Chapter 296-17A WAC

CLASSIFICATIONS FOR WASHINGTON WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

296-17A-4002 Classification 4002. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-4002, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-619, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-619, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-619, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-619, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-619, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-619, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-619, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by WSR 10-05-109, filed 2/17/10, effective 4/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100.

296-17A-4601 Classification 4601. [WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4601, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-641, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-641, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 74-40, § 296-17-641, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-641, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.] Repealed by WSR 10-24-118, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1).

296-17A-4801 Classification 4801. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4801, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08.] Repealed by WSR 08-15-132, filed 7/22/08, effective 1/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.-100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW.

296-17A-6614 Classification 6614. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6614, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6614, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6614, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73105, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73105, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73105, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6615 Classification 6615. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6615, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6615, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6615, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73106, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6616 Classification 6616. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6616, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6616, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6616, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73107, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73107, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73107, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6617 Classification 6617. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6617, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6617, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6617, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-73108, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6622 Classification 6622. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6622, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6622, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6622, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73201, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-6623 Classification 6623. [Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-18-064, § 296-17A-6623, filed 9/2/11, effective 10/3/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6623, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6623, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-092, § 296-17-73203, filed 11/14/06, effective 1/1/07.] Repealed by WSR 12-24-067, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035, and 51.16.210.

296-17A-7102 Classification 7102. [WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-755, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-755, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-755, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-755, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-755, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-755, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.] Repealed by WSR 15-02-060, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035.

WAC 296-17A-0101 Classification 0101.

0101-00 Land clearing: Highway, street and road construction, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in clearing right of ways for subsurface construction on a new or existing highway, street, or roadway project that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The subsurface is the roadbed foundation consisting of dirt, sand, gravel and/or ballast which has been leveled and compressed. Unless the finished project is a compressed gravel road, the subsurface or sub base is constructed prior to any asphalt or concrete paving activities. Work con-

templated by this classification involves the excavation of rocks and boulders, removal of tree stumps, clearing or scraping land of vegetation, grubbing, earth excavation, cut and fill work, and bringing the roadbed to grade. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, shovels, scrapers, bulldozers, graders, rollers, and dump trucks.

This classification excludes asphalt surfacing or resurfacing on roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0210; construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; bridge or tunnel construction including the abutments and approaches which is to be reported separately in classification 0201; felling of trees which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; and logging road construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902.

0101-01 Land clearing: Airport landing strips, runways and taxi ways; alleys and parking lots

Applies to contractors primarily engaged in clearing right of ways for subsurface construction on a new or existing airport landing strip, runway, and taxi way. This classification also includes clearing of right of ways for alley and parking lot projects. The subsurface is the foundation consisting of dirt, sand, gravel and/or ballast which has been leveled and compressed. Unless the finished project is compressed gravel, the subsurface or sub base is constructed prior to any asphalt or concrete paving activities. Work contemplated by this classification involves the excavation of rocks and boulders, removal of tree stumps, clearing or scraping land of vegetation, grubbing, earth excavation, cut and fill work, and bringing the roadbed or project site to grade. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, shovels, scrapers, bulldozers, graders, rollers, and dump trucks.

This classification excludes asphalt surfacing or resurfacing on roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0210; construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; and felling of trees which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

0101-02 Excavation work, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in general excavation work for others that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification involves excavating or digging of earth to form the foundation hole such as for a wood-frame or nonwood-frame building and side sewer hookups (street to house) when performed as part of the excavation contract. Activities include, but are not limited to, excavation of rocks and boulders, removal of tree stumps, clearing or scraping land of vegetation, grubbing, piling or pushing of earth, earth excavation, cut and fill work, backfilling, etc. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, shovels, scrapers, bulldozers, graders and dump trucks.

This classification excludes asphalt surfacing or resurfacing on roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 and felling of trees which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

0101-03 Grading work, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in various forms of grading work for others that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Typical equipment used is a grader, but other equipment such as a bulldozer and a front end loader may also be used. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, leveling and grading lands, spreading dirt, sand, gravel and/or ballast to desired contour on farm lands or other tracts of land.

0101-04 Land clearing, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in general land clearing work that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes, but is not limited to, excavation of rocks and boulders, removal of tree stumps, clearing or scraping land of vegetation, grubbing, piling or pushing of earth to rearrange the terrain, earth excavation, cut and fill work, backfilling, and slope grooming. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, shovels, scrapers, bulldozers, graders and dump trucks.

This classification excludes felling of trees which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

0101-16 Railroad line: Construction, maintenance and repair, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance and repair of railroad tracks not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including the dismantling of track and the sale of salvaged track metal and ties. Work contemplated by this classification includes all operations on new or existing main lines, side tracks and spurs to industrial properties. This classification includes, but is not limited to, the laying of rock or ballast, laying of ties and track, installation of crossover frogs and switches, erection of switch stands and switch mechanism, erection of cattle guards, the placing of grade crossing planks, and similar activities related to the laying or relaying of railroad lines and also includes the dismantling of railroad main lines, side tracks and spurs to include track, ties, etc., and the subsequent storage and sale of salvaged material after the railroad line is dismantled.

This classification excludes asphalt surfacing/resurfacing and all concrete construction work which is to be reported separately in the applicable asphalt or concrete construction classification; logging railroad construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902; and the construction, maintenance, or repair of an elevated railway which is to be reported separately in classification 0508.

0101-17 Retaining wall: Construction or repair when done in connection with road, street and highway construction, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or repair of retaining walls in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Retaining walls are often constructed to protect against potential problems such as earth slides or erosion of banks alongside a roadway or overpass. Work contemplated by this classification involves large scale excavation to contour a specific area of earth serving as a retaining wall.

Activities include, but are not limited to, excavation, clearing, cut and fill work, backfilling, grading and slope grooming. Fill material used may include dirt, sand, stone or boulder. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, scrapers, bulldozers, graders, backhoes and dump trucks.

This classification excludes asphalt surfacing or resurfacing on roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0210; concrete construction which is to be reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification; construction specialty services such as the installation of guardrails, lighting standards and striping which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; bridge or tunnel construction including the abutments and approaches which is to be reported separately in classification 0201; felling of trees by chain saw which is to be reported separately in classification 5001; logging road construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902; and tunnels and approaches including lining, cofferdam work, shaft sinking and well digging with caissons which is to be reported separately in classification 0201.

0101-37 Soil remediation

Applies to establishments engaged in various types of remediation of soil contaminated with hazardous or toxic materials. Soil remediation can take place at the site of the contamination, or the contaminated soil may be hauled to another area for remediation. This classification also includes oil spill cleanup on land. Equipment used will include backhoes and front end loaders, as well as other types of dirt moving equipment.

The methods used for soil remediation include, but are not limited to:

- Bio-remediation: Contaminated soil is mixed with nutrients, sawdust, and various other additives. Naturally occurring bacteria in the soil break down the pollutants.

- Encapsulation: Contaminated soil is enclosed in some type of protective material to prevent drainage into surrounding soil.

- Excavation and hauling to an approved disposal site.

- Hot air vapor extraction: A burner unit is mounted on a trailer. Contaminated soil is arranged in layers on which an aluminum perforated pipe system is placed at 2' intervals, with a return pipe on the top layer. The soil stack is enclosed in visqueen, then hot air is pumped into the piping system which creates the steam that is recycled through the system and carries the contaminants back through the catalytic burner. Because of the catalytic action there are virtually no contaminants exhausted into the atmosphere.

- Soil vapor extraction: A series of holes are bored in the ground and vacuum pumps are used to suck the trapped gases which are drawn through carbon filters for decontamination.

- In situ vitrification: Graphite electrodes are fed into contaminated soil at a specified rate, where high voltage "melts" the organic and inorganic materials in the soil and forms a solid, glasslike substance.

- Land farming: Contaminated soil is deposited and spread out by a farm type spreader on an area of ground dedicated for this purpose. Chemical or manure fertilizer is added to provide a medium for naturally occurring bacteria to thrive. (This part is similar to bio-remediation.) The soil is turned frequently by tillers or rototillers to assist in the aeration of the soil and in the growth of the bacteria. It may take anywhere from a month to two years to cleanse the soil, depending on the volatility of the contaminants. This method is used particularly with soil that is heavily contaminated with oil.

- Mobile incineration: Contaminated soil is loaded onto a conveyor belt which carries it into the hopper of a mobile unit mounted on a lowboy trailer. The unit is heated to burn off the contaminants in the soil. The mobile unit contains a type of dust-collecting mechanism which filters out gases and other nondesirable elements so only clean air enters the atmosphere as the refreshed soil is produced. There are various methods of mobile incineration, but the general process and the end result are similar.

- Thermal disabsorption: A process similar to mobile incineration.

- Stabilization: Concrete landfill cells are created by mixing cement with refuse or other contaminated soil to stabilize the material and reduce the seepage into the surrounding soil.

This classification excludes oil spill cleanup involving diking or ditching work which is to be reported separately in classification 0201.

0101-39 Pool or pond excavation
Placement of pool or pond liners

Applies to contractors engaged in the excavation of pools or ponds. Work contemplated by this classification involves excavating or digging of earth to form the hole such as for a swimming pool or pond. Work contemplated by this classification includes excavation of rocks and boulders, removal of tree stumps, clearing or scraping land of vegetation, grubbing, piling or pushing of earth, earth excavation, cutting, filling or backfilling, etc. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, shovels, bulldozers, backhoes and dump trucks. This classification includes the placement of plastic pool and pond liners provided it is not in connection with concrete work.

This classification excludes concrete construction which is to be reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification.

0101-40 Mowing or chemical spraying of roadway median strips, roadsides, and/or power line right of ways

Applies to contractors engaged in mowing, grooming, picking up litter, and chemical spraying of roadway median strips and edges, roadsides, and power line right of ways. Work contemplated by this classification includes spraying chemicals to control weeds and unwanted vegetation, tall grass, brush, brambles and tree seedlings as part of a roadway, roadside or right of way maintenance contract. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, a variety of equipment such as backhoes, tractors, push mowers, brush mowers, weed eaters, as well as hand tools such as machetes, sickles, and pruners.

This classification excludes mowing and/or grooming of roadway median strips, roadsides, and power line right of ways when performed by employees of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities which is to be reported in the classification applicable to the type of municipality per-

forming the work; forest, timber or range land contract work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and the felling and removal of trees by chain saw which is to be reported separately in classification 5001.

Special note: Classification 0301, "landscape construction," and classification 0308, "landscape maintenance," are not to be assigned to mowing and/or grooming of roadway median strips, roadsides, and power line right of ways.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0101, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 09-24-082, § 296-17A-0101, filed 11/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-501, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-501, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-051, § 296-17-501, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-501, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-501, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-501, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-501, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-501, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-501, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0103 Classification 0103.

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

Applies to contractors 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).

This classification excludes 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; and blasting performed as part of building demolition which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-503, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-503, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-503, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-503, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-503, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-503, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-503, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-503, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-504, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-504, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-504, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-505, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-505, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-505, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-505, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-505, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-505, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-505, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-505, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-505, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-505, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 nonforestry 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0106, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0107, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0107, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-50601, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-50601, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-50601, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-50601, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-0108 Classification 0108.

0108-00 Ditches and canals, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction of ditches and canals not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). A ditch or canal consists of a long trench dug in the ground that will remain uncovered to serve as an artificial waterway or artificially improved river such as for irrigation, drainage, or a boundary line. Work contemplated by this classification includes digging of main irrigation canals or drainage ditches and all laterals extending from the canal or ditch, installation of pipe, making connections as needed, and filling or backfilling as needed. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of machinery and equipment such as power shovels, backhoes, bulldozers, dump trucks, and mechanical or hand tool trench diggers.

This classification excludes asphalt surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 or 0212, and concrete construction which is to be reported separately in the applicable concrete construction classification(s).

0108-01 Sewer construction; septic tank installation

Applies to: Contractors engaged in the construction or repair of new or existing sewer lines and systems. This includes, but is not limited to, sewers, cesspools, drainpools, storm drains, and septic tanks including the drainfield construction.

Construction services include, but are not limited to:

• Installation and maintenance of all types of storm, sanitary or sewage lines and systems;

• Excavation and trench digging;

• Leveling trenches with fill material such as sand or gravel, including filling or backfilling;

• Installation of force main type sewage work;

• Installation of storm sewer lines including the outfall construction of drain concrete boxes, catch basins, manholes, and handling and laying of pipe (regardless of the size of pipe or depth below the ground);

• Making connections.

Typical machinery includes, but is not limited to:

• Power shovels;
• Backhoes;
• Bulldozers;
• Dump trucks;
• Trenchless or directional boring equipment;
• Manual digging.

Excluded activities in this classification:

• Side sewer hookups (street to house) when performed by a plumbing contractor as part of a plumbing contract (report in 0306);

• Sewer pipe cleaning including services engaged in line cleaning and unplugging of waste lines (report in 0306).

0108-02 Tanks, N.O.C. - Underground: Installation, repair, or removal

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, repair or removal of underground tanks not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as those used to store gas or oil. Activities include excavating or digging of holes, placement or removal of tank, and filling or backfilling. This classification makes no distinction as to the size of tank being placed or removed. Usually, the actual lifting into or out of the ground occurs with the use of a power shovel, front end loader or backhoe. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes a variety of earth moving equipment such as power shovels, front end loaders, backhoes, bulldozers, and dump trucks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0108, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-0108, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-50602, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-50602, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-50602, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-50602, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0112, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0112, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-50603, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50603, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50603, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0201 Classification 0201.

0201-01 Bridge, trestle, overhead crossing and viaduct: Construction, maintenance and repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of bridges, trestles, overhead crossings and viaducts including the foundations and approaches. These types of structures provide a series of spans or arches, or a type of vertical and horizontal framework for a road or railroad passage over an obstacle such as a waterway, wide valley, other roads, or railroads. Work contemplated by this classification includes the construction of approaches, abutments, foundation supports, framework, and includes all concrete, iron or steel, timber, or carpentry work to completion

of the project. The approach is the area of ground or roadway built up just before entering onto a structure such as a bridge or trestle. The abutments are the reinforced foundation supports at the end of the approach which will bear much of the weight for the structure. The erection of the structure usually begins at both ends of the approaches and abutments and gradually continues toward the center of the structure. This classification includes activities such as, but not limited to, the placement and securing of piles, beams and members by way of boom or crane, forming columns, piers and supports, tying reinforcing steel, set-up and tear down of forms, pouring and finishing of concrete, installing precast deck supports, decking slabs and nonstructural members, constructing the retaining walls, erecting iron railings, and the installation of suspension cables and cable clamps. This classification also includes shaft sinking, pile driving, caisson and cofferdam work as it is considered an integral part of the structure's foundation and support.

This classification excludes asphalt surfacing/resurfacing on roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 and concrete paving which is to be reported separately in classification 0214.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.

0201-04 Breakwater, jetty, levee: Construction, maintenance and repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of a jetty, levee or breakwater. These types of barriers or embankments are very similar to a dike, but involve substantially more construction in that they usually begin away from the water and extend into a body of water and are sometimes used as protection for a harbor to prevent adverse currents from interfering with shipping. Work contemplated by this classification involves building, protecting and/or filling in an embankment or barrier of a river, harbor or other body of water. The predominant activity involves earth moving or placing of fill or other material. This classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land, excavation, filling, and grading and involves earth moving equipment such as, but not limited to, drag lines, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, and dump trucks. Materials include, but are not limited to, dirt, sand, stones or boulders, concrete piles, timber or heavy timber cribbing filled with stones or boulders. Often, the barrier or embankment being built is seeded or paved in part with asphalt, concrete, soil, or cement to assist in strengthening the structure.

This classification excludes pile driving operations in connection with jetty, levee and breakwater operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0202, and asphalt surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.

0201-05 Bulkhead retaining walls: Construction, maintenance and repair, riprapping - All water hazard

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of a bulkhead. A bulkhead is a wall or embankment constructed to protect against potential problems such as earth slides, erosion of banks alongside water, or excessive increases in the water level. Work contemplated by this classification involves building, protecting and/or filling in a wall or embankment of a river, harbor or other body of water, or other areas of land. The predominant activity involves earth moving or placing of fill or other material. This classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land, excavation, filling, and grading. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, drag lines, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, and dump trucks. Materials include, but are not limited to, dirt, sand, stones, boulders, concrete piles, timber or heavy timber cribbing filled with stones or boulders. Often, the wall or embankment being built, or if it already exists, is seeded or paved in part with asphalt, concrete, cement, or soil to assist in strengthening the structure. This classification includes riprap work which is a loose assemblage of broken stones erected in water or on soft ground. Such stone serves as a fill-in material to assist with the building of a dike, levee, or bulkhead.

This classification excludes pile driving operations in connection with bulkhead construction operations which is to be reported separately in classification 0202, and asphalt surfacing/resurfacing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.

0201-06 Concrete culverts; aluminum, steel, or other types of culverts over 12 feet

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or placement of concrete culverts or other types of culverts greater than twelve feet in diameter. A culvert is a sewer or drain running under a road, embankment, or structure such as a bridge. Culverts can be made of material such as, but not limited to, concrete, aluminum, and galvanized steel. Their primary purpose is to channel excess water away from the road, embankment, or structure to assist in preventing water damage or flooding. Work contemplated by this classification includes excavation, laying of sand or gravel, placement of culverts, and filling in the site.

0201-08 Tunnels and approaches

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction of tunnels and approaches including the lining, cofferdam work, shaft sinking, and well digging with caissons. A tunnel is a passage through or under a barrier to be used as a roadway, railway or pedestrian walkway. The approach is the area of ground built up before the entrance of a tunnel or similar type of structure. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the construction of approaches, shaft sinking, caisson and cofferdam work, boring, the framework or lining, and all concrete, iron or steel, timber, and carpentry work to completion of the project. In some instances,

the initial phase of a tunnel project may require that the approaches and abutments be put in place. This may involve extensive excavation and fill work depending on how uneven the terrain is with the proposed tunnel entrances. The abutments are the reinforced foundation supports at the end of the approach and will bear much of the weight at the tunnel entrances. Most often, the abutments will consist of metal beams or concrete with reinforced steel, that are placed vertically, horizontally or at an angle into the ground. The boring of the tunnel may include the removal of earth, rock and water with mechanical equipment, drilling and boring machines, rock drills and chippers, explosives, well drilling with caissons, and the need for pumps and drains piped to the outside of the bore. Occasionally, a cofferdam is erected which is a temporary structure from which water can be pumped or sucked to provide a dry work area during construction of the structure. Once the structural support is complete, the cofferdam is taken apart and removed. As the bore progresses steel I-beams are placed and horizontal beams or solid bar stock are bolted or welded for support. Shielding the bore between the I-beams requires bolting or welding steel plates to the beams. This is followed by filling the gaps between the face of the bore and the shielding with sand or concrete grout. Some tunnels will then be lined with concrete, steel or tile, and lighting, ventilation and drains may be installed.

This classification excludes underground mining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1702, and asphalt surfacing/resurfacing or concrete paving which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

0201-09 Diking, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction of dikes not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). A dike is a type of protective barrier or embankment which keeps a body of water such as a river in its proper channel and prevents the erosion of banks. Work contemplated by this classification involves building up and/or protecting the embankment. This classification includes, but is not limited to, earth moving work, assemblage of loose stone or rock, placement of sandbags or concrete piles, fill dirt or broken pieces of concrete, or building of crib work which may be filled in with stone or other types of fill. This classification also applies to diking or ditching work in connection with oil spill clean-up such as alongside a river bank or other shoreline.

This classification excludes pile driving operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0202.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-508, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-508, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-508, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-508, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-508, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0202 Classification 0202.

0202-02 Pile driving - Wood or concrete piling construction

Applies to contractors engaged in pile driving and piling construction. Pile driving involves long sturdy posts or columns of timber, steel, or concrete being driven into the earth as a foundation or support for a structure such as a building, pier or wharf. This type of activity usually occurs when a portion of the structure is going to be under water, in mud, at a site where the ground is soft or unstable, or when the structure is expected to be of extraordinary weight. Work contemplated by this classification includes driving wood or steel beams, driving concrete columns, shaft sinking or caisson work, stacking of concrete piles, erection of a cofferdam, and includes all cross beaming, decking, and similar carpentry incidental to, and connected with, pile driving operations as part of the foundation construction project. Shaft sinking is removal of earth from a hole with a relatively small diameter and usually at a considerable depth. The cofferdam is a temporary structure from which water can be pumped or sucked to provide a dry work area during construction of the foundation or substructure. Once the foundation support is complete, the cofferdam is taken apart and removed.

This classification excludes diving operations or activities which are to be reported separately in classification 0202-04.

Special note: Pile driving projects could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (harbors, rivers, canals) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from on board 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, pile driver or dredge, a barge, or a 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, pier, or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, pile driving projects involve a variety of types of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or pile driver, a barge, a pontoon, a shoreline pile crew, workers inside the cofferdam, as well as the maintenance and repair of the construction material or 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.

0202-03 Wharf, pier, dock and marine railway: Construction, maintenance and repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of piers, wharves, docks and marine railways. A pier or wharf is a platform extending from a shore over water and supported by piles or pillars. A dock is the area between two piers or alongside a pier or wharf. These types of platforms are for vessels to tie up and provide an area

for loading, unloading, or repairing vessels. Most often, the construction of such platforms will include the foundation or substructure being under water or mud, and the remainder of the platform being exposed above the water or mud. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, construction of the foundation or substructure which consists of shaft sinking, pile driving, stacking of piles and/or erection of a cofferdam, and includes all concrete, steel or carpentry work after the foundation or substructure is built to completion of the project. Shaft sinking involves the removal of earth from a hole with a relatively small diameter and usually at a considerable depth. Pile driving involves long sturdy posts or columns of timber, steel, or concrete being driven into the earth as a foundation or support for the structure. The cofferdam is a temporary structure from which water can be pumped or sucked to provide a dry work area during construction of the foundation or substructure. Once the foundation support is complete, the cofferdam is taken apart and removed. This classification also includes caisson work as part of the construction for the foundation or substructure support.

This classification excludes diving operations or activities which are to be reported separately in classification 0202-04.

