.12 RCW;
- Any other hospital or institution specifically intended for use in the diagnosis and care of those suffering from mental illness, mental retardation, convulsive disorders, or other abnormal mental conditions.

Furthermore, nothing in this chapter will be construed as authorizing the supervision, regulation, or control of the remedial care or treatment of residents or patients in any hospital conducted for those who rely primarily upon treatment by prayer or spiritual means in accordance with the creed or tenets of any well-recognized church or religious denominations.

(iii) "Mental health hospital" means any hospital operated and maintained by the state of Washington for the care of the mentally ill.

(iv) "Hospitals, N.O.C." means health care facilities that do not qualify as acute care or mental health hospitals and may be privately owned facilities established for purposes such as, but not limited to,

treating psychiatric disorders and chemical dependencies or providing physical rehabilitation.

(v) "Safe patient handling" means the use of engineering controls, lifting and transfer aids, or assistance devices, by lift teams or other staff, instead of manual lifting to perform the acts of lifting, transferring and repositioning health care patients.

(vi) "Lift team" means hospital employees specially trained to conduct patient lifts, transfers, and repositioning using lifting equipment when appropriate.

(vii) "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

(b) Hospitals will report worker hours in the risk classification that describes the nature of their operations and either their level of implementation of, or need for, the safe patient handling program.

(c) A fully implemented safe patient handling program must include:

(i) Acquisition of at least the minimum number of lifts and/or appropriate equipment for use by lift teams as specified in chapters 70.41 and 72.23 RCW.

(ii) An established safe patient handling committee with at least one-half of its membership being front line, nonmanagerial direct care staff to design and recommend the process for implementing a safe patient handling program.

(iii) Implementation of a safe patient handling policy for all shifts and units.

(iv) Conducting patient handling hazard assessments to include such variables as patient-handling tasks, types of nursing units, patient populations, and the physical environment of patient care areas.

(v) Developing a process to identify appropriate use of safe patient handling policy based on a patient's condition and availability of lifting equipment or lift teams.

(vi) Conducting an annual performance evaluation of the program to determine its effectiveness with results reported to the safe patient handling committee.

(vii) Consideration, when appropriate, to incorporate patient handling equipment or the physical space and construction design needed to incorporate that equipment at a later date during new construction or remodeling.

(viii) Development of procedures that allow employees to choose not to perform or participate in patient handling activities that the employee believes will pose a risk to him/herself or to the patient.

(d) Department staff will conduct an on-site survey of each acute care and mental health hospital before assigning a risk classification. Subsequent surveys may be conducted to confirm whether the assigned risk classification is still appropriate.

(e) To remain in classification 6120-00 or 7200-00, a hospital must submit a copy of the annual performance evaluation of their safe patient handling program, as required by chapters 70.41 and 72.23 RCW, to the Employer Services Program, Department of Labor and Industries, P.O. Box 44140, Olympia, Washington, 98504.

(8) Rules concerning work by Washington employers outside the state of Washington (extraterritorial coverage).

(a) **General definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(i) "Actual hours worked" means the total hours of each Washington worker's composite work period during which work was performed by the worker beginning with the time the worker's work day commenced,

and ending with the quitting time each day excluding any nonpaid lunch period.

(ii) "Work day" means any consecutive (~~twenty-four~~) 24-hour period.

(iii) "Temporary and incidental" means work performed by Washington employers on jobs or at job sites in another state for (~~thirty~~) 30 or fewer consecutive or nonconsecutive full or partial work days within a calendar year. Temporary and incidental work days are calculated on a per state basis. The (~~thirty~~) 30-day temporary and incidental period begins on January 1 of each year.

(iv) "Proof of out-of-state coverage" means a copy of a valid certificate of liability insurance for workers' compensation issued by:

(A) An insurer licensed to write workers' compensation insurance coverage in that state; or

(B) A state workers' compensation fund in the state in which the employer will be working.

Note: Most certificates are written for a one-year period. The employer must provide the department with a current certificate of liability insurance for workers' compensation covering all periods the employer works in another state. If the policy is canceled, the employer must provide the department with a current in-force policy.

(v) "Worker" means every person in this state who is engaged in the employment of an employer under Title 51 RCW whether by way of manual labor or otherwise in the course of his or her employment; also every person in this state who is engaged in the employment of or who is working under an independent contract, the essence of which is his or her personal labor for an employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise.

(vi) "Employer" means any person, body of persons, corporate or otherwise, and the legal representatives of a deceased employer, all while engaged in this state in any work covered by the provisions of Title 51 RCW, by way of trade or business, or who contracts with one or more workers, the essence of which is the personal labor of such worker or workers.

(b) Does a Washington employer have to pay premiums in both states while Washington workers are temporarily working in another state? A Washington employer must continue to pay Washington premiums for Washington workers performing temporary and incidental work in another state. If the Washington employer has Washington workers who work for more than (~~thirty~~) 30 days in another state, that employer will not need to pay premiums in Washington for work in the other state during the calendar year, as long as that employer fulfills the following requirements:

(i) Provides the department with proof of out-of-state coverage for the Washington workers working out-of-state.

(ii) Keeps the policy continuously in force from the date the Washington employer's work exceeds the temporary and incidental period until the date the Washington employer no longer has Washington workers working in the other state. Failure to maintain a policy at the required level of workers' compensation coverage for the number of Washington workers working out-of-state may subject the Washington employer to payment of all premiums, penalties, and interest dues in the state of Washington.

(iii) For the first quarterly reporting period and all subsequent quarters during the same calendar year following the date the Washington employer's work exceeds the temporary and incidental period in the other state, the Washington employer must file a supplemental report of out-of-state work with their workers' compensation employer's quar-

terly report with the department. This supplemental report is available at www.lni.wa.gov/OutOfState.

(iv) Subitems (b)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this subsection must be met in each state in which the Washington employer has Washington workers working in excess of the temporary and incidental period.

Note: Workers' compensation coverage requirements vary widely among states. Washington employers should contact the regulatory agency in other states to determine the appropriate premium and coverage obligations in those states.

(c) What if a Washington employer knows the Washington workers' work in another state will exceed the temporary and incidental period?

If the Washington employer knows their Washington workers will be working in another state in excess of the temporary and incidental period, the employer must immediately provide the department with proof of out-of-state coverage in order to avoid Washington premium liability for hours worked during the temporary and incidental period.

Reminder: The temporary and incidental period applies separately to each state in which the Washington employer worked.

(d) What if a Washington employer anticipates its out-of-state work will exceed the temporary and incidental period, but that does not occur?

If a Washington employer did not pay workers' compensation premium to Washington during the temporary and incidental period, and at the end of the calendar year Washington workers of the Washington employer had worked fewer than (~~thirty~~) 30 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in another state, by the filing of the fourth quarter report, the Washington employer must file amended reports for the calendar year. The employer may be required to pay Washington premiums, penalties, and interest. The fourth quarter report is due by January 31 of the following year.

(e) What records must the employer keep while employing Washington workers in another state?

In addition to filing the supplemental report of out-of-state work, the Washington employer is required to keep the same records that are kept for Washington workers working in Washington. The records are listed in WAC 296-17-35201 and must be provided at the time of audit to any authorized representative of the department who has requested them.

(f) What reports does a Washington employer file to avoid paying Washington workers' compensation premiums when employing Washington workers in another state for work that exceeds temporary and incidental?

A Washington employer must submit the workers' compensation employer's quarterly report and a supplemental report of out-of-state work to the department for each state in which that employer has Washington workers performing work. The supplemental report must include the following information:

(i) The Washington employer's unified business identification number (UBI).

(ii) The Washington employer's department account identification number.

(iii) The Social Security numbers for those Washington worker(s) performing work out-of-state.

(iv) The last name, first name, and middle initial of those Washington worker(s) performing work out-of-state.

(v) The gross payroll paid during the quarter for those Washington worker(s) performing work out-of-state.

(vi) The Washington workers' compensation risk classification(s) that would have applied for each Washington worker performing work out-of-state.

(vii) The total number of hours that each Washington worker performed work out-of-state during the quarter.

(viii) In addition to completing the supplemental report of out-of-state work, the Washington employer must keep a record of all contracts awarded and worked under each state. Copies of pertinent records must be made available to auditors in the event of an audit.

(g) Where do Washington workers file their workers' compensation claims if injured in the course of employment outside of Washington state? Washington workers may file their claim in the state where they were injured or in Washington state.

Washington employers must inform their Washington workers of their right to file for workers' compensation benefits in Washington or the state of injury.

The cost of these claims, if accepted by the department and assigned to the Washington employer's account, will be used in the calculations that determine the employer's experience factor and the appropriate risk classification base rate.

(h) If the Washington employer's work in another state exceeds the temporary and incidental period, may the Washington employer obtain a credit or refund for the temporary and incidental period that workers' compensation premiums were paid to Washington? Yes, but only if the Washington employer:

(i) Obtained workers' compensation insurance for all hours worked in the other state during the calendar year;

(ii) Provides proof of out-of-state coverage;

(iii) Filed the appropriate quarterly reports with the department when due; and

(iv) Otherwise complied with all statutory and regulatory requirements of Washington state.

(9) Horse racing industry rules. These rules apply to persons licensed by the Washington horse racing commission (WHRC) and governed by WAC 260-36-250.

(a) Who is responsible for paying industrial insurance premiums?

(i) The trainer will be responsible to pay the industrial insurance premiums owed. Premiums will be paid to the WHRC monthly, at the end of the coverage month or before the trainer leaves the track taking his/her horses when leaving before the end of the coverage month. WHRC will submit premiums to the department of labor and industries on a quarterly basis. The employee must be properly licensed by the WHRC for the duties being performed. This includes all exercise riders and pony riders who need steward approval of their license application, whether at the track or at the farm.

(ii) Licensed trainers shall be assessed:

(A) One unit of premiums in classification 6625 for each licensed groom or assistant trainer employed at any one time;

(B) One unit of premiums in classification 6626 for licensed exercise riders and pony riders charged per stall for each day the trainer has a horse housed in a stall at a licensed track during a licensed meet; and

(C) One unit of premiums in classification 6627 for licensed exercise riders and pony riders for each calendar day a licensed exercise rider or pony rider works under contract for the trainer at a location other than at a licensed track during a licensed meet.

(b) What does the trainer do when an employee leaves the job?

Trainers must notify the WHRC within (~~forty-eight~~) 48 hours when any employee leaves their employ. If a trainer fails to notify the WHRC timely, the trainer will be responsible for the full premium payment until notification is made.

(c) When are track employees covered under horse racing classifications?

(i) Track employees are only covered on the grounds of a Washington race track during its licensed race meet and periods of training. The licensed race meet and periods of training apply to that period of time when the WHRC has authority on the grounds, including the period before the live race meet begins, when horses are exercised in preparation for competition, and through the end of the licensed race meet.

(ii) Covered track employees who are licensed exercise riders or pony riders may work off the grounds of a Washington race track, but only after obtaining a farm employee license. The trainer must notify the WHRC when the employee will be working off the grounds, so that the additional per-day farm employee premium can be calculated and assessed to the trainer for each day the track employee works off the grounds.

(iii) Employees working on the grounds of a Washington race track prior to or after this period must be covered as farm employees (classification 6627) to be able to make a claim against the horse racing industry account, or the trainer can cover such employees under another account (classification 7302).

(d) Who can be covered under the farm employee classification (6627)?

(i) Licensed exercise riders and pony riders working at the farm must be assigned to a trainer and not the farm. Such employees cannot be assigned to the owner of the farm or training center unless the owner is licensed as a trainer.

(ii) Covered farm employees who are licensed exercise riders or pony riders may come to the Washington race track to assist the trainer during the live race meet and periods of training. As long as a farm employee is covered at the farm, and the trainer notifies the WHRC when the employee will be working at the track, the farm employee may work at the track without additional premium being owed.

(e) Are employees covered while working in another state?

(i) Trainers with employees from Washington may continue coverage when they are at another recognized race track in another state if the other jurisdiction has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Washington. The trainer must pay the premiums for grooms and assistant trainers in classification 6625, and for exercise riders and pony riders at the farm in the farm classification, 6627. For a list of states with reciprocal agreements with the state of Washington, see WAC 296-17-31009.

(ii) Trainers will need to continue to report Washington employees to the WHRC prior to the start of each month so an assessment can be made.

(iii) Failure to report, or to report correctly, may result in the trainer being referred to the stewards or the executive secretary of the WHRC for action.

(iv) Track employees hired in another state or jurisdiction are not Washington employees. They are to be covered in the state or jurisdiction they were hired in. It is the trainer's responsibility to obtain coverage in the other state or jurisdiction.

(f) Must horse owners pay industrial insurance premiums in Washington? Licensed owners shall be assessed (~~one hundred fifty dollars~~) \$150 per year for (~~one hundred~~) 100 percent ownership of one or more horses. Partial owners shall be assessed prorated amounts of the (~~one hundred fifty dollar~~) \$150 fee. In no event shall a licensed owner be required to pay more than (~~one hundred fifty dol-~~

lars)) \$150. This fee helps fund workers' compensation coverage for injured workers. It does not extend any coverage to owners.

WAC 296-17A-0103 Classification 0103.

0103-09 Drilling or blasting: N.O.C.

Applies to:

~~((Businesses engaged in drilling operations for others not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, well drilling for oil, gas or water; exploratory well drilling; and drilling of holes in rock for shot holes. Such drilling generally contemplates the digging of a hole using a rotating or pounding type tool. Equipment used by drilling contractors includes earth auger drills, jackhammers, drilling rigs, and bits which will vary in size depending upon the terrain or material to be drilled and the depth and size of holes to be drilled. This classification also includes blasting operations not covered by another classification (such as the blasting of rock in connection with highway, street or road construction).))~~

Exclusions:

- ~~• Drilling operations performed in connection with concrete or building construction which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable for the work being performed;~~
- ~~• Drilling done in connection with all types of underground or surface mining and quarry operations which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining classification;~~
- ~~• Blasting performed as part of building demolition which is to be reported separately in classification 0518;~~
- ~~• All types of pile construction work, which is reported separately in:
 - ~~— 0202-02, Pile construction: Driven method;~~
 - ~~— 0202-06, Pile construction: Drilled method.~~~~

~~0103-10 Geophysical exploration: Seismic detection of the mechanical properties of the earth~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in geophysical exploration, by seismic detection, of the earth's subsurface. Work contemplated by this classification involves a seismograph work crew consisting of a party chief, a permit person, a surveyor, drillers, shooters, observers and a computer analyst. The seismic method utilizes a dynamite blast that simulates a miniature earthquake. The recorder of the vibrations is the sensitive earthquake detector which records the intense vibrations on a rapidly moving tape. The data collected from the tapes and photographic records are interpreted and a contour map of the rocks and their foundation to depths of several thousand feet is developed.~~

~~This classification excludes geophysical exploration without seismic detection which is to be reported separately in classification 1007.))~~

- ~~• Businesses engaged in drilling operations for others not covered by another classification (N.O.C.); and~~
- ~~• Blasting operations not covered by another classification (such as the blasting of rock in connection with highway, street, or road construction).~~

Types of drilling include, but are not limited to:

- ~~• Drilling of holes in rock for shot holes;~~
- ~~• Exploratory well drilling; and~~

- Well drilling for oil, gas, or water.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Digging holes using equipment.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Auger drills;
- Bits (size will vary depending upon the terrain or material to be drilled and the depth and size of holes to be drilled);
- Drilling rigs; and
- Jackhammers.

Exclusions:

- Drilling operations performed in connection with concrete or building construction is classified in the construction classification applicable for the work being performed;
- Drilling done in connection with all types of underground or surface mining and quarry operations is classified in the applicable mining classification;
- Blasting performed as part of building demolition is classified in 0518; and
- Pile construction is classified in:
0202-02, Pile construction: Driven method; or
0202-06, Pile construction: Drilled method.

0103-10 Geophysical exploration: Seismic detection of the mechanical properties of the earth

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in geophysical exploration, by seismic detection, of the earth's subsurface.

Work crew occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Computer analyst;
- Drillers;
- Observers;
- Permit person;
- Shooters;
- Surveyors; and
- Party chief.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Using the seismic detection method - dynamite blasts simulate miniature earthquakes. Earthquake detectors record the vibrations.
- Taking photographic records.
- Interpreting the data collected to develop a contour map of the rocks and their foundation, often to depths of several thousand feet.

Exclusion:

- Geophysical exploration without seismic detection is classified in 1007.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0104 Classification 0104.

0104-12 Dredging, N.O.C.

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in providing dredging services to others that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes cleaning, deepening or widening a body of water such as a harbor or other waterway. Scooping or suction machinery is generally employed in the dredging process to remove sand, clay, mud or other material from the body of water that is being dredged.~~

~~This classification excludes diving operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0202; underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1702; and dredging for the production of sand, gravel, or shale which is to be reported separately in classification 0112.~~

~~**Special note:** Dredging projects could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick or dredge, or type of pontoon which is a flat bottom boat or portable float. Workers who perform the work activities from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, dredging projects involve a variety of types of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or dredge, a pontoon, a shoreline dredge, workers who are on shore distributing the discharged material, as well as the maintenance and repair of the dredge and equipment. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing dredging services to others that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning, deepening, or widening a body of water such as a harbor or other waterway;
- The dredging process removes sand, clay, mud, or other material from the body of water that is being dredged.

Machinery used, but are not limited to:

- Scooping dredges;
- Suction dredges.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in diving operations must be reported separately in classification 0202;
- Underground mining operations are classified in 1702; and
- Dredging for the production of sand, gravel, or shale is classified in 0112.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

Special note: Dredging projects could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal) which is defined as those

which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from a vessel could be subject to the Admiralty Law which recognizes such work crews and workers as a master or member of a vessel, and subject to federal law known as the Jones Act. Every person on board a vessel is deemed a seaman if connected with the operation while on navigable water. The term vessel has been interpreted by the courts to include any type of man-made floating object such as a floating derrick or dredge, or type of pontoon which is a flat bottom boat or portable float. Workers who perform the work activities from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, dredging projects involve a variety of types of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or dredge, a pontoon, a shoreline dredge, workers who are on shore distributing the discharged material, as well as the maintenance and repair of the dredge and equipment. Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both of these acts. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0105 Classification 0105.

0105-13 Fence erection or repair: N.O.C.; parking meter installation; and placement of wire mesh on slopes for slope protection

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in the erection and repair of all types of metal, wood, plastic, or vinyl fences not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes the use of a tractor with a propelled auger, or a mechanical or manual post hole digger. The poles or posts are set in the ground with small quantities of sand, gravel or concrete. Occasionally, a fence contractor may pour a concrete footing around the perimeter of the fence to be constructed. Work of this nature, when done in connection with a fence construction project, is included within the scope of this classification. This classification also includes the installation or removal of entire parking meter units, and the placement of wire mesh on slopes for slope protection.~~

~~This classification excludes contractors engaged in the erection or repair of brick, masonry or stone fences or planters which are to be reported separately in classification 0302; erection or repair of concrete fences or planters which are to be reported separately in classification 0217; and service or repair of parking meters which is to be reported separately in classification 0606.)~~

Applies to businesses engaged in:

- Erection and repair of all types of metal, wood, plastic, or vinyl fences not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);
- Installation or removal of entire parking meter units; and
- Placement of wire mesh on slopes for slope protection.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Use of tractor with a propelled auger;

- Use of mechanical or manual post hole digger;
- Setting poles or posts into the ground with sand, gravel, or concrete; and
- Pouring a concrete footing around the perimeter of the fence to be constructed. Work of this nature, when done in connection with a fence construction project, is included within the scope of this classification.

Exclusions:

- Erection or repair of brick, masonry or stone fences, or planters are classified in 0302;
- Erection or repair of concrete fences or planters are classified in 0217; and
- Service or repair of parking meters is classified in 0606.

Special note: It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell kennel kits, fence repair parts and fencing materials. Sales of fencing materials by a fence contractor are included in classification 0105. Classifications 2009, 6309 or similar store classifications are not to be assigned to a contracting business.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 14-24-049, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15)

WAC 296-17A-0106 Classification 0106.

~~((0106-00 Tree care and pruning services, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to specialist contractors engaged in providing a variety of tree care services such as tree topping and tree pruning that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification generally takes place in residential areas, parking lots, business parks, shopping malls, or settings adjacent to non-forestry or timberland roadways. A primary purpose of this work is to remove tree or branch hazards from power lines, structures, or buildings. This classification includes, but is not limited to:~~

- ~~• Incidental ground operations such as picking up branches and limbs;~~
- ~~• Operating mobile chip machines used in connection with a tree care service;~~
- ~~• Spraying or fumigating of trees;~~
- ~~• Debris removal and stump removal when conducted by employees of an employer subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

- ~~• Tree care services done in connection with an orchard operation which is to be reported separately in classification 4803 when performed by orchard employees;~~
- ~~• Tree care services done in connection with a nursery operation which is to be reported separately in classification 4805;~~
- ~~• Tree care services done in connection with a public or private forest or timberland which is to be reported separately in classification 5004;~~
- ~~• Tree care services done in connection with a Christmas tree farm operation which is to be reported separately in classification 7307; and~~
- ~~• Felling trees which is to be reported separately in classification 5001.)~~

0106-00 Tree care and pruning services, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Specialist contractors engaged in providing a variety of tree care services such as tree topping and tree pruning that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C).

A primary purpose of this work is to remove tree or branch hazards from power lines, structures, or buildings.

Location of work areas includes, but is not limited to:

- Business parks;
- Parking lots;
- Residential areas;
- Settings adjacent to nonforestry or timberland roadways;
- Shopping malls.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Incidental ground operations such as picking up branches and limbs;
- Operating mobile chip machines used in connection with a tree care service;
- Spraying or fumigating of trees;
- Debris removal and stump removal when conducted by employees of an employer subject to the classification.

Exclusions:

- Tree care services done in connection with an orchard operation is classified in 4803, when performed by orchard employees;
- Tree care services done in connection with a nursery operation is classified in 4805;
- Tree care services done in connection with a public or private forest or timberland is classified in 5004;
- Tree care services done in connection with a Christmas tree farm operation is classified in 7307; and
- Worker hours engaged in felling trees are reported separately in classification 5001.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 14-17-085, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14)

WAC 296-17A-0107 Classification 0107.

~~((Utility line and pipelaying construction, underground, N.O.C.~~

~~**Applies to:** Contractors engaged in underground utility line, cable, and pipelaying or pipeline construction.~~

~~**Construction services performed by utility line construction and pipelaying contractors include, but are not limited to:**~~

- ~~• Installation and maintenance of underground communication and power lines, including main, extension and outside service connection lines by utility contractors;~~
- ~~• Installation and maintenance of underground gas, oil or water mains;~~
- ~~• Pipelines such as those extending cross country.~~

~~Typical activities include, but are not limited to:~~

- ~~• Digging narrow trenches;~~
- ~~• Laying pipe or conduit;~~
- ~~• Making connections;~~
- ~~• Laying line or cable;~~
- ~~• Filling or backfilling trenches.~~

~~Typical machinery includes, but is not limited to:~~

- ~~• Backhoes;~~
- ~~• Mechanical or manual trench diggers;~~
- ~~• Dump trucks;~~
- ~~• Automatic equipment which in one operation opens the trench, lays the line and backfills.~~

~~Excluded activities in this classification:~~

- ~~• Land or road clearing and excavation (report in 0101);~~
- ~~• Overhead television, power, or telephone lines including poles or towers (report in 0509 or the applicable utility company classification);~~
- ~~• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing (report in 0210 or 0212);~~
- ~~• Concrete construction (report in applicable concrete construction classification(s));~~
- ~~• Construction specialty services including the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping (report in 0219);~~
- ~~• Installation and hookup of electrical wiring from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter by the contractor wiring a building (report in 0601);~~
- ~~• Construction of sewer lines, drainage systems, canals, ditches, or underground tanks (report in 0108);~~
- ~~• Installation of cable in buildings (report in 0601).~~

~~For administrative purposes, classification 0107 is divided into the following subclassification(s): 0107-00; and 0107-01.~~

~~0107-00 Utility line construction: Underground, N.O.C.~~

~~0107-01 Pipelaying, N.O.C.)~~

0107-00 Utility line construction: Underground, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in underground utility line or cable construction.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Installation and maintenance of underground communication and power lines, including main, extension and outside service connection lines by utility contractors;
- Laying line or cable;
- Digging, filling or backfilling trenches.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Automatic equipment, which in one operation opens the trench, lays the line and backfills;
- Backhoes;
- Dump trucks;
- Mechanical or manual trench diggers.

Exclusions:

- Land or road clearing and excavation are classified in 0101.

• Overhead television, power, or telephone lines including poles or towers are classified in 0509 or the applicable utility business classification.

• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing is classified in 0210 or 0212.

• Concrete construction is classified in the applicable concrete construction classification(s).

• Construction specialty services including the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping are classified in 0219.

• Installation and hookup of electrical wiring from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter by the contractor wiring a building are classified in 0601.

• Construction of sewer lines, drainage systems, canals, ditches, or underground tanks are classified in 0108.

• Installation of cable in buildings is classified in 0601.

• Laying pipe or pipeline construction is classified in 0107-01.

0107-01 Pipe laying, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors laying pipe or pipeline construction.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Installation and maintenance of underground pipes or pipelines to include gas, oil, or water main pipelines and other pipelines extending cross country;

• Laying pipes or pipelines;

• Digging, filling, and backfilling of trenches for pipes.

Machinery used includes, but is not limited to:

• Backhoes;

• Dump trucks;

• Mechanical or manual trench diggers.

Exclusions:

• Land or road clearing and excavation is classified in 0101.

• Overhead television, power, or telephone lines including poles or towers are classified in 0509 or the applicable utility business classification.

• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing is classified in 0210 or 0212.

• Concrete construction is classified in the applicable concrete construction classification(s).

• Construction specialty services including the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping are classified in 0219.

• Installation and hookup of electrical wiring from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter by the contractor wiring a building is classified in 0601.

• Construction of sewer lines, drainage systems, canals, ditches, or underground tanks are classified in 0108.

• Installation of cable in buildings is classified in 0601.

• Construction of underground utility lines or cable is classified in 0107-00.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 14-17-085, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14)

WAC 296-17A-0112 Classification 0112.

0112-00 Commercial production of sand, gravel, clay and stone products

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the production of sand, gravel, clay and stone products. Material may be excavated in an open or surface type pit at the production site, or from a mine or quarry operation. Sand, gravel and stone is washed, crushed, sorted, graded and screened. Sand or gravel in its natural state usually requires only screening with the larger stones being removed. The larger stones are crushed and rescreened. Clay is screened and graded. Refined products are stored in bins, hoppers, piles or yards prior to delivery by truck or rail to customers. This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store products in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to the customers when done in connection with the production of such products. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, scrapers, shovels, front end loaders, trucks, conveyors, jaw crushers, gyrators, roll crushers, and shaking tables.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in selling custom soil mixes, bark, decorative rock, sand, or gravel purchased from others which are to be reported separately in classification 1103.~~

~~**Special note:** Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not to be assigned to the same business unless all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.~~

0112-01 Humus or peat digging

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the digging or stripping of humus or peat. Humus is a brown or black organic substance consisting of decayed vegetable matter that provides nutrients for plants and increases the water retention of soil. Peat is a partially carbonized vegetable matter found in bogs and used as fertilizer and fuel. Work contemplated by this classification involves stripping material from the surface or bogs with mechanical equipment such as, but not limited to, power shovels, scrapers, drag lines, clamshell diggers or cranes, and hydraulic dredges. The material is conveyed from the pit or bog to hoppers by trucks or belt conveyors. At times it is necessary to grade, screen and dry the material prior to storage or delivery to customers. This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store material in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to customers when done in connection with the digging or stripping of such products.~~

~~**Special note:** Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not to be assigned to the same business unless all of the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.~~

0112-02 Pit, crusher and bunker operations for road, street and highway construction

~~Applies to establishments engaged in pit, crusher and bunker operations in connection with highway, street or roadway construction projects. Generally, this type of operation is located in close proximity to the project site and is only set up for the duration of the project. Work contemplated by this classification includes excavating open or surface pits, scraping or stripping the surface, crushing, and bunker (storage) of material. Products extracted from the pit or surface include boulders, stone, rock, gravel, aggregate, sand, dirt or clay. These products can be used directly without any further refinements or could be washed, sorted, crushed and/or screened. Products~~

are stored in bunkers or piles until needed. These products are used in a variety of ways as part of the roadway project such as, but not limited to, making preliminary roads into an area, filling in low or uneven areas, use as natural barriers, and bringing the roadbed and surrounding areas to grade. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, power shovels, scrapers, bulldozers, front end loaders and other earth moving equipment, trucks, conveyors, jaw crushers, gyrators, roll crushers, shaking tables, etc.

Special note: This classification is not assigned to contractors making the materials for their own road construction project.