Special note: The construction of piers, wharves, docks and marine railways could occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (harbors, rivers, canals) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform the work activities from on board 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, floating barge, a 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, pier, or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Usually, these types of projects involve a variety of work crews such as those working from a floating derrick or barge, a pontoon, a shoreline pile crew, workers inside the cofferdam, as well as the maintenance and repair of the construction material or 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.

0202-04 Diving operations and subaqueous work, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in diving operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Diving operations such as underwater diving, skin diving or scuba diving are performed in numerous types of uncontrolled environments such as the ocean, harbors, bays, dams, lakes, as well as controlled environments such as swimming pools or aquarium tanks. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, marine salvage and wreckage, underwater mining and sweeping, underwater construction or demolition, installation, repair and/or inspection of wharves, piers, and docks, inspection of ships, barges, and other vessels, underwater exploration, as well as diving instruction. Classification 0202 includes all diving activities with the following exception: Diving instructors who provide instructional lessons in a controlled environment such as a swimming pool may be reported separately in classification 6209 provided accurate time records are maintained for the instructional lesson hours. Failure to maintain accurate time records will result in the hours in question being assigned to classification 0202 without a division of hours between the two classifications.

Special note: Many diving operations and activities occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal, dam, lake) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from on board 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, a boat or ship, a barge, or type of pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. 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.

0202-05 Geoduck harvesting by divers (to be assigned only by the maritime specialist)

Applies to establishments engaged in diving operations to harvest wild geoduck clams from natural areas. Work contemplated by this classification includes subaqueous harvesting of geoduck clams, sea cucumbers or similar marine life.

Special note: Many diving operations and activities occur on or adjacent to navigable waters (a harbor, river, canal, dam, lake) which is defined as those which form a continuous highway for interstate or international commerce. Workers who perform diving activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" who are support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from on board a vessel could be subject to the Jones Act or Admiralty Law which recognize such work crews and workers as masters or members 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, a boat or ship, a barge, or type of pontoon (which is a flat bottom boat) or portable float. Workers who perform div-

ing activities (to include divers, deck hands, or "diving tenders" or other support personnel such as line handlers and pump persons) from the shoreline or from adjacent areas such as an existing dock, pier or bridge may or may not be subject to federal law covered under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation Act (LHWCA). Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to either or both state fund or federal jurisdiction. The criteria used in determining federal law and coverage is based on the most current federal court decisions and case law.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-0202, filed 7/22/08, effective 1/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-509, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-509, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-509, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-509, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-509, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-509, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-509, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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, subsurfaces 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0210, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50908, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50908, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

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 subsurface 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0212, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-50910, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50910, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50910, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

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 nonenclosed);
- 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-0214, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0214, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50912, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50912, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0217 Classification 0217.

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.) such as, but not limited to, walkways, pathways, fences, and curbing. Work in this classification includes the set-up and tear down of forms, placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh, and the pouring and finishing of concrete.

This classification excludes land clearing and excavation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; concrete work performed on or in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, sawing, drilling, or cutting operations which is to be reported separately in classification 0214; concrete work contained within a concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame building or structure such as the foundation, floor slabs, 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 is to be reported separately in classification 0518; and the installation of preformed concrete or stone pavers which is to be reported separately in classification 0302.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction and/or repair of concrete foundation and flatwork for wood structural buildings not to exceed three stories in height. This classification includes the set-up and tear down of forms, placement of reinforcing steel and wire mesh, pouring, and finishing of concrete footings, stem walls, floor pads, cellar or basement floors, garage floors, swimming pools and ponds. This includes incidental concrete work such as walkways or driveways when performed by a foundation contractor.

This classification excludes land clearing and excavation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; concrete work performed on or in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls, sawing, drilling, or cutting operations as part of the roadway which is to be reported separately in classification 0214; concrete landscape curbing which is included in classification 0301-08; concrete work contained within a concrete, masonry, iron or steel frame building or structure such as the foundation, floor slabs, 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 is to be reported separately in classification 0518; and the installation of preformed concrete or stone pavers which is to be reported separately in classification 0302.

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

Applies to contractors engaged in concrete sawing, drilling and cutting not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including repairs. Work contemplated by this classification includes concrete sawing, drilling and cutting operations in connection with wood frame and nonwood frame buildings or structures, including flatwork, which may or may not be part of the building structure, such as, but not limited to, foundations, walkways, driveways, patios and swimming pools which may or may not be part of the building or structure. Activities include, but are not limited to, the sawing, cutting and drilling for ventilation boxes in the footings or stem walls, cutting out for windows or door ways, 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, and repairing defective areas.

This classification excludes concrete sawing, drilling, and cutting operations performed on or in connection with highway, street, or roadway projects including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, median or retaining walls as part of roadways which are to be reported separately in classification 0214; bridge construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0201; and new dam construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0701.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-0217, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0217, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0217, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50915, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50915, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0219 Classification 0219.

0219-00 Construction specialty services, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or removal of lighting for highways, streets, roadways, parking lots, and light standards. It also applies to the installation, repair, or removal of signs, guardrails, roadside reflectors, lane buttons or turtles, or lane markers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Usually, these activities occur as finishing touches after new or existing roadways are paved or surfaced. Roadway lighting includes traffic signal lights, and halogen or mercury vapor lights mounted to metal standards erected alongside the roadway. Signs (such as speed limit, road condition, city and town mile destination) are mounted on overpasses or on wood or metal poles erected alongside the roadway. Guardrails include metal barriers mounted on wood or metal poles driven into the roadside shoulder. Lane markers, lane buttons or turtles consist of small reflectors, or chips of plastic or concrete attached to the road with an adhesive bonding material. This classification includes the related hook-up of power to the light standard.

This classification excludes the installation of power lines that feed into power poles which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification for the work being performed.

Special note: This classification excludes exterior sign erection, repair, or removal not in connection with displaying highway, street, or roadway information or conditions even though such signs may be erected or placed alongside roadways (such as advertisement bill boards, business, or personal property signs) which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.

0219-01 Construction specialty services

Applies to contractors engaged in specialty services such as the painting or striping of highways, streets, roadways, or parking lots not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes painting, striping, numbering, or lettering of highways, streets, roadways, parking lots, parking garages, airport runways, taxi ways, curbs, roadway dividers, median strips, and special traffic areas such as fire, bus, handicap, and no parking zones. The paint or other material used for these markings is usually applied to the surface using a mechanical device, either self-propelled or towed by a truck or other motor vehicle. In some instances, the paint will be applied manually with brush or roller which is included in this classification. This classification includes the application of asphalt sealants to roadways or parking lots. This classification also includes concrete barrier installation, in connection with road construction, by a concrete barrier rental business or by a flagging contractor who also supplies the concrete barriers. This includes the flaggers who are necessary during the installation of the barriers as well as any flaggers the company supplies to the road construction project itself.

This classification excludes the interior painting of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0521, the exterior painting of buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; application of asphalt sealant to driveways which is to be reported separately in classification 0504-06; the rental of the concrete barriers and other flagging equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 6409; and flaggers who are not employed by a concrete barrier rental business or by a flagging contractor who also supplies the concrete barriers which are to be reported separately in classification 7116 or 7118 as appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0219, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0219, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-50917, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-50917, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-50917, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0301 Classification 0301.

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. This type of activity is performed by landscaping contractors, plumbing contractors, and irrigation specialist contractors. Generally, lawn type sprinkler systems are installed at private residences or commercial businesses. The process involves identifying the area of land to be covered to determine the size and amount of pipe and sprinkler heads needed for the job. The installation involves cutting a trench in the ground (twelve to eighteen inches deep and wide enough to accommodate the pipe) with a vibrating plow or pipe pulling machine. Next, pipe is laid in the trench, glued, or otherwise joined, heads and canisters are installed, and the timer is hooked up. The system is checked for leaks, needed adjustments are made, and the pipe and heads are buried.

This classification excludes open canal type irrigation systems which are to be reported separately in classification 0108; the installation, service or repair of above or below ground agricultural/irrigation systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301-06; and maintenance and cleaning of lawn sprinkler system pipes and heads done in connection with a landscape maintenance contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0308.

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.). The more common types of systems include below ground, fixed or movable, and wheel or impulse. Generally, these types differ from lawn sprinkler systems in that the size of pipes and pumps installed are much larger to produce the water pressure needed to irrigate large areas of land. Installation of below ground systems involves the use of trenching equipment to dig trenches, which are usually more than two feet deep to lay pipe. The above ground systems are laid out and assembled based on the need of the land area.

This classification excludes open canal type irrigation systems which are to be reported separately in classification 0108, and the installation, service or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301-04.

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

Applies to landscape contractors engaged in new landscape construction or renovation projects not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification also applies to specialist contractors engaged in the installation of invisible fences which are usually used to confine animals within a given area. Landscape construction work contemplated by this classification includes producing a preliminary drawing of the landscape or renovation project, preparing the ground (which may include tilling and spreading top soils or custom mix soils), installing sprinkler systems, planting trees, plants or shrubs, planting or replanting grass from seed or sod, installing ground cover material or plastic to retard weeds, placing concrete borders, the incidental construction of rockery, extruded concrete curbing, fences, ponds, paths, walkways, arbors, trellis and gazebos when performed by employees 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 must be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, tractors with till attachments, small front end loaders, trenchers, mowers, fertilizer spreaders, wheelbarrows, and electric power tools.

Invisible fence construction work contemplated by this classification includes identifying the land area to be fenced, sketching a preliminary drawing, burying the wire in a narrow trench (about one inch wide by two to six inches deep) that has been dug along the field perimeter (or just securing the wire onto the ground around the perimeter), and connecting the low voltage transmitter box (usually about the size of a hand-held calculator) that plugs into a 110 volt electrical outlet. This classification includes training sessions for the animal and related maintenance and repair at the customer's location. Equipment used to install invisible fences includes, but is not limited to, rakes or other hand tools, and small trench diggers.

This classification excludes all grading, clearing, or contouring of land which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; bulkheads not adjacent to water, or similar structures built of rock, which are to be reported separately in classification 0302; the 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, which is to be reported in classification 0507; any installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system, which is reported in classification 0507; and lawn care maintenance or chemical spraying or fumigating which is to be reported separately in classification 0308.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0301, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0301, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-510, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-510, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-510, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-510, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-510, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-510, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-510, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-510, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0302 Classification 0302.

0302-01 Brick, block, and stone masonry work, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in interior or exterior work in brick, block, stone, brick or stone veneer, granite, marble, slate, or quartz, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Applications in this classification also include, but are not limited to, concrete block, glass block, pavers, and slab or engineered stone products. Projects in this classification include, but are not limited to:

• Decorative additions to buildings and landscapes;

• Hardscape installations such as, but not limited to:

- Driveways;
- Fences;
- Patios;
- Steps;
- Walkways;
- Walls;

• Installation of slab stone or concrete countertops;

• Construction of entire buildings or structures with brick, block or stone products;

• Setting tombstones.

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

• Cutting;

• Laying or installing;

• Polishing;

• Dry setting or adhering with mortar;

• Tuck pointing (filling and/or finishing brickwork or stonework joints with cement or mortar).

This classification excludes:

• Tile setting and countertop installations as described in classification 0502;

• Plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303;

• Incidental construction of rockery, paths, and walkways when performed by employees of a landscape contractor as part of a landscape project, which is to be reported in classification 0301;

• Mechanically placed block or prefab panels next to a roadway for noise barrier, median or retaining walls, which is to be reported in classification 0219;

• Concrete flat work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and

• Masonry work as described in classification 0302-02.

Special notes: Contractors who operate a shop to cut, mill and polish stone products are to be assigned classification 3104-53 for the shop work; contractors operating a shop

to make finished concrete products are to be assigned classification 3509 for the shop work. When a business is assigned classification 3104 or 3509 for the shop operation, then classification 5206 "Permanent yard or shop" may no longer be applicable to the business.

Contractors often have a showroom to display examples of their work and products which they install. If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, then employees engaged exclusively in showing the display area or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303.

0302-02 Masonry

Applies to contractors engaged in interior or exterior masonry work including, but not limited to, the construction, lining or relining of:

• Fireplaces;
• Chimneys;
• Blast furnaces;
• Fire pits;
• Ovens.

Work contemplated by this classification includes:

• Cutting and laying brick, block or stone;
• Tuck pointing (filling and/or finishing brickwork or stonework joints with cement or mortar).

This classification excludes:

• Plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303;
• Tile setting as described in classification 0502;
• Concrete work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and
• All other masonry work which is to be reported in classification 0302-01.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0302, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-511, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-511, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-511, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-511, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-511, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-511, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-511, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-511, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-511, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-51101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-51101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0306 Classification 0306.

0306-00 Plumbing, N.O.C

Applies to contractors engaged in plumbing work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes activities such as, but not limited to, rough-in plumbing work as part of new or remodel projects, placement of pipe (plastic, copper or galvanized), cutting and/or threading pipe, soldering, welding or gluing all types of pipe, fittings or valves, installation of fixtures (sinks, showers and tubs, faucets), installation of appliances (dishwashers, hot water tanks, refrigerators with ice and water dispensers), and other necessary plumbing activities in connection with water supplies, water carrying, dispensing, or drainage systems. This classification includes incidental side sewer hook ups (street to house) when performed by a plumbing contractor subject to this classification, and only when it is performed as a part of a plumbing contract which includes installation of waste lines and waste carry systems within a building; and sewer pipe cleaning including services provided by service providers engaged in cleaning or unplugging waste lines.

This classification excludes side sewer hook ups performed as part of an excavation contract which are to be reported separately in classification 0101, and underground water line or water main construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0107.

Special note: This classification includes the installation of display areas or showrooms which provide prospective customers an opportunity to inspect the quality of workmanship and products carried by the contractor. Generally, displays or showrooms are installed where the contractor stores his materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell plumbing fixtures and supplies, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. Sale of these products by a plumbing contractor is included in classification 0306. Classifications 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications are not to be assigned to a contractor's business. Employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303 provided the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rule have been met.

0306-02 Automatic sprinkler systems or fire extinguishing systems: Installation, service or repair within buildings

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of automatic sprinkler or fire extinguishing systems within buildings. Work contemplated by this classification includes installation of pipe, fittings, couplings, valves, hangers, regulators, and alarms in ceilings, walls and floors, and cutting and/or threading pipe. These systems are usually equipped to release dry chemicals or water automatically when the surrounding temperature exceeds a predetermined limit.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of outside lawn type and agricultural/irrigation sprinkler systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0301, and contractors engaged in all types of general plumbing installation or repair work who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-00.

0306-03 Boilers, steam pipes, water pipes, heating ducts: Installation of covering insulation

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation of insulated covering on boilers, steam pipes, water pipes and heating ducts to help them retain heat. A boiler is a type of enclosed storage tank erected within a building which heats and circulates extremely hot water or converts hot water into steam. Contractors subject to this classification may also install water jets inside the tanks.

This classification excludes contractors primarily engaged in the erection of boiler tanks who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-04, and the removal of asbestos from boilers which is to be reported separately in classification 0512.

0306-04 Boilers, N.O.C.: Installation, service or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of boilers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including boiler scaling and tank erection within buildings. A boiler is a type of enclosed storage tank erected within a building which heats and circulates extremely hot water or converts hot water into steam. Work contemplated by this classification includes the erection and/or installation of the boiler or tank (which is above ground), pipes, tubing, ducts, heating units, valves, headers, jets and insulation coverings. Also included is the process of boiler scaling which is the removal of scales or residue from the tank or pipes using chemicals, steam or mechanical methods.

This classification excludes contractors primarily engaged in covering a boiler and pipes with insulation covering who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-03, and the erection of exterior tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508.

0306-05 Pump installation, service or repair, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of pumps related to water or waste carrying systems, and which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification applies to all types of water or sump pumps in connection with residential or commercial settings, water wells, and irrigation and drainage systems. A pump is a device that siphons or transfers material from one source or container to another. Activities include pump installation or repair services related to a building's water lines and water carrying systems, plumbing fixtures, dispensers, swimming pools and hot tubs, water wells, and agricultural or irrigation systems.

This classification excludes the installation of water pumps in connection with drilling operations which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; the installation or repair of service station pumps which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and contractors engaged in all types of general plumbing installation or repair work who are to be reported separately in classification 0306-00.

0306-06 Water softening or treatment systems - Installation of new equipment systems

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation of plumbing lines for new water conditioning, purifying or softening systems. Establishments providing this type of service are not required to be a "licensed plumber" to do the installation; however, it does involve plumbing work. The installation involves cutting the water line between the water source and the building or home. The line is cut with a hacksaw, reciprocating saw, or copper tube cutter, depending on the type of pipe involved. After the line is cut, the water source is connected to the intake of the system and the building or home is connected to the outlet of the system with supply and return lines. The bypass unit will allow the water to remain hard for the outside faucet. A small rubber hose is installed under the house into the drain. Occasionally, a sump pump is needed. For plastic pipes, glue is used to seal the connections. On copper pipes, soldering equipment is used to secure the connections. Water softening is a process by which the water passes through a resin tank where calcium ions are exchanged for sodium ions, resulting in "soft" water. Periodically, the resin is recharged by "back flushing" with a saturated salt solution from another tank. Installations of this type include the two tanks, pressure regulators, valves, and in new facilities an automatic timer.

Special note: This classification allows for the service or repair of water softening or treatment systems to be reported separately in classification 0607 provided accurate time records are maintained which distinguishes new installation contract work from service or repair contract work.

0306-07 Hot water heater: Installation, service or repair

Applies to contractors engaged exclusively in the installation, service or repair of hot water heater units. Work contemplated by this classification includes removal of old units and the installation of new or replacement units. This includes activities such as disconnecting hot heater units, removal of plastic, copper or galvanized water pipes, installing or setting up new or replacement units, installing new pipes, cutting and/or threading pipe, soldering, welding or gluing all types of pipe, fittings or valves, filling and testing the new or replacement units, and wrapping hot water heaters with insulation blankets.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in all types of general plumbing work, or when the installation, service or repair of a hot water heater unit is performed as part of a general plumbing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0306-00.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0306, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-512, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-512, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-512, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-512, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-512, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-512, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-512, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-512, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-512, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0307 Classification 0307.

Description:

Installation, service, or repair of:

• Heating systems, ventilation systems, air conditioning systems, refrigeration systems, furnaces, built-in vacuum systems, and pneumatic tube systems;

• Stoves that burn wood, pellets or gas.

Goods installed, serviced or repaired may include, but are not limited to:

• Air conditioning units;
• Air purification systems;
• Concrete pads;
• Duct systems;
• Gas stoves;
• Gas or electric furnace units;
• Heater units;
• Pellet stoves;
• Refrigeration units;
• System controls;
• Thermostats;
• Vents;
• Wood stoves.

Materials used by firms in this classification may include, but are not limited to:

• Fireplace inserts or units;
• Fittings;
• Flat sheets of metal;
• Galvanized pipe;
• Hoods and protective metal covers;
• Gas fireplace logs;
• Heat pumps;
• Hot water tanks;
• Insulation wrap;
• Preformed or bent venting duct and pipe;
• Vent collars and reels.

Work environments in this classification may include, but are not limited to:

• Construction sites;
• Residential customer locations;
• Commercial customer locations;
• Yards and shops;
• Display areas or showrooms.

Exclusions: Classification 0307 excludes:

• Worker hours engaged in **sheet metal fabrication shop** operations, which are reported separately in classification 3404. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, these hours must be reported in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4);

Note: When a contractor's business is assigned a manufacturing shop or plant classification such as classification 3404, all shop and yard operations are reported in the manufacturing shop or plant classification and the special exception classification 5206 is no longer applicable to the contractor's business.

• Worker hours engaged in **duct cleaning work**, which are reported separately in classification 1105. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, these hours must be reported in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4);

• Worker hours engaged in **other sheet metal installation or sheet metal construction**, which are reported separately in classification 0519. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, these hours must be reported in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4).

Additional considerations for 0307:

• Classification 0307 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013);

• In most cases, contractors cannot have a store classification in addition to classification 0307, unless store operations are their principal business. To determine if a contractor can also have a store classification such as classification 2009 or 6309, apply the multiple classification rule (WAC 296-17-31017). If a contractor does not qualify for a store classification and if the work meets the restrictions described in the exception rule (WAC 296-17-31018) and the classification descriptions (chapter 296-17A WAC), the contractor may report employees working in a display area or showroom in classification 5206 or 6303.

Subclassifications:

For administrative purposes, classification 0307 is divided into the following subclassifications:

0307-01 Heating, ventilation, air conditioning, refrigeration and furnace systems: Installation, service or repair.

0307-05 Wood, pellet or gas stove: Installation, service or repair.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-0307, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0307, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-0307, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-513, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-513, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-513, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-513, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-513, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-513, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0308 Classification 0308.

0308-00 Chemical spraying and fumigating

Applies to establishments engaged in providing chemical spraying and fumigating services only to established residential landscaping and commercial properties. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the application of various liquid and granular chemicals (fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, iron, nitrogen, slow release food stakes) for use on grass, plants, shrubs, flowers, trees, moss, ivy or weeds. Employees of establishments subject to this classification arrive at the location site in a tank truck equipped with a premixed solution that is dispensed with a spray hose, or by fertilizer spreaders, injection guns, and back pack dispensers.

This classification excludes chemical spraying of roadway median strips by nonmunicipal employees adjacent to state, city or town roadways which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; chemical spraying done in connection with forest roads or reforestation projects which is to be reported in the applicable forestry classification; pest and termite control which is to be reported separately in classification 6602; chemical spraying and fumigating by employees

of cities, counties, state agencies, or other municipalities which is to be reported in the classification applicable to the type of municipality performing the work; chemical spraying of agricultural farms or orchards which *may* be reported separately in classification 4808 or in the agricultural classification applicable to the employer's operation; and crop dusting by aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6903.