0112-03 Sand, gravel, or shale: Digging, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the digging or dredging of sand, gravel or shale that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The material is excavated from surface pits with mechanical equipment such as power shovels, drag lines, clamshell diggers or cranes, or obtained from nonnavigable waters by means of hydraulic dredges, clamshell dredges, etc. The material is conveyed from the bank, pit or dredge to hoppers by trucks, belt conveyors, narrow gauge railroads or pipelines. It is then washed, graded, screened and stored in bins, hoppers, or piles prior to delivery by truck or rail to customers. Sand or gravel in its natural state usually requires only screening with the larger stones being removed. In some instances, the larger stones may be crushed and rescreened which is included in this classification. This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store material in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to customers when done in connection with the digging or stripping of such products.

This classification excludes underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1702.

Special note: Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not to be assigned to the same account unless all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.)

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the production of sand, gravel, clay, and stone.

Work processes and activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating material from an open or surface type pit at the production site, or from a mine or quarry operation;
- Washing, crushing, sorting, grading and screening sand, gravel, and stone. Sand or gravel in its natural state usually requires only screening with the larger stones being removed;
- Crushing larger stones and rescreening;
- Screening and grading clay;
- Storing refined products in bins, hoppers, piles, or yards;
- Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
- This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store products in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to the customers when done in connection with the production of such products.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Conveyors;
- Front end loaders;
- Gyrators;
- Jaw crushers;
- Roll crushers;

- Scrapers;
- Shaking tables;
- Shovels;
- Trucks.

Special note: Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not assigned to the same business unless all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Exclusions:

- Selling custom soil mixes, bark, decorative rock, sand, or gravel when purchased from others is classified in 1103.
- Underground mining operations are classified in 1702.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

0112-01 Humus or peat digging

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the digging or stripping of humus or peat.

Work processes and activities include, but are not limited to:

- Stripping material from the surface or bogs with mechanical equipment;
- Moving material from the pit or bog to hoppers by trucks or belt conveyors;
- Grading, screening, and drying the material when necessary prior to storage or delivery;
- Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
- This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store material in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to customers when done in connection with the digging or stripping of such products.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Clamshell diggers or cranes;
- Conveyors;
- Drag lines;
- Hydraulic dredges;
- Power shovels;
- Scrapers;
- Trucks.

Special note: Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not assigned to the same business unless all of the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Exclusion:

- Selling custom soil mixes, bark, decorative rock, sand, or gravel when purchased from others is classified in 1103.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

0112-02 Pit, crusher, and bunker operations for road, street, and highway construction

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in pit, crusher, and bunker operations in connection with highway, street, or roadway construction projects. Generally, this type of operation is located in close proximity to the project site and is only set up for the duration of the project. Products extracted from the pit or surface include boulders, stone, rock, gravel, aggregate, sand, dirt, or clay.

Work processes and activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating open or surface pits by scraping or stripping the surface;
- Crushing material;
- Washing, sorting, crushing, or screening material when needed;
- Storing materials in bunkers or piles until needed;
- Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
- These products are used in a variety of ways as part of the roadway project such as, but not limited to, making preliminary roads into an area, filling in low or uneven areas, using as natural barriers, and bringing the roadbed and surrounding areas to grade.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Conveyors;
- Front end loaders and other earth moving equipment;
- Gyrators;
- Jaw crushers;
- Power shovels;
- Roll crushers;
- Scrapers;
- Shaking tables;
- Trucks.

Special note: This classification is not assigned to contractors making the materials for their own road construction project.

0112-03 Sand, gravel, or shale: Digging, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the digging or dredging of sand, gravel, or shale that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work processes and activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating material from surface pits or obtaining material from nonnavigable waters with mechanical equipment;
- Moving material from the bank, pit, or dredge to hoppers by trucks, belt conveyors, narrow gauge railroads, or pipelines;
- Washing, grading, and screening material. Sand or gravel in its natural state usually requires only screening with the larger stones being removed;
- Crushing larger stones and rescreening;
- Storing material bins, hoppers, or piles;
- Delivery to customers, including by truck or rail;
- This classification includes dealers who stockpile or store material in a yard type of environment prior to delivery to customers when done in connection with the digging or stripping of such products.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Clamshell diggers;
- Clamshell dredges;
- Cranes;
- Drag lines;
- Hydraulic dredges;
- Power shovels;
- Trucks.

Special note: Classifications 0112 and 1103 are not assigned to the same account unless all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Exclusions:

- Selling custom soil mixes, bark, decorative rock, sand, or gravel when purchased from others is classified in 1103;
- Underground mining operations are classified in 1702.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0210 Classification 0210.

0210-00 Asphalt paving or surfacing: Highway, street or roadway

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in forms of asphalt paving or surfacing, resurfacing, scraping, sawing, cutting or patching operations performed on or in connection with new or existing highway, street, or roadway projects including approaches and bridges. The process begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared. Work contemplated by this classification is limited to laying crushed stone, placement of expansion joints, application of oil or other adhesive bonding materials, and the surface spreading and rolling of crushed aggregate. Equipment used by a contractor subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, scrapers, graders, rollers, paving machinery, oil trucks and dump trucks.~~

~~This classification excludes preliminary roadbed or roadside construction such as clearing of right of ways, establishing grades, sub-surfaces or sub bases which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; asphalt surfacing/resurfacing not in connection with highway, street or roadway projects which is to be reported separately in classification 0212; construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; and concrete construction which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.))~~

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in forms of asphalt paving or surfacing, resurfacing, scraping, sawing, cutting, or patching operations performed on or in connection with new or existing highway, street, or roadway projects including approaches and bridges.

The process begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared.

Work activities are limited to:

- Laying crushed stone;
- Placement of expansion joints;
- Application of oil or other adhesive bonding materials; and
- Surface spreading and rolling of crushed aggregate.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Dump trucks;

- Graders;
- Oil trucks;
- Paving machinery;
- Rollers;
- Scrapers.

Exclusions:

- Preliminary roadbed or roadside construction such as clearing of right of ways, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases is classified in 0101;
- Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing not in connection with highway, street or roadway projects is classified in 0212;
- Construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping is classified in 0219;
- Concrete construction is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0212 Classification 0212.

0212-00 Asphalt paving or surfacing, N.O.C.

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in asphalt paving or surfacing not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification covers all forms of asphalt paving or surfacing, resurfacing, scraping, sawing, cutting or patching operations not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects such as, but not limited to, parking lots, airport runways and landing strips, driveways, walking paths, bicycle trails, tennis courts, playgrounds, and golf cart paths. The process begins after the land grade has already been established and the sub-surface or sub base has been prepared. Work contemplated by this classification includes the laying of crushed stone, placement of expansion joints, application of oil or other adhesive bonding materials, and the surface spreading and rolling of crushed aggregate. Equipment used by a contractor subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, scrapers, graders, rollers, paving machinery, oil trucks and dump trucks. This classification also applies to the application of various types of cushion surfaces for playgrounds.~~

~~This classification excludes the preliminary clearing of land, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; asphalt surfacing/resurfacing in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects which is to be reported separately in classification 0210; application of asphalt sealant to roadways and parking lots which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; application of asphalt sealant to driveways which is to be reported separately in classification 0504-06; construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which are to be reported separately in classification 0219; and concrete construction which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.))~~

Applies to:

• Asphalt paving or surfacing, resurfacing, scraping, sawing, cutting, or patching operations not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects and not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The process begins after the land grade has already been established and the subsurface or sub base has been prepared.

• The application of pour-in-place types of cushion surfaces for playgrounds.

Projects include, but are not limited to:

- Airport runways;
- Bicycle trails;
- Driveways;
- Golf cart paths;
- Landing strips;
- Parking lots;
- Playgrounds;
- Tennis courts;
- Walking paths.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Laying of crushed stone;
- Placement of expansion joints;
- Application of oil or other adhesive bonding materials;
- Surface spreading and rolling of crushed aggregate.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Dump trucks;
- Grader;
- Oil trucks;
- Paving machinery;
- Rollers;
- Scrapers.

Exclusions:

• Preliminary clearing of land, establishing grades, subsurfaces or sub bases is classified in 0101;

• Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects is classified in 0210;

• Application of asphalt sealant to roadways and parking lots is classified in 0219;

• Application of asphalt sealant to driveways is classified in 0504-06;

• Construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping are classified in 0219;

• Concrete construction is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-14-085, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17)

WAC 296-17A-0214 Classification 0214. ((Concrete paving, repaving, and other concrete work associated with or connected to roadways (highways, streets, and other roads used for vehicles). This includes concrete work for:

- ~~• Highway approaches to roadways;~~

- Paving public or commercial parking lots (single-level and non-enclosed);
- Paving bridges;
- Curbs, gutters, and sidewalks along roadways;
- Median (divider) walls between roadways;
- Retaining walls along roadways.

The concrete paving and repaving reported in classification **0214** starts after the road's right of way has been cleared and excavated and its sub base is level and compressed.

Paving includes, but is not limited to, the following operations:

- Laying of crushed stone and grading or rolling the fill to level and compress;
- Placement of reinforcing steel or expansion joints;
- Set-up and tear down of forms;
- Pouring the concrete;
- Rolling and other finish work.

Operations reported in classification **0214** can also include work on existing surfaces; for example, scraping, sawing, drilling, or cutting concrete for:

- Repaving;
- Placing manholes, drainage grates, poles and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete;
- Exposing underground pipes and utilities.

This classification does not include operations such as:

- Clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the sub base which are to be reported separately in classification **0101**;
- Constructing covered or multilevel, public, or commercial parking garages, which are reported separately in classification **0518**;
- Asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects which is to be reported separately in classification **0217**;

• Construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which are to be reported separately in classification 0219.

Classification 0214 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

For administrative purposes, classification **0214** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

0214-00 Concrete paving and repaving: Highways, streets or roadways, N.O.C.

0214-01 Concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks: Construction and repair in connection with highways, streets or roadways.

0214-02 Concrete median walls and retaining walls: Construction and repair in connection with highways, streets or roadways.

0214-03 Concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting: In connection with highways, streets or roadways.))

0214-00 Concrete paving and repaving: Highways, streets, or roadways, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in concrete paving and repaving of highways, streets, or roadways including approaches and bridges.

Paving and repaving begins after the road's right of way has been cleared and excavated and its subbase is level and compressed.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Laying of crushed stone and grading or rolling the fill to level and compress;
- Placement of reinforcing steel or expansion joints;
- Set-up and tear down of forms;
- Pouring the concrete;
- Rolling and other finish work;
- Placing manholes, drainage grates, poles, and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete;
- Exposing underground pipes and utilities;
- Constructing curbs, gutters, sidewalks, median walls, and retaining walls when performed as part of the project;
- Cutting, drilling, sawing, or scraping concrete.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Dump trucks;
- Graders;
- Paving machinery;
- Rollers;
- Scrapers;
- Water trucks.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.
- Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.
- Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.
- Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.
- Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

0214-01 Concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks: Construction and repair in connection with highways, streets, or roadways

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the construction or repair of concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks in connection with highways, streets, or roadways including approaches and bridges.

Construction or repair of concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or subbase has been prepared.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Constructing concrete curbs, gutters, or sidewalks;
- Placing reinforcing steel or expansion joints;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete;
- Setting up and tearing down of forms;
- Repaving;
- Placing manholes, drainage grates, poles, and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete;
- Exposing underground pipes and utilities;
- Cutting, drilling, sawing, or scraping concrete.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.
- Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.
- Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.
- Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.
- Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

0214-02 Concrete median walls and retaining walls: Construction and repair in connection with highways, streets, or roadways

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the construction or repair of concrete median (divider) walls and retaining walls in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects including approaches and overpasses.

Construction or repair of concrete median (divider) walls and retaining walls begins after the roadbed or roadside grade has already been established and the subsurface or subbase has been prepared.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Placing reinforcing steel or expansion joints;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete to form median or divider walls, median strips, or retaining walls alongside the roadway;
- Setting up and tearing down of forms;
- Repaving;
- Placing manholes, drainage grates, poles, and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete;
- Exposing underground pipes and utilities;
- Cutting, drilling, sawing, or scraping concrete.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.
- Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.
- Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.
- Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.
- Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

0214-03 Concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting: In connection with highways, streets, or roadways

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting in connection with concrete highway, street, or roadway projects includ-

ing concrete curbs, gutters, sidewalks, median walls, and retaining walls.

Concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting occur on new or existing roadway and related projects.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Cutting, drilling, sawing, and scraping concrete;
- Exposing underground utility lines and systems;
- Placing manholes, drainage gates, poles, and posts;
- Repairing damaged concrete.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours clearing right of ways, establishing grades, and preparing the subbases are reported separately in classification 0101.

• Worker hours doing asphalt paving, surfacing/resurfacing are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

• Worker hours doing concrete flatwork not in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects are reported separately in classification 0217.

• Worker hours doing installation of guardrails, lighting standards, and striping are reported separately in classification 0219.

• Worker hours constructing covered or multilevel, public or commercial parking garages are reported separately in classification 0518.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-11-113, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18)

WAC 296-17A-0217 Classification 0217. ((Applies to:

~~Contractors engaged in the construction and/or repair of:~~

~~• Concrete flatwork not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);~~

~~• Concrete foundations and flatwork for wood structural buildings;~~

~~• Concrete sawing, drilling and cutting not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).~~

~~Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to:~~

~~• Set-up and tear down of forms;~~

~~• Placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh;~~

~~• Pouring and finishing of concrete;~~

~~• Concrete sawing, drilling and cutting operations in connection with wood frame and nonwood frame buildings and structures.~~

~~Projects could include, but are not limited to:~~

~~• Walkways, pathways, patios, fences and curbing;~~

~~• Concrete footings, stem walls, floor pads, cellar or basement floors, garage floors;~~

~~• Swimming pools and ponds;~~

~~• Sawing, cutting and drilling for ventilation boxes in the footings or stem walls;~~

~~• Cutting out for windows or doorways;~~

~~• Preparing to mount brackets for stairways or interior bearing walls;~~

~~• Cutting interior walls as part of a building renovation project;~~

- ~~• Cutting out for electrical and switch boxes;~~
- ~~• Repairing defective areas.~~

~~Excluded phases of work:~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in land clearing or excavation work for a land clearing or excavation contract, which are classified in **0101**;~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in concrete work contained within a building or structure made of concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame, such as the foundation, floor slab, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself, which are classified in **0518**;~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to: Driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks, which are classified in **0301**;~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in concrete work performed on or in connection with projects on highways, streets, or roadways, including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, or sawing, drilling or cutting operations as part of the roadway which are classified in **0214**;~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in bridge construction which are classified in **0201**;~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in new dam construction which are classified in **0701**;~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in concrete landscape curbing which are classified in **0301**.~~

~~For administrative purposes, classification 0217 is divided into the following subclassifications:~~

~~**0217-00 Concrete flatwork - Construction and/or repair: N.O.C.**~~

~~**0217-01 Concrete foundation and flatwork construction and repair: Wood structural buildings**~~

~~**0217-02 Concrete sawing, drilling and cutting, N.O.C.))**~~

0217-00 Concrete flatwork - Construction and/or repair: N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the construction and/or repair of concrete flatwork not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Curbing;
- Fences;
- Pathways;
- Patios;
- Walkways.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete;
- Set-up and tear down of forms.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Floats (for smoothing concrete);
- Laser levels;
- Mixers;
- Protective gear;
- Shovels;
- Vapor barriers;

- Wheel barrows.

Exclusions:

- Land clearing or excavation work for a land clearing or excavation contract is classified in 0101;
- Concrete work contained within a building or structure made of concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame, such as the foundation, floor slab, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself, is classified in 0518;
- Paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks are classified in 0301;
- Concrete work performed on or in connection with projects on highways, streets, or roadways, including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, or sawing, drilling or cutting operations as part of the roadway is classified in 0214;
- Bridge construction is classified in 0201;
- New dam construction is classified in 0701;
- Concrete landscape curbing when done as part of a landscape project is classified in 0301;
- Concrete foundation and flatwork construction or repair in connection with wood frame construction are classified in 0217-01;
- Concrete sawing, drilling, or cutting is classified in 0217-02.

0217-01 Concrete foundation and flatwork construction and repair: Wood structural buildings

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in construction or repair of concrete foundation and flatwork in connection with a wood frame structure.

Projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Concrete footings, stem walls, floor pads, cellar floors, or garage floors;
- Swimming pools and ponds.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh;
- Pouring and finishing of concrete;
- Set-up and tear down of forms.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Floats (for smoothing concrete);
- Laser levels;
- Mixer;
- Protective gear;
- Shovels;
- Vapor barriers;
- Wheel barrows.

Exclusions:

- Land clearing or excavation work for a land clearing or excavation contract is classified in 0101;
- Concrete work contained within a building or structure made of concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame, such as the foundation, floor slab, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself, is classified in 0518;
- Paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks are classified in 0301;

• Concrete work performed on or in connection with projects on highways, streets, or roadways, including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, or sawing, drilling or cutting operations as part of the roadway is classified in 0214;

• Bridge construction is classified in 0201;

• New dam construction is classified in 0701;

• Concrete landscape curbing when done as part of a landscape project is classified in 0301;

• Concrete flatwork not covered by another classification is classified in 0217-00;

• Concrete sawing, cutting, or drilling is classified in 0217-02.

0217-02 Concrete sawing, drilling and cutting, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in concrete sawing, drilling, or cutting not otherwise classified (N.O.C.).

Projects may include, but are not limited to:

• Sawing, cutting, drilling in connection with wood frame and nonwood frame buildings and structures;

• Sawing, cutting and drilling for ventilation boxes in the footings or stem walls;

• Cutting out for windows or doorways;

• Preparing to mount brackets for stairways or interior bearing walls;

• Cutting interior walls as part of a building renovation project;

• Cutting out for electrical and switch boxes;

• Repairing defective areas.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

• Cutters and edgers;

• Power drills and hammers;

• Saws;

• Specialty tools;

• Water pumps.

Exclusions:

• Land clearing or excavation work for a land clearing or excavation contract is classified in 0101;

• Concrete work contained within a building or structure made of concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame, such as the foundation, floor slab, precast or poured in place bearing floors or wall panels, columns, pillars, metal erection or any other portion of the building or structure itself, is classified in 0518;

• Paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks are classified in 0301;

• Concrete work performed on or in connection with projects on highways, streets, or roadways, including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, or sawing, drilling or cutting operations as part of the roadway is classified in 0214;

• Bridge construction is classified in 0201;

• New dam construction is classified in 0701;

• Concrete landscape curbing when done as part of a landscape project is classified in 0301;

• Concrete flatwork not covered by another classification is classified in 0217-00;

• Concrete foundation and flatwork construction or repair in connection with wood frame construction are classified in 0217-01.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-20-108, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21)

WAC 296-17A-0301 Classification 0301. ((Applies to:
Contractors engaged in the installation, service and repair of:
• Lawn type sprinkler systems;
• Agriculture sprinkler and irrigation systems, including above or below ground;
• New landscape construction or renovation projects;
• Invisible fence installation, which is used to confine animals within a given area;
• Paver stone installation projects such as, but not limited to: Driveways, walkways, patios and pool decks. Common types of pavers used include brick, concrete and stone.
Common methods of paver installation include:
— **Interlocking concrete pavers**, which are primarily sand set, but in some cases mortar set;
— **Permeable interlocking concrete pavers**, which are installed to help reduce stormwater runoff;
— **Pedestal set pavers**, when used for roof top decks and plaza areas to increase living space, or to meet certain environmental requirements (not acting as a roofing system).
Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to:
• Producing preliminary drawings of a landscape or renovation project;
• Identifying area of land to be covered, to determine size and amount of pipe and sprinkler heads needed for irrigation/sprinkler system install;
• Preparing the ground (may include tilling and spreading of top soils);
• Trenching;
• Burying wire in trench (invisible fencing);
• Connecting low voltage transmitter box for invisible fencing;
• Installing/repairing sprinkler systems;
• Planting trees, plants or shrubs;
• Planting or replacing grass from seed or sod;
• Installing ground cover material or plastic to retard weeds;
• Placing concrete borders;
• Installing concrete, brick or stone pavers to create walkways, pathways, pool decks, or patios.
Typical machinery includes, but is not limited to:
• Electric power tools;
• Fertilizer spreaders;
• Hand tools/rakes;
• Mowers;
• Small front end loaders;
• Tractors with till attachments;
• Trenchers;
• Wheelbarrows;
• Vibrating plow or pipe pulling machine.

~~This classification includes:~~

~~• Incidental construction of rockery, extruded concrete curbing, fences, ponds, walls, arbors, trellises and gazebos when performed by employee of a landscape contractor as part of a landscape contract.~~

~~— If these activities are conducted separately from a landscape contract and not part of a landscape project, they must be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

~~• Incidental construction of walls and rockery performed by employees of a paver stone installation contractor as part of a paver installation contract.~~

~~— If these activities are conducted separately from a paver stone installation contract and not part of a paver stone project, they must be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

Note: ~~Incidental work is a minor part of an overall project or contract.~~

Example: ~~A paver installation company creates the driveway, walkways, and patio at a residential home. The company finds that the lawn will slide onto the driveway unless a three foot tall retaining wall the length of the driveway is created. The creation of the retaining wall to protect the driveway is incidental to the paver installation project and may be reported in 0301.~~

~~Excluded phases of work:~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in open canal type irrigation systems, which are classified in 0108.~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in maintenance and cleaning of lawn sprinkler system pipes and heads done in connection with a landscape maintenance contract which are classified in 0308.~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in grading, clearing, or contouring of land which are classified in 0101.~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in bulkheads not adjacent to water, or similar structures built of rock, which are classified in 0302.~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in installation or on-site maintenance of roofing materials composed of impermeable barriers, sod, soil, and plants, sometimes termed landscape roofing, living roofing, or vegetative roofing, which are classified in 0507.~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in paver installation on a roof by a roofing contractor, when acting as part of the roofing system, which are classified in 0507.~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system, which are classified in 0507.~~

~~• Worker hours engaged in lawn care maintenance or chemical spraying or fumigating which are classified in 0308.~~

Note: ~~For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.~~

~~For administrative purposes, classification 0301 is divided into the following subclassifications:~~

~~0301-04 Lawn type sprinkler systems: Installation, service or repair~~

~~0301-06 Agricultural sprinkler/irrigation systems, N.O.C.: Installation, service or repair~~

~~0301-08 Landscape construction operations, N.O.C.)~~

0301-04 Lawn type sprinkler systems: Installation, service, or repair

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems.

Lawn sprinkler systems are installed at private residences or commercial businesses.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Identifying area of land to be covered, to determine size and amount of pipe and sprinkler heads needed for sprinkler system install;
- Installing heads, and timers;
- Laying/joining/repairing pipe;
- Planting or replacing grass from seed or sod;
- Trenching.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Electric power tools;
- Fertilizer spreaders;
- Hand tools/rakes;
- Mowers;
- Trenchers;
- Wheelbarrows;
- Vibrating plow or pipe pulling machine.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in construction of open canal type irrigation systems are reported separately in classification 0108.
- Installation, service, or repair of above or below ground agricultural/irrigation systems are classified in 0301-06.
- Worker hours engaged in installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system, are reported separately in classification 0507.
- Maintenance and cleaning of lawn sprinkler system pipes and heads done in connection with a landscape maintenance contract are classified in 0308.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

0301-06 Agricultural sprinkler/irrigation systems, N.O.C.: Installation, service, or repair

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the installation, service, or repair of above or below ground agricultural sprinkler and irrigation systems not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

These differ from lawn sprinkler systems as the size of pipes and pumps installed are larger to produce the water pressure to irrigate large areas of land.

Sprinkler irrigation systems include, but are not limited to:

- Above or below ground;
- Center pivot or linear move;
- Fixed or movable;
- Wheel or impulse.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Electric power tools;
- Fertilizer spreaders;
- Hand tools/rakes;
- Mowers;
- Small front end loaders;
- Tractors with till attachments;
- Trenchers;
- Wheelbarrows;

- Vibrating plow or pipe pulling machine.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in construction of open canal type irrigation systems are reported separately in classification 0108.
- Installation, service, or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems is classified in 0301-04.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

0301-08 Landscape construction operations, N.O.C.

Applies to:

- Contractors engaged in new landscape construction or renovation projects not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
- Contractors engaged in the installation of invisible fences, which are usually used to confine animals within a given area.
- Contractors engaged in the installation, service, and repair of paver stone installation projects such as, but is not limited to, driveways, walkways, patios, and pool decks.

Work includes, but is not limited to:

- Producing preliminary drawings of a landscape, renovation, or invisible fence project;
- Preparing the ground (may include tilling and spreading of top soils);
 - Trenching;
 - Burying wire in trench (invisible fencing);
 - Connecting low voltage transmitter box for invisible fencing;
 - Planting trees, plants, or shrubs;
 - Planting or replacing grass from seed or sod;
 - Installing ground cover material or plastic to retard weeds;
 - Placing concrete borders;
 - Incidental construction of rockery, extruded concrete curbing, fences, ponds, walls, arbors, trellises and gazebos when performed by employee of a landscape contractor as part of a landscape contract. If these activities are conducted separately from a landscape contract and not part of the landscape project, they are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Installing concrete, brick, or stone pavers to create walkways, pathways, pool decks, or patios;
- Incidental construction of walls and rockery performed by employees of a paver stone installation contractor as part of a paver installation contract. If these activities are conducted separately from a paver stone installation contract and not part of a paver stone project, they are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Note: Incidental work is a minor part of an overall project or contract.

Example: A paver installation company creates the driveway, walkways, and patio at a residential home. The company finds that the lawn will slide onto the driveway unless a three foot tall retaining wall the length of the driveway is created. The creation of the retaining wall to protect the driveway is incidental to the paver installation project and may be reported in 0301.

Common types of paver installation include:

- Interlocking concrete pavers, which are primarily sand set, but in some cases mortar set;

- Permeable interlocking concrete pavers, which are installed to help reduce storm water runoff;
- Pedestal set pavers, when used for roof top decks and plaza areas to increase living space, or to meet certain environmental requirements (not acting as a roofing system).

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Electric power tools;
- Fertilizer spreaders;
- Hand tools/rakes;
- Mowers;
- Small front end loaders;
- Tractors with till attachments;
- Trenchers;
- Wheelbarrows.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in grading, clearing, or contouring of land are reported separately in classification 0101.
- Worker hours engaged in construction of open canal type irrigation systems are reported separately in classification 0108.
- Worker hours engaged in installation of bulkheads not adjacent to water, or similar structures built of rock, are reported separately in classification 0302.
- Worker hours engaged in installation or on-site maintenance of roofing materials composed of impermeable barriers, sod, soil, and plants, sometimes termed landscape roofing, living roofing, garden roofing, green/environmentally beneficial roofing, brown/biodiverse roofing, or vegetative roofing, are reported separately in classification 0507.
- Worker hours engaged in paver installation on a roof by a roofing contractor, when acting as part of the roofing system, are reported separately in classification 0507.
- Worker hours engaged in installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system are reported separately in classification 0507.
- Worker hours engaged in lawn care maintenance or chemical spraying or fumigating are reported separately in classification 0308.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0303 Classification 0303.

0303-00 Plastering, stuccoing and lathing buildings, N.O.C.

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in interior and exterior plastering, stuccoing and lathing work on buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes the lathing work which involves nailing thin wood or metal strips and wire mesh or Styrofoam panels to studs or joists to support the application of plaster or stucco, mixing of plaster or cement with water, and applying the mixture by hand trowel or low pressure spray apparatus to the lathing material.~~

~~This classification excludes masonry or brick work which is to be reported separately in classification 0302; interior painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; exterior painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; and concrete work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.)~~

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in interior and exterior plastering, stuccoing, and lathing work on buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Lathing work which involves nailing thin wood or metal strips and wire mesh or Styrofoam panels to studs or joists to support the application of plaster or stucco;
- Mixing of plaster or cement with water; and
- Applying the mixture by hand trowel or low pressure spray apparatus to the lathing material.

Exclusions:

- Masonry or brick work is classified in 0302;
- Interior painting is classified in 0521;
- Exterior painting is classified in 0504; and
- Concrete work is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-11-082, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16)

WAC 296-17A-0504 Classification 0504.

0504-06 Waterproofing, N.O.C.: Buildings or structures

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes the application of waterproofing or sealant material to surfaces or cracks and voids to eliminate leaks in all types of buildings or structures, regardless of height. Such structures may include, but are not limited to:~~

- ~~• Foundations and foundation walls;~~
- ~~• Walls;~~
- ~~• Floors;~~
- ~~• Decks;~~
- ~~• Fences;~~
- ~~• Walkways; and~~
- ~~• Driveways.~~

~~Waterproof material is applied to a variety of surfaces such as:~~

- ~~• Wood;~~
- ~~• Concrete;~~
- ~~• Asphalt;~~
- ~~• Steel;~~
- ~~• Metal;~~
- ~~• Plaster; or~~
- ~~• Stone.~~

~~There are several types of waterproof processes which may include:~~

- Membrane, which adheres long strips of rubber and pumice to exterior walls or foundations with the use of primer;
- Pressure injection, which uses a long wand inserted into the ground to fill cracks;
- Epoxy injection, which is performed on the interior or exterior with use of a caulk gun to inject a silicon material into cracks; or
- Application with use of a brush, roller or spray directly onto the surface.