0308-01 Lawn care maintenance

Applies to contractors engaged in maintenance of established lawns and gardens. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, mowing and thatching lawns, edging, weeding flower beds, raking, rototilling gardens, application of fertilizers, and spraying and trimming of shrubs. Also included is minor landscape renovation and/or restoration activities incidental to, and performed as part of, the lawn care maintenance contract for an existing lawn or landscape such as the removal and replacement of plants, turf repair or reseeding of grass, and the spreading of decorative rock, topsoil, or bark. This classification includes replacement of sprinkler heads and cleaning of lawn type sprinkler systems only when performed in connection with and incidental to the lawn care maintenance contract. Contractors who provide snow blowing and snow removal services using hand-held or push-propelled equipment are included in this classification. Equipment used by contractors subject to this classification includes, but is not limited to, riding or power lawn mowers, power sweepers, edgers, thatchers, weed eaters, grass blowers, fertilizer spreaders, sprayers, gas or electric power tools, and hand tools.

This classification excludes new landscape construction which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; tree care and pruning services which are to be reported separately in classification 0106; grading, clearing, or contouring of land which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; installation, service or repair of lawn type sprinkler systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; the installation, service or repair of above or below ground agricultural irrigation systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; the 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, which is to be reported in classification 0507; any installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system, which is reported in classification 0507.

Special notes: Classifications 0308 and 0301 may be assigned to the same business provided that the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

Care should be exercised in the assignment of this classification when tree services are included. Tree care service contracts generally call for the radical topping, pruning or cutting of tree limbs to remove or eliminate a hazard to buildings, property, or power lines. Tree trimming as part of this classification is only for the purpose of shaping and maintaining healthy trees and to control size for the visual relationship to other landscape material.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0308, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0308, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 09-16-110, § 296-17A-0308, filed 8/4/09, effective 10/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-51301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-51301, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0403 Classification 0403.

0403-00 Sign: Erection, repair, and/or removal, including related painting and maintenance

Applies to contractors engaged in the erection, repair, and/or removal of signs, including related painting and maintenance. Signs include, but are not limited to, commercial business or personal property signs, advertisement billboards, poster panels erected at commercial or residential properties, private properties, buildings or structures, or open spaces. Signs may be made of wood, metal, plastic, glass, or neon tube. Free standing sign erection process begins with digging or drilling holes in which to stand or set poles or posts. The sign is attached to the pole or post prior to standing or is lifted with a boom or crane to be mounted and secured. Other signs are mounted and secured directly to buildings or structures. This classification includes the related electrical hook-up work to install neon and digital signs such as those located at banks and stores including the maintenance, repair, and painting of signs at the customer's location or at the contractor's shop.

This classification excludes the installation or removal of highway, street, or roadway signs that specify roadway information (such as speed limits, road conditions, city and town mile destinations) which are mounted on overpasses or erected alongside the roadway which are to be reported separately in classification 0219; the placement of temporary signs which is to be reported separately in classification 4910; or the manufacturing of signs which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

0403-10 Sign painting or lettering outside buildings or structures, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in sign painting or lettering outside buildings or structures not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), and includes all contractor's shop operations. Generally, this classification involves specialty lettering or painting such as, but not limited to, business logos, addresses, business hours or phone numbers, murals or other artwork.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in the installation or removal of highway, street, or roadway signs that specify roadway information (such as speed limits, road conditions, city and town mile destinations) which are mounted on overpasses or erected alongside the roadway which are to be reported separately in classification 0219; striping parking lots and painting curbs (and numbering on curbs) which is to be reported separately in classification 0219; sign painting or lettering inside of buildings, including inside murals or other artwork, which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; exterior painting of buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in classification 0504; painting or lettering in connection with an automotive

body shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3412; and the erection, repair or removal of outdoor signs which is to be reported separately in classification 0403-00.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0403, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-516, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-516, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-516, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-516, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-516, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-516, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-516, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0502 Classification 0502.

0502-04 Floor coverings or countertops: Installation or removal

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or removal of floor coverings or countertops.

• Floor coverings include, but are not limited to, carpet, vinyl, laminate, tile, terrazzo, or parquet;

• Countertops include, but are not limited to, laminate, tile, and solid surface (synthetic).

Tile is various sizes and shapes, usually from 1" x 1" up to 24" x 24" and packaged in a box. Tile installation in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Ceramic, glass, or clay tiles;

• Stone in tile-size dimensions, often used for interior installations in floors, showers, countertops, and backsplashes such as:

- Granite;
- Marble;
- Slate.

Work contemplated by this classification includes the installation and/or removal of:

• Countertops;
• Flooring;
• Padding;
• Tack or door strips;
• Subflooring;
• Base boards;
• Artificial turf when used for areas such as patios, and laid similarly to carpet.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in:

• The installation of stone countertops as described in classification 0302;

• The installation of hardwood countertops or flooring which is to be reported separately in classification 0513;

• The installation of countertops as described in this classification when the installation is part of an interior finish carpentry or cabinetry contract, which is to be reported in classification 0513;

• The installation of brick, block and slab stone as described in classification 0302;

• The installation of roofing tiles which is to be reported separately in classification 0507;

• The installation of artificial field turf in landscaping projects or athletic fields which is to be reported in classification 0301; and

• Floor covering stores which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

Special note: Contractors often have a showroom to display examples of their work and products which they install. If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303.

0502-99 Floor coverings or countertops: Installation or removal

Applies to floor covering contractors who consider themselves to be independent contractors, have no employees, and have not elected owner coverage for themselves.

The purpose of assigning this classification is to allow the independent contractor the opportunity to be checked for "account in good standing" status for prime contractor liability.

Special note: Any contractor who hires employees or elects owner coverage is required to report in the applicable construction classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0502, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-0502, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-517, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-517, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-517, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-517, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-517, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-517, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-517, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-517, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-517, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-517, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 cleaning, 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-0504, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0504, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-519, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-519, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-519, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-519, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-519, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-519, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-519, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-519, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-519, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-519, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-519, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-519, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-519, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0507 Classification 0507.

0507-05 Roofwork construction and repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of roofing material on all types of new or existing buildings or structures. Roofing materials include, but are not limited to, felt roofing paper, rolled composition, wood, fiberglass or composition shingles or shakes, aluminum or sheet metal, masonry or ceramic tile, tar, and polyurethane foam. Installation of roofing materials varies with the product. Wood, fiberglass and composition shingles are nailed; masonry, slate or ceramic tiles require drilling, nailing or cementing; polyurethane foam is applied by spray then coated with a protective layer of paint-like material; hot tar requires melting in tanks, usually at ground level, then it is pumped or raised by bucket to the roof top and applied by spray or mop; cold apply uses an adhesive to bond roofing membranes to form a roofing system; cold tar is applied by brush, spray or mop; single ply involves large sheets of roofing material which are unrolled on the roof with edges overlapping and seamed; and metal roofing is seam welded or nailed. For purposes of this classification the term "roofwork" includes repairs to the subroof such as the replacement of trusses, rafters, supports, and sheathing, but excludes the placement of trusses, rafters, supports or sheathing on new building construction. Essentially, when removing the existing roof material from an existing building or structure it is not uncommon to find dry rot or deterioration to parts of the subroof. The repair of the subroof is part of the roof repair or replacement project and is included in this classification. By contrast, when a subroof is constructed on new buildings or structures, this activity is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed such as 0510 for wood frame construction or 0518 for nonwood frame construction. This classification includes the 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; and any installation or maintenance of a landscape roofing irrigation system.

This classification excludes roof cleaning, moss or snow removal on single story buildings not incidental to, or part of, a roofing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 6602; roof cleaning or moss removal of multiple story buildings not incidental to, or part of, a roofing contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; the installation of gutters and downspouts which is to be reported separately in classification 0519; waterproofing parts of buildings other than roofs which is to be reported separately in classification 0504 and/or 0101; placing roof trusses, rafters, supports and sheathing on new wood frame buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0510; the application of polystyrene strips used as insulation on mobile homes which is to be reported separately in classification 0512; and placing roof trusses, rafters, supports and sheathing on new buildings, N.O.C. which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

0507-99 Roofwork construction and repair (only to be assigned by the roofing specialist)

Applies to roofing contractors who consider themselves to be independent contractors, have no employees, and have not elected owner coverage for themselves.

The purpose of assigning this classification is to allow the independent contractor the opportunity to be checked for "account in good standing" for prime contractor liability.

Special note: Any contractor who hires employees or elects owner coverage is required to report in the applicable construction classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0507, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0507, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-52002, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52002, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52002,

filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-0508 Classification 0508.

0508-00 Radio, television, cellular or water towers, poles and towers, N.O.C.: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of iron, steel, or wood radio, television, cellular or water towers, poles, towers and those towers which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the foundation/excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place, and the installation, removal, service and/or repair of antennas, dish units and/or other transmitting/receiving apparatus to the structure. This classification also includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow the separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work. This classification includes specialty contractors who install, remove, service or repair antennas, dish units and/or other transmitting/receiving apparatus to a structure covered by this classification.

0508-01 Smokestack: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of iron, steel or concrete smokestacks. These structures are part of an industrial complex and facilitate the discharge of combustion vapors, gases, or smoke. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, installation of scaffolding, raising segments into place with a crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of any apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-02 Windmill and silo: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of iron, concrete, steel, or wood windmills or silos. Windmills use the force of wind passing around the rotor blades to turn turbines and produce electric power. These may be built individually or in groups known as "wind farms." Additional apparatus and storage batteries are housed in separate buildings nearby. Silos are large cylindrical structures used to store grain or fodder (silage). They are filled through the top by means of a conveyor. Within the structure, augers and pumps can move the grain to blend, aerate, or feed it out the chute. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow the separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-03 Oil still or refinery: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of oil stills or refineries. These facilities are basically composed of multistory storage tanks, chimneys, pipelines, separating apparatus and steam generating systems. They receive unprocessed petroleum (crude oil) and convert it into usable products such

as gasoline, kerosene, wax, grease and chemical feed stocks. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation and other concrete, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting framework, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus in an oil still or refinery when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery or apparatus by a specialty contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; plant maintenance contract work as described in classification 0603; preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of control or pump houses and other buildings not part of the main processing plant which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation work irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-04 Blast furnace and metal burners: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of blast furnaces and metal burners. These are tall, very heavy gauge, cylindrical steel structures in which heated air and combustible fuels are combined to produce the heat necessary to separate the usable material in metal ores from the waste products. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, installation of a brick lining, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of additional buildings as part of an ore reduction or metal producing facility which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-08 Elevated railway, tram, lift or similar conveyances: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of elevated railways, trams, lifts or similar conveyances. An elevated railway can be a full scale railroad or a smaller scale system such as a recreational monorail. For the purposes of this classification, trams are overhead cable cars, and lifts are similar to the typical ski lift. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting frames and supports (metal or concrete), installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place, and installing and securing tracks, cables or pulley systems. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and the installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; or the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-09 Exterior tanks, N.O.C.: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of all types of exterior tanks not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These tanks may be part of water storage and distribution systems, chemical or petroleum processing and storage operations, or other industrial applications. This classification includes the erection or construction of tanks that are elevated on structural piers and those that rest on the ground. These tanks may be constructed singly or in groups known as "tank farms" which are common to the petroleum industry. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, and raising

structural members by crane and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of a control building or installation of a modular control building which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-11 Crane or derrick: Installation, construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of nonmobile cranes and derricks for commerce and industrial use. Cranes and derricks can be very similar in that they are both defined as machines for hoisting and moving heavy objects through the use of stationary or movable booms equipped with cables. An object, sometimes weighing many tons, can be secured to the cables and moved into position along the length of a stationary boom or to another location within the reach of a movable boom. A derrick, however, can also be a permanent framework over an opening, such as an oil-drilling operation, to support boring equipment. The cranes included in this classification are those that are permanently installed at a marine port, cargo handling facility or an industrial facility to move supplies, cargo containers, or heavy objects (vertically or horizontally) that are being assembled and must pass through the length of a building to complete the process. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the placement of forms and reinforcing steel for a foundation (in the case of some structures described above, the additional reinforcing required to support the crane is usually contemplated in the plan for the building's foundation where the crane is being anchored), on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by hoist and welding or bolting them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the operation of mobile cranes which is to be reported in classification 3506, the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; and delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

Special note: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation contractors irrespective of who performs the work.

0508-12 Water cooling towers or structures - metal or wood: Construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction or erection, dismantling, maintenance or repair of metal or wood water cooling towers or vertical structures. These structures are usually part of an industrial complex in which water is used as a cooling element in a manufacturing process. The water, which absorbs heat from the machinery being cooled, can be circulated and reused after is has been channeled through a cooling tower to be chilled sufficiently. A common design allows the hot water to tumble down numerous open louvers or steps to lower its temperature. These towers are often composed of prefabricated parts which are delivered to the site and then assembled by bolting or welding together, then the necessary motors, pipes, fans and pumps are installed. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing of land (if done by the excavation contractor), excavating for the foundation, the placement of forms, installation of reinforcing steel, pouring and finishing the foundation, on-site fabrication and assembly of parts, erecting the frame, installation of scaffolding, raising structural members by crane and welding, bolting or otherwise fastening them into place. This classification includes the delivery of material and supplies to the job site and installation of apparatus onto a structure covered by this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification; the installation of machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the preliminary clearing of land by a contractor who is not also excavating for the foundation which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; delivery of material to the site by employees of a material supplier or a common carrier which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and the construction of other related buildings at the project site which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special notes: This classification does not allow separate reporting of excavation or foundation irrespective of who performs the work. Construction of a water cooling structure that uses a horizontal rather than tower-like design is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-0508, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0508, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-521, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-521, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-521, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-521, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-521, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-521, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW

51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-521, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-521, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-521, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-521, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-521, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-521, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0509 Classification 0509.

0509-00 Overhead telephone or telegraph lines: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of overhead telephone or telegraph lines, poles and towers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, incidental tree topping, tying into the low-voltage power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall, cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines to cross long distances or to support microwave antennae or receivers.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; service connections which are be reported separately in classification 0608; underground telephone line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by a telephone or telegraph company the work described above is included in classification 1303. A contractor engaged in the installation of electric and/or cable television overhead lines in addition to telephone and telegraph lines is to be reported in classification 0509-03. If a specialty contractor is only stringing telephone or telegraph lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-00 is still applicable.

0509-01 Overhead television lines: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of overhead television lines, poles and towers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, incidental tree topping, tying into the low-voltage power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall, cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines over long distances or to support microwave antennae or receivers.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; service connections which are to be reported separately in classification 0601; underground television line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by a cable television company the work described above is included in classification 1305. A contractor engaged in the installation of overhead electric and/or telephone or telegraph lines in addition to overhead television lines is to be reported in classification 0509-03. If a specialty contractor is only stringing overhead television lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-01 is still applicable.

0509-02 Overhead electric transmission lines: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles, or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of overhead electric transmission lines, poles and towers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, installing circuit breakers and transformers, incidental tree topping, tying into the high-voltage power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall, cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines over long distances or to support electric power distribution apparatus.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; underground electric line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by an electric power company the work described above is included in classification 1301. A contractor engaged in the installation of overhead telephone or telegraph lines and/or television lines in addition to overhead electric lines is to be reported in classification 0509-03. If a specialty contractor is only stringing overhead electric lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-02 is still applicable.

0509-03 Overhead transmission lines, N.O.C.: New construction or extension of lines - Including poles or towers; erection, maintenance or repair by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of more than one type of overhead transmission line, including poles and towers which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). If the contractor specializes in either telephone, telegraph, television or electric lines, they can be specifically defined elsewhere within classification 0509. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, clearing a right of way (excluding logging-type operations), boring holes for poles to be set in, installing cross arms, insulators and brackets on poles (which may be wood or metal), setting poles or towers into position, installing guy wires if necessary, stringing the lines, incidental tree topping, installing circuit breakers and transformers, tying into the power source, and making service connections when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Towers may be of a solid wall cylindrical steel construction or of a fabricated steel cross member design reaching a height of about 50 feet, and are secured to a concrete pad or set into the ground. They may be used to elevate the lines over long distances or to support microwave antennae, receivers or electric power distribution apparatus.

This classification excludes specialty contractors engaged in any single phase of the work described above: Land clearing and grading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 0101; erection of poles or towers which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; drilling holes which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; tree topping which is to be reported separately in classification 0106; service connections for cable television lines which is to be reported separately in classification 0601; underground line installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; and the felling of timber which is to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification.

Special note: If done by a telephone or telegraph company, the work described above is included in classification 1303; if done by a cable television company it is included in classification 1305; if done by an electric utility company it is included in classification 1301. If a specialty contractor is only stringing a combination of types of overhead lines, and not erecting poles or towers, classification 0509-03 is still applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and WAC 296-17-31029. WSR 14-24-049, § 296-17A-0509, filed 11/25/14, effective 1/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-52101, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-0510 Classification 0510.

0510-00 Wood frame building: Construction or alterations, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in wood frame building construction or alterations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For the purposes of this classification, wood frame building construction means buildings erected exclusively of wood or wood products. This classification includes all building framing activities done in connection with wood frame building construction including:

- Placement of roof trusses;
- Sheathing roofs;
- Installation of exterior building siding;
- Installation of exterior doors and door frames;
- Installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed by framing workers as part of the framing contract on a wood frame building;
- Erection of log home shells at customer's location.

The manufacturing of log homes in a permanent yard which includes peeling the logs, notching the logs with chainsaws, and assembly is to be reported in classification 1003-06.

This classification excludes all other phases of wood frame building construction not listed as part of the framing activities above such as, but not limited to:

- Site preparation and excavation (0101);
- Overhead or underground utilities, asphalt work, or concrete work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification;
- New landscape work (0301);
- Brick work (0302);
- Stucco work (0303);
- Plumbing work (0306);
- HVAC work (0307);
- Carpet and tile work (0502);
- Exterior painting (0504);
- Roof work (0507);
- Insulation work (0512);
- Interior finish carpentry - Interior doors, cabinets, fixtures or molding (0513);
- Installation of garage doors (0514);
- Installation of sheet metal siding, gutters, and nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports (0519);
- Interior painting (0521);
- Electrical work (0601); and
- Wallboard installation, taping or texturing which are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications. For a more thorough description of the activities included and excluded from wood frame building construction, review the Construction Industry Guide.

Special note: Classification 0510 also includes wood frame building alterations or remodel work when the activity involves building new additions. The term "new additions" is defined as adding on to an existing wood frame building (upwards or outwards) in which the use of structural supports and main bearing beams is required. This is distinguishable from classification 0516 - Building repair or carpentry work

that typically does not require the placement of structural supports or main bearing beams. The purpose of classification 0516 is to build or rebuild with nonstructural or bearing beams, or to replace an existing portion (including existing structural and bearing beams) of a wood frame building for appearances or as a result of deterioration to make it appear new again. Care should be exercised as the terminology to build, rebuild, remodel, construct or reconstruct is irrelevant to assignment of classification which should recognize what the project actually involves.

Guidelines:

• Altering all or part of an existing wood frame building by adding on new additions - 0510;

• Constructing a new wood frame building that never existed - 0510;

• Remodeling all or part of an existing wood frame building *without* adding on new additions - 0516;

• Altering all or part of an existing wood garage by adding on new additions - 0510;

• Altering the existing interior of a wood frame building by adding exterior additions - 0510;

• Constructing a new wood garage that never existed - 0510;

• Constructing, altering, or remodeling the interiors of nonwood frame buildings - 0516;

• Constructing a new wood carport or wood shed that never existed - 0510;

• Constructing or replacing a wood deck for any type of nonwood building - 0516;

• Constructing or replacing a wood deck on an existing wood house - 0516;

• Construction of a new wood deck by the framing contractor when a new wood house is being built - 0510;

• Installation of windows, window frames, and skylights when performed by framing workers as part of the framing contract of a wood frame building - 0510;

• Installation of nonmetal siding on a new wood frame building or a new addition - 0510;

• Installation of nonmetal siding on an existing structure by:

- A siding contractor - 0510;

- A remodeling contractor with subclassification 0516-02 - 0510;

- A remodeling contractor with subclassification 0516-00 - 0516-00;

• Rebuilding an existing wood carport or wood shed (all or part) with or without new additions - 0516;

• Remodeling all or part of an existing wood garage without adding on new additions - 0516;

• Remodeling the existing interior of a wood frame building without adding exterior additions - 0516.

0510-99 Wood frame building: Construction or alteration, N.O.C. (only to be assigned by the wood framing specialist)

Applies to framing contractors who consider themselves to be independent contractors, have no employees, and have not elected owner coverage for themselves.

The purpose of assigning this classification is to allow the independent contractor the opportunity to be checked for "account in good standing" status for prime contractor liability.

Special note: Any contractor who hires employees or elects owner coverage is required to report in the applicable construction classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0510, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-0510, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0510, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.-100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-0510, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-0510, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0510, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-52102, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-52102, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52102, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52102, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-52102, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52102, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52102, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52102, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52103, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52103,

filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-52103, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-0512 Classification 0512.

0512-00 Insulation or sound proofing materials: Installation, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in installing insulation or sound proofing materials not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes the installation or removal of insulation material for all types of residential or commercial buildings or structures. Insulation materials include, but are not limited to:

• Flexible types in the form of blankets, rolls or quilts;

• Loose fills or mineral substances in granulated, powder, cellulose or fibrous wood forms;

• Pads and bats of mineral wool;

• Slabs of cork board or wood fiber;

• Rigid types such as wood and sugarcane fiberboard or panels; and

• The reflective type often consisting of aluminum foil encased in paper.

The methods of installation include hand, blower, nailing, or cementing with special adhesive.

This classification includes:

• Installation of suspended or acoustical grid ceilings;

• Installation of weather strip and caulking, roof or soffit ventilators, energy efficient doors and related carpentry work done in connection with the weatherization or retrofitting of buildings and residences;

• Application of polystyrene strips placed as insulation on the tops of mobile homes.

This classification excludes:

• Installation of glass windows in buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0511;

• Energy auditors with no installation or delivery duties who may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met;

• Asbestos abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0512-01; lead abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; and

• Installation of insulated covering on boilers or steam pipes which is to be reported separately in classification 0306.

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

0512-01 Asbestos abatement

Applies to contractors engaged in the removal of asbestos. Work contemplated by this classification includes all operations such as, but not limited to:

• Removal of damaged, deteriorated or unwanted existing asbestos coverings and material from buildings and other structures such as, but not limited to, ceilings, walls, partitions, floors, and from around air conditioning and heating ducts;

• Removal of asbestos insulated covering around boilers and steam pipes, asbestos used as insulation, fireproofing, and in various building materials such as floor coverings, ceiling tiles, cement sheeting, granular and corrugated wrap, and acoustical and decorative treatment for walls and ceilings.

This classification excludes:

• Contractors engaged in the installation of boiler and steam pipe insulation coverings who are to be reported separately in classification 0306;

• Lead abatement which is to be reported separately in classification 0504;

• Asbestos abatement as a part of painting the interior or exterior of buildings or structures or the interior/exterior of tanks which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-0512, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52104, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52104, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-52104, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52104, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-52104, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-0513 Classification 0513.

0513-00 Interior finish carpentry

Applies to contractors engaged in interior finish carpentry work for all types of buildings. Generally, the interior finish carpentry work begins after the drywall, taping, texturing, and painting or wallpapering is complete. This classification includes a variety of interior finish or trim carpentry work including, but not limited to, installation of:

• Cabinets such as kitchen, medicine, laundry and storage;

• Closet organizers;

• Filing systems;

• Hardwood counters and flooring;

• Interior doors and door frames;

• Interior fixtures such as towel bars and tissue holders;

• Stair railings, posts and banisters;

• Wood fireplace mantels;

• Wood paneling, wainscoting, and molding.

Included in this classification is the installation of countertops as described in classification 0502, when part of a contract which includes the installation of cabinets or other interior finish or carpentry work. Also included is the finishing and/or refinishing of hardwood floors.

Excluded from this classification are the following types of work which are to be reported in the applicable classification:

• Countertop installation as described in classification 0502 and not as part of a cabinet installation contract;

• Countertop installation as described in classification 0302;

• Carpentry work on the exterior of a building;

• Concrete;

• Electrical;

• Framing interior walls;

• Garage or exterior door installation;

• Glazing;

• Insulation;

- Masonry;
- Painting;
- Plastering;
- Plumbing;
- Taping and texturing;
- Wallboard.

Special notes: Generally, displays or showrooms are maintained where the contractors store their materials. It is common for contractors subject to this classification to sell some interior finish-related products, but the intent of these areas is not to sell products to walk-in customers. This classification includes the installation of cabinet display areas or showrooms which provide prospective customers an opportunity to inspect the quality of workmanship and products carried by the contractor. Sale of these products by an interior finish contractor is included in classification 0513. Classifications 2009, 6309, or similar store classifications, are not to be assigned to a contracting business. If all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met, employees engaged exclusively in showing the display areas or showrooms to customers are to be assigned classification 6303.

Contractors who operate a wood cabinet manufacturing or assembly shop away from the construction site are to be assigned classification 2907 for the shop manufacturing work. When a contractor's business is assigned classification 2907 for the shop operation, then classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop" may no longer be applicable to the contractor's business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0513, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0513, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52105, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-52105, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-0514 Classification 0514.

0514-00 Garage or overhead door: Installation, service or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service or repair of garage or overhead doors made of wood or metal. As part of a new construction project, the installation usually occurs before the building or structure is painted. Garage or overhead door installation can also occur as a replacement to an existing door or as an alteration or addition to a building or structure. The process involves installing door tracks on both sides of the doorway, inserting the door, which usually consists of panels or sections, into the tracks, and attaching panels or sections to one another. This classification also includes the installation of automatic door openers when performed as a part of the garage or overhead door installation contract, and by the same contractor installing the doors.

This classification excludes the installation, service or repair of commercial automatic door openers when it is not performed as a part of the garage or overhead door installation contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; the installation, service or repair of residential automatic door openers when it is not performed as a part of the garage or overhead door installation contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0607; the installation of exterior glass doors and door frames such as nonautomatic and automatic opening doors at retail establishments or commercial buildings which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; the installation of interior or exterior doors and door frames when performed by a framing contractor as part of framing a wood frame building which is to be reported separately in classification 0510; the installation of interior doors and door frames which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; the installation of wood, fiberglass or metal exterior doors as part of a nonwood frame building when performed by employees of the general contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0518; and the repair or replacement of wood, fiberglass or metal doors on an existing building which is to be reported separately in classification 0516.

0514-01 Nonstructural metal additions to buildings or structures: Installation, removal, alteration, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, removal, alteration, and/or repair of nonstructural additions to buildings or structures. Nonstructural metal additions include, but are not limited to, fire escapes, staircases, balconies, railings, roll down shutters, window or door lintels, protective window or door gratings, bank cages, decorative elevator entrances or doors, permanent stadium seating, and wall facades and facings. Generally, the process involves bolting, screwing, riveting, or welding these additions to the interior or exterior of buildings or structures. Contractors who operate a shop to prefabricate the additions are to be assigned the classification applicable for the shop manufacturing work being performed. When a contractor's business is assigned a manufacturing classification for shop operations, classification 5206, "Permanent yard or shop," is no longer applicable to the contractor's business for the storage of materials or repair of equipment.

This classification excludes sheet metal installation such as siding, gutters and downspouts, and nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports which are to be reported separately in classification 0519; the installation, repair or dismantling of portable bleachers or stages which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the erection of commercial metal carports, service station canopies, and structural iron or steel work as part of a building or structure which is to be reported separately in classification 0518.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0514, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0514, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-52106, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-52106, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52106, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52106, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52106, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-0516 Classification 0516.

0516-00 Building repair, remodeling and carpentry

This subcode applies to a firm that chooses to report all construction phases in one classification. This is to simplify recordkeeping.

Applies to contractors engaged in building repair, remodeling and carpentry work.

This classification applies to:

• Remodeling and carpentry-related framing work on concrete, brick and steel buildings.

• Wood framed building renovation and remodeling projects when the skeleton framework is not being modified or altered.

Typical projects include, but are not limited to:

• Interior building demolition ("strip outs") involving only the removal of interior walls, partitions, interior trim, cabinetry, doors, flooring and related construction materials;

• Converting a room from one use to another, such as a bedroom to a study, or a garage to a family room;

• Enlarging or reconfiguring a room by removing or adding an interior wall;

• Upgrading a kitchen or bathroom;

• Repairing or installing all types of siding on an existing structure;

• Adding structures such as a wooden deck to an existing building, screening a porch, installing a wood patio cover, or assembling sheet metal tool or garden sheds.

Contractors subject to this classification use a variety of dimensional lumber and wood products, light weight metal studs and plastic and fiber reinforced boards, metal fasteners (nails, screws and bolts), and metal reinforcing or support straps such as joist hangers and post brackets.

This classification includes:

• Framing of wood structures with light weight metal studs.

• Installation of earthquake tie downs on residential buildings.

• Specialty service providers or contractors engaged in providing general repair services or performing remodeling projects on buildings and structures.

Contractors who alter, remodel or repair existing structures and have opted to report their construction activities under this single subclassification 0516-00 are not to be assigned any other construction classification with the exception of roof work or roofing which is to be reported separately in classification 0507-05.

Special note: Businesses assigned to this classification are distinguishable from those assigned to classification 0516-02, in that 0516-02 requires each phase of construction to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification(s).

Contractors that build **new wood structural additions** as part of a remodeling contract must also report each phase separately. They must use classification 0510-00 to report the new framing. All other phases of the construction must be reported separately in the appropriate classification(s) as noted in the text of classification 0516-02.

Contractors that build new structural additions and also repair and remodel existing structures will be assigned both 0510-00 and 0516-02 in addition to any other appropriate classification. 0516-00 will not be assigned to these employers.

Subclassifications 0516-00 and 0516-02 cannot be active on an account at the same time.

0516-01 Wood playground equipment: Installation and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation and/or repair of wood playground equipment. Work contemplated by this classification begins after the area of land has been excavated and/or cleared and includes installing wood playground equipment at private residences and in public settings such as, but not limited to, schools, parks, day care centers, churches, and hotels. This classification usually includes a variety of playground equipment comprised of treated wood beams, poles, posts, and a variety of dimensional lumber used in building swings, forts, stationary and swinging bridges, balance beams, climbing towers, slides, and rope and tire walks. Generally, the process involves setting poles or posts with use of a post hole digger, backhoe or tractor equipped with an auger. The poles or posts may be set in concrete. Depending on the piece of equipment being built, use of beams, planks, dimensional lumber, rope, chains, tires, and metal bars or rings, are securely attached with nails, screws, bolts or eye hooks. This classification includes the building of borders surrounding the playground equipment area with beams or railroad ties and the spreading of pea gravel, sand or wood chips underneath the equipment.

This classification excludes the installation of metal playground equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603, and the excavation or clearing of land which is to be reported separately in classification 0101.

0516-02 Building repair, remodeling and carpentry, N.O.C.

This subcode applies to a firm that chooses to report all construction phases into separate construction classifications.

Applies to contractors engaged in building repair, remodeling and carpentry work, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

This classification applies to:

• Remodeling and carpentry-related framing work on the interior of concrete, brick and steel buildings.

• Wood framed building renovation and remodeling projects when the skeleton framework is not being modified or altered.

Typical projects include, but are not limited to:

• Interior building demolition ("strip outs") involving only the removal of interior walls, partitions, interior trim, cabinetry, doors, flooring and related construction materials.

• Converting a room from one use to another, such as a bedroom to a study, or a garage to a family room.

• Enlarging or reconfiguring a room by removing or adding an interior wall.

• Upgrading a kitchen or bathroom.

• Adding structures such as a wooden deck to an existing building, screening a porch, installing a wood patio cover, or assembling sheet metal tool or garden sheds.

Contractors subject to this classification use a variety of dimensional lumber and wood products, light weight metal studs and plastic and fiber reinforced boards, metal fasteners (nails, screws and bolts), and metal reinforcing or support straps such as joist hangers and post brackets.

This classification includes:

• Framing of wood structures with light weight metal studs.

• Installation of earthquake tie downs on residential buildings.

• Specialty service providers or contractors engaged in providing general repair services or performing remodeling projects on buildings and structures.

Except for interior demolition, framing and drywall which are to be reported in classification 0516-02, each phase must be reported separately in the appropriate classification noted below, but not limited to:

Concrete foundations/slabs	0217
Interior painting	0521
Counter tops	0302/0502
Metal siding/gutters	0519
Drywall	0550/0551
Plumbing	0306
Electrical	0601
Roofing new construction	0507
Roof work includes repairs to trusses, rafters, supports and sheathing	0507
Exterior painting	0504
Wood framing/sheathing/windows/non-metal siding	0510
Floor coverings	0502
Interior finish carpentry	0513
Window installation (not part of a framing contract)	0511
Insulation	0512
Masonry	0302
Brick	0302

Reference: WAC 296-17-31013 and 296-17-31017.

Contractors performing remodeling or alteration projects which involve **new structural additions** must report that activity in classification 0510-00 and any other applicable classification(s) noted above.

Contractors who alter, remodel or repair existing structures can choose to report all hours in classification 0516-00. This classification excludes roofing or roof work which is to be reported in 0507-05. This method can simplify recordkeeping.

*Special note***:** Proper reporting in multiple construction classifications requires special care in maintaining required records. If these records have not been maintained as required, all worker hours for which the records were not maintained will be reassigned to the highest rated classification applicable to the work that was performed.

Reference: WAC 296-17-31013.

Averages, estimates or percentages are not allowed.

Reference: WAC 296-17-31017.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0516, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-0516, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-0516, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0516, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-52108, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52108, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52108, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52108, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-0517 Classification 0517.

0517-00 Factory built housing units: Set up by contractor or by employees of the manufacturer

Applies to the set up of factory built housing units such as mobile/manufactured homes, modular homes, or prefab cedar homes by contractors who work independently from a sales dealership or by employees of the manufacturer. This classification includes, but is not limited to, delivery of the factory built unit when performed by the set up contractor. The set up process includes placement of the unit or unit sections on blocks or foundations; joining the interior and exterior sections which may involve incidental placement of ridge cap, siding, trim boards, moldings, and interior seams; plumbing and electrical connections; and the installation of skirting, awnings or decks.

This classification excludes mobile home or factory built housing sales dealerships who set up and/or deliver the unit to a sales location or customer's site which are to be reported separately in classification 3415; the delivery of a mobile home or other factory built housing unit by a trucking service which is to be reported separately in classification 1102; the pouring of foundations; and/or the construction of nonstructural sheet metal patio covers/carports, garages or storage sheds regardless if performed by employees of the set up contractor or by another contractor which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

0517-01 Building raising, moving and underpinning

Applies to contractors engaged in raising, moving and underpinning buildings. Work contemplated by this classification includes a variety of services involving the change of a building's elevation, location or support structure including incidental shoring and removal or rebuilding of walls, foundations, columns or piers. Employees of the contractor responsible for the overall completion of the project are to be reported in this classification. *Underpinning* is a process to correct wall cracks, foundation settling or collapse of a building or structure. Generally, underpinning involves one of two methods. In the first method, earth around a foundation is removed to permit construction of a new foundation to replace the old one or to allow for the installation of subfoundations to support the existing earth. This would include masonry or concrete work, blasting (when required) and shoring of surrounding ground and building or structure to prevent cave-ins while foundation work is being performed. The second method deals with steel or wooden beams being inserted through a lower point of the building or structure. The beams are raised and supported by jacks until the foundation is relieved of some or all of its ground pressure. *Building raising or moving* is a process to change a building's posi-

tion, either raised to a new elevation in place or moved to a new site, or both. Workers, subcontractors or utility companies will first disconnect all utilities from the building or structure to be moved. Workers will remove all detachable items and open foundation walls to allow metal or wood beams to be placed under the floor structure. Once beams are placed, hydraulic jacks are used to lift the building or structure clear of the old foundation high enough for a new foundation to be constructed, or high enough to allow the carrying vehicle (trailer) to be placed under the beams if it is to be moved. The trailer is moved along a previously graded and cleared path to the new location. The building or structure is then set down on a new foundation which is usually constructed by a separate contractor. Miscellaneous repair work is performed and utilities are reconnected.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in clearing paths, grading and excavation work who are to be reported separately in classification 0101; contractors who disconnect or hook-up underground gas, water or power lines who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors who construct concrete foundations for wood frame or nonwood frame buildings who are to be reported separately in classification 0217, or in classification 0518 as applicable; and contractors engaged in the delivery and set up of factory built housing units who are to be reported separately in classification 0517.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0517, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-52109, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52109, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52109, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52109, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-0518 Classification 0518.

0518-00 Nonwood frame buildings and structures, N.O.C. and concrete construction, N.O.C.

Applies to work on nonwood frame buildings and structures (without regard to size or number of stories) when the superstructure (skeleton framework or building shell) consists of concrete, iron or steel, or a combination of concrete, iron, steel and/or wood, as well as all other building construction not covered by another classification. It includes, but is not limited to, structures such as:

• Waste treatment and waste disposal plants;

• Fish hatcheries;

• Public and commercial (covered and multilevel) parking lots and parking garages;

• Stadiums;

• High-rise office and housing complexes.

Activities include, but are not limited to:

• The set up and tear down of forms;

• Placement of reinforcing steel, rebar, or wire mesh;

• Pouring and finishing concrete within the building or structure such as:

− Foundations;

− Monolithic slabs;

− Ground supported floor pads;

− Precast or poured in place load bearing floors or wall panels;

− Columns;

− Pillars;

− Balconies;

− Stairways.

• The raising and/or standing up (by crane or boom) of concrete:

− Tilt-up walls;

− Precast floors and wall portions;

− Metal frames;

− Members into place.

• Securing frame and slabs by:

− Bolts;

− Rivets;

− Welds.

Note: The installation of interior and exterior doors, door frames, all interior framing, and other interior rough-in carpentry work is reported separately in classification 0516.

All other phases of construction not specific to pouring a concrete foundation, placing or joining the iron or steel framework, or attaching concrete slabs, steel, iron, or wood to building shell, are classified separately according to their phase of construction.

Classification 0518 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

0518-01 Metal carport and service station canopies

Subclassification **0518-01** excludes:

• Nonstructural sheet metal patio cover/carports which are reported separately in classification **0519**;

• Wood carports which are reported separately in the applicable framing/siding classifications.

Classification 0518 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

0518-03 Building wrecking or demolition - Iron, steel, concrete, or wood

Applies to contractors engaged in wrecking or demolishing iron, steel, concrete, or wood buildings or structures not covered by another classification, whether dismantling board by board, by bulldozer, by crane equipped with a steel ball, explosives, or other means.

Work contemplated by this classification includes:

• Incidental sales of materials;

• Burning or hauling away of debris;

• Barricading the site and walkways;

• Guards and flaggers on-site and in adjacent areas when dismantling operations are underway.

Classification 0518 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-0518, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0518, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-52110, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52110, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-52110, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52110, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-0519 Classification 0519.

0519-00 Building construction sheet metal work, 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 applies to interior and exterior sheet metal work for residential or commercial buildings and includes wood frame, pole buildings, and nonwood frame buildings. This classification includes the installation of metal siding, gutters and downspouts, nonstructural 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0519, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52111, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52111, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52111, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-0521 Classification 0521.

0521-00 Painting building interiors; wallpaper hanging/removal

Applies to contractors engaged in painting building interiors regardless of the height inside the building. This classification includes building interiors such as, but not limited to:

- Single and multiple story residential houses and commercial buildings;
- Warehouses;
- Factories;
- Coliseums;
- Theaters;
- Stores; and
- Churches.

The following structures are examples which would *not meet* the definition of a building or qualify as interior painting:

- Bridges;
- Refineries;
- Grain silos;
- Water towers;
- Service station canopies; or
- Tanks.

Paint is applied by brush, roller or spray to a variety of surfaces such as wood, wallboard, plaster, stucco, metal, concrete, or other types of surfaces found within the interior of a building.

This classification includes:

- All preparation work such as the set up of scaffolding, sanding, removal of old paint or asbestos, taping or masking, and clean up work;
- The hanging or removal of wallpaper. The process of hanging wallpaper includes cleaning or scraping walls to ensure the wallpaper will adhere to the surface. Depending on the type of wallpaper, adhesive is applied to the wall surface, the wallpaper, or both. Patterns are matched and the strip is applied to the surface and brushed smooth to remove the air pockets. This process is repeated until the entire job is complete;
- Refinishing or resurfacing of tubs, sinks, appliances and countertops.

This classification excludes:

- Exterior painting of buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0504. Classifications 0521 and 0504 may be assigned to the same employer provided accurate records are maintained which distinguish interior building painting contracts from exterior building or structure painting contracts;
- Contractors engaged in waterproofing buildings or structures N.O.C., pressure washing services or sandblasting of buildings or structures, lead paint abatement, and the exterior painting of buildings or structures, including interior/exterior tanks which are all to be reported separately in classification 0504;
- 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-0521, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0521, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-52113, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52113, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-52113, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-0540 Classification 0540.

0540-00 Wallboard installation, including scrapping - Discounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of wallboard. This classification includes the installation of wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock in all types of residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process consists of cutting wallboard with a utility knife, hacksaw, or power saw to the desired size and then butting material into place and nailing or screw fastening to wood or metal wall studs. Electrical box, window, or door openings are cut out where needed. Installation may require the use of scaffolding, ladders, specialty lifts, or stilts when working at heights,

including the use of T holders or hydraulic lifts to hold material being installed on ceilings. This classification also includes wallboard scrapping (picking up and discarding unused portions of wallboard remnants or scraps) at the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor.

This classification excludes delivery of materials to the construction site by material dealer employees which is to be reported separately in the applicable delivery classification; delivery and stocking of materials to the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 1101; wallboard taping (including priming and texturing when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor) which is to be reported separately in classification 0541 or 0551; wallboard scrapping by nonwallboard contractor employees which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction debris cleanup classification; plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and the framing of nonbearing walls when performed by the drywall contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0516.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0540, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52140, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52140, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17A-0541 Classification 0541.

0541-00 Wallboard taping, including texturing and priming - Discounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in taping wallboard in residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process of taping occurs after wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock has been installed and involves taping the seams, and spreading joint compound over the seams and nail or screw heads. When dry, the seams are sanded to remove any rough edges. This classification includes the following activities when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping process which includes wallboard texturing (a putty-like material that is sprayed over the prepared wallboard in a clump-like application and smoothed with a trowel or putty knife), and wallboard priming (the application of an undercoating that may be applied either directly to the wallboard or after it has been textured). This classification also includes incidental painting when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping process.

This classification excludes wallboard installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550; wallboard priming and texturing not performed by employees of the wallboard contractor and part of the taping process which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; interior painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; and wallboard scrapping by nonmaterial dealer employees which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0541, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52141, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52141, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17A-0550 Classification 0550.

0550-00 Wallboard installation, including scrapping - Nondiscounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation or repair of wallboard. This classification includes the installation of wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock in all types of residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process consists of cutting wallboard with a utility knife, hacksaw, or power saw to the desired size and then butting material into place and nailing or screw fastening to wood or metal wall studs. Electrical box, window, or door openings are cut out where needed. Installation may require the use of scaffolding, ladders, specialty lifts, or stilts when working at heights, including the use of T holders or hydraulic lifts to hold material being installed on ceilings. This classification also includes wallboard scrapping (picking up and discarding unused portions of wallboard remnants or scraps) at the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor.

This classification excludes delivery of materials to the construction site by material dealer employees which is to be reported separately in the applicable delivery classification; delivery and stocking of materials to the construction site when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 1101; wallboard taping (including priming and texturing when performed by employees of the wallboard contractor) which is to be reported separately in classification 0541 or 0551; wallboard scrapping by nonwallboard contractor employees which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction debris cleanup classification; plastering, stuccoing or lathing work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and the framing of nonbearing walls when performed by the drywall contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0516.

0550-99 Wallboard installation (only to be assigned by the drywall specialist)

Applies to drywall contractors who consider themselves to be independent contractors, have no employees, and have not elected owner coverage for themselves.

The purpose of assigning this classification is to allow the independent contractor the opportunity to be checked for account in good standing for prime contractor liability.

Special note: Any contractor who hires employees or elects owner coverage is required to report in the applicable construction classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0550, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: 2004 c 243, RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-20-023, § 296-17-52150, filed 9/28/04, effective 11/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52150, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52150, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

WAC 296-17A-0551 Classification 0551.