This classification excludes:

- Excavation work performed in conjunction with a waterproofing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0101;
- Waterproofing operations performed in connection with roofing or subaqueous work which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- The application of asphalt sealant or waterproof materials to roadways and parking lots which is to be reported separately in classification 0219;
- Filling cracks or voids with like materials which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the repair work being performed; and
- The application of waterproof materials performed by a concrete contractor as part of the concrete construction project which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: If excavation work is performed (to remove dirt away from a foundation wall or to push it against the wall after the waterproofing material is applied) classification 0101 applies, regardless of the type of contractor performing the excavation work.

0504-18 Pressure washing services or sandblasting, N.O.C.: Buildings or structures

Applies to contractors engaged in pressure washing or sandblasting buildings or structures, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes cleaning, washing, pressure washing or sandblasting to remove dirt, moss, rust or old paint. Pressure washing involves a forced spray of air and water to remove unwanted surface materials. Sandblasting, or abrasive blasting, involves a forced spray of sand, steel, or glass. This classification includes the cleaning of roofs, gutters, and downspouts, and the removal of moss or snow from multiple story buildings.

This classification excludes:

- Contractors engaged in multimedia blasting in shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3402;
- Pressure washing or sandblasting by a painting contractor as a part of the preparation for painting exterior buildings, structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks which is to be reported separately in the classification 0504-21;
- Pressure washing as a part of interior building painting contracts which is to be reported separately in classification 0521;
- Cleaning or washing roofs, or removing snow from, single story buildings (when the cleaning or washing is not part of a painting or roofing contract) which is to be reported separately in classification 6602;
- Waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. which is to be reported separately in classification 0504-06; and
- Pressure washing or sandblasting operations performed in conjunction with and as a part of another type of business such as a

foundry, metal goods manufacturer, auto body repair shop, etc., which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

0504-20 Lead abatement

Applies to contractors engaged in lead abatement which is performed on structures where there are significant amounts of lead-based paint and lead dust. Contractors must comply with various governmental regulations. The first step in all lead abatement projects is the preliminary testing of the site to determine the presence of lead and the extent of the contamination. If the ground surrounding the proposed worksite is contaminated, it will require remediation, which is done by a soil remediation contractor who is to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. The next step is deciding which abatement procedure is right for the project such as:

- Encapsulation which is used on interior surfaces to seal the lead-based paint with a bonding material;
- Enclosure which is used on interior and exterior surfaces and involves constructing special airtight enclosures made out of gypsum wallboard, plywood paneling, aluminum, vinyl or wood exterior sidings;
- Component replacement which involves removing building components such as paneling, moldings, windows and doors which are coated with lead-based paint and replacing them with new components; and
- Chemical removal, abrasive removal or hand scraping which are methods to physically remove the lead paint.

This classification includes all preparation work and all cleanup work.

This classification excludes:

- Soil remediation work which is to be reported separately in classification 0101;
- Asbestos abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0512; and
- Lead abatement as part of a painting contract for interior/exterior of buildings or structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

0504-21 Painting: Exterior buildings or structures, N.O.C.; Cleaning: Interior/exterior of oil or gas storage tanks, beer vats, and sewage treatment tanks

Applies to contractors engaged in painting the exterior of all types of buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), regardless of height. Buildings and structures include, but are not limited to:

- Bridges;
- Towers;
- Smokestacks;
- Stadiums;
- Factories;
- Warehouses;
- Stores;
- Churches; and
- Residential or commercial single or multiple story buildings.

Paint is applied by brush, roller or spray to a variety of surfaces such as wood, concrete, steel, metal, plaster, stone, or other types of exterior surfaces. This classification includes all preparation work such as the set up of scaffolding or power lifts, pressure washing, removal of old paint or asbestos, sandblasting, taping or masking, and cleanup work. This classification also applies to clean-

~~ing, coating, or painting the interior/exterior of oil or gas storage tanks, beer vats, or sewage treatment tanks.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 0504-06;~~

~~• Pressure washing services or sandblasting of buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in classification 0504-18;~~

~~• Interior painting of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0521;~~

~~• Painting of murals or other artwork on the interior of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; and~~

~~• Painting of murals or other artwork on the exterior of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.~~

~~**Special note:** See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) regardless of the height of the building or structure.

Structures waterproofed may include, but are not limited to:

- Decks;
- Driveways;
- Fences;
- Floors;
- Foundations and foundation walls;
- Walkways;
- Walls.

Surfaces waterproofed may include, but are not limited to:

- Asphalt;
- Concrete;
- Metal;
- Plaster;
- Steel;
- Stone;
- Wood.

Waterproof processes may include:

• Membrane, which adheres long strips of rubber and pumice to exterior walls or foundations with the use of primer;

• Pressure injection, which uses a long wand inserted into the material to fill cracks;

• Epoxy injection, which uses a caulk gun to inject a silicon material into cracks and is performed on the interior or exterior of the building or structure;

• Application with use of a brush, roller, or spray directly onto the surface of the material.

Exclusions:

• Excavation work performed in conjunction with a waterproofing contract is classified in 0101;

Special note: If excavation work is performed (to remove dirt away from a foundation wall or to push it against the wall after the waterproofing material is applied) classification 0101 applies, regardless of the type of contractor performing the excavation work.

• Waterproofing operations performed in connection with roofing or subaqueous work are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Worker hours engaged in the application of asphalt sealant or waterproof materials to roadways and parking lots are reported separately in classification 0219;

• Filling cracks or voids with like materials is classified in the classification applicable to the repair work being performed; and

• The application of waterproof materials performed by a concrete contractor as part of the concrete construction project is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

0504-18 Pressure washing services or sandblasting, N.O.C.: Buildings or structures

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in pressure washing or sandblasting buildings or structures, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Pressure washing, which involves a forced spray of air and water;

• Sandblasting, or abrasive blasting, which involves a forced spray of sand, steel, or glass;

• On multistory buildings: Cleaning roofs, gutters, and downspouts; and removal of moss or snow;

• Other incidental cleaning or washing.

Materials removed include, but are not limited to:

• Dirt;

• Moss;

• Old paint;

• Rust.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in multimedia blasting in a shop are reported separately in classification 3402;

• Pressure washing or sandblasting by a painting contractor as a part of the preparation for painting exterior buildings, structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks is classified in 0504-21;

• Pressure washing as a part of interior building painting contracts is classified in 0521;

• Worker hours engaged in cleaning or washing roofs of single story buildings or removing moss or snow from, single story buildings (when the cleaning or washing is not part of a painting or roofing contract) are reported separately in classification 6602;

• Waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. is classified in 0504-06;

• Pressure washing or sandblasting operations performed in conjunction with and as a part of another type of business such as a foundry, metal goods manufacturer, auto body repair shop, etc., is classified in the applicable classification.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

0504-20 Lead abatement

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in lead abatement performed on structures where there are significant amounts of lead-based paint and lead dust.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Must comply with various governmental regulations;
- Preliminary testing of the site to determine the presence of lead and the extent of the contamination;
- Determine which abatement procedure is right for the project;
- Perform abatement procedure;
- All preparation and all cleanup work.

Abatement procedures may include:

- Encapsulation, which is used on interior surfaces to seal the lead-based paint with a bonding material;
- Enclosure, which is used on interior and exterior surfaces and involves constructing special airtight enclosures made out of gypsum wallboard, plywood paneling, aluminum, vinyl, or wood exterior sidings;
- Component replacement, which involves removing building components such as paneling, moldings, windows, and doors which are coated with lead-based paint and replacing them with new components;
- Chemical removal, abrasive removal, or hand scraping, which are methods to physically remove the lead paint.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in soil remediation work are reported separately in classification 0101;
- Worker hours engaged in asbestos abatement are reported separately in classification 0512;
- Lead abatement as part of a painting contract for interior/exterior of buildings or structures, or the interior/exterior of tanks is classified in the applicable classification.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

0504-21 Painting: Exterior buildings or structures, N.O.C.: Cleaning: Interior/exterior of oil or gas storage tanks, beer vats, and sewage treatment tanks

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in painting the exterior of all types of buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), regardless of height, including cleaning, coating, or painting the interior/exterior of oil or gas storage tanks, beer vats, or sewage treatment tanks.

Buildings and structures include, but are not limited to:

- Bridges;
- Churches;
- Factories;
- Residential or commercial buildings;
- Single or multiple story buildings;
- Smokestacks;
- Stadiums;
- Stores;
- Towers;
- Warehouses.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Applying paint by brush, roller, or spray to a variety of surfaces such as wood, concrete, steel, metal, plaster, stone, or other types of exterior surfaces;
- All preparation work;
- Set up of scaffolding or power lifts;
- Pressure washing;
- Removal of old paint or asbestos;
- Sandblasting;
- Taping or masking;
- Cleanup work.

Exclusions:

- Contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures, N.O.C. are classified in 0504-06;
- Pressure washing services or sandblasting of buildings or structures are classified in 0504-18;
- Interior painting of buildings is classified in 0521;
- Painting of murals or other artwork on the interior of buildings is classified in 4109;
- Painting of murals or other artwork on the exterior of buildings is classified in 0403.

Note: See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov. For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0511 Classification 0511.

0511-00 Glass installation in buildings

((Applies to contractors and glass merchants engaged in the installation and/or removal of glass in buildings and residences. This type of work is generally performed by a "glazier" who installs, removes, and/or boards up broken or damaged window or door glass. This classification includes a variety of glass, plastic and similar materials in buildings and residences, including exterior glass curtain walls on multistory buildings, skylights, mirrors, storm windows, window sashes and window/door glass. This classification also includes glass tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to glass windows and doors in buildings or residences.

This classification excludes glass merchants which are to be reported separately in classification 1108; the installation of auto glass which is to be reported separately in classification 1108 when performed at or away from the glass merchant's shop; glass frosting, etching or beveling which is to be reported separately in classification 1108; tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer which is to be reported separately in classification 3406; glass manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; and the installation of windows, window frames and skylights when performed as part of a framing contract on a wood frame building by the framing workers which is to be reported separately in classification 0510.

Special note: Care should be exercised when determining if the business is a glass installation contractor or a glass merchant. A glass merchant in classifications 1108 and 0511, does not qualify for

classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop." However, if the business is engaged exclusively as a glass installation contractor, and not as a glass merchant, the contractor's business may qualify for classification 5206 for the storage of materials.)

Applies to:

- Contractors and glass merchants engaged in the installation and/or removal of glass in buildings and residences.
- Businesses engaged in glass tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to glass windows and doors in buildings or residences.

This type of work is generally performed by a "glazier" who installs, removes, and/or boards up broken or damaged glass from windows or doors.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Variety of glass;
- Plastic and similar materials.

Glass or tinting projects include, but are not limited to:

- Exterior glass curtain walls on multistory buildings;
- Mirrors;
- Skylights;
- Storm windows;
- Window/door glass;
- Window sashes.

Exclusions:

- Glass merchants are classified in 1108;
- Installation of auto glass is classified in 1108 when performed at or away from the glass merchant's shop;
- Glass frosting, etching, or beveling is classified in 1108;
- Tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer is classified in 3406;
- Glass manufacturing is classified in 3503; and
- Installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed as part of a framing contract on a wood frame building by the framing workers is classified in 0510.

Special note: Care should be exercised when determining if the business is a glass installation contractor or a glass merchant. A glass merchant in classifications 1108 and 0511, does not qualify for classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop." However, if the business is engaged exclusively as a glass installation contractor, and not as a glass merchant, the contractor's business may qualify for classification 5206 for the storage of materials. For rules on assigning exception classifications, see WAC 296-17-31018.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 21-22-090, filed 11/2/21, effective 1/1/22)

WAC 296-17A-0519 Classification 0519.

0519-00 Sheet metal work in building construction N.O.C.

(~~Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of sheet metal work in building construction, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification ap-~~

~~plies to interior and exterior sheet metal work for residential or commercial buildings; this includes sheet metal work on wood frame, pole buildings, and nonwood frame buildings. This classification includes the installation of metal siding, gutters and downspouts, non-structural sheet metal patio covers/carports, metal industrial shelving, stainless steel counter tops, and interior wall panels (such as the back splash behind stoves or sinks). Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or prefabricate the gutters, downspouts and posts in a shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification 3404 for the shop operations. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3404 for shop operations then classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop" is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.~~

~~This classification excludes sheet metal work as part of heating ventilation and air conditioning systems installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0307; the installation of aluminum or sheet metal as part of roof work which is to be reported separately in classification 0507; the installation of light weight sheet metal tool sheds which is to be reported separately in classification 0516; and the installation of commercial metal carports and service station canopies which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.)~~

Applies to:

• Contractors engaged in the installation or repair of sheet metal work in building construction, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.)

Projects include, but are not limited to:

• Interior and exterior sheet metal work for residential or commercial buildings; including sheet metal work on wood frame, pole, and nonwood frame buildings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Installation of metal siding, gutters, and downspouts;
• Interior wall panels (such as the back splash behind stoves and sinks);
• Metal industrial shelving;
• Nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports; and
• Stainless steel counter tops.

Exclusions:

• Sheet metal work as part of heating and ventilation and air conditioning systems installation is classified in 0307;
• Installation of aluminum or sheet metal as part of roof work is classified in 0507;
• Installation of light weight sheet metal tool sheds is classified in 0516; and
• Installation of commercial metal carports and service station canopies is classified in 0518.

Note: Contractors who operate a sheet metal fabrication shop or prefabricate gutters, downspouts, and posts in a shop away from the construction site are assigned classification 3404 for the shop operations. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 3404 for shop operations then classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop" is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair to equipment.

WAC 296-17A-0601 Classification 0601.

0601-00 Electrical wiring in buildings; electrical wiring, N.O.C.; Permanent flood lighting: Installation

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in the electrical wiring of buildings, or in electrical wiring not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification is characterized as general electrical work, including installation, service or repair at residential and commercial settings. This classification includes the installation, service or repair of extension lines and the hookup of electrical wiring from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter and extends to the inside or outside of the building or its exterior setting, including, but not limited to, the installation of the breaker panel, fuses, plugs and snap switches, rough-in electrical work to include the stringing of insulated or encased wiring and mounting of plug-in or switch housing boxes, installation of plug-in, dimmer and switch units; installation of light fixtures, recessed canister and fluorescent lighting, track lighting, and other interior and exterior lighting fixtures, installation of ceiling fans, and the installation of residential and commercial appliances such as built-in microwaves, dishwashers, electric ovens and oven hoods. This classification also includes the installation of permanent flood lighting at stadiums and parks. Generally, flood lighting fixtures are mounted onto poles, buildings, or other structures; the erection or construction of those structures is not included in this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes the installation of overhead or underground power lines and poles by an electric utility company which is to be reported separately in classification 1301; the installation of overhead power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0509; and the installation of underground power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0107.~~

0601-07 Electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus: Installation and repair

~~Applies to contractors engaged in the installation and repair of electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus such as, but not limited to, heavy motors, generators, converters, transformers, compressors and power switchboard equipment. Generally, this type of work occurs at industrial or commercial plants, power plants, or sites where large machinery is to be installed. Work contemplated by this classification includes extending insulator or encased wiring or cable from the power meter, breaker or control panel to the physical location where the machinery is to be installed, and incidental wiring of the machinery or auxiliary apparatus.~~

0601-08 Temporary floodlights or search lights: Erection

~~Applies to contractors engaged in the erection or set up of temporary floodlights away from the contractor's premises. Usually, these lights are mounted on a truck or trailer, and then transported to the customer site or location where they are operated with use of a generator. Uses of temporary floodlights and searchlights include, but are not limited to, advertising grand openings or special sales at shop-~~

ping malls, auto dealers, grocery and outlet stores, marking the location of special events such as carnivals or concerts, or at construction project sites.

This classification excludes the erection of permanent floodlight fixtures to poles, buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0601-00.

0601-15 Television cable: Installation service or repair in buildings by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of television cable in buildings. This classification includes the installation of television cable lines in residential and commercial buildings and includes the dropping of lines from the pole to the house, mounting of cable control panel boxes to the exterior of buildings, extending cable, mounting multiple line adapter units and relay switches, and affixing the cable end for hook-up to televisions and other stereo components.

This classification excludes the installation of underground or overhead television cable lines when performed by a television cable company which is to be reported separately in classification 1305; installation of underground television cable lines when performed by a nontelevision cable company contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and installation of overhead television cable lines from pole to pole by a nontelevision cable company contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0509.)

Applies to businesses engaged in:

- Electrical wiring of buildings;
- Electrical wiring not covered by another classification (N.O.C.);
- Permanent flood lighting.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- General electrical work, including installation, service or repair at residential and commercial settings;
- Installation, service or repair of extension lines and the hookup of electrical wiring; from where the utility company's lines end to the structure's power meter and extension to the inside or outside of the building or its exterior setting;
- Installation of the breaker panel, fuses, plugs and snap switches, rough-in electrical work to include the stringing of insulated or encased wiring and mounting of plug-in or switch housing boxes, installation of plug-in, dimmer and switch units;
- Installation of light fixtures, recessed canister and fluorescent lighting, track lighting, and other interior and exterior lighting fixtures;
- Installation of ceiling fans, and the installation of residential and commercial appliances such as built-in microwaves, dishwashers, electric ovens, and oven hoods;
- Installation of permanent flood lighting at stadiums and parks. Generally, flood lighting fixtures are mounted onto poles, buildings, or other structures; the erection or construction of those structures is not included in this classification.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Cable pullers;
- Circuit finders;
- Drill guns;
- Measuring tools;

- Pliers;
- Saws;
- Screw drivers;
- T strippers;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

- Installation of overhead or underground power lines and poles by an electric utility company is classified in 1301;
- Installation of overhead power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor is classified in 0509;
- Installation of underground power lines by a nonelectric utility contractor is classified in 0107.

0601-07 Electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus: Installation and repair; temporary floodlights or searchlights: Erection

Applies to businesses engaged in:

Installation and repair of electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus. Generally, this type of work occurs at industrial or commercial plants, power plants, or sites where large machinery is installed. This classification includes extending insulator or encased wiring or cable from the power meter, breaker or control panel to the physical location where the machinery is installed, and incidental wiring of the machinery or auxiliary apparatus.

- Erection or set up of temporary floodlights away from the business premises. Uses of temporary floodlights and searchlights include, but are not limited to, advertising grand openings or special sales at shopping malls, auto dealers, grocery and outlet stores, marking the location of special events such as carnivals or concerts, or at construction project sites.

Machinery and apparatus set up, installed, or repaired include, but are not limited to:

- Compressors;
- Converters;
- Generators;
- Heavy motors;
- Power switchboard equipment;
- Temporary floodlights or searchlights;
- Transformers.

Machinery and equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Generators;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Trailers;
- Trucks.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Installation or repair of electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus;
- Set up of temporary floodlights or searchlights - Temporary floodlights or searchlights are mounted on a truck or trailer, and transported to the customer site or location where they operate with use of a generator;
- Extending insulator or encased wiring or cable from the power meter, breaker or control panel to the physical location where the machinery is installed;
- Incidental wiring of the machinery or auxiliary apparatus.

Exclusions:

• Businesses engaged in the erection of permanent floodlight fixtures to poles, buildings or structures is classified in 0601-00.

0601-15 Television cable: Installation service or repair in buildings by contractor

Applies to businesses engaged in:

Installation, service or repair of television cable in buildings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Installation of television cable lines in residential and commercial buildings;

• Dropping of lines from the pole to the house;

• Mounting of cable control panel boxes to the exterior of buildings;

• Extending cable;

• Mounting multiple line adapter units and relay switches;

• Affixing the cable end for hook-up to televisions and other stereo components.

Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Cable pullers;

• Drill guns;

• Measuring tools;

• Pliers;

• Saws;

• Screw drivers;

• T strippers;

• Trucks.

Exclusions:

• Installation of underground or overhead television cable lines when performed by a television cable company is classified in 1305;

• Installation of underground television cable lines when performed by a nontelevision cable company contractor is classified in 0107;

• Installation of overhead television cable lines from pole to pole by a nontelevision cable company contractor is classified in 0509.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0602 Classification 0602.

0602-03 Elevators or elevator door bucks: Installation, service and/or repair

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of freight or passenger elevators and elevator door bucks in private residences and commercial buildings or structures. Generally, the process begins after the elevator shaft has been erected, to include, but not be limited to, the installation of elevator units, doors, door bucks, cables and hoisting systems, motors, and electrical apparatus and wiring in connection with operation of the elevator.~~

~~This classification excludes the installation or repair of escalators and industrial machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603, and the erection of temporary construction elevators as part of a construction project which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction being supported.)~~)

Applies to:

Installation, service and/or repair of freight or passenger elevators and elevator door bucks in private residences and commercial buildings or structures. Generally, the process begins after the elevator shaft has been erected.

Equipment being installed include, but are not limited to:

- Cables;
- Doors;
- Door bucks;
- Electrical apparatus and wiring in connection with operation of the elevator;
- Elevator units;
- Hoisting systems;
- Motors.

Exclusions:

- Installation or repair of escalators and industrial machinery is classified in 0603;
- Erection of temporary construction elevators as part of a construction project is classified in the applicable phase of construction being supported.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-0701 Classification 0701.

0701-00 New dam construction: All operations in dam site area

~~((Applies to contractors engaged in the construction of new dams only, and includes all operations in the dam site area. A dam is a barrier built across a waterway to control the flow or level of water. Work contemplated by this classification includes the construction of the foundation and substructure such as, but not limited to, earth and rock excavation; boring or tunneling; pile driving or shaft sinking; caisson work; erection of cofferdams; placement of reinforcing steel and rebar; setting and stripping of forms, false work (temporary forms and support structures), concrete distributing apparatus; erection of scaffolds; pouring and finishing concrete; and the placement of gates, turbines, control towers and electrical wiring apparatus. This classification also includes the incidental construction of fish ladders as part of the new dam construction project.~~

~~This classification excludes all other construction, service, or repair work done as part of an existing dam which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction work being performed. For example, the inspection of the foundation by divers is to be reported separately in classification 0202; the patching of cracks in the dam is to be reported separately in classification 0518.)~~)

Applies to:

Contractors engaged in the construction of new dams only, and includes all operations in the dam site area. A dam is a barrier built across a waterway to control the flow or level of water.

This classification includes all operations to construct a new dam in the dam site area. Constructing the foundation and structure includes, but is not limited to:

- Boring or tunneling;
- Caisson work;
- Earth and rock excavation;
- Erection of cofferdams;
- Erection of scaffolds;
- False work (temporary forms and support structures);
- Operation of concrete distribution apparatuses;
- Pile driving or shaft sinking;
- Placement of gates, turbines, control towers, and electrical wiring apparatus;
- Placement of reinforcing steel and rebar;
- Pouring and finishing concrete; and
- Setting and stripping of forms.

This classification also includes the incidental construction of fish ladders as part of the new dam construction project.

Exclusions:

• All other construction, service, or repair work done as part of an existing dam is classified in the classification applicable to the phase of construction work being performed.

• For example, the inspection of the foundation of an existing dam by divers is classified in 0202; the patching of cracks in the dam is classified in 0518.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-1004 Classification 1004.

1004-00 Log storage and log sorting yards

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of log storage or sorting yards. The logs may be owned by the yard, for later sale, or stored for others. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, loading/unloading log trucks, grading logs by type or size, stacking logs, recordkeeping, security and routine maintenance of grounds and equipment.~~

~~This classification excludes all trucking outside of the yard which is to be reported separately in classification 1102; log storage or sorting yards operated by a logging company at a side or a remote location, which are considered an inclusion and are to be reported separately in classifications 5001 or 5005 as applicable; and log storage yards operated in conjunction with a pole yard, log drying, or wood products manufacturing business which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the business.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses that operate log storage or sorting yards. The logs may be owned by the yard or stored for others.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Grading logs by type or size;
- Loading/unloading log trucks;
- Recordkeeping;
- Routine maintenance of grounds and equipment;
- Security;
- Stacking logs.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in trucking outside of the yard must be reported separately in 1102;
- Log storage or sorting yards operated by a logging company at a side or a remote location, are considered an inclusion and are classified in 5001 or 5005;
- Log storage yards operated in conjunction with a pole yard, log drying, or wood products manufacturing company are classified in the classification applicable to the business.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 12-11-109, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12)

WAC 296-17A-1005 Classification 1005.

1005-02 Shake and/or shingle mills

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the operation and maintenance of a shake and/or shingle mill. Work contemplated by this classification includes receiving raw logs which they cut and split into shakes, shingles and ridge caps. A shake is a roofing or siding material having at least one surface with a natural grain textured split surface. A shingle is a roofing or siding material having sawn faces and backs and of a standard thickness at the butt end and tapered finish at the other end. A ridge cap is produced from two pieces nailed together to form a "v" shape placed on the center line of a roof. Raw logs are temporarily stored in the yard. This classification may include operations such as, but not limited to:~~

- ~~• Loading raw logs onto a conveyor or log slip;~~
- ~~• Cutting the log into rounds;~~
- ~~• Splitting the rounds into blocks;~~
- ~~• Feeding the blocks through a shake or shingle saw;~~
- ~~• Grading, sorting, bundling, and stacking finished shakes, shingles and/or ridge caps.~~

~~Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log loaders, conveyors, log slips, overhead splitters, cut-off saws, shake saws, shingle saws, taper saws, head saws, pallet presses, and forklifts.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

- ~~• Establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacturing of ridge caps or shims which are to be reported separately in classification 2903;~~
- ~~• All operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or the cutting and splitting of shake or shingle bolts, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification;~~

~~• Automated shake and shingle mills which are to be reported separately in classification 1002 provided the entire process to produce shakes and shingles uses automated processes at the mill site, and meets the requirements defined in WAC 296-17A-1002.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation and maintenance of a shake and/or shingle mill.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Shakes - Roofing or siding material having at least one surface with a natural grain textured split surface;
- Shingles - Roofing or siding material having sawn faces and backs and of a standard thickness at the butt end and tapered finish at the other end; and
- Ridge caps - Produced from two pieces nailed together to form a "v" shape placed on the center line of a roof.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving raw logs which are cut and split into shakes, shingles, and ridge caps;
- Temporarily storing raw logs in the yard;
- Loading raw logs onto a conveyor or log slip;
- Cutting the log into rounds;
- Splitting the rounds into blocks;
- Feeding the blocks through a shake or shingle saw;
- Grading, sorting, bundling, and stacking finished shakes, shingles and/or ridge caps.

Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Conveyors;
- Cut-off saws;
- Forklifts;
- Head saws;
- Log loaders;
- Log slips;
- Overhead splitters;
- Pallet presses;
- Shake saws;
- Shingle saws;
- Taper saws.

Exclusions:

- Businesses engaged exclusively in the manufacturing of ridge caps or shims are classified in 2903;
- All operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or the cutting and splitting of shake or shingle bolts are classified in the applicable logging classification; and
- Automated shake and shingle mills are classified in 1002, provided the entire process to produce shakes and shingles is automated at the mill site, and meets the requirement defined in WAC 296-17A-1002.

WAC 296-17A-1006 Classification 1006.

~~((1006-00 Land surveying services, N.O.C.~~

~~**Applies to** establishments engaged in providing professional land surveying services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).~~

~~**Work in this rate classification includes**, but is not limited to:~~

~~• Measuring the size and physical characteristics of earth surfaces to determine precise location and measurements of points, elevations, lines, areas, contours and boundaries; and~~

~~• Performing marine, mine, forestry, geological and photogrammetric surveys which utilize sophisticated instruments and techniques, including aerial photography.~~

~~Field data collected by surveyors may be used to produce maps, architectural and civil engineering plans and drawings. Maps and drawings may be produced by drafters who plot out the field data by hand or by using computer-aided drafting programs.~~

~~**What activities are not included in this classification?**~~

~~• Draftsmen whose duties are limited to office work; if all conditions of the general reporting rules governing standard exception employees have been met, they may be reported separately in classification 4904; and~~

~~• Surveyors employed by construction companies or other types of businesses who are to be reported separately in the applicable classification for those businesses.)~~

1006-00 Land surveying services, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing professional land surveying services not covered by another classification (N.O.C).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Measuring the size and physical characteristics of earth surfaces to determine precise location and measurements of points, elevations, lines, areas, contours, and boundaries;

• Performing marine, mine, forestry, geological and photogrammetric surveys which utilize sophisticated instruments and techniques, including aerial photography;

• Field data collected by surveyors may be used to produce maps, architectural and civil engineering plans and drawings. Maps and drawings may be produced by drafters who plot out the field data by hand or by using computer-aided drafting programs.

Exclusions:

• Draftspersons whose duties are limited to office work, if all conditions of the general reporting rules governing standard exception employees have been met, may be reported separately in classification 4904;

• Surveyors employed by construction companies or other types of businesses are reported in the applicable classification for those businesses;

• Environmental and ecological surveyor services are classified in 1007.