0551-00 Wallboard taping, including texturing and priming - Nondiscounted rate (*to be assigned only by the drywall underwriter*)

Applies to contractors engaged in taping wallboard in residential or commercial buildings or structures. The process of taping occurs after wallboard, drywall, or sheetrock has been installed and involves taping the seams, and spreading joint compound over the seams and nail or screw heads. When dry, the seams are sanded to remove any rough edges. This classification includes the following activities when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping process which includes wallboard texturing (a putty-like material that is sprayed over the prepared wallboard in a clump-like application and smoothed with a trowel or putty knife), and wallboard priming (the application of an undercoating that may be applied either directly to the wallboard or after it has been textured). This classification also includes incidental painting when performed by employees of a wallboard contractor and part of the taping process.

This classification excludes wallboard installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550; wallboard priming and texturing not performed by employees of the wallboard contractor and part of the taping process which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; interior painting which is to be reported separately in classification 0521; and wallboard scrapping by nonmaterial dealer employees which is to be reported separately in classification 0540 or 0550.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0551, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, 51.32.073. WSR 02-09-093, § 296-17-52151, filed 4/17/02, effective 7/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 01-23-059, § 296-17-52151, filed 11/20/01, effective 1/1/02.]

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 shopping 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-0601, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0601, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-522, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-522, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-522, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-522, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-522, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-522, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-522, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-522, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-523, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-523, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-523, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-523, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0603 Classification 0603.

0603-00 Machinery: Installation, service and/or repair, N.O.C.; Millwright work, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of heavy machinery or equipment at a customer's location which is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Millwright work and the service or repair of engines and gas machines is also included. A millwright is a technician who specializes in installing and repairing industrial machinery. Typical customers include, but are not limited to, wood, metal and plastic manufacturing plants, fuel refineries, and mills. Types of machinery installed and repaired includes, but is not limited to, escalators, conveyor systems, printing presses, lathes, mill saws, dairy equipment and wind machines. (Store operations of dairy equipment/supply dealers or wind machine dealers are to be reported separately in classification 6407.) Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the pouring of a concrete pad on which the machinery will be installed, cutting and welding of brackets and mountings, assembling component parts, any incidental electrical connections needed to complete the installation, and calibrating the controls and testing the machinery's operation when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Placement of heavy machinery must often be done with cranes or by rigging hoists. This classification also includes the dismantling and removal of machinery and equipment covered by this classification.

0603-05 Dynamos, electrical generators and turbines: Installation, service and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of dynamos, electrical generators and turbines at a customer's location. A dynamo is a generator of direct electrical current; a turbine is a mechanism that converts moving fluid into mechanical power. Customers include, but are not limited to, electrical utilities, manufacturing plants, mills, and telecommunications companies. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparation of a concrete pad on which the machinery will be installed, cutting and welding of brackets and mountings, assembly of component parts if necessary, any incidental electrical connections needed to complete the installation, and calibrating and testing the machinery's operation when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Placement of heavy machinery must often be done with cranes or by rigging hoists. Also included is the dismantling and removal of dynamos, generators and turbines.

This classification excludes the installation of underground overhead 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.

0603-07 Industrial plant maintenance by contractor

Applies to contractors engaged in maintaining, repairing and installing machinery on a long-term contract basis for customers at the customers' location. Customers include, but are not limited to, manufacturing or chemical plants, petroleum refineries, food processing plants and mills. Work contemplated by this classification includes all routine maintenance and repair of a customer's equipment such as, but not limited to, cleaning, oiling and regularly scheduled maintenance and replacement of machinery or machinery parts, equipment and other mechanical installations that are part of the customer's building when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

0603-08 Metal playground equipment, portable bleachers or stages, above ground swimming pools: Installation, dismantling, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, dismantling, and/or repair of metal playground equipment, portable bleachers or stages, and above ground swimming pools. Playground equipment includes, but is not limited to, swings, monkey bars, merry-go-rounds, and slides. Work contemplated by this classification includes all operations necessary for the erection of metal playground equipment including, but not limited to, boring holes in the ground (usually with an auger) into which the various pieces of equipment will be set in concrete, any incidental cutting, welding, drilling and bolting of the tubular steel components which are usually from one to four inches in diameter, and fastening on the chains, swings, handlebars, sliding surface, platforms, bench seats,

or other components. This classification also includes the application of any finish material or paint when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the installation of wood playground equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0516.

0603-09 Commercial equipment: Installation, dismantling, service, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, dismantling, service, and/or repair of commercial equipment such as, but not limited to, commercial dishwashing units, bakery and restaurant ovens, stoves, grills, sanitizers, steam tables, car washing equipment, commercial laundry equipment, electric entry doors, dry cleaning equipment, gas pumps, or parimutuel totalizer equipment at horse racing facilities. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, placing and leveling the equipment, any assembly of component parts if necessary, connecting or bolting to the wall or floor, making any necessary incidental plumbing or electrical connections, and calibrating and testing the equipment when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Some pieces of equipment in this classification may be large enough that they must be moved and positioned with hoists or cranes. Also included is the dismantling and removal of commercial equipment.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0603, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-524, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-524, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-524, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-524, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-524, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-524, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-524, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-524, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-524, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-524, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-524, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0604 Classification 0604.

0604-04 Scrap metal dealers or processors: Collecting, sorting and reduction of scrap metal

Applies to establishments engaged as dealers or processors of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals for resale. Ferrous metals are primarily composed of iron or steel. Nonferrous metals include, but are not limited to, aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, magnesium, pewter, tin, and zinc. If the dealer collects scrap metals from mills, foundries, refineries, or fabricators, they usually leave dumpster containers with the "customer" and pick up the full containers with their own trucks. If they buy scrap from independent collectors, the collectors bring the metals to the dealer's yard. In either case, the metal is weighed, graded, and sorted by type at the dealer's yard. It may be resold as is to customers who occasionally come to the yard; however, it is usually further processed and prepared for shipping to industrial customers. Shipping is done by rail, ship, or common carrier. As an incidental service, scrap dealers may also buy back recyclable goods such as, but not limited to, aluminum cans, glass, and batteries; this activity is included within the scope of this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Processing includes one or more of the following operations: Cutting off impure metals or plastic parts with acetylene cutting torches; cutting scraps into smaller pieces with alligator shears or cutting torches; slicing heavier scrap metals or flattened automobiles with hydraulic guillotine shears; crushing auto bodies with crushers; ripping apart large pieces of scrap with shredders; separating metal from rubber, plastic, wood, dirt, and other materials with magnetic separators; removing insulated coverings from copper wire with wire choppers, and compressing scraps into bales with balers. Additional machinery includes, but is not limited to, conveyors, scales, forklifts, tractor-trailer trucks, cranes, electromagnets or grapples, front end loaders, and grinders. Because of recent EPA regulations, instead of melting down metals in their own furnaces, scrap dealers usually ship it to foundries or steel mills that conform with the regulations. However, reduction of metals is included within the scope of this classification if performed by an establishment subject to this classification.

This classification excludes dealers that sell new iron, steel, wire or cable which are to be reported separately in classification 2004; automobile or truck wrecking or dismantling establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 1104; and recycle, collection, and receiving stations (known as buy-back stations) for rags, bottles, paper, and metal containers which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

Special note: Scrap metal dealers vary widely in the type of metals or usable items they buy and sell. Often the term "junk yards" is used to describe dealers who carry a sizable inventory of used goods, such as, but not limited to, bottles, rags, paper, appliances, nails, rubber, in addition to scrap metal in varying amounts. It is the activity of the business that must be considered when determining the classification, rather than how the business refers to its activities. Receiving/buy-back stations for recyclable items in classification 2102 are different from dealers in classification 0604. Receiving stations buy back only recyclable items which they do not process, other than condensing the materials into bales, and selling it to others.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0604, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-525, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-525, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-525, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-525, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-525, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0606 Classification 0606.

0606-01 Vending, coin-, or token-operated machines: Installation service and/or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of vending, coin- or token-operated machines. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, delivering machines to desired location, unloading and setting up machines, servicing machines, collecting money, repairing machines, and restocking product into machines. Coin-operated machines

include pay telephone booths, weight machines, juke boxes, change makers, pull tabs, slot machines, and similar gaming devices. Vending machine products include, but are not limited to, soft drinks, candies, sandwiches, stamps, cigarettes, frozen desserts, coffee, and personal hygiene products. This classification also includes the preparation of products such as, but not limited to, salads, sandwiches, cookies, and desserts, and honor snack food services when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes honor snack services operated independently from, and not in connection with, coin-operated vending machine services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101; and the installation of parking meter units which is to be reported separately in classification 0105.

0606-02 Fire extinguisher and fire safety equipment: Sales and service

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales and servicing of fire extinguishers and related safety equipment. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, retail and wholesale store operations, field testing services, recharging services, and related safety training. Establishments subject to this classification routinely sell a variety of home and commercial type fire extinguishers, protective clothing, gloves, and hats, specialty shoes, smoke and fire alarms, and first-aid kits. Fire extinguisher sales and service companies may also carry other safety items such as traffic cones, construction and speed signs.

0606-03 Money collecting service of coin-operated and vending machines

Applies to establishments engaged in the removal and/or replacement of money into coin-operated machines. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to the collection and replenishing of coins in coin-operated or vending machines. This classification also applies to replenishing currency in automated teller machines (cash machines) and removal of coins from parking meters and pay telephones.

This classification excludes the servicing of machines, placement of products into machines for sale, installation of machines, or any product preparation, which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; installation of free standing automated teller machines which is to be reported separately in classification 0607; establishments engaged in the construction of structures which house automated teller machines, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers, which are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classifications.

0606-12 Coin- or token-operated amusement devices in stores or shopping malls, N.O.C.: Installation, removal, service and/or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the placement and servicing of coin- or token-operated amusement devices, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), within stores and shopping malls for use by the general public. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, the installation, service, repair, or removal of the devices, such as, but not limited to, video games, pinball machines, carrousels and small amusement rides for children. Establishments subject to this classification generally are not involved in the operations of arcades or amusement rides. If an establishment subject to this classification also operates a video or amusement arcade, such operations may be reported separately in classification 6406 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0606, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-526, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-526, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-526, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-526, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-526, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-526, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-526, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-526, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0607 Classification 0607.

0607-11 Household appliances: Installation, service and/or repair by nonstore service or repair company; dealers of used household appliances

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation, service and/or repair of electrical or gas household appliances and to dealers of used electrical or gas household appliances. Many establishments covered by this classification have small retail store operations where they offer reconditioned or second hand appliances for sale, a parts department, and an area where appliances brought into the shop are repaired. Although this classification deals primarily with service away from the shop, the store, parts department and shop operations are included within the scope of this classification. The term "household appliances" includes, but is not limited to, stoves, ovens, ranges, dishwashers, refrigerators, trash compactors, television sets, residential type garage door openers, washing machines, and clothes dryers. This classification also applies to the installation, service or repair of automated teller machines. Repair services provided by establishments subject to this classification may also include related smaller appliances such as video players, portable television sets, stereo systems, microwave and toaster ovens, blenders, coffee makers and mixers. The *servicing* of water softening systems, coffee and juice machines, and beer taps is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes dealers of new household appliances who are to be reported separately in classification 6306; installation, service, and/or repair of commercial appliances such as those used in laundries, bakeries, and restaurants which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; installation, service, and repair of commercial garage doors and openers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; installation of water softening systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; and small table top or counter top appliance stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

Special note: Classification 0607 is distinguishable from classification 6306-02 operations in that appliance stores covered in classification 6306-02 are engaged primarily in the sales of new appliances. Although classification 6306 includes repair of appliances, most repairs are related to warranty work and represent a minor part of the business. By

contrast, the repair of appliances in classification 0607 is the primary activity of the business.

0607-16 Television antenna or satellite dish: Installation, removal, service and/or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation, removal, service and/or repair of television antennas or satellite dish receiving units. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to rooftop installation of television antennas or ground or rooftop-mounted satellite dish reception units. Establishments covered by this classification will generally employ technicians and installers to install systems and trouble shoot reception problems. Equipment is limited primarily to delivery trucks, vans, ladders, and small power and/or hand tools.

This classification excludes specialty contractors who install, remove, service or repair antennas, dish units, and/or other transmitting/receiving apparatus to a structure covered by classification 0508, who are to be reported separately in classification 0508; and establishments engaged in the sale of new console type and big screen televisions who also sell and install antennas which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

0607-17 Safes or vaults: Installation, removal, service and/or repair

Lock sets and/or dead bolt locks: New installation

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, removal, service and/or repair of all types of safes or vaults regardless of size or application, private mail or postal boxes, or safe deposit box units within buildings. Safes and vaults are found in businesses such as, but not limited to, banks, jewelry stores, rare coin and stamp stores, grocery stores, and gasoline service stations, as well as in private residences. Services contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, safe opening services.

New installation of lock sets and/or dead bolt locks on buildings or structures by contractor or by employees of a locksmith also applies to this classification. The term new installation applies to installing a lock set (locking doorknob) or a dead bolt where none previously existed. The process consists of measuring and marking where the unit is to be placed on the door, boring holes into the door to accept the lock set or dead bolt lock, and installing the lock set unit using a power drill and basic hand tools.

This classification excludes the installation of a *replacement* lock set or dead bolt lock unit by employees of a locksmith, and locksmith store operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

0607-18 Window/door blinds, shades, curtains and drapes: Installation

Applies to contractors and employees of store operations who are engaged in the installation of indoor or outdoor window coverings, such as, but not limited to, blinds, shades, screens, exterior roll shutters and draperies or curtains, but does not include awnings. The process consists of marking the location of covering on the frame or opening, securing brackets or hardware, rods and poles, and installing the covering.

This classification excludes the installation of window and door awnings which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification, and the manufacture of coverings which is to be reported in the applicable classification.

Special note: Care should be taken when considering the assignment of a store classification to an establishment engaged in the installation of coverings to verify that a store exists. It is common for establishments subject to this classification to have show rooms to help customers visualize covering products available for sale. These establishments have little or no product available for immediate sale, as most items are special order from the manufacturer. A bona fide window/door covering store will have a large assortment of coverings, as well as related home interior products such as, but not limited to, pillows, small rugs, and accent pieces, readily available for sale to customers.

0607-19 Advertising or merchandise display: Set up or removal within buildings by nonstore employees; staging services

Applies to contractors engaged in the set up or removal of advertising or merchandise displays within buildings for retail or wholesale store customers. Operations contemplated by this classification will vary from seasonal panoramas with extensive carpentry, painting, and art work to dressing mannequins to be displayed in store windows.

This classification also applies to establishments engaged in providing merchandising services, not covered by another classification, (N.O.C.), without the responsibility of delivering products to the customer's place of business. Merchandising services contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, taking inventory of goods on hand, restocking, reordering, removing outdated or damaged merchandise from shelves, and/or assembling temporary displays.

This classification also applies to establishments providing staging services. They prepare a vacant or occupied home, showroom, or other types of property for viewing to make it appealing to prospective buyers. Usually under the direction of an interior decorator, employees will rearrange existing furniture or add accessories, eliminate clutter and depersonalize a home to make it more spacious and inviting. Staging may also be done on the exterior to provide better curb appeal, but this would generally be minimal by these firms.

This classification excludes employees of store operations engaged in setting up displays or providing staging services who are to be reported in the applicable store classification as this is a common store activity; assembly of work stations or office furniture which is to be reported in classification 2002, and merchandising establishments or employees who deliver products to their customer's place of business, and may also perform related merchandising functions, who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

0607-21 Meat slicer or grinder: Installation, service and/or repair

Applies to contractors and employees of equipment manufacturers engaged in the installation service and/or repair of meat cutting, slicing, or grinding equipment within stores, restaurants, or processing plants. Repair may be performed at the customer's location or in a shop operated by an employer subject to this classification. This classification

includes repair shops, field technicians, installers, and warehouse or parts department employees.

Special note: Establishments subject to this classification generally do not have store operations. Equipment is generally ordered from the manufacturer or distributor and shipped to the customer's location where it will be installed. In the event that an establishment subject to this classification has a store operation it is included within classification 0607.

0607-22 Protective bumpers: Installation

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation of protective bumpers on structures such as, but not limited to, store loading docks for freight or cargo. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to measuring the dock to be fitted with a rubber bumper, finish cutting or otherwise fabricating the rubber pieces to fit the required application, and fastening the dock bumper with the use of hand tools. Dock bumpers are made of rubber from recycled tires or similar pliable materials.

This classification excludes the manufacture of loading dock bumpers which is to be reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification.

0607-23 Cellular phone systems or audio components: Installation in vehicles, service and repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the installation of cellular phone systems and/or audio components in vehicles. Audio components include, but are not limited to, radios and stereo systems, speakers and amplifiers, alarm systems, television units, antennas, two-way radio systems. This classification applies to installation employees of stores that sell products as well as to auto service centers that specialize in the installation of products covered by this classification.

This classification excludes retail and wholesale store operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable store classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-0607, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0607, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-527, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-18-025, § 296-17-527, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-527, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-527, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-527, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-527, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-527, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-527, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-527, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-527, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-527, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-527, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-527, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0608 Classification 0608.

0608-01 Electrical alarm systems: Installation, service, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, and/or repair of electrical alarm systems such as, but not limited to, burglar, smoke, security, and fire, within buildings. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, installing low voltage wiring for security units, connecting control panels, installing motion or magnetic sensors on doors, windows, and hallways, installing security cameras and recording equipment, and installing smoke and fire alarm units on walls or ceilings. This classification includes both field and shop operations.

0608-02 Intercom or audio call box: Installation, service, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, and/or repair of all types of building or plant audio communication systems such as, but not limited to, intercoms, sound and paging systems in stores and shopping malls, and call box units in factories and refineries. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, installation of low voltage wiring, installation of audio and speaker units and connecting control units. This classification includes both field and shop operations.

0608-04 Telephone and/or telephonic equipment - Prewire by contractor: Installation, service, and/or repair

Applies to contractors engaged in the installation, service, and/or repair of all types of telephone and/or telephonic equipment within residences, office buildings, stores and shopping malls, factories, refineries or other types of buildings. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, installation of low voltage wiring, installation of telephone units, and connecting control units. This classification includes both field and shop operations, as well as contractors engaged only in prewiring buildings for telephone and computer systems, but who do not install equipment.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0608, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-52701, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-52701, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-52701, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-52701, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-52701, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-52701, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0701, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-528, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-528, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-528, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-528, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-528, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-528, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0803 Classification 0803.

0803-00 Cities and towns - All other employees

Applies to employees of cities or towns who:

• Perform manual labor;

• Supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance; and

• Operate machinery or equipment, including buses. This classification includes:

• Administrative personnel with field exposure, such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to a work assignment, such as an auditor or social worker would encounter.

This classification excludes:

• Municipal power districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301;

• Privately owned and operated bus or transit systems which are to be reported separately in classification 1407;

• Public utility water districts, co-ops, or privately operated water distribution systems, which are to be reported separately in classification 1507;

• Law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6905 and 6906, as appropriate;

• Firefighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904;

• Volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and

• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5305.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-0803, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-529, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-529, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-529, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-529, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-529, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-529, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-529, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-529, filed 12/1/77; Order 75-38, § 296-17-529, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-529, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-0901 Classification 0901.

0901-00 Ship building and/or repair, N.O.C. (*to be assigned only by the maritime underwriter*)

Applies to establishments engaged in the building and/or repair of ships not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and to the dismantling of hulls. Ships contemplated by this classification are recreational vessels under sixty-five feet and some commercial vessels such as, but not limited to, military vessels, tugs, scows, and barges. This classification may also include vessels over sixty-five feet that do not meet the situs and status provisions of the United States Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation Act. This classification includes shop operations.

This classification excludes wood boat building and repair which is to be reported separately in classification 2903; sheet aluminum boat building which is to be reported separately in classification 3404; fiberglass boat building which is to be reported separately in classification 3511; plate aluminum boat building which is to be reported separately in classification 5209; and boat dealers, marinas, and boat house operations including repair centers which are to be reported separately in classification 3414.

Special note: This classification is seldom assigned as most work would be covered by LHWCA. Commercial vessels included in this classification are required to have a Small Vessel Exception Certificate issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-0901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-532, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-532, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-532, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-532, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-532, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-532, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-532, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-532, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1002 Classification 1002.

1002-00 Sawmills: Operation and maintenance

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation and maintenance of a sawmill. Sawmills receive raw logs which they usually store temporarily in their yard before cutting them into rough and finished lumber. This classification includes operations such as, but not limited to, loading raw logs onto the conveyor or log slip; sawing logs with a variety of head, cut-off, circular or band saws; grading and sorting lumber; drying green (wet) lumber; and the stacking and storing of lumber. The raw logs are cut into rough lumber, such as cants and blocks, or into finished lumber, such as posts, planks or boards.

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as logging or use of a portable sawmill, which is to be reported separately in classification 5001, and establishments engaged *only* in the manufacturing of wood, veneer, veneer products, or lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing being performed.

1002-08 Shake and shingle mills - Automated process

(*to be assigned by classifications underwriter*)

Applies to establishments operating an automated shake and shingle mill which manufacture shakes, shingles and/or ridge caps using automated processes. For purposes of this classification, automated processes refers to shake and shingle mills equipped with automatic feeders on all saws, adjustable packing and cutting stations, and fully automatic systems for conveying material to work stations. All equipment must be equipped with automatic shut off switches. Within a

shingle mill the operation of a trim saw must be performed by an individual as a separate function from that of the shingle saw operator (shingle sawyer is not to perform both functions). Shake splitters must be equipped with a gauge control mechanism which permits the operator to automatically set the thickness of the cut. Conveyor systems must have dual controls to allow the deck man and sawyer the ability to control incoming material to the work station.