~~WAC 296-17A-1102 Classification 1102. ((Classification 1102 applies to establishments engaged in interstate or intrastate trucking, or a combination of interstate and intrastate trucking.~~

~~• Interstate trucking is the hauling of goods that either originate out-of-state or have an out-of-state destination.~~

~~• Intrastate trucking is the hauling of goods within the boundaries of Washington state. The goods must have both an origin and destination in Washington state.~~

~~Duties include:~~

- ~~• Driving~~
- ~~• Loading and unloading vehicles~~
- ~~• Mechanical repair.~~

~~Equipment may include, but is not limited to:~~

- ~~• Forklifts~~
- ~~• Hand trucks~~
- ~~• Pallet jacks~~
- ~~• Tractor and trailers.~~

~~**Special notes:**~~

~~• Businesses in this classification may have terminals or storage depots where goods are stored awaiting transfer. Workers who exclusively work at these facilities may be reported in classification 2002. All hours for workers who spend any time driving or riding in trucks for businesses subject to this classification must be reported in classification 1102. Hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002.~~

~~Note: The term "lumper" is sometimes applied to laborers who unload cargo.~~

~~• Driver hours are capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. See the special trucking industry rules, WAC 296-17-35203(3).~~

~~• The special exception rules for permanent yard and shop operations apply to trucking firms assigned classification 1102. See sub-classification 5206-80 and WAC 296-17-31018.~~

~~• See RCW 51.08.180 and 21.12.095 concerning owner operators of trucking.~~

~~**Excluded operations:** Classification 1102 excludes:~~

~~• Firms hauling their own goods. Hauling goods owned by the firm is a general inclusion, which is classified according to the nature of the firm's business.~~

~~Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.~~

~~For administrative purposes, classification 1102 is divided into the following subclassification(s):~~

~~1102-02 Interstate trucking~~

~~1102-03 Intrastate trucking~~

~~1102-04 Combined interstate/intrastate trucking))~~

1102-02 Interstate trucking

Applies to:

Businesses that hire drivers and riders engaged in interstate trucking. Interstate truck driving is operating a truck hauling goods either to or from an out-of-state destination.

This classification includes passengers providing labor including lumpers and other similar workers who ride in the truck. "Lumpers" means laborers who load or unload cargo.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Deadhead trips, driving without a load or without a trailer attached;
- Escort or pilot car driving;
- Loading and unloading vehicles;
- Mechanical repair.

Types of goods hauled include, but are not limited to:

- Bulk freight, merchandise, or commodities;
- Gravel or aggregate;
- Logs;
- Mobile homes or factory-built housing units;
- Soils or compost;
- Vehicles.

Equipment may include, but is not limited to:

- Forklifts;
- Hand trucks;
- Pallet jacks;
- Tractor and trailers.

Exclusions:

- Delivery of factory-built housing units by factory-built housing dealers is classified in 3415.
- Delivery and set up of factory-built housing units by contractor is classified in 0517.
- Businesses that provide escort or pilot car services for others as described in subclassification 1404-11 are classified in 1404-11.
- Automobile delivery or repossessing, where a driver, not a motorized transportations service, does the delivery, is classified in 1101-04.
- Businesses that sell and also deliver soils or compost are classified in 1103.
- Hauling logs from a logging side to a mill or storage yard is classified in 5003.

Notes:

- Classification 1102 is assigned as a nature of business or if a basic classification specifically excludes trucking. See WAC 296-17-31015 General inclusions.
- Businesses in this classification may have terminals or storage depots where goods are stored awaiting transfer. Workers who exclusively work at these facilities may be reported in classification 2002. An individual's hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002.
- Driver hours are capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. See the special trucking industry rules. WAC 296-17-35203(3).
- The special exception rules for permanent yard and shop operations apply to trucking businesses assigned classification 1102. See subclassification 5206-80 and WAC 296-17-31018.
- See RCW 51.08.180 and 51.12.095 concerning owner operators of trucks.
- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

1102-03 Intrastate trucking

Applies to:

Businesses that hire drivers and riders engaged in intrastate trucking. Intrastate truck driving is operating a vehicle hauling goods within the boundaries of Washington state. This includes when the origin or destination of the load is out-of-state but the driver does not continue out-of-state with the load.

This classification includes passengers providing labor including lumpers and other similar workers who ride in the truck. "Lumpers" means laborers who load or unload cargo.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Deadhead trips, driving without a load or without a trailer attached;
- Escort or pilot car driving;

- Loading and unloading vehicles;
- Mechanical repair.

Types of goods hauled include, but are not limited to:

- Bulk freight, merchandise, or commodities;
- Gravel or aggregate;
- Logs;
- Mobile homes or factory-built housing units;
- Soils or compost;
- Vehicles.

Equipment may include, but is not limited to:

- Forklifts;
- Hand trucks;
- Pallet jacks;
- Tractor and trailers.

Exclusions:

- Delivery of factory-built housing units by factory-built housing dealers is classified in 3415.
- Delivery and set up of factory-built housing units by contractor is classified in 0517.
- Businesses that provide escort or pilot car services for others as described in subclassification 1404-11 are classified in 1404-11.
- Automobile delivery or repossessing, where a driver, not a motorized transportation service, does the delivery, is classified in 1101-04.
- Businesses that sell and also deliver soils or compost are classified in 1103.
- Hauling logs from a logging site to a mill or storage yard is classified in 5003.

Notes:

- Classification 1102 is assigned as a nature of business or if a basic classification specifically excludes trucking. See WAC 296-17-31015 General inclusions.
- Businesses in this classification may have terminals or storage depots where goods are stored awaiting transfer. Workers who exclusively work at these facilities may be reported in classification 2002. An individual's hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002.
- Driver hours are capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. See the special trucking industry rules, WAC 296-17-35203(3).
- The special exception rules for permanent yard and shop operations apply to trucking businesses assigned classification 1102. See subclassification 5206-80 and WAC 296-17-31018.
- See RCW 51.08.180 and 51.12.095 concerning owner operators of trucks.
- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

1102-04 Combined interstate/intrastate trucking

Applies to:

Businesses that employ drivers and riders engaged in both interstate and intrastate trucking.

Interstate truck driving is operating a truck hauling goods either to or from an out-of-state destination.

Intrastate truck driving is operating a vehicle hauling goods within the boundaries of Washington state. This includes when the origin or destination of the load is out-of-state but the driver does not continue out-of-state with the load.

This classification includes passengers providing labor including lumpers and other similar workers who ride in the truck. "Lumpers" means laborers who load or unload cargo.

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Deadhead trips, driving without a load or without a trailer attached;
- Escort or pilot car driving;
- Loading and unloading vehicles;
- Mechanical repair.

Types of goods hauled include, but are not limited to:

- Bulk freight, merchandise, or commodities;
- Gravel or aggregate;
- Logs;
- Mobile homes or factory-built housing units;
- Soils or compost;
- Vehicles.

Equipment may include, but is not limited to:

- Forklifts;
- Hand trucks;
- Pallet jacks;
- Tractor and trailers.

Exclusions:

- Delivery of factory-built housing units by factory-built housing dealers is classified in 3415.
- Delivery and set up of factory-built housing units by contractor is classified in 0517.
- Businesses that provide escort or pilot car services for others as described in subclassification 1404-11 are classified in 1404-11.
- Automobile delivery or repossessing, where a driver, not a motorized transportation service, does the delivery, is classified in 1101-04.
- Businesses that sell and also deliver soils or compost are classified in 1103.
- Hauling logs from a logging site to a mill or storage yard is classified in 5003.

Notes:

- Classification 1102 is assigned as a nature of business or if a basic classification specifically excludes trucking. See WAC 296-17-31015 General inclusions.
- Businesses in this classification may have terminals or storage depots where goods are stored awaiting transfer. Workers who exclusively work at these facilities may be reported in classification 2002. An individual's hours cannot be split between 1102 and 2002.
- Driver hours are capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. See the special trucking industry rules, WAC 296-17-35203(3).
- The special exception rules for permanent yard and shop operations apply to trucking businesses assigned classification 1102. See subclassification 5206-80 and WAC 296-17-31018.
- See RCW 51.08.180 and 51.12.095 concerning owner operators of trucks.
- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 12-11-109, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12)

WAC 296-17A-1103 Classification 1103.

1103-00 Coal and solid fuel dealers - Yard operations

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the sale and delivery of coal, pressed wood fiber logs (fire logs), wood stove pellets, wood chips, and sawdust. Operations contemplated by this classification include all related store, yard and delivery operations when conducted by employees of employers having operations subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes all manufacturing operations which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the material and process used, and all mining operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.~~

1103-02 Firewood dealers - Yard operations

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of firewood. This classification is limited to establishments operating a firewood sales~~

lot where customers either pick up firewood or the dealer makes deliveries from. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to yard and delivery operations.

This classification excludes firewood cutting operations conducted in timber or forest lands and firewood sales lots conducted from a logging landing which are both to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: Establishments subject to this classification may purchase precut firewood from other nonrelated businesses or may have a cutting crew. The only cutting operations allowed in classification 1103 are those conducted in the sales lot.

1103-04 Composting

Applies to establishments engaged in composting yard waste or other materials. Depending on the type of yard waste accepted, grinders may be used to reduce the size of the material for faster composting. Once the material is an acceptable size for composting, it may be placed in static curing piles, turned periodically to aerate until it is adequately decomposed, then sometimes screened. Another method of curing is to place the waste material in long rows, called "windrows" which are turned periodically. Other establishments, either operated privately or by municipalities, may use processed and dewatered sludge which is mixed with other materials such as shredded yard waste, sawdust, or other wood waste. The mixture must be designed to have the right degree of moisture and air to maintain a temperature of between 130 and 160 degrees Fahrenheit. The end product, in either instance, is a "Class A" pathogen product, meaning it can be used in soil for raising vegetables and is referred to as "manufactured" soil. This classification includes delivery when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

1103-06 Top soil, humus, peat and beauty bark dealers — Yard operations

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of soils, humus, peat, and beauty bark to others. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to the receipt of soils, peat, humus, bark and compost in bulk and the subsequent load out of bark, soil and related organic matter into customer vehicles. This classification includes: Custom mixing soils; incidental sales of landscaping rock, sand, gravel, and crushed rock; and delivery when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes: Contract delivery by nondealer employees who are to be reported separately in classification 1102; building materials dealers selling stone, brick, and concrete products which are to be reported separately in classification 2009; and digging of soils/humus/peat/gravel or grinding of bark which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in selling coal, pressed wood fiber logs (fire logs), wood stove pellets, wood chips, or sawdust.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Delivery;
- Store operations;
- Yard operations.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in manufacturing operations are reported separately in the classification applicable to the material and process used.

• Worker hours engaged in mining operations are reported separately in the applicable mining classification.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

1103-02 Firewood dealers - Yard operations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in selling firewood, operating a firewood sales lot that the dealer makes deliveries from or where customers pick up firewood.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Cutting firewood - Businesses subject to this classification may purchase precut firewood from other nonrelated businesses or may have a cutting crew. The only cutting operations allowed in classification 1103 are those conducted at the sales lot;

- Delivery;
- Yard operations.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in firewood cutting operations conducted in timber or forest lands are reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

• Worker hours engaged in firewood sales lot operations conducted from a logging landing are reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

1103-04 Composting

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in composting.

Materials composted include, but are not limited to:

- Dewatered sludge;
- Yard waste.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Composting;
- Delivery.

Composting processes include, but are not limited to:

• Composting yard waste - Grinders may be used to reduce the size of the material for faster composting. The material may be placed in static curing piles or long rows called "windrows" that are turned periodically to aerate until it is adequately decomposed. When needed, the resulting material is screened.

• Composting dewatered sludge - Processed and dewatered sludge is mixed with other materials such as shredded yard waste, sawdust, or other wood waste. The mixture must have the right degree of moisture and air to maintain a temperature between 130 and 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

The end product is a "Class A" pathogen product, meaning it can be used in soil for raising vegetables.

Exclusion:

- Worm farms are classified in 4804.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

1103-06 Top soil, humus, peat, and beauty bark dealers - Yard operations

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in selling soils, humus, peat, or beauty bark.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving and subsequent loading out into customer vehicles of soils, peat, humus, bark, compost, and related organic matter;
- Mixing custom soils;
- Incidental sales of landscaping rock, sand, gravel, and crushed rock;
- Delivery.

Exclusions:

- Contract delivery by nondealer employees is classified in 1102.
- Building materials dealers selling stone, brick, or concrete products are classified in 2009.
- Worker hours engaged in digging soils/humus/peat/gravel or grinding bark are reported separately in the applicable classification.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-1104 Classification 1104.

1104-00 Auto or truck wrecking or dismantling

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in salvaging, dismantling and parting out motorized vehicles, motorcycles, and aircraft. Parts may be removed and inventoried or removed when there is a special request for them. Afterwards, hulls are stripped and may be crushed. Operations contemplated by this classification includes removal of salable parts with the use of hand tools and discarding frames and bodies for future sale to scrap dealers and metal manufacturers. Any subsequent breaking up of stripped chassis and bodies with torches or shears to be sold as iron or steel scrap is also included within the scope of this classification as is the reconditioning of the yard's own autos and trucks for resale. In addition to the yard work, salvaged parts will be reconditioned or repaired and sold over the counter. New parts may also be sold. A dismantler may locate and obtain parts from another yard for a customer. Dismantlers may haul cars and trucks to the yard by tow truck, flatbed, or multicar carrier or the owner may bring the vehicle to the yard. Tow truck operations related to the hauling of vehicles purchased by the wrecking yard for sale by the yard are included within the scope of this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in tow truck services to the public which are to be reported separately in classification 1109, and establishments engaged in salvaging, collecting, sorting and reducing scrap metal which are to be reported separately in classification 0604.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in salvaging, dismantling and parting out motorized vehicles, motorcycles, and aircraft. Parts may be removed and

inventoried or removed when there is a special request for them. Afterward, hulls are stripped and may be crushed.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Hauling cars and trucks to the yard by tow truck, flatbed, or multicar carrier or the owner may bring the vehicle to the yard;
- Removal of salable parts with the use of hand tools and discarding frames and bodies for future sale to scrap dealers and metal manufacturers;
- Breaking up of stripped chassis and bodies with torches or shears to be sold as iron or steel scrap;
- Salvaged parts are reconditioned or repaired and sold over the counter;
- Reconditioning of the yard's own autos and trucks for resale;
- Selling new parts;
- Locate and obtain parts from another yard for a customer;
- Tow truck operations related to the hauling of vehicles purchased by the wrecking yard for sale by the yard are included within the scope of this classification.

Exclusions:

- Tow truck services to the public are classified in 1109;
- Salvaging, collecting, sorting, and reducing scrap metal are classified in 0604.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-11-120, filed 5/23/17, effective 7/1/17)

WAC 296-17A-1105 Classification 1105.

1105-00 Septic tank pumping

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in septic tank pumping services. Operations contemplated by this classification include driving, locating the septic tank and digging as necessary to uncover it, connecting the pumping hose to the septic tank, pumping out the sludge, and disposing of the waste products.~~

~~This classification excludes installation and repair of septic tanks or systems which are to be reported separately in classification 0108, and cleaning of sewage treatment tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0504.~~

~~1105-01 Street sweeping; parking lot sweeping; dust control; and portable chemical toilet servicing~~

~~Applies to establishments that perform street sweeping and parking lot sweeping services for others. Trucks used for sweeping are equipped with rotating or nonrotating brushes and vacuum/suction devices. In addition to driving duties, the drivers may adjust/unlog the brushes, and clean the holding tanks contained on the sweeping or pumping vehicle. This classification also includes snow removal by plowing, delivery of portable toilets and the related servicing and disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification. This classification also includes trucks that spray water on roads and other surfaces for dust control.~~

~~1105-02 Vacuum truck services~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in vacuum truck services for others. Services include, but are not limited to, cleaning of duct~~

work, picking up waste oils, lubricants, antifreeze, bilge water, and similar waste products. Establishments subject to this classification may offer a regular service, one-time or occasional pick-up service. The driver has kits for testing the materials and, if there is a question, a sample is taken to a laboratory for further analysis. If the waste material is acceptable, it is pumped into the tanker truck. The waste material may be consolidated with similar products and "bulked" in storage tanks, then taken to appropriate treatment or disposal facilities, or it may be taken directly to appropriate facilities. If it is to be "bulked" with other products, it will be filtered as it is pumped into the storage tanks and allowed to sit for a few days for any water to settle to the bottom of the tank and be drained off. Bulked materials may be hauled away by the establishment's own trucks or by common carrier. Establishments subject to this classification may pick up containers of used oil filters and bring them into their plant where they are sorted into crushed and uncrushed filters, and gaskets removed. This activity is included within the scope of this classification if it is an incidental service. This classification includes the related disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification.

This classification excludes septic tank pumping which is to be reported separately in classification 1105-00.)

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in septic tank pumping services.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Driving;
- Locating the septic tank;
- Digging as necessary to uncover the septic tank;
- Connecting the pumping hose to the septic tank;
- Pumping out the sludge; and
- Disposing of the waste products.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in installation or repair of septic tanks or systems are reported separately in classification 0108;
- Worker hours engaged in cleaning of sewage treatment tanks are reported separately in classification 0504.

1105-01 Street sweeping; parking lot sweeping; dust control; and portable chemical toilet servicing

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in street sweeping and parking lot sweeping services for others.
- Businesses engaged in snow removal by plowing.
- Businesses engaged in delivery of portable toilets and related servicing and disposal of waste products which are recovered by establishments subject to this classification.
- Businesses engaged in operating trucks that spray water on roads and other surfaces for dust control.

Equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Trucks used for sweeping, equipped with rotating or nonrotating brushes or vacuum/suction devices.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Adjusting or unclogging the truck brushes;
- Cleaning the holding tanks on the sweeping or pumping vehicles;

- Driving.

1105-02 Vacuum truck services

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in vacuum truck services.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning duct work using vacuum trucks;
- Picking up waste oils, lubricants, antifreeze, bilge water, and similar waste products using vacuum trucks.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Operating vacuum trucks;
- Testing materials using testing kits;
- Pumping acceptable material into tanker trucks;
- Consolidating similar products in storage tanks;
- Taking waste to appropriate treatment or disposal facilities;
- Picking up containers of used oil filters, bringing them into their plant, sorting them into crushed and uncrushed filters, and removing their gaskets. This activity is included within the scope of this classification if it is an incidental service.
- Related disposal of waste products recovered by businesses subject to this classification.

Exclusion:

- Septic tank pumping is classified in 1105-00.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-11-113, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18)

WAC 296-17A-1303 Classification 1303.

1303-00 Telecommunication service providers - All other employees

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in providing telecommunications services which enable subscribers to converse or transmit coded data. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the regular installation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), clearing right of ways, installing telephones and wiring in buildings, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, central control and switching center equipment, relays, computers, antennae, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, and hand tools.~~

~~This classification excludes clerical office, exchange operators and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 1304; contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings and making pole-to-house hook-ups who are to be reported separately in classification 0608; contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0603; and establishments primarily engaged~~

~~ed in selling telephone equipment retail which are to be reported separately in classification 6411.~~

1303-01 Telegraph companies -- All other employees

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing telecommunication services which enable printed messages (telegrams) to be transmitted from one agent to another for receipt by, or delivery to, a designated party. Telegraph companies also provide a "moneygram" service which allows an agent to receive a sum of money at one location and transmit a message to another agent to pay out the same amount of money to a designated party at another location. Work contemplated by this classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), installing transmission and receiving equipment, the clearing of right of ways, and delivery work when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, cables, control panels, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, and hand tools.~~

~~This classification excludes clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 1304; contractors engaged in underground line construction maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance or repair, who are to be reported separately in classification 0509; contractors engaged in wiring within buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0608; and contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0603.)~~

Applies to:

All other employees of businesses providing telecommunications services that enable subscribers or customers to converse or transmit coded data, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Classification 1303 is usually assigned with classification 1304 for the business's administrative, office, and sales personnel. Employers must keep records that permit the department to confirm hours worked in each classification. When employers do not or cannot keep these records, they must report all hours in question in the classification with the higher rate.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Clearing right of ways;
- Extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers, and underground lines);
- Installation, maintenance, and repair of machinery and equipment;
- Installing telephones and wiring in buildings;
- Making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Machinery and equipment used includes, but is not limited to:

- Antennae;
- Central control and switching center equipment;
- Computers;
- Cranes;
- Forklifts;
- Hand tools;

- Relays;
- Vehicles;
- Warehouse equipment.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for clerical office, exchange operators, and administrative personnel of businesses providing telecommunications services are reported separately in classification 1304;
- Contractors engaged in underground line construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107;
- Contractors engaged in overhead line, pole, and tower construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0509;
- Contractors engaged in wiring within buildings and making pole-to-house hook-ups are classified in 0608;
- Contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment are classified in 0603;
- Businesses primarily engaged in selling telephone equipment retail are classified in 6411.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-1701 Classification 1701.

1701-02 Ore reduction, by wet or dry process without application of heat at mine

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the reduction of coarse ores by a wet or dry process at a mine site. Work contemplated by this classification involves a variety of ore milling activities. The process begins by crushing, screening and washing the ores. Next, ores are placed in a rotating cylindrical mill which contains steel balls, flint pebbles, rods or rock for further grinding. Then with the use of amalgamation (introduction of a chemical such as mercury to break down the ores) or flotation (uses water to separate by buoyancy and densities), the ore material is broken down and dried to obtain concentrated ores of metals. The milling of ores to recover some nonmetallic minerals which do not require amalgamation or flotation are also included within this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1702, and open cut mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1703.)~~

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in the reduction of coarse ores by a wet or dry process without the application of heat at a mine site.
- Businesses milling ores to recover nonmetallic minerals, that do not require amalgamation or flotation, at a mine site.

Work activities and processes include, but are not limited to:

- Crushing, screening, and washing ores;
- Rotating ores in a cylindrical mill containing steel balls, flint pebbles, rods or rock for further grinding;
- Amalgamation - Introduction of a chemical such as mercury to break down the ores into parts to obtain concentrated ores of metals;

- Flotation - Using water to separate parts by buoyancy and density to obtain concentrated ores of metals;
- Milling ores without amalgamation or floatation to recover non-metallic minerals.

Exclusions:

- Underground mining operations are classified in 1702;
- Open cut mining operations are classified in 1703.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-1702 Classification 1702.

~~1702-01 ((Coal mines and mines N.O.C., underground; coke ovens~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in underground mining, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), involving the extraction of coal, ores, stone, clay or other minerals. Operations contemplated by this classification include excavation and tunneling below ground as well as the incidental activities occurring above ground. Underground mining may involve shaft sinking, slope sinking, rock tunneling, and the building of drifts and shafts with heavy timbers or steel beams. Material is broken loose within the tunnel or shaft with explosives, drilling machines, rock drills, chippers, power hand drills and picks. After the material is broken loose it is removed from underground by way of hoist, conveyor, or some type of haulage car on steel track. On the surface, some of the extracted material is further refined such as coal which is crushed, screened, washed and graded before being hauled away. Additional equipment includes elevators, ventilation and communication systems, water pipes, lighting systems, as well as front end loaders, bulldozers and trucks. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of coke which is a solid carbonaceous residue obtained from bituminous coal after the removal of volatile materials by a distillation process. The method usually consists of a beehive or by-product oven process. Coal is fed into crushers which breaks oversized pieces into smaller pieces which are then conveyed to bunkers serving the ovens. This classification also applies to ore reduction involving heat processes.~~

~~This classification excludes ore reduction operations which do not require the use of heat which are to be reported separately in classification 1701, and open cut mining which is to be reported separately in classification 1703.)~~ **Underground mines N.O.C. and manufacturing coke from coal**

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in underground mining, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), involving the extraction of coal, ores, stone, clay, or other minerals;
- Businesses engaged in the manufacture of coke which is a solid carbonaceous residue obtained from bituminous coal after the removal of volatile materials by a distillation process.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

- Underground mining and the incidental activities occurring above ground - Underground mining may involve shaft sinking, slope sinking, rock tunneling, and the building of drifts and shafts with

heavy timbers or steel beams. Material is broken loose within the tunnel or shaft with explosives, drilling machines, rock drills, chippers, power hand drills, and picks. The material is then removed from underground by hoist, conveyor, or some type of haulage car on steel track. On the surface, some extracted material is further refined. For example, coal is crushed, screened, washed, and graded before being hauled away.

• Manufacture of coke - Coke is a solid carbonaceous residue obtained from bituminous coal after the removal of volatile materials by a distillation process. Coal is fed into crushers which break down oversized pieces. The coal is baked in airless kilns or beehive coke ovens at high temperatures removing volatile materials leaving behind the coke.

• Ore reduction involving heat processes.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Chippers;
- Communication systems;
- Conveyors;
- Crushers;
- Drilling machines;
- Elevators;
- Explosives;
- Front end loaders;
- Haulage cars on tracks;
- Hoists;
- Lighting systems;
- Picks;
- Pipes to carry water;
- Power hand drills;
- Rock drills;
- Trucks;
- Ventilation systems.

Exclusions:

• Ore reduction operations that do not require the use of heat are classified in 1701.

• Open cut mining is classified in 1703.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-1703 Classification 1703.

1703-01 Open cut mining - All types; placer or hydraulic mining

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in open cut mining to extract all types of ore including certain minerals such as, but not limited to, phosphate rock, graphite, talc, chalk, mica, asphalt, asbestos and gypsum. The process of open cut mining is also commonly referred to as surface mining, open pit mining or strip mining whereby such ores and minerals are extracted from a large hole or pit on the surface. Operations contemplated by this classification involve excavating and stripping the surface material with use of drag lines, power shovels or earth moving equipment. The products are loaded onto dump trucks or~~

~~belt conveyors for movement to railroad sidings and loading into ore cars for shipment to processing plants. The equipment generally involves compressors, pneumatic drilling rigs, conveyors, trucks, drag lines, shovels, scrapers and bulldozers. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in hydraulic mining in which material is excavated by moving a stream of high pressure water over the mining face, and placer mining which obtains minerals from placers by use of running water such as on a stream or the shoreline.~~

~~This classification excludes underground mining which is to be reported separately in classification 1702, and quarrying which is to be reported separately in classification 1704.)~~

Applies to:

All types of open cut mining, also commonly referred to as surface mining, open pit mining, or strip mining, whereby ores and minerals are extracted from a large hole or pit on the surface.

Materials extracted include, but are not limited to:

- All types of ore;
- Asbestos;
- Asphalt;
- Chalk;
- Graphite;
- Gypsum;
- Mica;
- Phosphate rock;
- Talc.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating and stripping the surface material with use of drag lines, power shovels or earth moving equipment.
- Loading products onto dump trucks or belt conveyors for movement to railroad sidings.
- Loading into ore cars for shipment to processing plants.
- Hydraulic mining - Material is excavated by moving a stream of high pressure water over the mining face.
- Placer mining - Obtains minerals from placers by use of running water such as on a stream or the shoreline.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Compressors;
- Conveyors;
- Drag lines;
- Pneumatic drilling rigs;
- Scrapers;
- Shovels;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

- Underground mining is classified in 1702;
- Quarrying is classified in 1704.

WAC 296-17A-1704 Classification 1704.

1704-02 Quarries, N.O.C.

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in quarrying, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), to extract large solid stone such as, but not limited to, limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, slate, hard shale rock, ballast rock, cement rock, coral rock, etc., from hill-sides or open pits. Operations contemplated by this classification involve exposing stone with use of drag lines, power shovels, scrapers or other earth moving equipment. In some instances, blasting with explosives is performed on large stone masses to break portions loose. The stone is separated into large blocks, sometimes called loafs. There are several methods to cut a loaf - line drilling, wire sawing, diamond wire sawing or chiseling. The loafs are removed from the quarry pit and taken to the surface. This classification includes all other activities occurring on the surface of the quarry site which could involve the further cutting of the loafs or the crushing of stone into smaller pieces.~~

~~This classification excludes open pit mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1703, and underground mining which is to be reported separately in classification 1702.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in quarrying to extract large solid rock from hillsides or open pits, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Rocks extracted include, but are not limited to:

- Ballast rock;
- Cement rock;
- Coral rock;
- Granite;
- Limestone;
- Marble;
- Sandstone;
- Shale rock;
- Slate.

Work processes include, but are not limited to:

- Exposing rock with use of drag lines, power shovels, scrapers, or other earth moving equipment;
- Blasting large rock masses with explosives to break portions loose;
- Separating the rock into large blocks, sometimes called loafs;
- Cutting a loaf using line drilling, wire sawing, diamond wire sawing, or chiseling methods;
- Removing loafs from the quarry pit and taking them to the surface;
- All other activities on the surface of the quarry site, which could involve further cutting of the loafs or crushing of rock into smaller pieces.

Exclusions:

- Open pit mining operations are classified in 1703;
- Underground mining is classified in 1702.

WAC 296-17A-1801 Classification 1801.

~~((1801-01 Lead smelting, sintering, or refining; calcium carbide manufacturing~~

~~Applies to establishments primarily engaged in the smelting, sintering, or refining of lead, including the manufacturing of calcium carbide. The lead ore most commonly mined is galena which is the sulfide of lead. The ore is mixed with other metalliferous minerals, such as sphalerite, copper pyrites and iron pyrites. The smelting process consists of fusing or separating the metallic elements. After ore has been received, the process begins by crushing, washing and screening the ore. There may be various steps of milling, concentration or amalgamation (floatation) to separate the galena from the sphalerite and other minerals. The roasting or sintering process takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. In this way the material is sintered or converted into lumps (called sinter) which are mixed with coke and placed into a shaft furnace. The material is then desilverized which is achieved by adding metallic zinc and raising the temperature sufficiently to dissolve it. The molten metal is then cast into ingots. The ingots may go through further refining processes or may be considered a finished product. This classification also includes the manufacturing of calcium carbide which is a crystalline material produced by heating pulverized limestone or quicklime with carbon and used to generate acetylene gas, as a dehydrating agent, and in making graphite and hydrogen.~~

~~This classification excludes aluminum smelting operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802; the smelting, sintering or refining of ores not covered by another classification, (N.O.C.) which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-08; the recovering, refining or reprocessing of metals which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-09; ore reduction which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; and open pit or underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the mining being performed.~~

~~1801-03 Steel or iron rolling mills; rolling mills, N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in operating iron or steel rolling mills. In a rolling mill ingots and/or slabs of steel are rolled (i.e., they are passed between rollers whereby they undergo an increase in length and a corresponding reduction in depth). The rollers used by the rolling mills vary widely in size and shape, depending on the type of rolled section(s) to be produced. Depending upon the thickness of the metal to start and the desired thickness when finished, a single piece of metal may pass through the same or a different set of rollers several times.~~

~~Rolling mills for pipes may be divided into two categories — welded pipes and seamed pipes. Welded pipes are produced from a steel strip which is bent to a tubular shape and whose edges are then joined by welding. Seamed pipes are produced from cast or rolled billets at rolling temperature. There are different processes for both kinds of manufacturing. Whatever method is used the metals are somehow heated to temperatures up to 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. The equipment may include, but is not limited to, rakes, ladle, forklifts and front loaders.~~

This classification excludes aluminum smelting plant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of pipe or tube from iron or steel by drawing or bending which are to be reported separately in classification 5101.

1801-08 Ore smelting, sintering or refining, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the smelting, sintering, or refining of ores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Smelting and sintering are refining processes which use different properties of heat which may or may not reduce the ore to molten form. Temperatures are usually lower than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. Ore is received direct from the mine or in a variety of forms such as, but not limited to, pellets, particles, molds and briquettes. The process begins by crushing, washing and screening; there may be various steps of milling, concentration or amalgamation. The roasting or sintering process takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. In this way the material is sintered or converted into lumps (called sinter) which may be mixed with other materials and placed into a shaft furnace. The molten metal ore is then cast or recast into ingots. The ingots may go through further refining processes or may be considered a finished product.

This classification excludes aluminum smelting operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802; the smelting, sintering or refining of lead which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-01; the recovering, refining or reprocessing of metals which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-09; ore reduction which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; and open pit or underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the mining being performed.

1801-09 Metal recovering, refining or reprocessing

Applies to establishments engaged in the recovering, refining, or reprocessing of metals. These establishments are considered secondary processors or reprocessors to primary metal producers. The primary producer uses ore to manufacture metal, whereas, the secondary processors or reprocessors will recover, refine, or reproduce refined metals from coarse metal. Types of metal include, but are not limited to, gold, aluminum, silver, lead, and zinc. Metal comes in various forms to include cast ingots, dross, and scrap material. The scrap material and dross are recycled to extract reusable metallic elements. Other metals are reprocessed and may include adding alloys and/or other elements, or recasting the metals into different shapes and sizes. An example may include adding magnesium to zinc as part of the recycling process in which zinc oxide is produced and sold to rubber companies for manufacturing tires and other rubber products. Metals are weighed, sorted and/or sifted through a variety of screens and includes crushing as needed. Next, the materials are placed in an oven or furnace and chemicals and/or alloys are added. At this point the metal may be placed in molds and cooled by air or water. Finished products are inspected, graded, weighed, packaged and shipped. To assist in the processing function, ladles, rakes, conveyers, scales, hoist, front end loaders and forklifts may be used. This classification also includes the incidental buying and selling of scrap metal.

This classification excludes aluminum smelting operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1802; the smelting, sintering or refining of lead which is to be reported separately in

~~classification 1801-01; the smelting, sintering or refining ores not covered by another classification N.O.C., which is to be reported separately in classification 1801-08; ore reduction which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; scrap metal dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 0604; and establishments which compact or recycle metal containers such as aluminum or tin cans which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.)~~

1801-08 Ore or lead smelting, sintering or refining, N.O.C.; Calcium carbide manufacturing; Steel or iron rolling mills, rolling mills, N.O.C.; Metal recovering, refining, or reprocessing

Applies to:

- Businesses smelting, sintering, or refining lead or ores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
- Businesses manufacturing calcium carbide.
- Businesses operating iron or steel rolling mills.
- Businesses recovering, refining, or reprocessing metals. (These are secondary processors or reprocessors to primary metal producers. The primary producer uses ore to manufacture metal. The secondary processors or reprocessors use course metal to recover, refine, or reproduce refined metals.)

Processes include, but are not limited to:

• **Smelting lead ore:** The smelting process uses heat and chemical reactions to fuse or separate metallic elements. The lead ore most commonly mined is galena, which is the sulfide of lead. The process begins by crushing, washing, and screening the ore. In its raw form, the ore is often mixed with other metalliferous minerals, such as sphalerite, copper pyrites, and iron pyrites. There may be various steps of milling, concentration, or amalgamation (floatation) to separate the galena from the sphalerite and other minerals. The roasting or sintering takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. The material is sintered, converted into lumps called sinter, and then mixed with coke and placed into a shaft furnace. The material is desilverized by adding metallic zinc and raising the temperature to dissolve the silver into the zinc, which floats to the top and can then be removed. The molten metal is cast into ingots. The ingots may go through further refining processes or be considered a finished product.

• **Smelting ores:** Smelting and sintering are refining processes that use different properties of heat and chemical reactions to fuse or separate metallic elements. Temperatures are usually lower than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. Ore comes in a variety of forms such as, but not limited to, pellets, particles, molds, and briquettes. The process begins by crushing, washing, and screening. There are various steps of milling, concentration, or amalgamation. The sintering process takes place in rotary kilns or other types of furnaces. The material is converted into lumps and placed into a shaft furnace. The molten metal ore is cast or recast into ingots. The ingots go through further refining processes.

• **Calcium carbide production:** Calcium carbide is a crystalline material produced by heating pulverized limestone or quicklime with carbon and used to generate acetylene gas, as a dehydrating agent, and used to make graphite and hydrogen.

• **Metal rolling:** In a rolling mill, ingots and slabs of steel are rolled between rollers where they undergo an increase in length and a corresponding reduction in depth. A single piece of metal may pass

through the same or a different set of rollers several times to obtain the desired length and width.

• **Rolling mills for pipes are in two categories:** Welded pipes and seamed pipes. Welded pipes are produced from a steel strip, which is bent to a tubular shape and whose edges are joined by welding. Seamed pipes are produced from cast or rolled billets at rolling temperature. There are different processes for both kinds of manufacturing. Whatever method is used the metals are heated to temperatures up to 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

• **Recovering, refining, and reprocessing:** Secondary metal processors or reprocessors recover, refine, or reproduce refined metals from coarse metal. Types of metal include, but are not limited to, gold, aluminum, silver, lead, and zinc. Metal comes in various forms to include cast ingots, dross, and scrap material. The scrap material and dross are recycled to extract reusable metallic elements. Metals are reprocessed, which can include adding alloys and other elements or recasting the metals into different shapes and sizes. Metals are weighed, sorted, and sifted through a variety of screens and include crushing as needed. Materials are placed in an oven or furnace and chemicals and alloys added. Metal is placed in molds and cooled by air or water. Finished products are inspected, graded, weighed, packaged, and shipped.

• This classification includes the incidental buying and selling of scrap metal.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Washing, crushing, mixing, sintering, and smelting lead or ore;
- Rolling steel or iron;
- Manufacturing calcium carbide or acetylene gas;
- Buying or selling metal;
- Refining, recovering, or reprocessing metal;
- Welding and seaming of metal pipes.

Equipment used, but not limited to:

- Buckets;
- Conveyors;
- Forklifts;
- Frontloaders;
- Furnaces;
- Hoists;
- Ladles;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Rakes;
- Scales.

Exclusions:

- Aluminum smelting operations are classified in 1802;
- Ore reduction is classified in 1701;
- Open pit or underground mining operations are classified in the classification applicable to the mining performed;
- Businesses manufacturing pipe or tube from iron or steel by drawing or bending are classified in 5101;
- Scrap metal dealers are classified in 0604; and
- Business compacting or recycling metal containers, such as aluminum or tin cans, are classified in 2102.

WAC 296-17A-2203 Classification 2203.

2203-00 Laundries - Commercial or industrial: N.O.C.

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in laundering operations which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). In addition to linen, uniform or diaper services, these establishments may launder other goods such as, but not limited to, protective apparel (flame, heat, or chemical resistant), dust control items (treated mops, rugs, mats, dust cloths), and wiping towels. These items may belong to the commercial or industrial laundry and rented to users, or they may be the customers' own goods. Operations include, but are not limited to, soliciting new customers by route supervisors or drivers, collecting and delivering, marking, weighing and sorting laundry, washing, extracting, tumbling, starching, drying, machine or hand ironing, making repairs or alterations, folding and wrapping. This classification also contemplates employees such as counter personnel, receiving clerks, sorters and markers at collection or distribution stores operated on the premises where laundering is performed.~~

~~This classification excludes laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 2201; self-service, coin-operated laundry or dry cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2204; and carpet, rug and upholstery cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2202.~~

~~**Special note:** This classification also covers establishments specializing in stone washing jeans or "contract dyeing" for commercial or industrial businesses and the cleaning of nonfabric items, such as venetian blinds, plastic goods or computer parts when done at the laundry facility.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in laundering operations which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Special note: This classification also covers establishments specializing in stone washing jeans or "contract dyeing" for commercial or industrial businesses and the cleaning of nonfabric items, such as venetian blinds, plastic goods, or computer parts when done at the laundry facility.

Types of products laundered include, but are not limited to:

- Diaper services;
- Dust control items (treated mops, rugs, mats, dust cloths);
- Linens;
- Protective apparel (flame, heat, or chemical resistant);
- Towels;
- Uniforms.

These items may belong to the commercial or industrial laundry and rented to users, or they may be the customers' own goods.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Soliciting new customers;
- Collecting and delivering;
- Marking, weighing, and sorting laundry;

- Washing, extracting, tumbling, starching, drying;
- Machine or hand ironing;
- Making repairs or alterations;
- Folding and wrapping.

This classification also includes employees such as counter personnel, receiving clerks, sorters, and markers at collection or distribution stores operated on the premises where laundering is performed.

Exclusions:

- Laundry and dry cleaning services primarily to retail walk-in customers are classified in 2201.
- Self-service, coin-operated laundry, or dry cleaning services are classified in 2204.
- Carpet, rug, and upholstery cleaning services are classified in 2202.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-20-108, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21)

WAC 296-17A-2903 Classification 2903.

2903-00 Manufacturing wood chips, hog fuel, bark, bark flour, fire logs or laths

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture wood products primarily made from log by-products.

In addition to operations taking place in a permanent yard or shop, this classification includes operating portable chipping or debarking mills close to the wood source.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Wood chips - Small pieces of wood, generally uniform in size and larger and coarser than sawdust, commonly used to make pulp, particleboard, stuffing for products such as animal bedding, and as smoker/barbecue fuel;
- Hog fuel - Made by grinding waste wood in a hog machine. The bits are larger and coarser than wood chips. Hog fuel can be used to fire boilers or furnaces;
- Bark - The outermost covering of a tree which is chopped into pieces of varying sizes, and is commonly used for landscaping;
- Bark flour - Finely ground bark used as a filler or extender in adhesives;
- Fire logs - Made by forming sawdust into a log about (~~fifteen~~) 15 inches long and used for fuel;
- Lath - A narrow strip of wood commonly used to support shingle, slate or tile roofing, and as a fencing material;
- Excelsior - The curled shreds of wood used as a packing and stuffing material, or as a raw material in making various board products; and
- Particleboard - A panel made from discrete particles of wood which are mixed with resins and formed into a solid board under heat and pressure.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bark;
- Chips;
- Glue;
- Logs;
- Sawdust; and
- Other mill waste.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Chippers;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Debarkers;
- Delivery trucks;
- Dryers;
- Kilns;
- Loaders;
- Mills;
- Molders;
- Presses;
- Saws; and
- Sorting screens.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

2903-08 Manufacturing or assembly of wood doors, jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, molding or other miscellaneous millwork

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture and assemble wood doors, jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, molding and other millwork.

Products manufactured include:

- Doors - This includes wood doors of all sizes and shapes, for commercial or residential uses;
- Door/window components and grilles;
- Jambs;
- Mantels;
- Moldings - This includes all types of wood molding: Picture rails, chair rails, baseboards, and other architectural molding;
- Pillars;
- Sashes;
- Shutters;
- Skylights;
- Stairs and component parts for stairs - Risers, tread, balusters, hand rails, and posts;
- Turnings;
- Wainscot; and
- Windows.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Cardboard;

- Dimensional lumber;
- Glass;
- Glue;
- Hardware;
- Metal;
- Oils;
- Paints;
- Particle board;
- Plastic laminates;
- Plywood;
- Stains; and
- Veneer.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors and brushes;
- Boring machines;
- Chippers;
- Chisels;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Delivery trucks;
- Drills;
- Dryers;
- Jointers;
- Kilns;
- Lathes;
- Mills;
- Molders;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail guns;
- Presses;
- Routers;
- Sanders and blasters;
- Saws;
- Sprayers, coaters, and spreaders; and
- Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing wood furniture or caskets is classified in 2905.
- Manufacturing wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures is classified in 2907.
- Worker hours manufacturing metal doors, jambs, windows and sashes are reported separately in classification 3402.
- Worker hours repairing or installing products manufactured or assembled in this class away from the business's premises are reported separately in the applicable installation or repair classification.
- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
- Lumber yards and building materials centers subject to classification 2009 that prehang doors are assigned classification 2903-08 in addition to their basic classification.

2903-10 Manufacturing, assembly, or repair of wood containers or pallets; wood pallet dealer or recycle operations: Including repairs of pallets

Applies to:

- Businesses that manufacture, assemble, and repair wood pallets and all other types of wood containers.
- Businesses that repair, recondition, or rebuild wood pallets or containers at the business's facilities or at the customer's location.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Bins;
- Boxes;
- Crates;
- Shipping containers;
- Shooks (a shook is a set of unassembled wood components for assembling a packing box or barrel); and
- Storage containers.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Glue;
- Lumber;
- Nails;
- Paint;
- Plywood;
- Screws; and
- Staples.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors and brushes;
- Chippers;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Delivery trucks;
- Drills;
- Dryers;
- Jointers;
- Kilns;
- Mills;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail guns;
- Routers;
- Sanders and blasters;
- Saws;
- Sprayers, coaters, and spreaders; and
- Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

2903-12 Manufacturing or assembly of wood products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.)

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture or assemble miscellaneous wood products that are not described by or included in another classification. Items manufactured are a variety of sizes and require varying degrees of manufacturing and assembly by machine or hand.

Products manufactured include:

- Attic vents;
- Barricades;
- Beams;
- Cable spools;
- Cross arms;
- Docks;
- Ends for paper rolls;
- Floats;
- Gazebos;
- Ladders;
- Lattice panels;
- Log home shells from dimensional-log lumber;
- Playground equipment;
- Remanufactured lumber - Lumber remanufacturing is the process of converting green wood (unseasoned wood), rough-cut cants (large slabs of wood cut from logs), plywood, or lumber into a more specialized or higher grade product;
 - Ridge cap shingles or shims;
 - Saunas;
 - Signs;
 - Slugs;
 - Solariums;
 - Utility poles;
- Veneered products - Veneered products are made by gluing veneer to cores made of plywood, other lower quality wood, or nonwood based material and are generally sold as a lumber substitute;
 - Wall panels; and
 - Wood furniture stock - Wood furniture stock is sold to other manufacturers as unfinished and unassembled pieces of lumber used to make finished furniture.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Acrylic;
- Hardware;
- Lacquers;
- Laths;
- Lumber;
- Nails;
- Oils;
- Paints;
- Particle board;
- Plastic laminates;
- Plywood;
- Screws;
- Stains;
- Staples; and
- Wood veneer.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors and brushes;
- Boring machines;

- Chippers;
- Chisels;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Delivery trucks;
- Drills;
- Dryers;
- Jointers;
- Kilns;
- Lathes;
- Mills;
- Molders;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail guns;
- Presses;
- Routers;
- Sanders and blasters;
- Saws;
- Sprayers, coaters, and spreaders; and
- Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing log home shells in a permanent yard using the traditional method of peeling the logs, using chainsaws to notch logs, and assembling the logs together is classified in 1003.
- Worker hours engaged in sawmill operations are reported separately in classification 1002.
- Worker hours building log homes on-site are reported separately in the applicable construction classifications.
- Manufacturing wood household or sporting goods is classified in 2909.
- Manufacturing wood furniture or caskets is classified in 2905.
- Manufacturing wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures is classified in 2907.
- Manufacturing wood veneer or plywood is classified in 2904.
- Worker hours installing or removing signs outside of buildings are reported separately in classification 0403.
- Worker hours installing or removing signs inside of buildings are reported separately in classification 0513.
- Worker hours painting or lettering signs on the inside of buildings or painting on or applying lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others are reported separately in classification 4109.
- Worker hours manufacturing metal or plastic signs are reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process.
- Businesses only kiln drying and/or treating lumber with preservatives, fire retardants, or insecticides are classified in 1003.
- Worker hours repairing or installing products manufactured or assembled in this class away from the business's premises are reported separately in the applicable installation or repair classification.
- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.
- Classification 2903 can only be assigned for ridge cap shingles or shims after a site visit. If a classification must be assigned prior to the site visit, the business will be assigned classification 1005-02. Businesses manufacturing shakes or shingles in addition to ridge caps report the manufacture of ridge caps in classification 1002 or 1005, depending on the processes.

2903-21 Manufacturing wooden roof trusses

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture wooden roof trusses, ceiling joists, or floor joists from wood or wood products.

Products manufactured include:

- Ceiling joists;
- Floor joists; and
- Roof trusses.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dimensional lumber (usually 2" x 4", 2" x 6", and 2" x 8");
- Hardware;
- Plywood; and
- Various fasteners.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors and brushes;
- Assembly tables;
- Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, overhead cranes, pallet jacks, and trolley systems;
- Delivery trucks;
- Mills;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail guns;
- Roller presses;
- Saws; and
- Staple and screw guns.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours repairing or installing products manufactured or assembled in this class away from the business's premises are reported separately in the applicable installation or repair classification.
- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

2903-28 Manufacturing, repairing, or refinishing wooden boats

Applies to:

Businesses that manufacture, repair, or refinish wooden boats.

Products manufactured include:

- Wooden boats.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dimensional lumber;
- Glue;
- Hardware;
- Lacquers;
- Oils;
- Paints;
- Plywood; and
- Stains.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Drills;
- Jointers;
- Lathes;
- Planers;
- Sanders; and
- Saws.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours manufacturing (~~or repairing~~) fiberglass boats are reported separately in classification 3511.
- Worker hours manufacturing or repairing metal boats are reported separately in the applicable metal manufacturing classification.
- Businesses that do not manufacture boats but do mechanical, engine, electrical, vinyl or glass work on boats, install boat accessories, or detail all types of boats are classified in 3414.
- Worker hours cutting, cultivating, or gathering wood from forestland or tree farms are reported separately in the applicable classifications.
- Worker hours cutting raw logs and other sawmill activities are reported separately in classifications 1002 and 5001.

Notes:

- For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-20-108, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21)

WAC 296-17A-3101 Classification 3101.

3101-05 Ready mix concrete dealers

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the mixing and delivery of ready mix concrete for all types of residential and commercial projects such as, but not limited to, foundations, walls, slabs, roadways, driveways, walkways, dams, bridges and swimming pools. Usually, these establishments operate a plant location with a supply of sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones or slag, and various ingredients to produce bonding adhesives such as cement. The concrete is premixed at the plant location and loaded into a delivery truck, or the raw unmixed ingredients such as cement, sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones and water are loaded into a concrete truck and mixed in a revolving or rotating drum in transit to the project site. The concrete is discharged from the drum with use of a metal chute or is transferred into the bed of a concrete pump truck for pumping. This classification includes ready mix dealers who operate concrete ready mix trucks and/or concrete pump trucks as part of the delivery service. This classifica-~~

tion also includes the related sale of tools, equipment, and building materials such as bricks or concrete blocks. This classification also includes pit and crusher operations provided all sand and gravel produced is used by the dealer to manufacture concrete mix.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the commercial production and/or digging of sand, gravel or stone not in connection with a ready mix dealer which is to be reported separately in classification 0112, and concrete pump truck services not in connection with a ready mix dealer which is to be reported separately in classification 3506.)

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the mixing and delivery of ready mix concrete for all types of residential and commercial projects.

Projects include, but are not limited to:

- Bridges;
- Dams;
- Driveways;
- Foundations;
- Roadways;
- Slabs;
- Swimming pools;
- Walkways;
- Walls.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Operating a plant location with a supply of sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones or slag, and various ingredients to produce bonding adhesives such as cement;
- Pit and crusher operations when all sand and gravel produced is used by the dealer to manufacture concrete mix;
- Premixing concrete at the plant location;
- Loading of premixed concrete into a delivery truck;
- Operating concrete ready mix trucks and/or concrete pump trucks as part of the delivery service;
- Loading of raw unmixed ingredients such as cement, sand, gravel, pebbles, broken stones and water into a concrete truck and mixed in a revolving or rotating drum in transit to the project site;
- Discharging concrete from the drum with the use of a metal chute;
- Transferring concrete into the bed of a concrete pump truck for pumping;
- Related sales of tools, equipment, and building materials such as bricks or concrete blocks.

Exclusions:

- Businesses engaged in the commercial production and/or digging of sand, gravel or stone not in connection with a ready mix dealer are classified in 0112;
- Concrete pump truck services not in connection with a ready mix dealer are classified in 3506.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 13-11-128, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13)

WAC 296-17A-3405 Classification 3405.

3405-02 Precision machined parts and products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of parts and products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) of various sizes and metal compositions which are primarily produced with computer numeric controlled (CNC) machinery and equipment and are frequently used by aerospace, aircraft, automotive, medical, and scientific industries.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of hand tools, hardware, or similar parts or products, N.O.C. which are not produced with CNC machinery and equipment. This classification excludes all foundry operations involving the preparation of castings, the pouring of metal, and shake out operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5103.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing parts and products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) of various sizes and metal compositions, which are primarily produced with computer numeric controlled (CNC) machinery and equipment.

Typical industries parts are produced for include, but are not limited to:

- Aerospace;
- Aircraft;
- Automotive;
- Medical;
- Scientific.

Exclusions:

- Businesses manufacturing hand tools, hardware, or similar parts or products, N.O.C. which are not primarily produced with CNC machinery and equipment;
- Foundry operations involving the preparation of casting, the pouring of metals, and shake out operations are classified in 5103.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-11-113, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18)

WAC 296-17A-3602 Classification 3602.

3602-01 Electrical, telegraph or radio component, telephone set: Manufacture, assembly, or repair

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of components related to the telegraph, electrical, radio or telephone industry. Component parts may be for items such as, but not limited to, radio or television sets, hearing aids, transformers, coils, condensers, switches, antennae, phones, speaker units, dials, rheostats, plugs, arrestors, resistors, and electrical control relays, circuit breakers, or other parts necessary to accomplish radio, electrical, telegraph or telephone communication. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal, plastic, and wood used for the outside cas-~~

ings, and component parts. Some establishments in this classification manufacture the casings and the internal components. Other establishments in this classification assemble the ready-made parts with air and hand tools such as, but not limited to, drill presses, solder guns, or saws. Internal parts are usually assembled simply by clamping circuit boards in place, then soldering small pieces together. This classification includes engineers, research and laboratory personnel employed by establishments having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-02 Instrument - Scientific, medical, or professional: Manufacturing; magnetic tape: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of instruments used in medical, scientific, or professional applications. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of magnetic tapes. Instruments in this classification range widely in shape and size; they include, but are not limited to, dental or surgical instruments, microscopes or other scientific testing or research instruments, surveyors' instruments, and electrical testing instruments. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal, glass, plastic, or wood for casings, and component parts. Processes vary depending upon the product being produced, and could involve some stamping, machining, and heat-treating. However, component parts are usually manufactured by others, and establishments in this classification perform a substantial amount of hand assembling, inspecting, testing, and packaging operations. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-03 Sound recording equipment: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of sound recording equipment. Establishments in this classification may manufacture all or some equipment such as instruments for measuring sounds, and generators (for producing sounds), filters or modulators (for processing sounds), magnetic or tape recorders (for storing sounds), and speakers (for reproducing sounds). Materials include, but are not limited to, metal, glass, plastic, or wood for casings, clamps, glue or epoxy, and component parts. Components may be produced by the manufacturer or purchased from others and assembled. The assembly may be partially or wholly automated. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, shears, drill presses, grinders, soldering guns, welding equipment, and air or hand tools. There may be inspection areas and sound testing rooms. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above

articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-04 Thermometer and steam gauge: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of thermometers and/or steam gauges. The most common type of thermometer is a mercury thermometer which consists of a capillary tube that is sealed at its upper end and is enlarged into a spherical or cylindrical bulb at its lower end. This bulb is filled with mercury and mounted on a thin metal or plastic sheet. The manufacturers of steam gauges may simply assemble component parts with hand tools, test, and package them. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-05 Dental laboratories

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of dentures, artificial teeth, braces, and retainers. These types of establishments are generally referred to as dental laboratories. The manufacture of these items involves precision work with castings, plastic or vinyl molding, and light wire forming. In the state of Washington dental laboratories can fit patients for dentures, in addition to making the denture which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This is a shop only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop. Shops may include kiosks in malls that make custom dental molds used in tooth whitening treatments.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-06 Jewelry: Manufacturing or engraving; trophy assembly or engraving

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or engraving of jewelry, such as, but not limited to, rings, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, watchbands, pins, brooches, and cigarette lighters. Jewelry manufacturing or engraving involves working with precious metal and/or stones. Operations usually include polishing, buffing, drilling, and assembly, mixing and melting alloys and metals, then pouring the mixture into small casts. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in assembling or engraving trophies on a production basis. For purposes of this classification, assembly means making trophies from premanufactured components purchased from others. The engraving may be done by "etching" or by computer. In the etching method, patterns or lettering are cut into a metal strip that is coated with a solution resistant to etching acids. The metal strip is treated with etching acids that "melt away" the uncoated portion of metal, leaving an impression of the design. Computerized engraving is done by keying the designs or letters into the computer; the designs are transmitted to an "arm" on the computer which "draws" (engraves) them onto the metal plate. This is a shop or plant only classification. Re-

~~pair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.~~

~~This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches which are to be reported separately in classification 3602-09.~~

~~**Special note:** This classification is for manufacturers engaged in the mass production of jewelry items and is distinguishable from jewelry stores reported in classification 6308 that produce custom, one-of-a-kind pieces on a special order basis. Trophy stores in classification 6308 may assemble components to make custom trophies, or engrave plaques for the trophies they sell. Assembly and engraving that is incidental to their retail sales operation is included in their store classification.~~

~~**3602-07 Electronic parts: Assembly**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly of electronic parts which are usually sold to other manufacturers. They may have automated/robotics assembly lines for all or part of the processes. In manual operations, small parts are soldered, chipped, riveted, or screwed into place with hand tools such as, but not limited to, soldering guns, riveters, drills, screw drivers, or water jets. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of computers and the manufacture of dry cell (flashlight type) batteries. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.~~

~~This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.~~

~~**3602-08 Electrical/electronic ignition assembly, cord set, or radio set: Assembly**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly of electrical/electronic ignition assemblies, cord sets, and radio set components. An ignition assembly is a switching component that allows an electrical circuit to be completed in order to start a piece of machinery or equipment. Electrical cord sets are the portion of wiring found on appliances and tools that plug into electrical power sources. A radio set is comprised of an input circuit for tuning in to the frequencies of the various transmitters to be received, the demodulation circuit for separating the audio-frequency from the high-frequency carrier, a low-frequency amplifier stage, and the loudspeaker. The amplifier elements are transistors supplied with the necessary operating voltages. Establishments in this classification usually assemble radio component parts and circuit boards that are manufactured by others. The assembly is accomplished by soldering, clipping, riveting, and welding the parts into place. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.~~

~~This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above~~

articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-09 Watch: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches. The component parts are usually mass produced on an assembly line. Watch cases are usually made from sheet metal or plastic; watch faces are made from plastic or glass. The internal works are very small gears or springs and/or computer chips. The face may have hands and a dial, or may consist of a light emitting diode (LED). This classification includes the manufacture of internal works of clocks. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of jewelry which are to be reported separately in classification 3602-06; establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden housings or casings for clocks such as grandfather and mantle types which are to be reported separately in classification 2905; all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-10 Camera, video camcorder, motion picture projectors: Manufacturing, assembly, or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of cameras, video camcorders, and motion picture projectors. Materials include, but are not limited to, metals, plastics, glass and internal components. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punch presses, drill presses, and soldering guns. Establishments in this classification often assemble products from internal components manufactured by others. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

Special note: When an establishment subject to this classification has a retail store, if all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business have been met, then both classifications 6411 and 3602-10 may be assigned. Otherwise, all operations are to be reported in the highest rated classification of the two.