Block mills must be equipped with an automated pallet dump to eliminate the handling of material to the sawyer work station or an adjustable scissor lift adjacent to the shingle saw or shake splitter. Blocked wood purchased by mills must be contained in pallets prior to entering the mill yard or premises. Log mills must be equipped with a fully mechanized log slip (used to move logs into the deck area), log levelers, stabilizers, and lifters must be present in the deck area, automatic deck cut-off saw, live deck for moving material from the deck to the splitting area and overhead mounted splitters. Trim saws, also referred to as clipper saws, must be equipped with a laser guide or quartz light. This lighting reveals to the operator where its saw blade is in relationship to the material being processed.

For purposes of this classification, the following terms or words shall be given the meanings below:

Automatic deck or cut-off saw: A large saw, usually circular, used to trim logs to a specified length (rounds) before they enter a manufacturing plant.

Clipper saw: A machine used to make shingle edges parallel.

Shingle: Roofing or siding material having sawn faces and backs, are of a standard thickness at the butt end and tapered finish at the other end.

Shake: Roofing or siding material having at least one surface with a natural grain textured split surface.

Live deck: A chain driven platform located in the same proximity as the deck saw and is used to convey cut rounds from the cutting area to the splitting area.

Log stabilizer: A levered device adjacent to the deck saw used to hold the log steady while it is being cut.

Log slip: A chain driven conveyor used to move logs into the deck area.

Laser or quartz guide light: An overhead mounted light above a saw that illuminates that portion of a work surface where the saw blade will pass or make a cut.

Log leveler: A levered device adjacent to the deck saw used to level a log automatically.

Overhead splitter: A ceiling mounted hydraulic, air, or electrically operated apparatus with wedge shaped end that is used to split log rounds into block wood when activated by the splitterman.

Shingle saw: A machine used to make shingles.

Shake splitter: A machine used to split blocks into shake blanks.

Shake saw: A machine used to saw shake blanks into a finished wedged shaped product.

This classification excludes 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 classification 5001.

Special notes: Shake and shingle mills not meeting all the conditions as set forth above shall be reported separately in classification 1005 "shake and shingle mills, N.O.C."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1002, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-534, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-534, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-01-013 (Order 89-21), § 296-17-534, filed 12/8/89, effective 1/8/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-534, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-534, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-534, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 76-36, § 296-17-534, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-534, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1003 Classification 1003.

1003-02 Dry kiln operations

Applies to establishments engaged in kiln drying of wood as a service for customers in the wood products industry. They may also purchase and dry wood themselves for later sale to a wood product manufacturer. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, receiving green lumber or logs, peeling (mechanized or manual), any incidental machining or turning, layering on a trolley (with spacers in between to allow for air circulation), drying in the heated kiln, and the incidental application of preservative, fire retardant, or insecticide treatments, storing, and delivery. Preservatives may be oil or water based and may be applied through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping) or by soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling and trimming machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kilns, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars, fork lifts, hand tools and delivery trucks.

This classification excludes dry kiln operations that are part of a wood, veneer or lumber product manufacturing or remanufacturing operation which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the operation being performed; all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

1003-03 Creosote works; pile and pole treating

Applies to establishments engaged in treating wood poles with creosote or other chemicals to inhibit deterioration. Poles produced by this type of business are intended for use as utility line poles, supports for bridges and trestles, or piles to be driven into the ground as part of the support for a pier or other structure. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, receiving logs, storing, seasoning (either by air or kiln drying), peeling (mechanized or manual), any incidental machining and turning (which may include cutting material into ties or cross arms), the application of creosote or other chemical preservative, and pick up and delivery. Preservative may be applied to sea-

soned wood through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping), or soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling/trimming/cutting machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kiln, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars for use in the kiln, fork lifts, hand tools, and trucks.

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

1003-04 Pole yards

Applies to establishments engaged in producing wood poles to a customer's specifications or for their own resale. These poles are intended for a variety of uses and are finished to varying requirements. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, receiving logs, storing, seasoning (either by air or kiln drying), peeling (mechanized or manual), incidental machining or turning (which may include cutting some material into cross arms, cutting and boring), the application of creosote or other chemical preservative, and pick up and delivery. Preservative may be applied to seasoned wood through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping), or soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling/trimming/cutting machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kiln, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars for use in the kiln, fork lifts, hand tools, and trucks.

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

1003-05 Masts and spars yards

Applies to establishments engaged in producing wood masts and spars. Masts and spars are the main and secondary supports, respectively, for sails and running rigging on sailing vessels. These businesses may also produce poles for other uses which may need to be more precisely shaped and finished than those produced in 1003-04. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, receiving logs, storing, seasoning (either by air or kiln drying), peeling the logs (mechanized or manual), machining and turning to size (which may include cutting and boring holes), application of chemical preservative, sanding if necessary, and pick up and delivery. The application of wood finish is also included when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Preservative may be applied to seasoned wood through a heated, pressurized vacuum process in an autoclave, by surface application (spraying, brushing, dipping), or soaking in tanks. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, log handling/trimming/cutting machinery, kilns, boilers that heat the kiln, autoclaves, storage tanks, trolley cars for use in the kiln, fork lifts, wood finishing equipment, hand tools, and trucks. This classification includes the production of finished logs that will be used in the manufacture of log houses or cabins.

This classification excludes all operations conducted in the woods, such as the felling of timber, which are to be reported separately in the applicable logging classification, and work conducted away from the shop or yard, except delivery, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable for the work being performed.

1003-06 Log home manufacturing

Applies to establishments that receive logs either peeled or unpeeled. Work contemplated by this classification includes the use of hand tools such as, but not limited to, planers, grinders, skids, drawn knives, and slicks to peel or bring back the new appearance of the logs. Chainsaws and chisels are used to notch out the logs to assemble them together. Equipment such as loaders, forklifts, or cranes are used to maneuver the logs around the yard or to help in the assembly of the log home. Once the shell is assembled, it is numbered. The shell is then unassembled and is shipped to the customer's site to be erected. The erection of the log home shell at the customer's site is to be reported in 0510-00. This classification excludes all other phases of construction which will be reported in the applicable construction classifications.

Log home manufacturing performed in a sawmill environment using dimensional lumber is to be reported in 2903-12.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1003, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1003, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-535, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-535, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-535, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-535, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-535, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-535, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-53501, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-1005, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1005, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53502, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53502, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-53502, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020(1). WSR 13-10-080, § 296-17A-1006, filed 5/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 296-17A-1007 Classification 1007.

1007-08 Geophysical exploration, N.O.C.

Applies to contractors engaged in geophysical exploration, with no core drilling, and without seismatic detection, who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The more common methods of geophysical exploration are gravitational, electric and magnetic. In the gravitational method, delicate pendulums and torsion balances capable of detecting differences in the gravitational pull of the earth at various places enable the geologist to tell where oil is likely to be found. There are two electrical methods, resistivity and inductive. In the resistivity method, measurements are taken on an ohmmeter, which indicate the resistivity of the subsurface. The inductive method is somewhat comparable, but instead of determining the resistivity of the subsurface formations, the conductivity is measured enabling the geologist to determine the character of the subsurface being studied. The magnetic method is accomplished by means of a highly developed form of magnetic dipping needle with a telescope magnifier. The magnetic attraction exerted by magnetic rocks and formations causes the needle to deflect from its horizontal plane, thereby enabling a geologist to develop contour maps with lines of equal magnetic attraction. This classification includes prospectors who may specialize in particular instrumentation such as electrical, gravity, magnetic or seismic. The prospector studies structure of subsurface rock formations to locate petroleum deposits; conducts research using geophysical instruments such as seismograph, gravimeter, torsion balance, and magnetometer, pendulum devices, and electrical resistivity apparatus to measure characteristics of the earth; computes variations in physical forces existing at different locations and interprets data to reveal subsurface structures likely to contain petroleum deposits; and determines desirable locations for drilling operations. This classification includes prospecting for mineral ores and the testing of soil for percolation when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes core drilling and seismic geophysical exploration which are to be reported separately in classification 0103, and geophysical crews employed by oil companies who are to be reported in the classification applicable to the business.

Special note: When assigning classifications 1007-08, 4901-16 - Geologists, and 0103-10 - Seismic geophysical

exploration, care must be taken to look beyond the word "geologist" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

1007-09 Testing and inspecting of pipelines or utility lines using radiographic, video, infrared thermography or X-ray analysis process by contractor at industrial plants or construction sites

Applies to establishments engaged in the testing or inspecting of pipelines, utility lines or conduits for others, provided the testing or inspecting is not performed in conjunction with the construction of the pipeline. This classification includes testing or inspecting involving radiographic, video, infrared thermography or X-ray analysis processes such as the X raying of containers, inspecting of utility lines, and the drawing of oil samples on-site when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Classification 1007-09 is assigned primarily to field activities.

This classification excludes testing or inspecting done in conjunction with construction which is to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification.

1007-15 Inspection and grading bureaus, N.O.C.; log scaling and grading bureaus; lumber inspection services; weigh scale attendants, N.O.C.; weather stations; rainmaking - No aircraft; air flow/heat balancing and testing

Applies to establishments operating as *inspection and grading bureaus*, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, those involved in inspecting and grading commodities such as logs, lumber, shingles, shakes, poles, and railroad ties. The commodity is examined and stamped with a grademark which indicates the grade, species, producer's name or number and other pertinent data. A certificate of inspection may be issued in lieu of a grademark. The purpose of the inspection is to grade, tally, and stamp only those products which meet certain required specifications and to cull those products which do not meet the established standards. *Log scaling and grading bureaus* measure the logs, and by applying log rule formulas, determine the net yield, usually expressed in board feet. A scale ticket containing descriptive data is attached to the end of the log. This classification also applies to *weigh scale attendants* not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), when the service is available to the general public, otherwise the weigh scale attendants are to be included in the basic classification of the business. This classification includes establishments engaged exclusively in such services as auto emission control testing, air flow balancing and testing, the balancing and testing of heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems, hydrostatic testing of such objects as boilers, tanks, pipes and fittings using compressed air or water pressure to detect leaks, the strength testing of building material such as, but not limited to, asphalt, concrete and steel; and the testing or inspecting of steel weldments. This classification also includes *weather stations* which observe and record weather conditions for use in forecasting, and which read weather instruments, including thermometers, barometers, and hygrometers to ascertain elements such as temperature, barometric pressure, humidity, wind velocity, and precipitation. Weather data is transmitted and received also from other stations. A fully automated (computerized) weather station can be reported under classification 4904. This classification also covers rainmaking without the use of aircraft.

1007-16 Foresters (*to be assigned only by reforestation underwriter***)**

Applies to:

Foresters engaged in forest management.

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

• Plan and direct forestation or reforestation projects;

• Map forest areas;

• Estimate standing timber, future growth, or manage timber sales;

• Plan cutting programs to assure continuous production of timber;

• Determine methods of cutting and removing timber with minimum of waste and environmental damage;

• Plan and design forest fire suppression and fire prevention programs;

• Plan and design construction of fire towers, trails, roads, and fire breaks;

• Design projects for control of floods, soil erosion, tree diseases, and insect pests;

• Perform tree auditing;

• Perform scientific, tree, forestry, and watershed studies for others; and

• Inspect precommercial thinning layouts or pruning operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Tree auditing services while planting is in process (report in classification 5004); and

• Performing manual labor or direct supervision of manual laborers.

1007-19 Timber cruisers (*to be assigned only by reforestation underwriter***)**

Applies to:

Timber cruisers engaged in cruising timber land to estimate the volume and quality of a timber stand through an on-site visual inspection.

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

• Collecting data concerning forest conditions for appraisal, sales, administration, logging, land use, and forest management planning;

• Traversing forest area on foot in an established pattern and applying sampling technique;

• Recording in a test site the height and diameter of each tree and defects such as rot and bends, to estimate the useable wood in each tree;

• Preparing from data collected a summary report giving the timber types, sizes, condition and outstanding features of an area, such as existing roads, streams and communication facilities; and

• Marking trees with spray paint to denote trails and boundaries, or for cutting.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Performing manual labor or direct supervision of manual laborers.

1007-21 Environmental and ecological surveyor services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing environmental and ecological surveying services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) for others. Environmental or ecological surveying firms typically serve as consultants to industrial or commercial enterprises, governmental agencies or private citizens. Environmental engineer is a term applied to engineering personnel who apply knowledge of chemical, civil, mechanical, or other engineering disciplines to preserve the quality of life by correcting and improving various areas of environmental concern, such as air, soil, or water pollution. Services include identifying and projecting potential environmental impact resulting from proposed projects, assessing the source, severity and extent of environmental damage resulting from human or natural causes, and recommending solutions to protect or regain the natural balance between organisms and their environment. Activities of environmental surveying/consulting establishments include, but are not limited to, locating archaeological sites for preservation, researching and collecting field data on birds and insects, preparing impact statement for landowners and developers, stream and fish monitoring, botanical surveys, wetland surveys, soil and groundwater testing for contamination, air monitoring including industrial hygiene services, monitoring and testing at hazardous waste sites, providing advice on pollution control at its source, and developing a plan for cleaning up already recognized problems such as waste disposal sites, radon or asbestos contamination. Other services provided may include helping clients develop a system for complying with various governmental regulations. This classification includes employees of the environmental surveying service who conduct field work as well as those who are assigned to act as project managers or project superintendents to oversee the work of remediation contractors.

This classification excludes all types of remediation work which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of remediation work being performed, and surveyors employed by construction companies or other types of businesses who are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

Special note: When assigning classifications 1007 or 4901, care must be taken to look beyond the words "consulting" or "engineering" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-1007, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-1007, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1007, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-53504, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-53504, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53504, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1101 Classification 1101.

1101-04 Automobile delivery or repossessing

Applies to establishments engaged in delivering or repossessing individual automobiles for others. Generally, a client will contact the service company and arrange for a car to be delivered to a specific destination or request that a car of which they (client) is the legal owner, be repossessed and delivered to a specific location. In either case, a driver, not a motorized transportation service, does the delivery. Duties of employees subject to this classification are generally limited to unlocking vehicles and driving. It is common on long distance deliveries for the service company to use more than one driver. This classification also applies to drivers of sound trucks.

This classification excludes operation of tractor/trailer combinations to transport vehicles which is to be reported separately in classification 1102 and the use of a tow truck which is to be reported separately in classification 1109.

1101-06 Delivery by retail and wholesale stores and distributors, N.O.C.

Applies to employees of retail and wholesale stores engaged in inter-store delivery or customer merchandise delivery when excluded from the store classification, employees of a company that contracts to perform those same services, small package specialty delivery companies, and delivery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Employees subject to this classification are generally involved in loading and unloading delivery vans or trucks and driving from store to store, or from a store to a customer's location. Drivers may have designated routes or delivery areas.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in general trucking services such as hauling bulk merchandise or commodities which are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

1101-09 Parcel delivery companies for delivery of small parcels

Applies to establishments engaged in the delivery of small parcels for others. Establishments subject to this classification may offer overnight express services, but usually do not deliver packages that exceed 150 pounds. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, driving, loading and unloading delivery vehicles. This classification also applies to contract mail delivery route drivers and contract hauling of mail between post offices.

This classification excludes the delivery of bulk freight such as that delivered by trucking companies which are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

1101-14 News agents or distributors of magazines, periodicals and telephone books - No retail dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the distribution of newspapers, periodicals, and telephone books. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, driving, loading and unloading the vehicles, stocking shelves, and removing old periodicals from shelves.

1101-17 Driver delivery sales, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in route sales of a wide variety of merchandise not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, hand tools, automotive supply, and household items. Sales personnel deliver products, show samples and solicit further orders. They may also call on new customers along their route. The classification also applies to establishments or employees known as merchandisers who deliver products to their customer's place of business then perform related merchandising functions such as taking inventory of goods on hand, restocking, reordering, removing outdated or damaged merchandise from shelves or the premises, and/or assembling temporary displays which are usually made of lightweight material such as cardboard or plastic and used for promotional or seasonal goods. These merchandisers often deal in products such as, but not limited to, greeting cards, over-the-counter medications, and grooming products.

This classification excludes employees of establishments who provide merchandising services, but who do not deliver products to the customer's place of business, who may be reported separately in classification 0607; and establishments engaged in the set up or removal of advertising or merchandise displays that involve more than incidental assembly of seasonal or promotional exhibits which are to be reported separately in classification 0607.

Special note: The distinguishing factor between merchandising employees who are to be reported in classification 1101-17 and those who may be reported in classification 0607 is the delivery of products to the customer's place of business. Any employee who delivers merchandise to the customer's place of business is to be reported in classification 1101.

1101-19 Route food services

Applies to establishments engaged in route food services where prepackaged, prepared food is sold, or where food may be prepared in the mobile unit for immediate sale by employees of the route food service. Duties include, but are not limited to, driving, food preparation, loading and unloading the vehicle, and cashiering. Typical route food services include, but are not limited to, traveling coaches that sell beverages and prepared pastries or snack items at various locations during a given work day, ice cream wagons, refrigerated trucks that sell specialty prepackaged foods to route customers, or mobile "short-order" food services that sell fast foods at special events or at locations where hot food may not be available.

This classification excludes food preparation at a fixed location for the route food vehicles which may be reported separately in classification 3905 or as applicable, food vendors operating from a push cart or mobile stand and food vendors who operate from a truck or van but who do not move from place to place throughout the day who are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

1101-20 Computer tape or accounting records delivery service

Applies to establishments engaged in picking up and delivering computer tape, accounting records, or similar financial records to or from storage centers to customer locations. Delivery drivers in this classification often work in metropolitan areas and drive small cars or bicycles.

1101-21 Errand service

Applies to establishments engaged in providing errand services for others. Types of errands include, but are not limited to, shopping services, delivery of food, beverages or other commodities, and delivery of body fluid samples to laboratories. Vehicles used by these services are typically small cars or bicycles. This classification also applies to the distribution of sample merchandise by vehicle.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-1101, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1101, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-536, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-536, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-536, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-536, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-536, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-536, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-536, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-536, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-536, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-536, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-536, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-536, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 77-27, § 296-17-536, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-536, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-536, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-536, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1102 Classification 1102.

1102-02 Interstate trucking

Applies to establishments engaged in interstate trucking. Interstate trucking is the hauling of goods, bulk merchandise, or commodities that either originate out-of-state or have an out-of-state destination. Duties include driving, in some cases loading/unloading vehicles, and mechanical repair. The loading and unloading may be done with forklifts, pallet jacks, hand trucks, or by hand. The drivers may have an assigned route, or they may be assigned a different destination each trip.

Special notes: Trucking establishments are allowed to have both the trucking classification 1102 and the freight handling classification 2002. However, hours cannot be split for a worker who works in both classes. If an employee has any driving duties, *all* their hours are to be reported in classification 1102. 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.

1102-03 Intrastate trucking

Applies to establishments engaged in intrastate trucking. Intrastate trucking is the hauling of goods, bulk merchandise, or commodities *only* within the boundaries of a state: The goods must have both an origin and destination in the same state. Duties include driving, in some cases loading and unloading the vehicles and mechanical repair. The loading and unloading may be done with forklifts, pallet jacks, hand

trucks, or by hand. The drivers may have assigned routes or a territory. Businesses in this classification usually have terminals or storage depots where merchandise is stored awaiting transfer.

Special notes: Trucking establishments are allowed to have both the trucking classification 1102 and the freight handling classification 2002. However, hours cannot be split for a worker who works in both classes. If an employee has any driving duties, *all* their hours are to be reported in classification 1102. 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.

1102-04 Combined interstate/intrastate trucking

Applies to establishments engaged in a combination of interstate and intrastate trucking. Interstate trucking is the hauling of goods which either originate out-of-state or have an out-of-state destination. Intrastate trucking is the hauling of goods *only* within the boundaries of a state: The goods have both an origin and destination in the same state. Duties include driving, in some cases loading and unloading the vehicles, and mechanical repair. The loading and unloading may be done with forklifts, pallet jacks, hand trucks, or by hand. The drivers may have assigned routes or a territory. Establishments in this classification usually have terminals or storage depots where merchandise is stored awaiting transfer.

Special notes: Trucking establishments are allowed to have both the trucking classification 1102 and the freight handling classification 2002. However, hours cannot be split for a worker who works in both classes. If an employee has any driving duties, *all* their hours are to be reported in classification 1102. 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-1102, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-537, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-537, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-537, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-537, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-537, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-537, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-1103, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-538, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035,

and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-538, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-538, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-538, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-538, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-538, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-538, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-538, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-538, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53801, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53801, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

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 devises. In addition to driving duties, the drivers may adjust/unclog 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1105, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-53802, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53802, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53802, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-1106 Classification 1106.

1106-00 Rental stores, N.O.C.; Truck canopy sales

Applies to establishments engaged in the rental of items, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as hand tools, air compressors, automotive tools, baby equipment, convalescent equipment, exercise equipment, floor care equipment, pressure washers, party and banquet equipment, light construction tools or equipment such as saws, drills, and sanders, and lawn and garden equipment, as opposed to machinery or larger commercial or industrial equipment. The tools and equipment are generally rented to homeowners for use on their property. Rental stores within this classification

rent a variety of tools and equipment unlike specialty rental stores that specialize in one type of product. This classification includes clerical office personnel, sales personnel, as well as the maintenance and repair of rented goods when performed by employees of the rental store. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the sale and installation of truck canopies and related accessories, but who do not sell other types of vehicles or trailers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the rental of commercial or industrial equipment and/or machinery such as, but not limited to, bulldozers, tractors, and backhoes which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; establishments engaged in the rental of farm machinery equipment which are to be reported separately in classification 6408; establishments engaged in the rental of vehicles which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; establishments engaged in the rental of sporting goods which are to be reported separately in classification 6309; establishments engaged in the rental of clothing or costumes which are to be reported separately in classification 6305; and establishments engaged in the rental of furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-53803, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53803, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53803, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53803, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1108 Classification 1108.

1108-02 Glass tempering

Applies to establishments engaged in glass tempering services for others. Operations contemplated by this classification include glass cutting, bending, grinding, beveling, and silvering. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools and machinery, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, suction cups, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, forklifts, packing materials, delivery and service vehicles and tempering ovens. The process of glass tempering consists of taking auto or sheet glass which has been purchased from a glass manufacturer or distributor and placing it in a tempering oven. The oven heat realigns the molecular structure of the glass creating added strength, however, the appearance of the glass remains unchanged. This classification includes the sale of accessories for flat glass such as sealants, screening, aluminum frames for storm windows and doors, mirror backings, frames and glass cleaners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation of glass, mirrors, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; merchants who specialize in selling or installing auto glass which is to be reported separately in classification 1108-04; glass merchants engaged exclusively in flat glass sales which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-03; and combined auto/flat glass merchants with no tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-05.