3602-11 Fishing tackle: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of fishing tackle. For purposes of this classification, the term fishing tackle is limited to lures, spinners, spoons, flies, plugs, sinkers, artificial bait and similar items. Work contemplated by this classification includes the receipt of supplies such as wire, hooks, spoons, swivels, beads and feathers, and other components from unrelated manufacturers and distributors, hand assembly of components into finished fishing tackle, painting spoons and plug bodies, packaging and shipping. This classification also contemplates testing of products and research and development of new products. This is a shop or

plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes the manufacture of items such as, but not limited to, reels, poles, nets, tackle boxes, knives, melting pots, plastic beads, wooden or plastic plug bodies, hand tools (pliers, bench vise), molds, specialty clothing or protective gear which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the material and process used to produce the product; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

Special note: Care should be taken when assigning this classification to verify that the product being manufactured is compatible with the manufacturing and assembly processes contemplated within this classification. Most fishing tackle subject to this classification is hand assembled from small component parts.

3602-12 Incandescent lamp or electric tube: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of electrical or gas-filled bulbs or tubes such as, but not limited to, incandescent lamps, photoflash lamps, flood lamps, fluorescent tubes, X-ray tubes, cathode-ray tubes, neon tubes or artistic style neon tube signs that are not attached to metal backings. The processes and equipment will vary somewhat depending on the type of electrical bulb, tube, or lamp being made, but the basic operation is the same. Component parts such as, but not limited to, glass bulbs, globes, or tubes, tungsten wire, metal bases, shellac, and nitrogen and argon gas are purchased from outside sources. Using flange machines, the bottom of the glass tubing is fused to the flange to produce the base that is used within the bulb or globe. Metal bases may be milled, and then coated with a sealing compound such as shellac. Mounts are assembled and inserted into the flange on stem machines. The assemblies are seared together, and then the tungsten filaments are fixed between support wires forming the stem. The bulbs or globes are flushed with nitrogen to expel any moisture before the stems are inserted into them. These units are inserted into the metal bases and cemented. Air is evacuated and argon gas is pumped into the bases, after which they are heat sealed and trimmed. Neon tube signs or displays are made by heating a thin tube of glass over a ribbon flame until the tube becomes flexible, blowing air into the tube to keep the glass from collapsing, then, while it is still hot, bending it to shape. Because the glass cools rapidly, the heating and bending is repeated until the desired shape is achieved, then the tube is filled with neon or argon gas and the ends sealed.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of metal fixtures equipped with electrical or gas lighting which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-14 Musical instrument - Metal: Repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the repair of metal musical instruments which include, but are not limited to, trumpets, trombones, French horns, and tubas. The operations involve primarily hand work such as, but not limited to, brazing and soldering, as well as fitting, testing, and polishing the instruments. Tools include, but

are not limited to, solder or brazing guns, lathes, drill presses, and various types of saws. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification; the repair of wood musical instruments which is to be reported separately in classification 2906; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-23 Electronics products - Resistors, capacitors, chips and relays, transistors: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of resistors, capacitors, chips, relays, and transistors which are usually tiny and delicate. Products manufactured in this classification are usually mass produced with little human intervention during the production process, which is often done in a vacuum or a nitrogen filled room. Materials include, but are not limited to, silicon, wires, and plastics. In addition to the automated equipment, hand-held tools include, but are limited to, pliers, wrenches, and soldering guns. Finished products are inspected, usually through powerful microscopes, then packaged and shipped. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work, when specified, is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-24 Stamped metal goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of small, stamped, metal goods such as, but not limited to, metal tags, buttons, zippers, bottle caps, fasteners, snaps, clasps, buckles, and curtain fasteners. Materials, which come in coils or strips, are run through presses. Most of the stamping is done on automatic stamping presses. Products are cut, stamped, formed, trimmed, and cleaned, then usually finished by plating or lacquering. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work, when specified, is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.

3602-27 Electronic circuit board, N.O.C: Assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly of electronic circuit boards not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) which are used in a wide variety of electronic and automotive products. The process usually begins by cutting boards to size with power saws, then drilling or punching holes in them with automated drills or punches. Depending upon the original materials used, the boards used for the base may be coated or dipped. Then the chips, transistors, resistors, and/or condensers are installed, usually as part of an assembly line process. Next, the circuit boards are dipped and coated with a thin metal. Finished products are inspected, tested, packaged and shipped.

~~This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.~~

~~This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.~~

~~3602-28 Stereo components: Manufacturing or assembly~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of stereo components such as, but not limited to, record changers, disc or video players, receivers and amplifiers. Materials include, but are not limited to, circuit boards, resistors, drivers, baffle plates, chambers, trim/rings, and grills. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, hot glue guns, electric drills, electric screw drivers, and automated assembly or manufacturing equipment. Finished products are inspected, tested, packaged and shipped. This is a shop or plant only classification. Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.~~

~~This classification excludes all outside repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable services classification, and the production of raw materials used in the manufacturing of the above articles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the production process used.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing, assembling, or repair of components related to the telegraph, electrical, radio, or telephone industry.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Component parts may be for items such as, but are not limited to:

- Antennae;
- Arrestors;
- Casings;
- Circuit breakers;
- Coils;
- Condensers;
- Dials;
- Electrical control relays;
- Hearing aids;
- Internal components;
- Other parts to accomplish radio, electrical, telegraph, or telephone communication;
- Phones;
- Plugs;
- Radio or television sets;
- Resistors;
- Rheostats;
- Speaker units;
- Switches;
- Transformers.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Component parts, usually manufactured by others;
- Metal;
- Plastic;
- Wood for the outside casings and component parts.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Air and hand tools;
- Clamps;
- Drill presses;
- Saws;
- Soldering guns.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Engineers;
- Research and laboratory personnel.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside installation or repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of metal or other raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-02 Instrument - Scientific, medical, or professional: Manufacturing; magnetic tape: Manufacturing; sound recording equipment: Manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses manufacturing instruments used in medical, scientific, or professional applications.
 - Businesses manufacturing magnetic tapes.
 - Businesses manufacturing sound recording equipment.
- This is a shop or plant only classification.
Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Dental or surgical instruments;
- Electrical testing instruments;
- Filters or modulators for processing sounds;
- Generators for producing sounds;
- Instruments measuring sounds;
- Magnetic or tape recorders for storing sounds;
- Microscopes or other scientific testing or research instruments;
- Speakers for reproducing sounds;
- Surveyors' instruments.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Clamps;
- Component parts, usually manufactured by others;
- Glass;
- Glue or epoxy;
- Metal;
- Plastic or wood for casings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Automated assembly;
- Hand assembling;
- Heat treating;
- Inspecting;
- Machining;
- Packaging;
- Stamping;
- Testing.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Air or hand tools;
- Drill presses;
- Grinders;
- Shears;
- Soldering guns;
- Welding equipment.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside installation or repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of metal or other raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-04 Thermometer and steam gauge: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing thermometers and/or steam gauges.
This is a shop or plant only classification.
Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Thermometers;
- Steam gauges.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Glass bulbs;
- Globes;
- Mercury;
- Tubes.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Air or hand tools;
- Drill presses;
- Grinders;
- Shears;
- Soldering guns;
- Welding equipment.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of metal fixtures equipped with electrical or gas lighting is classified in 3402.
- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-05 Dental shops, laboratories, or kiosks

Applies to:

Businesses, or dental laboratories, manufacturing dentures, artificial teeth, braces, and retainers.
This is a shop or plant only classification. Shops may include mall kiosks.
Repair work when specified is limited to work performed at the shop.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Castings;
- Light wire forming;
- Plastic or vinyl molding.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Fit patients for dentures;
- Making custom dental molds, such as those used in tooth whitening treatments;
- Making dentures, artificial teeth, braces, and retainers.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-06 Jewelry: Manufacturing or engraving; trophy assembly or engraving; musical instrument - Metal: Repair

Applies to:

- Businesses manufacturing or engraving jewelry.
 - Businesses assembling or engraving trophies on a production basis from premanufactured components.
 - Businesses repairing metal musical instruments.
- This is a shop or plant only classification.
Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Bracelets;
- Brooches;
- Cigarette lighters;
- Earrings;
- Necklaces;
- Pins;
- Repaired metal musical instruments;
- Rings;
- Trophies;
- Watchbands.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Precious metal;
- Precious stones;
- Solder.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Assembling;
- Brazing;
- Buffing;
- Drilling;
- Engraving by hand, computer, or etching acids;
- Fitting and testing;
- Mixing and melting alloys and metals and pouring the mixture into small casts;
- Polishing;
- Soldering.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Computers;
- Drill presses;
- Hand tools;
- Lathes;
- Saws, various types;
- Soldering or brazing guns.

Special note: Classification 3602 is for manufacturers engaged in the mass production of jewelry items, unlike jewelry stores reported in classification 6308 that produce custom, one-of-a-kind pieces on a special order basis.

Trophy stores in classification 6308 may assemble components to make custom trophies, or engrave plaques for the trophies they sell. Assembly and engraving that is incidental to their retail sales operation is included in their store classification.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Manufacturing watches is classified in 3602-07.
- Repairing of wood musical instruments is classified in 2906.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-07 Electronic parts: Assembly; electrical/electronic ignition assembly, cord set, or radio set: Assembly; stereo components: Manufacturing or assembly; watch: Manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses assembling of electronic parts, which are usually sold to other manufacturers.
- Businesses manufacturing or assembly of computers and the manufacture of dry cell (flashlight type) batteries.
- Businesses assembling of electrical/electronic ignition assemblies, cord sets, and radio set components.
- Businesses manufacturing or assembly of stereo components, record changers, disc or video players, receivers, and amplifiers.
- Businesses manufacturing of watches and internal clock components.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Amplifiers - Amplifier elements are transistors supplied with the necessary operating voltages;
- Disc/video players;
- Electrical cord set - Electrical cord sets are the portion of wiring that plug into electrical power sources;
- Electrical parts;
- Ignition assembly - An ignition assembly is a switching component that allows an electrical circuit to be completed in order to start a piece of machinery or equipment;
- Internal clock components;
- Radio set - A radio set has an input circuit for tuning in to the frequencies of the various transmitters, the demodulation circuit for separating the audio-frequency from the high-frequency carrier, a low-frequency amplifier stage, and the loudspeaker;

- Receivers;
- Record changers;
- Stereo components;
- Watches - Analog/LED.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Baffle plates;
- Chambers;
- Circuit boards;
- Computer chips;
- Drivers;
- Gears;
- Glass;
- Grills;
- Plastic;
- Radio components;
- Resistors;
- Sheet metal;
- Springs;
- Trim/rings;
- Wiring.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Chipping;
- Clipping;
- Riveting or screwing into place;
- Soldering;
- Welding.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Automated/robotic assembly lines;
- Drills;
- Electric screw drivers;
- Hot glue guns;
- Riveters;
- Screw drivers;
- Soldering guns;
- Water jets.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Manufacturing of jewelry is classified in 3602-06.
- Manufacturing of wooden housings or casings for clocks such as grandfather and mantle types is classified in 2905.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-10 Camera, video camcorder, motion picture projectors: Manufacturing, assembly, or repair

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing, assembling, or repairing cameras, video camcorders, and motion picture projectors.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Glass;
- Internal components manufactured by others;
- Metals;
- Plastics.

Tools includes, but are not limited to:

- Drill presses;
- Punch presses;
- Soldering guns.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

Special note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

3602-11 Fishing tackle: Manufacturing or assembly; stamped metal goods: Manufacturing

Applies to:

- Businesses manufacturing or assembling fishing tackle.
 - Businesses manufacturing small, stamped, metal goods.
- This is a shop or plant only classification.
Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Artificial bait and similar items;
- Bottle caps;
- Buckles;
- Buttons;
- Clasps;
- Curtain fasteners;
- Fasteners;
- Flies;
- Lures;
- Metal tags;
- Plugs;
- Sinkers;
- Snaps;
- Spinners;
- Spoons;
- Zippers.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Beads;
- Feathers;
- Finished fishing tackle;
- Hooks;
- Painting spoons;
- Plug bodies;
- Spoons;
- Swivels;
- Wire.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Automated stamping;
- Cleaning;
- Cutting;
- Forming;
- Hand assembling;
- Lacquering;
- Packaging and shipping;
- Plating;
- Receiving of supplies;
- Researching and developing of new products;
- Testing of products;
- Trimming.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing of items such as, but not limited to, reels, poles, nets, tackle boxes, knives, melting pots, plastic beads, wooden or plastic plug bodies, hand tools, molds, specialty clothing or protective gear are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the material and process used to produce the product.

• Workers hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.

• Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

Special note: Care should be taken when assigning this classification to verify that the product being manufactured is compatible with the manufacturing and assembly processes contemplated within this classification. Most fishing tackle subject to this classification is hand assembled from small component parts.

3602-12 Incandescent lamp or electric tube: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing electrical or gas-filled bulbs or tubes.

Products produced include, but are not limited to:

- Cathode-ray tubes;
- Flood lamps;
- Fluorescent tubes;
- Incandescent lamps;
- Neon tubes, attached to metal backings or artistic style;
- Photoflash lamps;
- X-ray tubes.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Argon gas;
- Glass bulbs;
- Glass globes;
- Glass tubes;
- Metal bases;
- Nitrogen gas;
- Shellac;
- Tungsten wire.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Bending;
- Blowing air;
- Flushing bulbs/globes with nitrogen;
- Fusing;
- Heating;

- Milling;
- Sealing;
- Searing.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Flange machines;
- Stem machines.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of metal fixtures equipped with electrical or gas lighting is classified in 3402.
- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-23 Electronics products - Resistors, capacitors, chips and relays, transistors: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing resistors, capacitors, chips, relays, and transistors.

Products manufactured in this classification are usually mass produced with little human intervention during the production process, which is often done in a vacuum or a nitrogen filled room.

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- Plastics;
- Silicon;
- Wires.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Inspecting;
- Packaging;
- Shipping;
- Soldering.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Automated equipment;
- Hand held tools;
- Pliers;
- Soldering guns;
- Wrenches.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3602-27 Electronic circuit board, N.O.C.: Assembly

Applies to:

Businesses assembling electronic circuit boards not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

This is a shop or plant only classification.

Repair work is limited to work performed at the shop or plant.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Coating;
- Cutting boards;
- Dipping;
- Drilling holes;
- Inspecting;
- Installing;
- Packaging;
- Punching holes;
- Shipping;
- Testing.

Tools include, but are not limited to:

- Assembly lines;
- Automated drills;
- Automated punches;
- Power saws.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in outside repair are reported separately in the applicable classification.
- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable classification to the production process used.
- Activities away from the shop or plant must be reported separately in the applicable classification.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-11-082, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16)

WAC 296-17A-4305 Classification 4305.

~~((4305-06 Garbage works or landfill: Reduction or incineration~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the disposal of refuse by processing or destruction, or in the operation of incinerators, landfills or other sites for disposal of such materials. Sanitary landfilling involves spreading typical household waste, in thin layers, compacting them to the smallest practical volume, and covering them with soil each working day in a manner that minimizes environmental impact. Sanitary landfills must have permits issued by a state regulatory program. Also included in this classification are solid waste landfills which are designed to accept construction debris such as plasterboard, cement, dirt, wood, and brush. Compactors may be used to compact the trash before it is discarded in the landfill. Incinerator operations reduce the volume of refuse with the remaining material and ashes being discarded in a landfill. Front end loaders are frequently used to feed the refuse into the incinerator. This classification includes:~~

- ~~• Cashiers collecting fees from customers;~~
- ~~• Incidental recycling or sorting operations conducted in connection with a landfill or garbage works operation by employees of an employer subject to this classification; and~~
- ~~• Establishments that only sort refuse. (Refuse sorting centers are distinguished from "buy back centers" in that "buy back centers"~~

collect recyclable materials which they sell to others while refuse sorting centers collect and dispose of materials.)

This classification excludes:

- Establishments engaged in solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycle services which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-18;

- Cities or towns engaged in solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycle services which are to be reported separately in classification 0803;

- Counties and taxing districts engaged in operating garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1501;

- Establishments engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials, which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-20;

- Establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21; and

- Buy back (recycle) center operations that include the collecting, buying from customers, sorting and the baling and sales of materials which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

4305-18 Solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting

Applies to establishments engaged in collecting and removing waste from private homes, commercial establishments, industrial facilities, and other sites. Refuse may be picked up on a daily, weekly, or other regular basis. Drivers are usually assigned designated routes to collect curbside garbage or transport metal dumpsters for commercial businesses. This classification also includes the curbside collection of recyclable material when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Garbage collection companies have contracts to dump refuse at landfills or local transfer stations where refuse is compacted and later transferred to a landfill. Independent owners may also contract to run the services for a county or city. This classification also includes establishments engaged in mobile paper shredding services. A truck, similar to a small moving van, is outfitted with a paper shredder. Empty bins or cans are left at establishments such as banks and law offices which need to have documents shredded, the filled containers are picked up either on a regular basis or on call, and the paper shredded on-site. The shredded paper is delivered to recyclers or other businesses who use shredded paper.

This classification excludes:

- Establishments engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-06;

- Counties or taxing districts engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1501;

- Cities or towns engaged in solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycling services which are to be reported separately in classification 0803;

- Establishments engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill clean-

up on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials, which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-20;

- Establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21; and

- Recycle ("buy-back") center operations that include the collecting, buying from customers, sorting, and the baling of materials which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

4305-20 Hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the *processing or handling* of hazardous/toxic materials not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including the *processing* of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill *cleanup* (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and *reprocessing or handling* of low-level radioactive materials. This classification is distinguished from classification 3701-27, in that 4305-20 applies to the *processing or cleanup* of hazardous/toxic materials while 3701-27 includes the *identifying and repackaging for disposal* of such materials as drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners. Hazardous waste can be defined as any material that contains hazardous elements in amounts high enough to pose a significant threat to human health and the environment and therefore should be isolated. Hazardous characteristics include the ability to bioconcentrate, ignite, corrode, react with water or other materials, or show toxicity such as toxic metals including lead, cadmium and mercury; organic solvents such as benzene and trichloroethylene; and toxic materials such as asbestos.

This classification excludes:

- Establishments engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-06;

- Establishments engaged in solid waste and refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycle services and mobile paper shredding operations, which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-18;

- Establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21;

- Soil remediation, including oil spill cleanup on land, which is to be reported separately in classification 0101;

- Asbestos abatement, all operations, which is to be reported separately in classification 0512;

- Processing of waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and other hazardous materials, which is to be reported separately in classification 3407; and

- Hazardous/toxic material repackaging for disposal, including drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners, which is to be reported separately in classification 3701.

Special note: See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.

4305-21 Tire dumps or collection centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating tire dumps or collection centers. The primary source of used vehicle tires are tire retailers who remove the tires from their customers' vehicles when replacement tires are sold. Occasionally community or charitable groups will hold a fund raising event where the public can drop off their used tires for a fee. Operations include, but are not limited to,

picking up and hauling the used tires to a location where the tires can be stored or manually sorted into those with enough tread to be used on the highways; those casings suitable for retreading (either of which have a resale value); and those with no resale value which are hauled to an appropriate disposal site. This classification includes drivers as well as workers involved in the sorting operations.

~~4305-22 Debris removal: Construction sites or nonconstruction debris N.O.C.~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in the collecting and removing of construction site debris left by construction crews. The debris may consist of scrap lumber, metal, wire, drywall, carpet and any other materials used in the construction of residential or commercial projects. This classification also includes the collecting and removal of nonconstruction debris. This includes, but is not limited to:~~

- ~~• Basement debris;~~
- ~~• Household junk;~~
- ~~• Garden waste;~~
- ~~• Furniture; and~~
- ~~• Appliances.~~

~~The debris is loaded into dump trucks, utility trucks, dump trailers, or roll off dumpsters then transferred to a landfill or local transfer station.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

~~• Establishments engaged in residential or commercial construction that remove and haul their own debris which is to be reported in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed;~~

~~• Establishments engaged in garbage works, landfill reduction or incineration operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-06;~~

~~• Establishments engaged in solid waste and refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycle services and mobile paper shredding operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-18;~~

~~• Establishments engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-20;~~

~~• Establishments engaged in tire dumps or collection centers which are to be reported separately in classification 4305-21; and~~

~~• Establishments engaged in preoccupancy cleanup of newly constructed residential or commercial structures which includes washing windows, vacuuming carpets, dusting woodwork, doors, cabinets, washing floors and fixtures which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-03.)~~

4305-18 Garbage works, landfills, solid waste, refuse or ashes collecting, including reduction or incineration, mobile paper shredding, and tire sorting or tire collection centers

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in collecting and removing waste from private homes, commercial businesses, industrial facilities, or other sites for disposal at a garbage works or a landfill where the waste is processed, incinerated, or buried;

- Businesses that only sort refuse;

- Businesses engaged in mobile paper shredding services;
- Businesses engaged in tire collection or tire sorting for resale to others.

Types of business include, but are not limited to:

- Ashes collecting;
- Garbage or refuse collection;
- Landfills;
- Garbage works;
- Garbage incineration or garbage disposal;
- Mobile paper shredding - Mobile paper shredding services send a truck outfitted with a paper shredder to the business location for shredding. Customers fill containers for secure disposal. Shredding occurs on-site. Delivery of the shredded paper to recyclers or other businesses by employees of the employer is included in this classification;
- Refuse sorting centers - Refuse sorting centers are distinguished from "buy back centers" classified in 2102 in that "buy back centers" collect recyclable materials, which they sell to others while refuse sorting centers collect and dispose of materials;
- Tire disposal;
- Tire sorting/tire storage - Tire collection or tire sorting businesses pick up, haul, and deliver used tires to a sorting location or disposal site. Employees may sort and grade tires for resale to others. Unusable tires are delivered to landfills or disposal sites;
- Waste compaction.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Refuse pick up on a daily, weekly, or other regular basis. Drivers collect curbside garbage or transport metal dumpsters for commercial businesses;
- Curbside collection of recyclable material when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
- Processing waste at a landfill, which may be compacted, spread in thin layers, and covered with soil daily;
- Cashiers collecting fees from customers;
- Incidental recycling or sorting operations conducted in connection with a landfill or garbage works operation by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
- Incinerating refuse to reduce its volume before the remaining material is discarded in a landfill;
- Accepting construction debris, such as plasterboard, cement, dirt, wood, and brush at landfills;
- Delivering sorted tires or shredded paper to other businesses that either recycle or dispose of them.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Compactors;
- Conveyors;
- Crushers;
- Excavators;
- Forklifts;
- Front end loaders;
- Incinerators;
- Pallets;
- Paper shredders;
- Tractors;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

- Counties or taxing districts engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations are classified in 1501;
- Cities or towns engaged in solid waste refuse or ashes collecting, including curbside recycling services, are classified in 0803;
- Businesses engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials, are classified in 4305-20;
- Recycle (buy-back) center operations that include the collecting, buying from customers, sorting, and the baling of materials, are classified in 2102.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

4305-20 Hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the processing or handling of hazardous/toxic materials not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including the processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials.

Additional information:

- This classification is distinguished from classification 3701-27, in that classification 4305-20 applies to the processing or cleanup of hazardous/toxic materials while classification 3701-27 includes the identifying and repackaging for disposal of such materials as drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners.
- Hazardous waste can be defined as any material that contains hazardous elements in amounts high enough to pose a significant threat to human health and the environment and therefore should be isolated.
- Hazardous characteristics include the ability to bioconcentrate, ignite, corrode, react with water or other materials, or show toxicity such as toxic metals including lead, cadmium and mercury; organic solvents such as benzene and trichloroethylene; and toxic materials such as asbestos.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Breathing apparatus;
- Eye protection and face masks;
- Forklifts;
- Gloves;
- Hard hats;
- Hazardous material suits;
- High temperature and high pressure equipment for cleansing;
- Puncture proof containers;
- Storage barrels for containment and transport;
- Traffic barriers and cones;
- Trucks.

Exclusions:

- Businesses engaged in garbage works, landfill, reduction or incineration operations, solid waste or landfill operations, mobile shredding, or tire collection and tire storage are classified in 4305-18;

- Soil remediation, including oil spill cleanup on land, is classified in 0101;
- Asbestos abatement, all operations, is classified in 0512;
- Processing of waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and other hazardous materials, is classified in 3407;
- Hazardous/toxic material repackaging for disposal, including drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners, is classified in 3701.

Special note: See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

4305-22 Debris removal: Construction sites or nonconstruction debris N.O.C.

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in collecting and removing construction site debris left by construction crews. The debris may consist of scrap lumber, metal, wire, drywall, carpet and any other materials used in the construction of residential or commercial projects.
- Businesses which collect and remove nonconstruction debris including, but not limited to, basement debris, household junk, garden waste, furniture, and appliances.

Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Dump trailers;
- Dump trucks;
- Roll off dumpsters;
- Utility trailers.

Exclusions:

- Businesses engaged in residential or commercial construction that remove and haul their own debris, are classified in the construction classification applicable to the work performed;
- Businesses engaged in garbage works, landfill reduction or incineration operations; solid waste, refuse, or ashes collecting, including curbside collection services; mobile paper shredding; tire collection; or tire storage services are classified in 4305-18;
- Businesses engaged in hazardous waste and toxic material processing or handling, including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials are classified in 4305-20;
- Businesses engaged in preoccupancy cleanup of newly constructed residential or commercial structures, which includes washing windows, vacuuming carpets, dusting woodwork, doors, cabinets, and washing floors and fixtures, are classified in 6602-03.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-5108 Classification 5108.

5108-55 Cable or wire rope: ((Drawing and)) Manufacturing

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in wire drawing including wire rope or cable manufacturing from iron or steel. Establishments may be engaged in the further manufacturing of products made from wire such as, but not limited to, baling wire, barbed wire, spikes, galvanized wire and nails. The process involves the forming of metal on a swage block into a shape that will eventually be drawn through a series of dies to reduce it in size. Some wire may be heat-treated to allow for continual drawing. Secondary and final drawing machines with progressively smaller dies are used to reduce the wire to the desired fineness. Incidental galvanizing is considered normal to iron or steel wire when performed as a subsequent treatment of drawn wire. The finished wire is automatically wound onto reels for shipment or may be further processed into wire rope or cables. Stranding and braiding is done on automatic machines and the wire or cable stored on shipping reels.~~

5108-56 Cable or wire rope: Manufacturing with no drawing

Applies to establishments engaged exclusively in stranding iron or steel wire rope or cable. Reeled iron or steel coils of drawn wire and core material are received from others. The wires are mechanically wound together to form a multiwire strand which are then wound helically around a metal or fiber core to form wire rope. The finished rope or cable is pulled through a compression die, measured by power driven drums and stored on shipping reels.

5108-57 Cable or wire insulation or covering: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing insulated or covered electrical cable. These establishments receive the drawn wire and the insulation material from outside sources. Commonly used insulation materials are enamel or lacquer, rubber, plastic, paper, cambric and cotton thread. Enamel or nylon insulation is applied by running the wire through heated tanks of either mix. The wire is then dried in ovens and the cycle is repeated several times. This classification applies also to the placing of various protective coverings on insulated wire. These protective coverings are generally cotton braid, metallic armor or lead sheathing. This classification includes incidental wire stranding when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.))

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in wire drawing including wire rope or cable manufacturing from iron or steel;
- Businesses engaged in stranding iron or steel wire rope or cable; and
- Businesses engaged in manufacturing insulated or covered electrical cable.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Baling wire;
- Barbed wire;
- Cable;
- Covered electrical cable;
- Galvanized wire;
- Insulated wire;
- Nails;
- Spikes;
- Wire rope.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Carbon steel;
- Fiber or polypropylene core;
- Insulation material such as cambric, cotton thread, enamel, lacquer, nylon, paper, plastic, and rubber;
- Iron;
- Protective coverings such as cotton braid, lead sheathing, metallic armor, or zinc;
- Shipping reels;
- Stainless steel.