1108-03 Flat glass merchants - No tempering

Applies to establishments engaged in receiving, storing and selling all types of fabricated glass and plexiglas. Glass products include, but are not limited to, window glass, plate glass, safety glass for automobiles, and mirrors. Work contemplated by this classification includes cutting of glass to customers specified dimensions, beveling, buffing, grinding, polishing, silvering of plate glass, and the installation of glass into frames within the shop or adjacent yard. Some dealers may specialize in cutting, selling or installing fabricated flat glass or they may also sell and install plate, laminated, window, cathedral, stained, bullet proof, opalescent flat, picture, skylight and tempered glass. Most glass dealers will cut glass to order. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools and machinery, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, suction cups, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, forklifts, packing materials, delivery and service vehicles. This classification includes the sale of accessories for flat glass such as sealants, screening, aluminum frames for storm windows and doors, mirror backings, frames and glass cleaners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation of glass, mirrors, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; manufacturing of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; glass merchants who perform glass tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-02; and merchants who specialize in selling or installing auto glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-04.

1108-04 Auto glass merchants

Applies to establishments engaged in selling and installing automobile glass in vehicles. In addition to selling and installing new or replacement auto glass, merchants typically repair auto windshield cracks, scratches, bullseyes and breaks. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, windshield sticks, suction cups, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, delivery and service vehicles. Solar tinting of auto glass with film to reduce heat and glare may also be performed, as well as selling and installing sun roofs. Auto glass merchants may offer 24-hour emergency service or pickup and delivery. Installation of auto glass, truck glass or boat tops performed in or away from the shop is included within the scope of this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacturing of glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503; tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer which is to be reported separately in classification 3406; repairing auto windshield cracks, bullseyes and chips by an auto detailer which is to be reported in 3406; glass merchants who perform glass tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-02; glass merchants exclusively dealing in flat glass which are to be reported in classification 1108-03; and combined auto/flat glass merchants with no tempering which are to be reported in classification 1108-05.

1108-05 Combined auto and flat glass merchants - No tempering

Applies to establishments engaged in receiving, storing and selling all types of fabricated glass and plexiglas as window glass, plate glass, safety glass for automobiles, mirrors and other types of glass at a permanent shop location or adjacent yard. Work contemplated by this classification includes cutting of glass to customers' specified dimensions, beveling, buffing, grinding, polishing, silvering of plate glass and the installation of glass into frames. Tools and equipment include metal and wood cutting tools and machinery, grinders, sanders, drills, saws, knives, suction cups, windshield sticks, putty, caulking, cleaning solvents, forklifts, packing materials, and delivery and service vehicles. A glass merchant performing the installation of glass in automobiles is also included within the scope of this classification; as are related services such as, but not limited to, repair of auto windshield cracks, scratches, bullseyes and breaks; in vehicle tinting of auto glass to reduce heat and glare; and installing sun roofs. Other dealers may specialize in cutting, selling or installing fabricated flat glass or they may also sell and install plate, laminated, window, cathedral, stained, bullet proof, opalescent flat, picture, skylight and tempered glass. Included within the scope of this classification is the sale of accessories for flat glass such as sealants, screening, aluminum frames for storm windows and doors, mirror backings, frames and glass cleaners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation of glass, aluminum or wood window sashes or similar products away from the shop which are to be reported separately in classification 0511; manufacturing of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to auto glass by an auto detailer which is to be reported separately in classification 3406; repairing auto windshield cracks, bullseyes and chips by an auto detailer which is to be reported in 3406; glass merchants who perform glass tempering which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-02; and flat glass merchants who do not sell or install auto glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108-03.

1108-06 Glass frosting, etching, beveling or grinding

Applies to establishments engaged in shaping and finishing solid glass by cutting, frosting, etching, beveling, grinding, sandblasting, carving, glue chipping, decorating or grooving. Custom items manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to, video game tops, glass signs, glass used in the assembly of electrical appliances such as microwave ovens, electronically controlled cabinets and display panels, and mirrors of all sizes. Machinery includes diamond or glass cutting saws, diamond or glass grinding wheels and discs, drills, polishing laps, etching tools and other hand tools. In the manufacture of mirrors, metallic solutions (usually silver), shellacs or varnishes, paints, and plate glass are received from outside sources. The glass is cut to size, ground, smoothed, and the edges may be beveled. Hole drilling, chemical etching, drying, buffing and polishing may be performed. Reflective surfaces are generally produced by pouring or spraying metallic solutions over prepared glass. Heavier coats are obtained by successive applications of the plating solution. After applying the plating solution, the mirrors are sprayed or hand brushed with shellac or varnish, then with paint. Frames, handles or similar finishings may be attached. Production manufacturing of insulated glass by sealing together two or more sheets of glass with an air space between them is also included when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; glass merchants who do incidental grinding, beveling, silvering and cutting of glass who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of glass they specialize in; establishments manufacturing optical goods or telescopes, or perform precision grinding of blank or rough lenses which are to be reported separately in classification 6604; and establishments engaged in manufacturing stained or leaded glassware, or in melting or blowing glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1108, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-53805, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53805, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53805, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-53805, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53805, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-53805, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-53805, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1109 Classification 1109.

1109-00 Automobile or truck towing services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing towing services for hire to others which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification "towing services for hire" means, but is not limited to, the towing of disabled vehicles to a shop (that is unrelated to the towing service) for repair, the recovery of repossessed vehicles for others by tow truck, roadside assistance during snow, ice or flooding to recover or free stuck vehicles, and the towing in of disabled vehicles to a secured yard for insurance or law enforcement agencies. It is common for towing companies to also operate a vehicle repair garage or service center in conjunction with the towing service. Auto service centers and repair garages, auto body shops and wrecking yard operations are to be reported separately in the applicable service or repair classification provided that the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the division of worker hours have been met. Tow truck dispatchers who have no other duties may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided that the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rules have been met.

Special note: Towing is common to many classifications. Employers offering towing services should be contacted to verify whether the towing service they provide is only in connection with their auto repair, auto body or wrecking yard (*towing service not for hire*), or provided as a general service unrelated to their repair garage (*towing services for hire*). Only towing services for hire are to be assigned to classification 1109. If a business provides both towing services for hire and not for hire, worker hours for drivers and their assistants may be divided between this classification

and the applicable repair garage classification provided that the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the division of worker hours has been met. Otherwise, all driver and assistant hours are to be assigned to the highest rated classification applicable to the business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-1109, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-1109, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-53806, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-53806, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-53806, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-53806, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-1301 Classification 1301.

1301-00 Electric light and power plants operated by cities, towns, or counties

Applies to establishments, operated by a city, town, or county, engaged in generating and distributing electricity to their residents. These may be hydroelectric, fossil fuel steam or turbo-generator plants. This classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of power plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), the installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles, pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections), meter installation and meter readers when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment may include, but not be limited to, boilers, turbines, generators, cables, transformers, switchgears, circuit breakers, control panels, substations, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, meters and hand tools. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately in classification 5305 for a city or town, or 5306 for a county.

This classification excludes 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 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

1301-01 Electric light and power cooperatives

Applies to establishments, in the form of cooperatives, engaged in generating and distributing electricity to their customers. A cooperative is formed by, and owned jointly by, those who make use of the service being provided. The power may be generated by a hydroelectric, fossil fuel steam or turbo-generator plant. This classification is appropriate whether a cooperative owns a power plant or is distributing power purchased from another utility company. Work contemplated by this classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of power plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), the installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles, pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections), meter installation and meter readers when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment may include, but not be limited to, boilers, turbines, generators, cables, transformers, switchgears, circuit breakers, control panels, substations, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, meters and hand tools. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately as appropriate for the ownership of the cooperative; 5305 for cities and towns; 5306 for counties; or 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

This classification excludes 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 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

1301-02 Electric light and power plants operated by public utility districts

Applies to establishments, in the form of a public utility district (P.U.D.), engaged in generating and distributing electric power to a part of a county. This classification applies whether a P.U.D. owns a power plant or is distributing power purchased from another utility. Work contemplated by this classification includes the regular installation, maintenance and repair of power plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of lines (including poles, towers and underground lines), the installation and maintenance of circuit breakers and transformers on poles, pole-to-house hook-ups (service connections), meter installation and meter readers when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment may include, but not be limited to, boilers, turbines, generators, cables, transformers, switchgears, circuit breakers, control panels, substations, poles, lines, relays, computers, cranes, forklifts, vehicles and garages, warehouse equipment, meters and hand tools. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately in 5306.

This classification excludes 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 0601; contractors engaged in the installation of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0603 as applicable; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

1301-05 Steam heat power plants

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a steam heat power plant. These businesses use coal, oil, natural gases or electric power to produce steam which is distributed through a network of under or overground pipes to customers (the plant must be very near the purchaser). The initial process of producing the steam is the same as the process used in a steam powered electric generating plant, but the steam is channeled out to the purchaser instead of being used to turn turbines. The purchasers use the steam for heating buildings, operating saunas, as a heat source for cooking or processing in food processing plants, breweries or restaurants, producing the heat needed for wood drying kilns, or to convert back to hot water. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the regular installation, maintenance or repair of plant machinery and equipment, the extension and maintenance of over or underground pipes, main-to-user hook-ups, meter installation and meter readers. Clerical office and administrative personnel are to be reported separately as appropriate for the ownership of the steam plant; 5305 for cities and towns; 5306 for counties; or 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in over or underground pipeline construction, maintenance or repair, main-to-house line extensions and hook-ups, who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in the installation or contract maintenance of machinery or equipment who are to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the construction of any buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-539, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-539, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-539, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-539, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-539, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-539, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-539, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1303 Classification 1303.

1303-00 Telephone companies - 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 in selling telephone equipment retail which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-540, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-540, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-540, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-540, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-540, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-540, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-540, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1304 Classification 1304.

1304-00 Telephone companies - Exchange operators, clerical office and sales personnel

Applies to the administrative and clerical office personnel of establishments engaged in providing telecommunication services which enable two or more parties to converse or transmit coded data. For purposes of this classification, administrative personnel includes clerical office, sales, data processing, exchange operators, customer service, marketing,

and retail telephone store (when operated by the telephone company) sales personnel.

This classification excludes all other telephone company employees who are to be reported separately in classification 1303.

1304-01 Telegraph companies - Clerical office and sales personnel

Applies to administrative and clerical office personnel of establishments engaged in providing telecommunication services which enable printed messages (telegrams) or moneygrams to be transmitted from one agent to another for receipt by a designated party. For purposes of this classification, administrative personnel includes clerical office, sales, data processing, customer service, marketing, cashiers and operators of telegraph, teletype or other transmitting and receiving equipment.

This classification excludes all other telegraph company employees who are to be reported separately in classification 1303.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-541, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-541, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-541, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-541, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1305 Classification 1305.

Cable companies, including homeowners' associations or cooperatives offering a central cable system; technical field staff

Classification 1305 is restricted to firms providing point-to-point subscription television or other cable communications services. These companies normally operate and maintain control centers where they receive signals through antennas or satellite dishes from broadcasting stations. The signals are then transmitted to subscribers. This classification applies to work performed away from the employer's premises, or on the roof or exterior of any building on the employer's premises. Work specific to this classification includes installing, testing, and repairing cable lines, antennas, satellite dishes, poles, towers, and using any field equipment for extending and maintaining the cable lines or doing point-to-point hook-up for customers.

This classification excludes:

• All employees working inside the employer's control centers, offices, or facilities who are reported in classification 4502;

• Workers employed by television and radio stations or audio and video production companies who are reported in classifications 4501 and 4502;

• Construction, maintenance, or repair by contractors, who are reported according to the following type work:

- Underground lines - Classification 0107;

- Overhead lines - Classification 0509;

- Towers - Classification 0508;

- Electrical wires, cable, or antenna hook-ups within buildings - Classification 0601; and

- Satellite dish and antenna hook-ups on building exteriors - Classification 0607.

Employers normally are assigned classification 4502 in addition to classification 1305; however, they must maintain records that permit the department to confirm hours worked in either classification. When employers do not or cannot maintain these records, they must report all hours in question in the classification with the higher rate.

For administrative purposes, classification 1305 is divided into the following subclassification(s):

1305-00 Cable companies, including homeowners' associations or cooperatives, providing point-to-point cable communication services; technical field staff

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-1305, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-54101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-54101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-54101, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-54101, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-1401 Classification 1401. Applies to providing passenger transportation to others, including:

• Establishments that employ taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under:

- Either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW; and

- WAC 296-17-35205, which describes special reporting.

• Taxi or for-hire drivers as defined under either chapter 81.72 or 46.72 RCW, and who:

- Own their own vehicles or who lease vehicles from others; and

- Elect optional coverage as provided by RCW 51.32.030 and as defined in WAC 296-17-31007.

• Commercial transportation services (also known as transportation network company) drivers as defined in Title 48 who are exempt from coverage, but who have elected optional coverage as provided by RCW 51.32.030 and as defined in WAC 296-17-31007.

• Pedicab and horse drawn carriage companies.

Special note: If all conditions are met for the general reporting rules about standard exception employees, establishments that furnish only a dispatch service for taxicab drivers who own their own vehicles, or who lease vehicles from others, may be reported separately in classification 4904. Employees of a taxicab dispatch service who perform maintenance/repair of vehicles are reported separately in classification 3411.

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

• Operation of the vehicle;

• Loading/unloading passengers' luggage;

• Assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle;

• Pickup and delivery of small packages; and

• Incidental "cabulance" services which may be offered in conjunction with the taxi service.

This classification excludes:

• Maintenance/repair of the vehicle which is be reported in classification 3411;

• Establishments that operate ambulance services which is reported separately in classification 1405;

• Establishments that operate cabulance and paratransit services exclusively which is reported separately in classification 1404; and

• Dispatchers with no other job duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

For administrative purposes, classification 1401 is divided into the following subclassification(s):

1401-01 Passenger transportation companies - Flat rate by driver

This classification is for reporting drivers on a flat rate of four hundred eighty hours per driver each quarter.

1401-02 Passenger transportation companies - Flat rate by vehicle

This classification is for reporting vehicles on a flat rate of nine hundred sixty hours per vehicle each quarter.

1401-03 Passenger transportation companies - Actual hours

This classification is for reporting employees on an actual hours worked basis.

1401-04 Pedicab and horse-drawn carriage companies

Applies to establishments engaged in furnishing passenger transportation to others using pedicab or horse-drawn carriage.

Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, care and feeding of animals while the vehicle is available for transporting passengers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-19-081, § 296-17A-1401, filed 9/15/15, effective 10/16/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-24-022, § 296-17A-1401, filed 11/30/11, effective 1/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1401, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-542, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-542, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-542, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-542, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-542, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-542, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-542, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1404 Classification 1404.

1404-06 Vessels, ferries, tugs, and steamboats, N.O.C.

Applies to employees not covered under federal jurisdiction, or another classification (N.O.C.), who provide services for seaworthy vessels such as ferries, tugs, or steamboats at the docking site or on adjacent land. Vessels may operate seasonal or year-round. Employments include, but are not limited to, dock workers, maintenance workers, traffic control personnel, and night security personnel.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers could be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. A detailed description of these acts can be found in classifications 0104 or 0202.

1404-07 Train rides

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of passenger excursion train rides for scenic or amusement purposes on an intrastate basis only. Excursion train rides are typically operated from a mountain, lake or similar site. The trains may operate on a seasonal basis in direct relation to the volume of tourists, weather conditions, or dates of local celebration. Employments in this classification include, but are not limited to, drivers/engineers, guides, lecturers, hostesses, and maintenance personnel. Ticket sellers may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided that they do not handle baggage and that the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rules have been met. On-board food service personnel may be reported separately in classification 3905 as long as their duties are limited to food service and they do not facilitate the train ride or train ride operation in any way.

1404-11 Escort and pilot cars

Applies to establishments that provide escort or pilot car services for others. The duties include driving ahead of, or behind, various types of vehicles.

This classification excludes employees of an employer assigned to drive escort or pilot cars in connection with the delivery of equipment, buildings, goods, or similar items which the employer sells or contracts to deliver. Such employment is reported separately in the classification applicable to sales or delivery of such items. For example, an escort driver employed by a common carrier transporting a modular home to a customer's site is reported separately in classification 1102.

1404-12 Cabulance and paratransit

Applies exclusively to establishments that provide on-demand, nonemergency transportation services to passengers with special needs. Vehicles used are usually vans that are equipped for accessibility to accommodate passengers with mobility limitations including passengers in wheelchairs or gurneys. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, operation of the vehicle, assisting passengers in and out of the vehicle, and maintenance/repair of the vehicle when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes:

• Cabulance services offered in conjunction with a taxi service; see classification 1401;

• Cabulance services offered in conjunction with an ambulance service which are reported separately in classification 1405;

• Paratransit services offered in conjunction with a municipal bus or transit system which are included in classification 0803 or 1501 as appropriate;

• Ambulance services which are reported separately in classification 1405;

• Limousine drivers; see classification 6301; and

• Dispatchers with no other duties who are reported separately in classification 4904.

Special note: Care should be exercised in determining what type of cabulance service is being provided. This classification *is not to be* assigned when provided as an incidental part of a taxi cab service subject to classification 1401. A cabulance service as defined in this rule will need a specialized van or bus to transport passengers as opposed to a passenger automobile that is not equipped to accommodate special mobility needs. The transportation service must be prearranged.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-19-081, § 296-17A-1404, filed 9/15/15, effective 10/16/15. Statutory Authority: RCW

51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-24-022, § 296-17A-1404, filed 11/30/11, effective 1/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-544, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-544, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-544, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-544, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-544, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-544, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-544, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-544, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-544, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-544, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1405 Classification 1405.

1405-00 Ambulance services

Applies to establishments engaged in prehospital emergency care and transportation of ill or injured persons to or from medical facilities. The services provided by any one ambulance company will vary to some degree, however, normal operations for ambulance companies include, but are not limited to, the following: Prehospital care, responding to calls where the injury or accident does not require medical treatment other than that provided by Emergency Medical Technicians (paramedics) who work for the ambulance company, standby at events, assisting in providing prehospital care and patient transport services of injured players or spectators at games, concerts, and fairs, public education/training, teaching CPR, first aid, and related courses to the public, and cabulance service (transporting patients who do not require prehospital care to and from medical facilities).

This classification excludes: Cabulance services offered in conjunction with a taxi service which are to be reported separately in classification 1401; companies engaged exclusively in cabulance and paratransit services which are to be reported separately in classification 1404; and similar emergency services provided by a municipality which are to be reported separately in classification 6904.

Special notes: Special care must be taken in classifying *cabulance services* which may also be included in classifications 1401 or 1404. In order to qualify for classification 1405, a company must be primarily in business as an ambulance company. For premium reporting purposes, ambulance companies are to report all employees on an hourly basis, provided the maximum will not exceed eight hours during any twenty-four hour period. If verifiable records disclosing actual time worked are unavailable, employees are to be reported at eight hours per day for each day they had duties. If records do not disclose hours or days worked by individual employees, an assessment of forty hours per week is to be made for each week in which an employee had duties, or one hundred and sixty hours per month. For *air ambulance services*, flight time is to be reported separately in classification 6803, and ground operations are to be reported separately in classification 1405.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1405, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-54401, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-54401, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-54401, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-1407 Classification 1407.

1407-00 Bus companies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing transportation services such as, but not limited to, charter and tour bus, contract school bus, shuttle van, and nonmunicipal, scheduled bus systems. Work contemplated by this classification includes operation of the vehicle and related loading/unloading duties, cleaning, maintenance and ordinary repair of all facilities, equipment, and vehicles, all bus terminal employment except for office personnel. Ticket sellers and dispatchers may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided that they do not handle baggage and that all of the conditions of the standard exception general reporting rules have been met.

This classification excludes: Municipal transit and bus service provided by a county or taxing district which is to be reported separately in classification 1501; municipal transit and bus service provided by a city or town which is to be reported separately in classification 0803; taxicab companies which are to be reported separately in classification 1401; cabulance and paratransit companies which are to be reported separately in classification 1404; and drivers employed by a limousine company who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1407, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1407, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-54403, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00.]

WAC 296-17A-1501 Classification 1501.

1501-00 Counties and taxing districts, N.O.C. - All other employees

Applies to employees of counties and taxing districts, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), who:

- Operate machinery or equipment, including transit bus drivers;
- Perform manual labor;
- Supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance.

This classification includes administrative personnel such as:

- Engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists who have field exposure;
- Internal inventory and supply clerks.

For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to or from a work assignment.

This classification excludes:

- Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306;
- Electric light and power public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301;
- Firefighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904;

• Hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105;

• Irrigation system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507;

• Law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6905 and 6906, as appropriate;

• Port districts which are to be reported separately in classification 4201;

• Privately owned and operated bus or transit systems which are to be reported separately in classification 1407;

• School districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6103 or 6104;

• Water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507;

• Volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901 or 6906, as appropriate.

1501-01 Housing authorities, N.O.C. - All other employees

Applies to employees of housing authorities, not covered by another classification, who:

• Perform manual labor;

• Supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators.

This classification includes all functional operations of a housing authority such as:

• Building and grounds maintenance;

• Inspection, maintenance and repairs, including minor structural repairs;

• Janitorial service.

Also included in this classification are:

• Administrative personnel such as engineers and safety inspectors who have field exposure;

• Internal inventory and supply clerks;

• Meter readers;

• Security personnel, other than those with law enforcement powers.

For purposes of this classification, housing authorities are defined as nonprofit, public and political entities which serve the needs of a specific city, county or Indian tribe. The nature and objectives of some of the projects undertaken by housing authorities include providing decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low income persons, or providing group homes or halfway houses to serve people with disabilities or juveniles released from correctional facilities. A housing authority has the power to:

• Prepare, carry out, lease and operate housing facilities;

• Provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any housing project;

• Sell or rent dwellings forming part of the project to or for persons of low income;

• Acquire, lease, rent or sell or otherwise dispose of any commercial space located in buildings or structures containing a housing project;

• Arrange or contract for the furnishing of the units;

• Investigate into the means and methods of improving such conditions where there is a shortage of suitable, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income.