Work processes include, but are not limited to:

- Wire drawing - The process involves the forming of metal on a swage block into a shape that will eventually be drawn through a series of dies to reduce it in size. Some wire may be heat-treated to allow for continual drawing. Secondary and final drawing machines with progressively smaller dies are used to reduce the wire to the desired fineness. Incidental galvanizing is considered normal to iron or steel wire when performed as a subsequent treatment of drawn wire.
- Stranding or braiding - Wire ropes are mechanically wound together to form multiwire strands which are then wound helically around a metal or fiber core to form wire rope. The finished rope or cable is pulled through a compression die, measured by power driven drums and stored on shipping reels.
- Insulating - Commonly used insulation materials are enamel or lacquer, rubber, plastic, paper, cambric, and cotton thread. Enamel or nylon insulation is applied by running the wire through heated tanks of either mix. The wire is then dried in ovens and the cycle is repeated several times.
- Covering - These protective coverings are generally cotton braid, metallic armor, or lead sheathing.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-5209 Classification 5209.

5209-00 Boiler or tank construction

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the construction of boilers or steel tanks. Boilers are tanks used to either store hot water or make steam. Tanks may be used to hold products such as, but not limited to, sand and gravel, water, solid waste or fuels. The product is constructed from steel plate and may use I-beams for structural support. The materials may be purchased in bulk, if the business has the brake presses and rollers to cut and shape the metals to the appropriate dimensions, or as fabricated components. These establishments may also use cutting torches and other welding equipment in the manufacture of their products. They usually have a large shop area in one or more buildings that is equipped with overhead cranes. There is usually a yard to store raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes installation of boilers or tanks which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.~~

5209-01 Metal goods, N.O.C. from 9 gauge or heavier metals

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of goods using ferrous and nonferrous metal of 9 gauge or heavier. 9 gauge metals are approximately 1/8" thick. Items manufactured include, but are not limited to, crab pots, gaff hooks, firewood boxes, rims for basketball hoops, and rebar. Raw material is cut to desired size with saws, shears, brake presses, punches, and flame cutters. Parts may be joined by welding, riveting, screwing, or bolting. The parts may be handled by overhead cranes, hoists, and forklifts. The products may be finished in a variety of ways including, but not limited to, sanding, grinding, cleaning with solvents and applying paint or lacquer. Finish work is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in structural iron or steel manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 5208; establishments primarily engaged in welding and machine shop activities which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge which are to be reported separately in classification 3404.

**5209-02 Wood or pellet burning stove: Manufacturing
(to be assigned only by classification services staff)**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood or pellet burning stoves. Sheet steel or plate metal is sheared, formed, punched, baked and decreased. Parts are assembled by spot welding, then enameled or painted. Grey iron parts are foundry cast, chipped, and ground. Heating elements, insulation, wiring and control assemblies, glass panels and grey iron parts are assembled into stove shells on the production assembly line. The stoves are then packed for shipment. Materials include, but are not limited to, sheet steel, grey iron or ferrous castings, insulation materials, glass, aluminum and brass tubing control assemblies, chrome trim and hardware, and paints and enamels. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, power presses, shears, brake presses, welding equipment, spray painting equipment, baking oven, pneumatic and electric grinders and chippers, and pneumatic tools. This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.))

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the construction of boilers or steel tanks. Boilers are tanks used to either store hot water or make steam.

Products stored in tanks include, but are not limited to:

- Fuels;
- Sand and gravel;
- Solid waste;
- Water.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- I-beams (for structural support);
- Steel plate.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Brake presses;
- Cranes;
- Cutting torches;
- Rollers;
- Welding equipment.

Note: This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Installation of boilers or tanks is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Structural iron or steel manufacturing is classified in 5208;
- Welding and machine shop businesses are classified in 3402;
- Manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge is classified in 3404.

5209-01 Metal goods, N.O.C. from 9 gauge or heavier metals

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of goods using ferrous and nonferrous metal of 9 gauge or heavier. 9 gauge metals are approximately 1/8" thick.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Crab pots;
- Firewood boxes;
- Gaff hooks;
- Rebar;
- Rims for basketball hoops.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting material to desired size;
- Handling parts using equipment;
- Joining parts by bolting, riveting, screwing, or welding;
- Finish work, like sanding, grinding, cleaning with solvents, or applying paint or lacquer, when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Brake presses;
- Cranes;
- Flame cutters;
- Forklifts;
- Hoists;
- Punches;
- Saws;
- Shears.

Note: This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Structural iron or steel manufacturing is classified in 5208;
- Welding and machine shop businesses are classified in 3402;
- Manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge is classified in 3404.

5209-02 Wood or pellet burning stove: Manufacturing (to be assigned only by classification services staff)

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of wood or pellet burning stoves.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Assembling heating elements, insulation, and wiring controls;
- Assembling glass panels and grey iron parts into stove shells;
- Baking and decreasing metal;
- Forming metal;
- Packing for shipment;
- Punching metal;
- Shearing metals;
- Welding.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Aluminum and brass tubing control assemblies;
- Chrome trim and hardware;
- Ferrous casting;
- Glass;
- Grey iron;
- Insulation materials;
- Paints and enamels;
- Sheet steel.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Baking oven;
- Brake presses;
- Pneumatic and electric grinders and chippers;
- Pneumatic tools;
- Power presses;
- Shears;
- Spray painting equipment;
- Welding equipment.

Note: This is a shop or plant only classification; it includes work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Structural iron or steel manufacturing is classified in 5208;
- Welding and machine shop businesses are classified in 3402;
- Manufacturing products from metal lighter than 9 gauge is classified in 3404.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-11-113, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18)

WAC 296-17A-5301 Classification 5301.

5301-10 Accounting or bookkeeping services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general accounting or bookkeeping services to others. Types of services contemplated by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Auditing;
- Tax preparation;
- Medical or dental claims processing and billing;
- Advisory services.

This classification includes:

- Clerical office;
- Outside sales, and personnel who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes establishments engaged primarily in management consultant services that are not otherwise classified, which are to be reported separately in classification 5301-12.

Special note: This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-11 Law firms

Applies to establishments engaged in providing legal services to others. Law firms may specialize in one or more areas of law. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

Special note: This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-12 Management consultant services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing management consulting services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Management consultants typically will observe and analyze:

- Computer or communication systems;
- Mail distribution;
- Organizational structures;
- Planning or development of related business needs;
- Work processes or work flows.

After a thorough analysis, consultants usually prepare a written report for the customer which identifies problem areas and/or recommends improvements to processes or equipment. Consultants may remain to oversee the implementation of the recommended improvements. Consultants subject to this classification do not sell any product they have recommended although they may act as an agent for their client in purchasing the product. Consulting projects vary from client to client depending upon the contract. Included within this classification are businesses that provide similar consultative services such as, but not limited to:

- Advertising agencies;
- Employer representative organizations;
- Mortgage brokers and financial advisers who do not make purchases on behalf of their clients;
- Public relations companies.

This classification includes clerical office staff, outside sales personnel and other staff who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes businesses that perform computer consulting for others, which is to be reported in classification 5302.

Special note: This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store operations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting

up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

5301-13 Credit bureaus; collection agencies

Applies to establishments that are licensed to provide collection and/or credit investigation services to others. Services include, but are not limited to:

- Checking the credit backgrounds of their client's potential customers;
- Collection of NSF checks or delinquent debts owed to clients of the collection agency.

If debts are not collected, the service agency may initiate legal proceedings against the debtor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, and other staff who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in providing process and legal messenger services which are to be reported separately in classification 6601.

5301-14 Employment agencies

(only to be assigned by the temporary help/leasing underwriter)

Applies to establishments that are licensed to provide employment services for others. Clients of employment agencies may be persons seeking employment or companies looking for employees. Employment agencies usually conduct preliminary interviews with candidates for positions prior to referring them to their client companies for interviews. Generally, establishments subject to this classification place people in permanent positions. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, and staff who travel from one office to another.

This classification excludes:

- Employees of a temporary help agency who are assigned to work in the administrative or branch offices of the agency who are to be reported separately in classification 7104;
- Employees of a temporary help agency who are assigned on a temporary basis to its customers who are to be reported separately in the appropriate temporary help classification.

5301-15 Court reporting services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing court reporting services to others. Court reporters record verbatim testimony presented in court proceedings, depositions, public hearings or meetings. The most frequently used method to record testimony is by stenotype machine, although it may be recorded by voice recording on audio tape, or by manual shorthand. Transcription of the recorded material may be performed by the court reporter or by "note readers" or typists. The majority of court reporters today use computer-aided transcription systems. Court reporters may also offer notary public services for their clients. This classification includes clerical office and staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-16 Service and professional organizations

Applies to establishments engaged in protecting or furthering the interest of their members and/or the general public. Many of these operate as nonprofit organizations. Service and professional organizations may perform one or many of the following activities:

- Administer certification tests;
- Arbitrate disputes;

- Award scholarships;
- Collect membership dues;
- Compile, review, and disseminate informational data;
- Disburse funds;
- Host conventions;
- Issue vehicle license registrations, plates, decals, and certificates of title;
- Lobby the legislature;
- Manage promotional marketing programs;
- Maintain a membership directory;
- Offer insurance programs;
- Operate a tourist information center;
- Organize fund-raising campaigns;
- Perform charitable community services;
- Perform collective bargaining;
- Provide counseling, adoption, and advocacy services;
- Provide job placement assistance;
- Publish a newsletter;
- Research and interpret local, state, and federal regulations and apprise members of the results;
- Sponsor athletic leagues and tournaments;
- Sponsor educational training programs.

Also included in this classification are Economic Development Councils, Boards, or Associations. These nonprofit organizations provide economic consulting services and related statistics to government and industry in the promotion of economic stability, and recruit businesses that will create jobs and provide loans from the grant funds they manage. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

This classification excludes:

- Collection of donated items by truck which is to be reported separately in classification 1101;
- Labor unions and employee representative associations which are to be reported separately in classification 6503.

Special note: If a charitable organization subject to classification 5301 operates a retail store for the sale of donated items, the collection of those items by truck, and all store operations, are to be reported separately in classification 6504.

5301-18 Telephone answering services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing telephone answering services or call centers for others. Customers include, but are not limited to:

- Attorneys;
- Medical professionals;
- Private businesses;
- Individuals.

Most answering services today use computerized communications systems to identify company names when answering calls for various companies, obtain correct information about the company to respond to questions, record and relay accurate messages in a timely manner. Related services often offered to customers by telephone answering service companies or call centers include, but are not limited to:

- Dispatching;
- Monitoring alarm systems;
- Placing reminder calls;
- Rental of office space;

- Scheduling appointments for customers;
- Taking orders for customers;
- Troubleshooting technical problems;
- Telemarketing;
- Voice mail or paging.

This classification includes clerical office personnel and staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-19 Travel agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing travel arrangement services for others. Travel agencies coordinate all types of travel arrangements for their clients through:

- Air;
- Bus lines;
- Car rental agencies;
- Cruise;
- Hotels;
- Motels;
- Related travel providers;
- Resorts;
- Train;
- Travel insurance companies.

Services vary and could include:

- Arrangement of special needs for people with disabilities or elderly travelers;
- Booking reservations;
- Delivery of tickets and itineraries to clients;
- Selling tickets for tours, excursions, or other entertainment events.

This classification includes clerical office and sales staff who travel from one office to another.

5301-21 Word processing, secretarial, ((~~or~~)) tutoring, or interpreter services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing word processing ((~~or~~)), secretarial, tutoring, or interpreter services to others. Services include, but are not limited to:

- Correcting assignments;
- Desktop publishing;
- Dictation and transcription services;
- Instruction;
- Making copies of documents;
- Student assessments;
- Typing/compiling reports, proposals, resumes, or correspondence;
- Testing;
- Sending faxes.

This classification includes clerical office and outside personnel who travel from one office or instructional environment to another.

Excluded operations: Classification **5301-21** excludes:

- Tutoring programs operated by schools, libraries, and any other organization or enterprise classified **6103** and/or **6104**.

Note: WAC 296-17-31017 multiple classifications must be applied when more than one basic classification is assigned.

Special note: This classification is limited to employers engaged in such services being provided to the general public. This is a services only classification and does not include retailing or store oper-

ations, nor is this classification to be assigned to employers setting up separate business operations to manage other commonly owned or operated business undertakings unless coincidentally the other operations are also subject to this classification.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-6107 Classification 6107.

6107-01 Veterinary hospitals or clinics

~~((Applies to establishments of state licensed practitioners engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery. Veterinarians provide routine checkups, vaccinations, administer drugs and medicines, euthanasia and autopsies; some specialize in areas such as animal dermatology or animal behaviors. Usually veterinary services are performed on an outpatient basis, although animals may be kept on the premises for one or more days for observation or treatment. Veterinarians who specialize in the treatment of larger animals such as cows or horses frequently provide their services off premises rather than in their own facilities. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.~~

~~This classification excludes animal boarding kennels, animal shelters and/or pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses of state licensed practitioners engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Administering drugs and medicines;
- Animal behaviors;
- Clerical;
- Dermatology;
- Euthanasia;
- Necropsies;
- Routine checkups;
- Sales;
- Vaccinations.

Usually veterinary services are performed on an outpatient basis, although animals may be kept on the premises for one or more days for observation or treatment. Veterinarians who specialize in the treatment of larger animals such as cows or horses frequently provide their services off premises rather than in their own facilities.

Exclusion:

• Animal boarding kennels, animal shelters, and/or pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-6121 Classification 6121.

6121-00 Acute care hospitals - Without a fully implemented safe patient handling program (~~(to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter))~~)

Applies to establishments that meet the definition of an acute care hospital contained in WAC 296-17-35203(7) but that are not using the required patient lifting and moving equipment as part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c). This classification contemplates all necessary and usual employments found in hospitals including, but not limited to, admissions, clerical, and sales staff, medical professionals, pharmacy staff, dietitians and food preparation staff, and laundry, housekeeping, custodial and grounds keeping staff.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-11-113, filed 5/22/18, effective 7/1/18)

WAC 296-17A-6206 Classification 6206.

6206-06 Golf courses, N.O.C.

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in operating public or private golf courses. Pro shops, miniature golf courses, and driving ranges operated in connection with the golf course are included in this classification. Typical operations of a pro shop include, but are not limited to, selling golf clubs, golf balls, specialty clothing, and related golfing items, renting carts, arranging tee times, and collecting green fees. Also included in this classification are snack bars operated at the golf course when limited to the same hours as the golf course is open. Typical employees include golf pros, greens keepers, caddies, and snack bar employees.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments operating miniature golf courses and driving ranges which are to be reported separately in classification 6208 and "bona fide" restaurant operations which may be reported separately in classification 3905. For purposes of this classification a "bona fide" restaurant at a golf course is operated independent of the course and is open to the public even when the golf course is closed.~~

~~**Special note:** A pro shop operated by an independent concessionaire may qualify for classification 6406, provided the pro shop does not operate the course, collect green fees, or perform other functions of managing a golf course.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses operating public or private golf courses, including pro shops, miniature golf courses, and driving ranges operated in connection with the golf course.

This classification includes snack bars operated at the golf course when the snack bar is not a "bona fide" restaurant operation as described in the exclusions below.

Pro shop work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Arranging tee times;
- Collecting green fees;
- Renting carts;
- Selling golf clubs, golf balls, specialty clothing, and related golfing items.

Typical employees include, but are not limited to:

- Caddies;
- Golf pros;
- Greens keepers;
- Snack bar employees.

Exclusions:

- Miniature golf courses and driving ranges not in connection with a standard golf course are classified in 6208.
- "Bona fide" restaurant operations may be reported separately in classification 3905. For purposes of this classification a "bona fide" restaurant at a golf course is operated independent of the course and is open to the public even when the golf course is closed.
- Pro shops operated by independent concessionaires may be reported separately in classification 6406, provided the pro shop does not operate the course, collect green fees, or perform other functions of managing a golf course.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-6410 Classification 6410.

6410-02 Janitorial supply dealers

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale and/or retail distribution of janitorial supplies. Janitorial supply dealers generally sell to cleaning service companies, hospitals, schools and government agencies. A small portion of their business may involve retail sales to walk-in customers. Typical products sold include, but are not limited to, aerosols, brushes, carpet cleaning products, cleaners, strippers, deodorizers, floor sealers, polishes, paper products, toilet tissue, paper towels, hand cleaners, dispensers, waxes, mops, buckets, and floor or carpet cleaning equipment. Orders may be taken by employees who work inside the store room, by outside sales personnel, or by route drivers, all of whom are included in this classification.~~

~~This classification excludes janitorial cleaning services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in wholesale and/or retail distribution of janitorial supplies.

Employees who work inside the storeroom, outside sales personnel, and route drivers are all included in this classification.

Customers include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning service companies;
- Government agencies;
- Hospitals;

- Schools.

Products sold include, but are not limited to:

- Aerosols;
- Brushes;
- Buckets;
- Carpet cleaning products;
- Cleaners;
- Deodorizers;
- Dispensers;
- Floor or carpet cleaning equipment;
- Floor sealers;
- Hand cleaners;
- Mops;
- Paper products;
- Polishes and waxes;
- Strippers;
- Toilet tissue.

Exclusion:

- Janitorial cleaning services are classified in 6602.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-20-108, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21)

WAC 296-17A-6411 Classification 6411. Retail store operations limited to providing any combination of the following merchandise, supplies, or services:

- All types of phones;
- Beads;
- Books, newspapers, magazines, and comic books;
- Cameras;
- Cards (greeting, post, and sports);
- Cosmetics and fragrances;
- Laptops, electronic notebooks and pads, and other small electronic devices;
- Musical instruments (string, wood, brass, wind, and percussion);
- Photography and darkroom supplies;
- Records, music discs, tapes, videos, video games, and software disks;
- Small or portable entertainment players (or parts of player), radios, for homes, offices, or automobiles;
- Smoking accessories and tobacco products;
- Vaporizers and e-liquids;
- Other smaller items, such as playing cards, cups, calendars, puzzles, games, costume jewelry, cosmetics, pencils, pens, notebooks, etc.

Note: Stores in classification **6411** may also carry inventory listed in the scopes language of lower rated store risk classifications, along with the goods listed below, as long as the majority of the merchandise is described by the above list.

Classification 6411 includes:

- Cashiering;

- Cleaning and maintenance of store, storage areas, and associated business offices when performed by store employees;
- Inventory work by store employees;
- Sales of already-prepared snacks, and beverages (for off-site consumption), and/or promotional clothing;
- Parts and batteries for products included in classification **6411**;
- Receiving and returning merchandise at store's loading area;
- Renting items normally sold in classification **6411**;
- Sales work inside store;
- Store security and surveillance;
- Stocking.

Classification 6411 excludes:

- Stores selling merchandise described by a higher rated store classification;
- Delivery drivers who are reported separately in classification **1101**;
- Door to door sales, which are reported separately in subclassification **6309-22**;
- Stores using pallet jacks, fork lifts, conveyors, or other mechanized means of moving merchandise into and within store premises, which are classified in **6406** when merchandise is described by classification **6411** and/or classification **6406**;
- Stand-alone distribution centers or warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification **6407**;
- Repair or installation work, which must be reported separately;
- Sales of pets; see classifications **6406** and **7308**;
- Working at coffee stands, lunch counters, or any on-site food preparation or manufacturing of candy, where employees' hours are to be reported separately in classification **3905**;
- Employees doing custom framing; see classifications **6406** and **6309**;
- Product demonstration services which are to be reported in subclassification **6406-40**;
- Businesses providing inventory services which are to be reported in subclassification **6406-00**;
- Wholesales, reported in classification **6407**;
- High volume warehouse and distribution facilities which are reported separately in classification **6407**.

For administrative purposes, classification **6411** is divided into the following retail store subclassification(s):

6411-00 Stores meeting the criteria for classification 6411, but not specifically described in any other subclassification. N.O.C.

6411-14 Wind, string, brass, and percussion musical instruments

Includes hand held keyboards and music instruction.

Excludes:

- Stores selling pianos and organs, see classifications **6406**, **6309**, and **6306**;
- Repair of instruments, which is reported separately in classification **2906** or **3602**; (if more than one is applicable, assign only the highest rated classification for all repair).

6411-19 Coins, stamps, rare metals, and collectible cards

6411-20 Books, videos, electronic games, music, newspapers, magazines, and comic books

Excludes establishments with coin or token arcades, to be reported in subclassification **6406-00**.

6411-24 Tobacco, vaporizers and liquids, and smoking accessories

Excludes:

- Retail stores primarily selling ((marijuana)) cannabis infused grocery items or ((marijuana)) cannabis, see classification **6403**;
- Retail bakeries selling a variety of baked goods infused with ((marijuana)) cannabis; see subclassification **3901-00**.

6411-25 Phones, cameras, electronic tablets, laptops, and notebooks, GPS displays, small stereo components and other small portable electronic devices, N.O.C.

Includes stores and kiosks selling and/or arranging DSL, cable, or dish services for phones, computers, televisions and other devices.

Excludes:

- Stores selling office or school supplies, reported in subclassification **6406-11**;
- Stores selling furniture or furniture kits; see classification **6406, 6309, or 6306**;
- Stores providing photo development and printing, see classification **6406 or 6506**;
- Workers performing repair work, which is to be reported separately in classification **3602**.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-6502 Classification 6502.

6502-00 Banks; credit unions; savings and loan associations

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in providing banking and related financial services. Services include, but are not limited to, establishing and servicing checking and savings accounts, telephone, computer and in-person fund transfers, lending, vending certificates of deposit and savings bonds, providing financial consulting services and estate planning, and providing supplemental services such as automatic teller machines (ATMs) and credit cards, currency exchange, cashier and travelers checks, notary public services, and safe deposit box rentals. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in providing armored car or on-premises security which are to be reported separately in the applicable services classification.~~

6502-05 Mortgage companies; financial or investment companies, N.O.C.

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing financial or investment services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification also applies to establishments engaged in extending credit in the form of mortgage loans by originating mortgage or real estate construction loans, selling mortgage loans to permanent investors, and servicing the loans, and to establishments that offer check cashing services. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel and staff inspectors who authorize release of funds on construction loans.~~

~~This classification excludes mortgage brokers who are to be reported separately in classification 5301. Mortgage brokers provide the service of finding lenders for people who need loans.~~

~~**6502-06 Stock brokers**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in brokering stocks and other related securities. Establishments subject to this classification act as agents in the buying, selling, or exchanging of securities such as, but not limited to, stocks, mutual funds, annuities, bonds and commodity contracts for their clients. Their "full-service" usually extends to financial planning advice, arranging for IRA and KEOGH accounts, money market accounts, tax free bonds, and related financial investments. This classification also includes "investment bankers" who are primarily engaged in originating, underwriting, and distributing securities, buying and selling commodity contracts for their own account or for the account of others, and buying, selling, or trading in stocks, stocks options, bonds, or commodity contracts. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.~~

~~**6502-07 Escrow companies**~~

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing escrow and/or title search services to the general public. They may be known either as "escrow companies" or "title companies." An escrow company is a third party who holds in custody a written agreement such as a deed or bond (escrow) which does not become effective until certain conditions are fulfilled by the grantee. Title companies conduct title searches to ensure there are no liens against property; if there are no liens, they issue a title insurance policy; if there are liens they make them known to potential buyers. Establishments subject to this classification typically provide both escrow and title search services which include the issuance of title insurance, collection and disbursement of funds for which they are custodians, providing closing of documents for the purchase of real estate, and preparing and filing the documents at the appropriate municipal offices. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.))~~

~~**Applies to:**~~

~~Businesses providing banking and related financial services. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.~~

~~**Services include, but are not limited to:**~~

- ~~• Establishing and servicing checking and savings accounts;~~
- ~~• Providing financial consulting services and estate planning;~~
- ~~• Lending;~~
- ~~• Transferring funds by computer, telephone, or in-person; and~~
- ~~• Vending certificates of deposit and savings bonds.~~

~~**Supplemental services provided include:**~~

- ~~• Automatic teller machines (ATMs) and credit cards;~~
- ~~• Cashier and travelers checks;~~
- ~~• Currency exchange;~~
- ~~• Notary public; and~~
- ~~• Safe deposit box rentals.~~

~~**Exclusion:**~~

~~Businesses providing armored car or on-premises security services are classified in the applicable services classification.~~

~~**6502-05 Mortgage companies; financial or investment companies, N.O.C.**~~

~~**Applies to:**~~

- Businesses engaged in providing financial or investment services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).
- Businesses engaged in extending credit in the form of mortgage loans by originating mortgage or real estate construction loans, selling mortgage loans to permanent investors, and servicing the loans.
- Businesses that offer check cashing services.

This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel and staff inspectors who authorize release of funds on construction loans.

Exclusion:

Businesses engaged as mortgage brokers who provide the service of finding lenders for people who need loans, but who do not make purchases on behalf of their clients, are classified in 5301.

6502-06 Stock brokers

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in brokering stocks and other related securities. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Acting as agents for their clients buying, selling, or exchanging securities such as, but not limited to, stocks, mutual funds, annuities, bonds, and commodity contracts;
- Financial planning advice;
- Arranging for IRA and KEOGH accounts, money market accounts, tax free bonds, and related financial investments;
- Acting as investment bankers - Originating, underwriting, and distributing securities; buying and selling commodity contracts for their own account or for the account of others, and buying, selling, or trading in stocks, stocks options, bonds, or commodity contracts.

6502-07 Escrow companies

Applies to:

Escrow companies and title companies providing escrow and/or title search services to the general public. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

Escrow companies - A third party who holds in custody a written agreement such as a deed or bond (escrow) which does not become effective until certain conditions are fulfilled by the grantee.

Title companies - Conduct title searches to ensure there are no liens against property; if there are no liens, they issue a title insurance policy; if there are liens, they make them known to potential buyers.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Collecting and disbursing funds for which they are custodians;
- Issuing title insurance;
- Providing closing of documents for real estate purchases; and
- Preparing and filing documents at the appropriate municipal offices.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-6503 Classification 6503.

6503-00 Labor unions or employee representative associations

~~((Applies to establishments engaged as labor unions or employee representative associations. This classification applies to the employees of the union or association itself as opposed to the members that they represent, who are employees of other businesses. These establishments act as bargaining agents for others; they maintain membership records, collect dues, and negotiate contracts. This classification includes labor union officials, business agents, organizers and other employees with combined inside and outside duties.~~

~~This classification excludes clerical office employees who may be reported separately in 4904 if the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule are met.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged as labor unions or employee representative associations and applies to the employees of the business as opposed to the members they represent.

Worker occupations may include, but are not limited to:

- Business agents;
- Organizers;
- Union officials; and
- Other employees with combined inside and outside duties.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Acting as bargaining agents for others;
- Collecting dues;
- Maintaining membership records; and
- Negotiating contracts.

Exclusion:

Clerical office employees are classified in 4904 if the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule are met.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-21-117, filed 10/18/22, effective 1/1/23)

WAC 296-17A-6504 Classification 6504.

6504-00 Thrift stores operated by charitable or other nonprofit organizations

Applies to:

Nonprofit businesses operating stores primarily selling used merchandise that has been donated.

Items for sale include, but are not limited to:

- Clothing;
- Furniture;
- Household appliances;
- Housewares;
- Tools; and

- Toys.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cashiering;
- Collection of items from locations away from the store;
- Conditioning used merchandise (conditioning is limited to cleaning, reupholstery work, and minor repairs; it does not include major mechanical repairs or refinishing furniture); and
- Stocking and cleaning the store.

Exclusions:

- Nonstore employees of a charitable organization, are classified according to the overall nature and operations of the organization.
- Businesses repairing and selling used appliances are classified in 0607.
- Stores selling antiques are classified in 6309.

6504-01 For-profit thrift stores

Applies to:

For-profit businesses operating stores primarily selling used merchandise that has been donated.

Items for sale include, but are not limited to:

- Clothing;
- Furniture;
- Household appliances;
- Housewares;
- Tools; and
- Toys.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cashiering;
- Collection of items from locations away from the store;
- Conditioning used merchandise (conditioning is limited to cleaning, reupholstery work, and minor repairs; it does not include major mechanical repairs or refinishing furniture); and
- Stocking and cleaning the store.

Exclusions:

- Nonstore employees of a charitable organization, are classified according to the overall nature and operations of the organization.
- Businesses repairing and selling used appliances are classified in 0607.
- Stores selling antiques are classified in 6309.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 14-17-085, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14)

WAC 296-17A-6510 Classification 6510.

6510-00 Domestic ((servants)) workers/home care assistants employed in or about the private residence of a home owner

~~((Applies to individuals employed by a home owner to provide domestic services/home care assistants in or about the home owner's private residence. This classification includes services such as, but not limited to, cooking, housekeeping, caring for children, caring for the elderly and people with disabilities including personal care such as~~

bathing, body care, dressing and help with ambulating, as well as companionship, running errands, shopping, gardening, caretaker at homeowner's residence, and transporting members of the household by vehicle to appointments, after school activities, or similar activities. This classification also includes the care of animals not used for a business at the homeowner's residence.

This classification is subject to the provisions of RCW 51.12.020 — ~~Employments excluded~~ — which states in part: "The following are the only employments which shall not be included within the mandatory coverage of this title:

(1) Any person employed as a domestic servant in a private home by an employer who has less than two employees regularly employed forty or more hours a week in such employment.

(2) Any person employed to do gardening, maintenance, or repair, in or about the private home of the employer...." This classification is also subject to the provisions of RCW 51.12.110 which allows the employer to elect optional coverage for domestic servants and caretakers.

This classification excludes entities whose nature of business is to provide chore services which are to be reported separately in classification 6511; domestic (residential) cleaning or janitorial services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; lawn and yard maintenance services which are to be reported separately in classification 0308; skilled or semiskilled nursing care which is to be reported separately in classification 6110; and new construction which would be reported in the classification appropriate for that phase of construction.))

Applies to:

Individuals employed by a home owner to provide domestic services/home care assistants in or about the home owner's private residence.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Cooking;
- Gardening;
- Housekeeping;
- Care of animals not used for a business at the homeowner's residence;
- Caring for children;
- Caring for the elderly;
- Caring for people with disabilities including personal care such as bathing, body care, dressing and help with ambulating, as well as companionship;
- Shopping;
- Running errands;
- Caretaker at homeowner's residence; and
- Transporting members of the household by vehicle to appointments, after school activities, or similar activities.

Domestic workers and caretakers under this classification are exempt from mandatory coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020:

- Any person employed as a domestic worker in a private home by an employer who has less than two employees regularly employed 40 or more hours a week in such employment.
- Any person employed to do gardening, maintenance, or repair, in or about the private home of the employer.

Employers of domestic workers and caretakers exempt from mandatory coverage may elect coverage.

Exclusions:

- Businesses whose nature of business is providing chore services are classified in 6511;
- Domestic (residential) cleaning or janitorial businesses are classified in 6602;
- Lawn and yard maintenance businesses are classified in 0308;
- Skilled or semiskilled nursing care is classified in 6110; and
- Worker hours engaged in new construction are reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 19-11-109, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19)

WAC 296-17A-6512 Classification 6512.

6512-00 Home care services/consumer directed employer program

~~((Applies to persons who are employed by people who are ill, people with disabilities, or vulnerable individuals to provide home care services that enable those individuals to remain in their own homes. Services provided may include, but are not limited to:~~

- ~~• Household tasks, such as housekeeping, shopping, meal planning and preparation, and transportation; and delegated tasks of nursing under RCW 18.79.260 (3)(e);~~
- ~~• Personal care such as assistance with dressing, feeding, and personal hygiene to facilitate self-care.~~

~~**Special note:** Premiums are paid by the consumer directed employer on behalf of the persons who provide the home care services.))~~

Applies to:

Persons employed by individuals who are ill, individuals with disabilities, or vulnerable individuals to provide home care services that enable those individuals to remain in their own homes.

Household services include, but are not limited to:

- Housekeeping;
- Meal planning and preparation;
- Shopping;
- Transportation; and
- Delegated tasks of nursing under RCW 18.79.260 (3)(e).

Personal care services include, but are not limited to:

- Assistance with dressing;
- Feeding; and
- Personal hygiene to facilitate self-care.

Special note: Premiums for the persons who provide home care services are paid by the consumer directed employer.

WAC 296-17A-6601 Classification 6601.

6601-00 Detective agencies

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in providing investigative and related services for others. Services include, but are not limited to, investigating corporate embezzlement and fraud, employee theft, insurance fraud, missing person cases, matrimonial or child custody disputes, conducting background checks, tracking and apprehending fugitives, monitoring burglar or fire alarm systems, or provide polygraph testing or fingerprinting services. Investigative methods include checking public records, conducting interviews, surveillance, and undercover operations. As a general rule, the detective agency provides clients with a final report, which includes documentation, photographs, or videotapes.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in providing customer shoplifting surveillance within retail stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-01 and surveillance employees hired as direct employees of a nondetective or security agency who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the establishment.~~

6601-01 Merchant police or patrol

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing security services to shopping centers, malls, business parks, banks and other businesses. Services include, but are not limited to, monitoring parking lots and garages, maintaining public security in malls, hospitals, and banks, providing surveillance for theft or shoplifting, and monitoring alarm systems.~~

~~This classification excludes detective agencies which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-00 and security guard services which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-02.~~

6601-02 Security guard agencies

~~Applies to establishments engaged in providing general security guard services for clients such as airports, commercial, industrial, residential and governmental facilities. Services include, but are not limited to, protecting persons or buildings, responding to fire or burglar alarms, protecting and/or transporting executives, providing security at strikes, and conducting electronic sweeps. The clients' security systems may be connected to a central security system of the security guard agency, where employees of the security guard agency monitor the client's systems and notify the appropriate authorities if necessary. As a general rule, security guards, do not have police powers.~~

~~This classification excludes security guards at logging sites who are to be reported separately in classification 6601-03 and security guards at construction sites who are to be reported separately in classification 6601-04 provided the conditions in the special exception section of the general rules have been met.~~

6601-03 Security guards at logging sites

~~Applies to employees of logging contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at logging sites by preventing, deterring and detecting crime and/or fires. Security guards subject to this classification are limited to employment at the~~

site only during those hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site and may have no other duties during their shift as security guard. This classification also applies to establishments that contract to provide security guards at logging sites.

6601-04 Security guards at construction sites

Applies to employees of construction contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at construction sites by preventing, deterring and detecting crime and/or fires. Security guards subject to this classification are limited to employment at the site only during those hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site and may have no other duties during their shift as security guard. This classification also applies to establishments that contract to provide security guards at construction sites.

6601-05 Armored car services

Applies to establishments engaged in armored car services which transport cash or valuables for businesses such as, but not limited to, banks, supermarkets, and jewelry stores to other destinations. Also included are armored car services which collect or deposit money into or from automatic teller machines.

6601-06 Crowd control services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing crowd control services. Crowd control services is a growing field and may include, but not be limited to, crowd management at sporting events, race tracks, live concerts, rallies, conventions, rodeos, and fairs. This classification includes parking lot staff, and rule enforcement employees such as uniformed or plain clothes security guards who maintain order as well as providing personal protection.

This classification excludes theater ushers, inside ticket takers, set up crews and stagehands who are to be reported separately in classification 4504.

6601-07 Process/legal messenger services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing process services and legal messenger services for others. Process servers deliver legal documents such as summonses, complaints, subpoenas and writs to individuals. A legal messenger delivers legal papers between legal representatives and the courts. Services may also include checking public records, surveillance work, and conducting interviews to locate recipients of legal documents. They will provide clients with a final report of service or nonservice on the recipient.

This classification excludes errand and parcel delivery services that are to be reported separately in classification 1101.))

Applies to:

Businesses providing investigative and related services for others.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting background checks;
- Investigating corporate embezzlement and fraud, employee theft, insurance fraud, missing person cases, matrimonial or child custody disputes;
- Monitoring burglar or fire alarm systems;
- Providing polygraph testing or fingerprinting services; or
- Tracking and apprehending fugitives.

Work activities include investigative methods, such as:

- Checking public records;
- Conducting interviews;
- Surveillance;
- Undercover operations; and
- Providing client with a final report, which includes documentation, photographs, or videotapes.

Exclusions:

- Businesses providing customer shoplifting surveillance within retail stores reported separately in classification 6601-01;
- Surveillance employees hired as direct employees of a nondetective or security agency are reported separately in the classification applicable to the establishment.

6601-01 Merchant police or patrol

Applies to:

Businesses providing security services to shopping centers, malls, business parks, banks, and other businesses.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining public security in malls, hospitals, and banks;
- Monitoring parking lots and garages;
- Monitoring alarm systems; and
- Providing surveillance for theft or shoplifting.

Exclusions:

- Detective agencies are to be reported separately in classification 6601-00;
- Security guard services which are to be reported separately in classification 6601-02.

6601-02 Security guard agencies

Applies to:

Businesses providing general security guard services for clients such as airports, commercial, industrial, residential, and governmental facilities.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting electronic sweeps;
- Protecting persons or buildings;
- Protecting and/or transporting executives;
- Providing security at strikes; and
- Responding to fire or burglar alarms.

The clients' security systems may be connected to a central security system of the security guard agency, where employees of the security guard agency monitor the client's systems and notify the appropriate authorities if necessary. As a general rule, security guards, do not have police powers.

Exclusions:

- Security guards at logging sites are classified separately in 6601-03;
- Security guards at construction sites are classified separately in 6601-04, provided the conditions in the special exception section of the general rules have been met.

6601-03 Security guards at logging sites

Applies to:

• Employees of logging contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at logging sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

• Businesses that contract to provide security guards at logging sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

Security guard duties are limited only to hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site. The employee may have no other duties during their shift as a security guard.

6601-04 Security guards at construction sites

Applies to:

• Employees of construction contractors or landowners who are employed as security guards to maintain security at construction sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

• Businesses that contract to provide security guards at construction sites preventing, deterring, and detecting crime and/or fires.

Security guard duties are limited only to hours that the employer is not conducting any other operations at the site. The employee may have no other duties during their shift as a security guard.

6601-05 Armored car services

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in armored car services transporting cash or valuables for businesses such as, but not limited to, banks, supermarkets, and jewelry stores to other destinations; or collect or deposit money into or from automatic teller machines.

6601-06 Crowd control services

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing crowd control services.

Types of events services may be provided for include, but are not limited to:

- Conventions;
- Fairs;
- Live concerts;
- Race tracks;
- Rallies;
- Rodeos; and
- Sporting events.

Workers may include:

• Rule enforcement workers such as uniformed or plain clothes security guards who maintain order as well as providing personal protection; and

- Parking lot staff.

Exclusion:

Theater ushers, inside ticket takers, set up crews and stagehands are classified separately in 4504.

6601-07 Process/legal messenger services

Applies to:

• Businesses engaged in providing process services by delivering legal documents such as summonses, complaints, subpoenas, and writs to individuals.

• Businesses engaged in legal messenger services for others by delivering legal papers between legal representatives and the courts.

Services include, but are not limited to:

• Checking public records;
• Conducting interviews to locate recipients of legal documents;
• Surveillance work; and
• Providing clients with a final report of service or non-service on the recipient.

Exclusion:

Errand and parcel delivery services are classified separately in 1101.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-6704 Classification 6704.

6704-00 Parking lot operations

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in operating parking lots for the temporary parking of customer vehicles in uncovered spaces. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, checking customers in and out, collecting fees, parking customer vehicles at check-in and returning them to customer upon check-out, patrolling and monitoring the area for security purposes, and providing shuttle service in connection with parking lot operations. Parking lot operations subject to this classification do not provide service to the automobiles.~~

~~This classification excludes parking/storage garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3406.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses operating parking lots for the temporary parking of customer vehicles in uncovered spaces.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Checking customers in and out;
• Collecting fees;
• Parking customer's vehicles at check-in and returning them to customer at check-out;
• Patrolling and monitoring the area for security purposes; and
• Providing shuttle service in connection with parking lot operations.

Parking lot operations in this classification do not provide service to the vehicles.

Exclusion:

• Parking/storage garages are classified in 3406.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-060, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15)

WAC 296-17A-6706 Classification 6706.

(Operations and facilities for sports teams

Note: As used in this classification, the term "player" and "athlete" have the same meaning.

Applies to workers employed by all types of athletic teams. This classification includes employees who care for a team's athletes, their equipment, the playing field/stadium/arena, or operate facilities during games.

This classification includes the coaching staff and managers of amateur teams. However, when the only employees of an amateur sports team are coaching staff and standard exception employees, the team reports its coaching staff in classification 6103.

This classification also includes, but is not limited to:

- Trainers;
- Mascots;
- Announcers;
- Scorekeepers;
- Concessionaires;
- Laundry workers;
- Janitors;
- Stadium lighting and sound technicians;
- Ushers, security;
- Parking attendants;
- Staff who maintain clubhouse/locker room and grounds;
- Coaches and managers of professional and semiprofessional teams in the off-season only. Off-season follows the final competitive event. It begins after all athletes have left any premises used by their employer for player meetings, training, or practices, and continues until the time any of the players are assembled together again, by their employer, in preparation for the upcoming season.

The following exposures are excluded:

- Professional and semiprofessional athletes (see classifications 6707 and 6809);
- Coaches and managers for professional and semiprofessional teams - Except in the off-season;
- Referees, umpires and other sports officials (see classifications 6707 and 6809);
- Ticket sales from office or booth with no other duties, which are reported in classification 4904;
- Businesses that own, or contract to maintain, a facility or stadium, but do not operate the facility for teams or sporting events classification 4910.

For administrative purposes, classification 6706 is divided into the following subclassification:))

6706-01 Athletic teams: Operations and facilities((-))

Note: As used in this classification, the term "player" and "athlete" have the same meaning.

Applies to:

Workers employed by all types of athletic teams who care for a team's athletes, their equipment, the playing field/stadium/arena, or operate facilities during games.

Worker occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Coaching staff and managers of amateur teams. However, when the only employees of an amateur sports team are coaching staff and standard exception employees, the team reports its coaching staff in classification 6103.

• Coaches and managers of professional and semiprofessional teams in the off-season only. Off-season follows the final competitive event. It begins after all athletes have left any premises used by their employer for player meetings, training, or practices, and continues until the time any of the players are assembled together again, by their employer, in preparation for the upcoming season.

- Announcers;
- Concessionaires;
- Janitors;
- Laundry workers;
- Mascots;
- Parking attendants;
- Scorekeepers;
- Security;
- Stadium lighting and sound technicians;
- Staff who maintain clubhouse/locker room and grounds;
- Trainers;
- Ushers.

Exclusions:

- Professional and semiprofessional athletes are classified in either 6707 or 6809;
- Coaches and managers for professional and semiprofessional teams during the season are classified in either 6707 or 6809;
- Referees, umpires, and other sports officials are classified in either 6707 or 6809;
- Ticket sales from office or booth with no other duties are classified in 4904;
- Businesses that own, or contract to maintain, a facility or stadium, but do not operate the facility for teams or sporting events are classified in 4910.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-11-082, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16)

WAC 296-17A-6907 Classification 6907.

6907-01 Household furnishings moving and storage

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in interstate and/or intrastate moving and/or storage of household furnishings. Work contemplated by this classification includes packing and unpacking, loading and unloading of household goods, transportation from one residence to another, and temporary storage of household goods in a warehouse. This classification includes the moving van drivers, packing personnel, laborers who assist in the loading and unloading operations, warehouse employees and truck mechanics.~~

~~This classification excludes:~~

- ~~• Intrastate and/or interstate delivery of nonhousehold furnishings which are to be reported separately in either classification 1101 or 1102, as applicable;~~
- ~~• Nonhousehold furnishing warehouses, which are to be reported separately in the appropriate warehouse classification; and~~
- ~~• Firms providing moving and assembly of office furniture and modular work stations, which are reported in classification 2002-13.~~

~~**Special note:** Establishments subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. Detailed information can be found in the general audit rule covering the trucking industry and in RCW 51.12.095.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in moving or storage of household goods and furnishings.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Packing and unpacking household goods/furnishings;
- Loading and unloading household goods/furnishings;
- Transporting household goods/furnishings from one residence to another, may be intrastate or interstate;
- Temporary storage of household goods/furnishings in warehouse.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Laborers;
- Moving van drivers;
- Packing personnel;
- Truck mechanics;
- Warehouse personnel.

Exclusions:

- Intrastate and/or interstate delivery of nonhousehold furnishings are classified in either classification 1101 or 1102, as applicable;
- Warehouses not used for the temporary storage of household furnishings, are classified in the appropriate warehouse classification; and
- Businesses providing moving and assembly of office furniture and modular work stations, are classified in classification 2002-13.

~~**Special note:** Businesses subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter. Detailed information can be found in the general audit rule covering the trucking industry and in RCW 51.12.095.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-6908 Classification 6908.

6908-02 Lightweight paper products, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lightweight paper products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, carbon paper, crepe paper, blue print paper, computer paper, calculation tape, note pad, file folder, envelope, stationery, and typewriter ribbon. Materials include, but are not limited to, file folder or stationery-weight paper, glue, string, clasps, coating liquids and ink. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sheeters, slitters, die cutters or other cutting equipment, printing presses, folding, punching and drilling machines, glue applicators, trimmers, winders/rewinders, embossers, packaging machinery, balers, shredders and forklifts.~~

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401.

Special note: This classification includes establishments engaged as "paper rewinders or paper converters." These businesses purchase large rolls of premanufactured paper from outside sources, then cut, rewind, or "remanufacture" them into smaller or narrower rolls. They sometimes refer to themselves as "paper wholesalers," but they are performing more "manufacturing" work than what is allowed in classification 6407 for wholesale stores. The machinery used for this type of cutting and rewinding is the same as that used by manufacturers of the types of goods mentioned above, who also cut, wind and rewind paper from large rolls onto smaller rolls.

6908-03 Paper bag, movers packing pads, and wallpaper: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper products such as, but not limited to, paper bags of all sizes, movers packing pads, wrapping paper and wallpaper. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, paper, glue, string, ink, foam or bubble plastic, plastic wrap and tape. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, bag making machines, slitters, die cutters or other cutting machinery, perforating or embossing machines, glue applicators, printing presses, winders/rewinders, packaging machines, shredders, balers, forklifts and sewing machines which are used to sew tape across the tops of bags that package bulk goods.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes or other heavy-grade paper products, or corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401; establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic bags which are to be reported separately in classification 3510 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) and textile bags or sacks, which are to be reported separately in classifications 3708 or 3802 as applicable.

6908-05 Paper box -- Noncorrugated: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of boxes, or partitions for boxes, from lightweight, noncorrugated cardboard. Boxes contemplated by classification package goods such as, but not limited to, clothing or other soft goods, prepared foods, wine, cigars, stationery and games. Materials include, but are not limited to, cardboard (chipboard), glue, staples, tape, resins, ink and plastic film. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, box-making machines, sheeters, slitters, slotters, winders and rewinders, printing presses, cutting machines, laminators, bundlers, unitizers, balers, shredders and forklifts.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes or other heavy-grade paper products, or corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401.

6908-06 Single or double-ply paper products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of single or double-ply paper products such as, but not limited to, surgical gowns, towels, napkins, table or shelf covers, florist papers, tissue and shredded or crimped packing material. Some of the items made in this classification are primarily hand-made. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, single or double-ply paper, tape, glue, plastic or

~~cellophane lining. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, winders and rewinders, folding machines, cutting tables, paper crimping machinery, gluing machines and forklifts.~~

~~This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, which are to be reported separately in classification 2401.)~~

Applies to:

• Businesses manufacturing lightweight paper products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.).

• Businesses engaged as paper rewinders or paper converters. Businesses that purchase large rolls of premanufactured paper from outside sources, then cut, rewind, or "remanufacture" them into smaller or narrower rolls. They sometimes refer to themselves as "paper wholesalers," but they are performing more "manufacturing" work than what is allowed in classification 6407 for wholesale stores. The machinery used for this type of cutting and rewinding is the same as that used by manufacturers of lightweight paper products, who also cut, wind, and rewind paper from large rolls onto smaller rolls.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Blueprint paper;
- Calculation tape;
- Carbon paper;
- Computer paper;
- Crepe paper;
- Envelopes;
- File folders;
- Note pads;
- Stationery;
- Typewriter ribbon.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- File folder or stationery-weight paper;
- Clasps;
- Coating liquids and ink;
- Glue;
- String.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Balers;
- Die cutters and other cutting equipment;
- Embossers;
- Folding, punching, and drilling machines;
- Forklifts;
- Glue applicators;
- Packing machinery;
- Printing presses;
- Shredders;
- Sheeters;
- Slitters;
- Trimmers;
- Winders/rewinders.

Exclusion:

- Paper manufacturing is classified in 2401.

6908-03 Paper bag, movers packing pads, and wallpaper: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing paper bags of all sizes, movers packing pads, wrapping paper, and wallpaper.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bubble wrap;
- Foam;
- Glue;
- Ink;
- Paper;
- Plastic wrap;
- String;
- Tape.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Bag making machines;
- Balers;
- Die cutters or other cutting machinery;
- Embossing machines;
- Forklifts;
- Glue applicators;
- Packing machines;
- Perforating or embossing machines;
- Printing presses;
- Sewing machines;
- Shredders;
- Slitters;
- Winders/rewinders.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes, or other heavy-grade paper products is classified in 2401;
- Corrugating, laminating, oiling, or coating of paper is classified in 2401;
- Manufacture of plastic bags is classified in 3510;
- Manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) and textile bags or sacks, are classified in 3708 or 3802 as applicable.

6908-05 Paper box - Noncorrugated: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing boxes, or partitions for boxes, from lightweight, noncorrugated cardboard.

Boxes or box partitions manufactured to package products that include, but are not limited to:

- Cigars;
- Clothing or other soft goods;
- Games;
- Prepared foods;
- Stationery;
- Wine.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Cardboard (chipboard);
- Glue;
- Ink;
- Plastic film;
- Resin;
- Staples;

- Tape.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Balers;
- Box-making machines;
- Bundlers;
- Cutting machines;
- Forklifts;
- Laminators;
- Printing presses;
- Sheeters;
- Shredders;
- Slitters;
- Slotters;
- Unitizers;
- Winders and rewinders.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber, corrugated boxes, or other heavy-grade paper products is classified in 2401;
- Corrugating, laminating, oiling, or coating paper is classified in 2401.

6908-06 Single or double-ply paper products: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing single or double-ply paper products.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Florist papers;
- Handmade items;
- Napkins;
- Shredded or crimped packaging material;
- Surgical gowns;
- Table or shelf covers;
- Tissue;
- Towels.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Glue;
- Plastic or cellophane lining;
- Single or double-ply paper;
- Tape.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting tables;
- Folding machines;
- Forklifts;
- Gluing machines;
- Paper crimping machinery;
- Winders and rewinders.

Exclusion:

- Paper manufacturing is classified in 2401.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-7100 Classification 7100.

7100-00 Exempt limited liability company members, N.O.C.

Applies to members of a limited liability company exempt from mandatory coverage under RCW 51.12.020(13) who have elected optional coverage, and perform *only* administrative, clerical and outside sale duties. Any LLC member electing optional coverage who performs duties directly related to the operational activities of the company must be reported in the basic classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Under no circumstances is classification 4904 to be assigned to any exempt member of a limited liability company. Any member of a limited liability company who has elected optional coverage and is engaged exclusively in outside sales is to be reported separately in classification 6303 if they meet all the standard exception requirements for classification 6303 detailed in WAC 296-17-31018.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 14-17-085, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14)

WAC 296-17A-7101 Classification 7101.

7101-00 Corporate officers, N.O.C.

Applies to executive officers of a corporation who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and for whom optional coverage has been elected. This is a standard exception classification as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications. To qualify for this section, a corporate officer must:

- Be exempt from mandatory coverage pursuant to RCW 51.12.020(8);
- Not be exposed to the operative hazard of the business; and
- Not directly supervise workers who are exposed to the operative hazard of the business.

Officers who are exposed to the operative hazard, or who directly supervise workers who are exposed to the operative hazard, must be reported in the basic classification applicable to the work performed.

Special note: Exempt officers can never be reported in classification 4904. Exempt officers (~~can be~~) who have elected optional coverage and are engaged exclusively in outside sales are reported in classification 6303 if they meet all the standard exception requirements for classification 6303 detailed in WAC 296-17-31018.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-01-014, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06)

WAC 296-17A-7308 Classification 7308.

7308-02 Animal shelters or services, dog pounds and humane societies

(Applies to establishments engaged in operating animal shelters/ services, dog pounds, or humane societies which care for lost or unwanted animals or animals that have been placed for adoption. The title "animal services" has replaced the title "animal shelter" or "dog pound" in most establishments. While the activities are the same under all of these titles, the main difference is the funding. Animal services are tax-base funded; humane societies are privately funded. Activities include, but are not limited to, feeding, cleaning, or grooming animals, veterinary care, euthanasia, catching or controlling animals, and investigating incidents such as animal bites and animal abuse. This classification also applies to dog obedience classes that are not in connection with kennels or pet breeding establishments.

This classification excludes pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-03; pet stores which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-04; and pet breeding/boarding kennels which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-05.

Special note: Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

7308-03 Pet grooming parlors

Applies to establishments engaged in providing pet grooming services either at the groomer's or the customer's location. Services may be provided in a shop or at the customer's location with the use of a vehicle equipped with the necessary supplies. Although most of the animals groomed are dogs, parlors may also groom cats. Activities include, but are not limited to, bathing, dipping to control fleas, cutting, brushing, combing and drying hair, clipping nails, and the incidental sale of pet products such as collars, shampoos and pet clothing. Depending on the length of their stay, animals may also be fed, watered, and placed in kennels until their owners pick them up.

This classification excludes animal shelters, dog pounds, and humane societies which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-02; pet stores, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-04; and pet breeding/boarding kennels which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-05.

Special note: Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

7308-04 Pet stores, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged as pet stores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Stores in this classification sell cats and dogs. In addition to cats and dogs, they may also sell other animals such as birds, snakes, fish, reptiles or turtles, and related items such as, but not limited to, pet food, cages, travel carriers, pet toys, collars, shampoos, flea, tick and worm treatments, vaccination equipment, aquariums, and supplies aquariums. This classification also includes any incidental pet grooming performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes stores which sell pets such as tropical fish, birds or reptiles, but do not sell cats and dogs, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-03; animal shelters, dog pounds and humane societies which are to be reported

separately in classification 7308-02; pet breeding/boarding kennels which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-05 and stores which sell pet food only, but do not sell pets, which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

Special note: Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

7308-05 Pet breeding and boarding kennels

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in boarding pets while their owners are away from home, or in boarding pets for others in connection with a breeding service. Work contemplated by this classification is of a custodial nature that includes, but is not limited to, sheltering, tending, breeding, grooming and feeding animals, erecting or mending fences, erecting or maintaining kennels, cleaning kennels, and veterinary services and the incidental sale of animals, animal grooming or care supplies when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes pet grooming parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 7308-03 and contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures who are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special notes: The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as feeding animals, grooming, and cleaning kennels. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm or business with which they are contracting.

Effective July 1, 1996, clerical office and outside sales employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.)

Applies to:

- Businesses operating privately or publicly funded animal shelters/services, dog pounds, or humane societies, which care for lost or unwanted animals or animals that have been placed for adoption.
- Businesses conducting dog obedience classes that are not in connection with kennels or pet breeding establishments.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Catching or controlling animals;
- Cleaning;
- Feeding;
- Grooming;
- Euthanasia;
- Investigating incidents such as animal bites and animal abuse;
- Veterinary care.

Exclusions:

- Pet breeding/boarding kennels are classified in 7308-05;
- Pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308-03;
- Pet stores are classified in 7308-04.

7308-03 Pet grooming parlors

Applies to:

Businesses providing pet grooming services, either at the groomer's shop or at the customer's location with the use of a vehicle equipped with the necessary supplies.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Bathing;
- Brushing;
- Clipping nails;
- Combing;
- Dipping to control fleas;
- Drying;
- Incidental sale of pet products such as collars, shampoos, and pet clothing;
- Depending on the length of their stay, animals may also be fed, watered, and placed in kennels until their owners pick them up.

Exclusions:

- Animal shelters, dog pounds, and humane societies are classified in 7308-02;
- Pet breeding/boarding kennels are classified in 7308-05;
- Pet stores, N.O.C. are classified in 7308-04.

7308-04 Pet stores, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Pet stores not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Stores in this classification sell:

- Aquariums and related supplies;
- Birds;
- Cages;
- Cats;
- Collars;
- Dogs;
- Fish;
- Flea, tick, and worm treatments;
- Pet food;
- Pet toys;
- Reptiles;
- Shampoos;
- Snakes;
- Travel carriers;
- Turtles;
- Vaccination equipment;
- Incidental pet grooming performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Animal shelters, dog pounds, and humane societies are classified in 7308-02;
- Pet breeding/boarding kennels are classified in 7308-05;
- Pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308-03;
- Stores which sell pet food only, but do not sell pets, are classified in 6403;
- Stores which sell pets such as tropical fish, birds or reptiles, but do not sell cats and dogs, are classified in 6406.

7308-05 Pet breeding and boarding kennels

Applies to:

Businesses primarily boarding pets while their owners are away from home, or boarding pets for others in connection with a breeding service.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Breeding;
- Cleaning kennels;
- Erecting or mending fences;
- Erecting or maintaining kennels;
- Feeding;
- Grooming;
- Sheltering;
- Tending;
- Veterinary services when performed by an employer subject to this classification;
- Incidental sale of animals, animal grooming, or care supplies when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Pet grooming parlors are classified in 7308-03;
- Contractors hired by a farm operator to build or repair fences or structures are classified in the applicable construction classification.

Special notes: The term "farm labor contractor" applies to specialty contractors who supply laborers to a farm operation for specified services such as feeding animals, grooming, and cleaning kennels. Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operations. Farm labor contractors will be reported in the classification applicable to the farm or business with which they are contracting.