This classification excludes:

• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306;

• New construction or major alteration activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications;

• Security personnel with law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905;

• Volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6901 or 6906, as appropriate.

1501-08 Native American tribal councils - All other employees

Applies to employees of Native American tribal councils who perform manual labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor such as custodial or maintenance, and machinery or equipment operators. This classification includes:

• Administrative personnel such as engineers, safety inspectors, and biologists who have field exposure;

• Internal inventory and supply clerks of the tribal council.

For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any exposure other than the normal travel to and from a work assignment.

This classification excludes:

• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306;

• Electric light and power public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1301;

• Firefighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904;

• Hospital districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6105;

• Irrigation system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507;

• Law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6905 and 6906;

• New construction or reconstruction activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification;

• School districts, library districts or museum districts which are to be reported separately in classification 6103 or 6104;

• Water distribution or purification system public utility districts which are to be reported separately in classification 1507.

Special notes: Housing authorities operating under the name of, and for the benefit of, a particular tribe are not exempt from mandatory coverage. These housing authorities are federally funded and are not owned or controlled by a tribe.

Only those tribal operations which are also provided by county governments are subject to classification 1501. Some activities are considered to be normal operations to be included in this classification. These include, but are not limited to:

• Building maintenance;

• Garbage and sewer works;

• Grounds keepers;
• Park maintenance;
• Road maintenance;
• Visiting nurses and home health care.

All other tribal council operations which are not normally performed by a county government shall be assigned the appropriate classification for the activities being performed.

Some operations are outside the scope of classification 1501 and are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications. These include, but are not limited to:

• Bingo parlors;
• Casinos;
• Fish/shellfish hatcheries;
• Food banks;
• Gift shops;
• Grocery stores;
• Head Start programs;
• Liquor stores;
• Logging;
• Meals on wheels;
• Motels/hotels;
• Restaurants;
• Tobacco stores;
• Tree planting/reforestation.

1501-09 Military base maintenance, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), engaged in providing all support operations and services on a military base on a contract basis. Such services include, but are not limited to:

• Data processing;
• Photography;
• Mail delivery (on post and to other military facilities);
• Hotel/motel services;
• Mess halls;
• Recreational facilities;
• Grounds and building maintenance;
• Vehicle maintenance;
• Maintenance of such facilities as water works, sewer treatment plants and roads.

This classification excludes:

• New construction or construction repair projects which are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification for the work being performed;

• Contracts for specific activities on a military base such as, but not limited to, building maintenance, club or mess hall operations, or vehicle maintenance, which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification for the work being performed;

• Firefighters who are to be reported separately in classification 6904;

• Law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 6905;

• Clerical office and administrative employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5306.

Special note: Classification 1501-09 is to be assigned to an establishment only when *all* support services on a military base are being provided by the contractor. Care should be taken when assigning classification 1501-09 to firms whose military support services include loading, unloading, repair or construction of vessels, or the repair of buildings or structures used for such activities as that firm may be subject to federal maritime law.

1501-20 Community action organizations - All other employees N.O.C.

Applies to organizations performing an array of services to support the local community and citizens in need. The services provided by community action organizations may include, but are not limited to:

• Child care; after school care;
• Alternative schools; in home chore services;
• Employment or independence training;
• Counseling and assistance;
• Drug and alcohol recovery programs;
• Decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low-income or needy citizens;
• Transitional or emergency housing; weatherization;
• Food and clothing banks;
• Meals;
• Medical services.

This classification applies to employees of community action organizations N.O.C. (not otherwise classified) who perform manual-type labor, or who supervise a work crew performing manual labor. Work in this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Cooks;
• Food banks;
• Drivers;
• Janitorial or maintenance and repair work weatherization services.

Note: Businesses providing only one service described in this class may be assigned the classification applicable to the service provided. If all conditions of the general reporting rules have been met, standard exception classifications may apply.

Excluded from this risk classification are:

• New construction or major alteration activities which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications;

• Office employees who work exclusively in an administrative office environment who are to be reported in classification 4904-20;

• Professional or administrative employees who may also have duties outside of the office who are to be reported in classification 5308-20;

• Chore workers/home service workers who are to be reported in classification 6511-20;

• Housing authorities which are to be reported in 1501-01 and 5306-26;

• Welfare special works programs which are to be reported in 6505;

• Work activity centers which are to be reported in 7309;

• Volunteers who are to be reported in classification 6901.

See classifications 5308-20 and 4904-20 for other community action operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-1501, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-1501, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-1501, filed 8/24/10,

effective 10/1/10; WSR 10-16-121, § 296-17A-1501, filed 8/3/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-1501, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-1501, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-545, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-545, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-545, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-545, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-545, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-545, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-545, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-545, filed 12/1/77; Order 73-22, § 296-17-545, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1507 Classification 1507.

1507-01 Irrigation ditches operation, repair and maintenance

Applies to establishments engaged in providing water for agricultural irrigation through a network of ditches, canals and/or pipelines. Irrigation system operations may be owned by individuals, a private company, cooperatives or a municipality. Water for irrigation can come from a natural above or below ground source or a reservoir and is kept flowing by means of pumping plants. Irrigation water usage is monitored at the "turn-out" which must be manually opened by an employee of the irrigation company and is located between the ditch/pipeline and the user's field. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, digging and maintaining ditches or canals, installing underground pipe, installation or maintenance of control gates and pumps, cleaning of ditches, spraying to control insects, and regular maintenance of vehicles and equipment when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, water pumps, ditch digging/pipe laying equipment, control gates, pumps, vehicles, spraying equipment and hand tools. This classification includes the operation of drainage systems by a private company or a municipal special purpose district.

This classification excludes: Contractors engaged in the digging of ditches or canals who are to be reported separately in classification 0108 or 0201 as applicable; contractors engaged in underground pipe laying which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in the installation of agricultural sprinkler systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0301; contractors engaged in the installation or repair of irrigation/drainage pumps which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; the routine irrigation of individual agricultural acreage with the owner's own system which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the establishment; the construction of any new buildings which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed; and clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately as appropriate, classification 5305 for cities and towns, classification 5306 for counties, or classifications 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal ownership.

Special note: Many water supply operations in Washington may have "irrigation district" as part of their name because of their original purpose, but they are actually functioning as a waterworks supplying residential users and are to be reported separately in classification 1507-02.

1507-02 Waterworks operations, repair and maintenance

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of water purification and distribution systems known as waterworks. Water is obtained from natural sources of surface or groundwater, piped to filtration plants, filtered, treated with chemicals, then pumped to holding facilities for eventual distribution to the user through underground pipes. Waterworks may be owned by cooperatives, such as homeowners' associations, a private company, or a municipality (as a P.U.D.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, erection of towers and tanks, underground waterline construction, maintenance of purification and filtration facilities, installation of fire hydrants, operating a laboratory, main-to-house hook-ups and the installation and reading of meters when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, excavating, pipe laying, erecting and welding equipment, vehicles, machine shop equipment, pumps and gauges, meters and hand tools. This classification includes the operation of sewerage treatment plants by owner or contract.

This classification excludes: Contractors engaged in underground waterline construction, maintenance or repair, including main-to-house hook-ups, who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; plumbing contractors engaged in waterline main-to-house hook-ups as part of an all-inclusive plumbing installation contract which is to be reported separately in classification 0306; the erection of water towers and tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; contractors engaged in industrial plant maintenance who are to be reported separately in classification 0603; the construction of dams which is to be reported separately in classification 0701; the construction of any new buildings which is to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work being performed; and clerical office and administrative personnel who are to be reported separately as appropriate, classification 5305 for cities and towns, classification 5306 for counties, or classifications 4904 and 6303 for nonmunicipal.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1507, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-546, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-546, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-546, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-546, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-546, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-546, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-546, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-546, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 mill-

ing 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1701, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-548, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-548, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-548, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1702, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-549, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-549, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 75-38, § 296-17-549, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-549, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-549, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1703, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-550, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-550, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-550, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-550, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 hillsides 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1704, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-551, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-551, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-551, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 desilvertized 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1801, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-552, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-552, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-552, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-552, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-552, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-1802 Classification 1802.

1802-00 Aluminum smelting

Applies to establishments engaged in the primary smelting of aluminum from alumina using an electrolytic reduction process. This classification includes the alloying and casting of sheet ingots, T-ingots, rolling ingots, notched ingots, sows, pigs, extrusion logs, extrusion billets and other primary production shapes when performed by a primary producer subject to this classification. Aluminum is produced from alumina. Alumina is extracted from bauxite which is an ore found in the earth's crust. Bauxite contains approximately 50% aluminum oxide (alumina) together with iron oxide, silica, and titanium oxide. The aluminum smelting process is two-fold; first, pure aluminum oxide is produced, then the aluminum is decomposed from the oxygen by an electrolytic treatment. The process is complex, labor intensive and power intensive. The use of an electric current causes pure aluminum to go to the cathode (part of the smelting structure) and accumulates as a layer floating on the molten salt in a large vat. This aluminum has a purity of 99.99% and is removed from time to time and cast into suitable shapes from molds.

This classification excludes secondary processors who do not reduce aluminum from alumina, but whose principle business is casting, rolling, extruding, foiling or recycling aluminum alloys from molten aluminum, primary production shapes or used scrap and dross which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-1802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-55201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-55201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-06-047 (Order 87-33), § 296-17-55201, filed 3/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-2002 Classification 2002.

2002-13 Freight handler services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in packing, handling, shipping, or repackaging merchandise or freight which is owned by others and is not covered by another classification, (N.O.C.). General cargo is usually in boxes, cartons, crates, bales, or bags. Other cargo includes, but is not limited to, lumber, logs, steel, pipe, grains, produce, machinery, and vehicles. These establishments are generally located at railroad yards, airports, or warehouses not located on piers or areas adjoining piers. This classification includes the repackaging of goods from damaged containers. Employees of freight handler services perform duties such as, but not limited to, unloading, checking in and weighing goods, sorting and repackaging goods, tiering (placing in a series of rows one above the other), and reloading goods for shipment. Employments include, but are not limited to, superintendents, checkers, tally men, and lumpers. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, pallet jacks, hand trucks, forklifts, boom trucks, mobile cranes or overhead track cranes, and hand tools. This classification also includes moving or uncrating, and assembly of modular work stations or other types of office furniture.

This classification excludes drivers and freight handling employees with driving duties who are to be reported separately in classification 1102 without a division of work hours; establishments engaged in loading, unloading, or icing refrigerator cars which are to be reported separately in classification 2002-31; and establishments engaged in warehousing operations for general merchandise which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

Special notes: Establishments engaged as freight handlers have the hazard of the continual movement of goods, in contrast to warehousing operations in classification 2102-00 that usually store goods for long periods of time. In addition, freight handling services providers do not operate warehouses and storage facilities as a general rule. Freight handling operations performed in connection with the loading or unloading of vessels or rail lines on piers or adjoining areas may be subject to coverage under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Care should be exercised prior to the assignment of this classification to determine proper jurisdiction.

2002-31 Refrigeration car - Loading, unloading or icing

Applies to establishments engaged in loading, unloading, or icing refrigeration cars at railroad yards, airports, or warehouses not located on piers or in areas adjoining piers. This classification includes the repackaging of goods from damaged containers. Establishments in this classification have no equity or ownership in the merchandise being handled. They may contract with customers such as, but not limited to, grocery distributors, meat packers, or pharmaceutical suppliers to pick up and deliver frozen goods. Goods are loaded into refrigerated containers and shipped by common carrier or into refrigerated railcars. Icing the refrigeration systems by adding water, ammonia, or other additives is done to maintain the cold temperatures. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, pallet jacks, hand trucks, forklifts, compressors, and hand tools.

This classification excludes drivers and freight handling employees with driving duties who are to be reported separately in classification 1102 without a division of work hours; establishments engaged in freight handler services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) which are to be

reported separately in classification 2002-13; and establishments engaged in warehousing operations for general merchandise which are to be reported separately in classification 2102.

Special notes: Establishments engaged as freight handlers have the hazard of the continual movement of goods, in contrast to warehousing operations in classification 2102-00 that usually store goods for long periods of time. In addition, freight handling services providers do not operate warehouses and storage facilities as a general rule. *Freight handling* operations performed in connection with the loading or unloading of vessels or rail lines on piers or adjoining areas may be subject to coverage under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act. Care should be exercised prior to the assignment of this classification to determine proper jurisdiction.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-555, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-555, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-555, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-555, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-555, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-555, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-555, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-555, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2004 Classification 2004.

2004-21 Iron or steel merchants; wire rope and cable dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as iron or steel merchants or as dealers of wire rope, cable, or metal conduit. This classification includes the merchandising of nonferrous metals such as, but not limited to, copper, brass, or aluminum. This classification is distinguished from scrap metal dealers in classification 0604 who deal primarily in used metal as opposed to merchants in classification 2004 who sell new goods. Iron or steel merchants receive metal in the form of beams, sheets, plates, bars, rods, pipe, rounds, channels, angles, tubes, or coils from the mills which they unload with overhead cranes, and store them in their shop or yard. Using power equipment such as shears, hacksaws, drills, benders, and cutting torches, they are cut, sheared, and formed to customer specifications. Wire rope and cable dealers use coilers to wind the wire rope or cable from large spools onto smaller spools, and use saws or other cutting tools to cut it to length and large hydraulic presses to attach sockets, pulleys and other hardware to wire rope to form rigging used by the fishing, logging, and construction industry.

This classification excludes scrap metal and junk dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 0604, and rebar fabricators which are to be reported separately in classification 5209.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-2004, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-557, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-557, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-557, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-557, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-557, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2007 Classification 2007.

2007-02 Grain elevator or warehouse

Applies to establishments engaged in providing grain elevator or warehouse facilities. These facilities may range from hundred thousand bushel country elevators to multimillion bushel terminal elevators, the latter of which are located near railroad lines or seaports. Grain may be stored in elevators for years, depending on market conditions. Grain elevators operate year round or seasonally and may offer a variety of services ranging from storage only to grain milling (see exclusions below). Typical operations in this classification include weighing, grading, cleaning and drying of the grain, and conveyance to the storage lofts. Most grain elevators also provide a brokerage service for their customers.

This classification excludes grain milling which is to be reported separately in classification 2101 and bean or pea elevators which are to be reported separately in classification 2007-03.

2007-03 Bean or pea elevator or warehouse

Applies to establishments engaged in providing bean or pea elevator or warehouse facilities. Bean or pea elevators run all year round or seasonally and may offer a variety of services ranging from storage only to brokerage services. Typical operations in this classification include weighing, grading, cleaning and drying of the bean or pea, and conveyance to the storage lofts.

This classification excludes seed merchants who are to be reported separately in classification 2101; grain elevators which are to be reported separately in classification 2007-02; and vegetable cannery or processing operations and pea vining by cannery employees which are to be reported separately in classification 3902.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2007, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-560, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-560, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-560, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-560, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2008 Classification 2008.

2008-01 Warehouses - Field bonded

Applies to establishments engaged in providing bonded warehouse services at the customers location. Field bonding involves appropriating a warehouse (or portion of one), that is owned by the customer, for the purpose of segregating and securing a portion of that customer's merchandise to be used as collateral for a bank loan. The field bonding company will catalog the merchandise that is involved in the transaction, issue a receipt (the receipt is presented as collateral for the loan), and ensure its security and value for the length of the contract. The field bonding company is not responsible for the maintenance of the facility and doesn't become involved in handling, moving or shipping the goods. Work contemplated by this classification is limited to employees who catalog the goods being held, security guards, and clerical help employed at the secured location.

This classification excludes drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

Special note: Traditional warehousing establishments (such as those described in classification 2102) may be

"bonded" in that they can assure their customers that goods regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, or goods awaiting inspection by U.S. Customs, will remain secured. This type of bonding is similar in that it is an assurance of value and safekeeping, but differs from classification 2008 in that the goods are delivered to, and held at, the warehouse company's own facility.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2008, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-561, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-561, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-561, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-561, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-561, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2009 Classification 2009.

2009-00 Building material dealers and lumber yards

Applies to establishments engaged as building material dealers or lumber yards. For purposes of this classification the term "building materials" includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, windows, fixtures, cabinets, doors, linoleum, tile, paneling, interior wood and plastic trim and molding, concrete mix, pipe, plumbing, and electrical supplies. In addition, such establishments often carry a variety of paints and accessories, garden tools and accessories, and hardware items such as nails, nuts and bolts, tools, hinges, doorknobs, locks, and more. It is not uncommon for a building material dealer to specialize and sell only one of the above types of items. Establishments engaged as lumber yards carry a diverse line of wood and lumber products and usually with sufficient quantity to build an entire wood structure. This line of wood and lumber products could include beams, planks, boards, plywood, an array of dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, shakes and shingles, siding, wood paneling, as well as interior wood trim and molding. Such establishments often carry a variety of other building materials such as electrical supplies, pipe and plumbing supplies, fixtures, cabinets, doors, windows, wallboard, insulation, linoleum, tile, paneling, bricks, blocks, concrete mix, roofing materials, sheet metal and more. These establishments often utilize one or more covered sheds to protect less durable materials from the outside climate, and will also utilize an uncovered open yard type of environment for storage of more durable wood, lumber, and building materials. In addition, such establishments could also have an inside store operation to include a variety of items such as hand and power tools, table saws, paints and varnishes, caulking, and a variety of hardware type items such as nails, nuts and bolts, hinges, doorknobs, locks, and more. This classification also includes retail/wholesale fence material dealers. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in intrastore or intrayard transfers mentioned above) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; hardware stores with building materials or lumber which are to be reported separately in classification 2009-03; and warehouse centers which are to be reported separately in classification 2009-05.

2009-01 Electrical supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as electrical hardware and supply dealers who primarily sell electrical hardware and supplies in bulk to the contractor trades, such as electrical and construction, although sales also may be made to individuals for their own use. Supplies are typically received in bulk quantity and may include, but are not limited to, spools of electrical wiring and cable, wiring harnesses, plastic and flex hosing, panel boxes, brackets, electrical outlet boxes, fuses, switches, plates, and residential and commercial canisters and light fixtures. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in intrastore or intrayard transfers mentioned above) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location; retail lighting fixture stores which demonstrate lights and fixtures to walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments engaged as wholesale lighting fixture and light bulb dealers who buy direct from manufacturers and who sell wholesale to retail lighting fixture stores or other such stores or institutions who are to be reported separately in classification 6407.

2009-02 Farm supply stores

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in operating farm supply or farm cooperative stores. These establishments carry a diverse line of farm feeds, products, and accessories. Typical items may include, but are not limited to, bulk quantities of mixed and unmixed feeds, seeds, oats and grains; bales of alfalfa or hay; bag feed for dogs, cats, chickens, birds, and other animals; bulk and bag fertilizers; pesticides and other garden items including peat moss and bark; animal grooming and care accessories; horse tack; specialty clothing; feed and water bins; metal fencing and grates for livestock; fence posts; barbed wire; pumps and piping; hardware and tools; automotive and tractor parts and accessories; and miscellaneous homeowner or yard equipment such as mowers, rototillers, and a variety of small tractors and accessories. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location; and establishments primarily engaged in the sale, service and/or repair of farm machinery and implements which are to be reported separately in classification 6408.

Special note: Farm supply or farm cooperative stores may conduct additional operations which are to be reported separately. These activities may occur at a single location

operated by the business or at separate locations and may include an oil or gas dealership which is to be reported separately in classification 3407; self-service gas or diesel stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; or agricultural fertilizer dealers (not including the manufacture of raw materials) which are to be reported separately in classification 2106.

2009-03 Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies

Applies to establishments engaged in operating hardware stores that also sell building material supplies. For purposes of this classification the term "building materials" includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, and windows, cabinets, doors, windows, sheet metal, roofing materials, concrete mix, boards, plywood, dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, siding, and wood paneling, as well as interior wood trim and molding. The merchandise carried will vary from store to store. For the purposes of this classification, hardware includes items such as, but not limited to, nails, nuts, bolts, screws, door fixtures, hinges, locks, power and hand tools, garden tools and accessories, electrical and plumbing supplies, and paint and automobile supplies. Depending on their location and customer base, hardware stores may also sell a limited selection of giftware, housewares, sporting goods, athletic equipment, games or similar items. Other services provided could include making keys, threading pipe, mixing paint, and the sale of fishing or hunting licenses. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard operation; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

Special note: Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies are smaller and offer a smaller product selection than warehouse centers which are reported separately in classification 2009-05. Establishments primarily engaged as building material dealers and lumber yards are to be reported separately in classification 2009-00.

2009-04 Pump, plumbing, irrigation, and pipe supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as pump, plumbing, irrigation, and pipe supply dealers. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, pumps, above and below ground irrigation systems and supplies, pipe, fittings, elbows, adapters, connectors, hoses, valves, water softeners, filters, disposals, hot water tanks, heaters, sinks, tubs, toilets, and shower units. Merchandise is typically received in bulk quantity by the pallet, sling, crate or box. Merchandise is sold primarily to plumbing and irrigation contractors. This classification includes all store and yard operations, including showrooms or display areas and in-shop services such as the rebuilding or repair of pumps, and cutting and threading pipe. Also included in this classification is the transfer of product or material inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work not described above which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

2009-05 Warehouse centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating warehouse centers with lumber or building material supplies. For purposes of this classification a warehouse center is an enclosed building or structure which serves to protect the majority of the items or products contained within the warehouse environment. Warehouse centers are larger than traditional hardware stores and offer a wider product selection. A dominant characteristic of a warehouse center is that excess stock is stacked up to 25 feet high throughout the building. The term "building materials" as used in this classification includes, but is not limited to, such items as wallboard, roofing, insulation, sheet metal, bricks, blocks, and windows. Merchandise carried by warehouse centers may include hardware, variety items, building materials, as well as wood or lumber. Hardware items may include such items as nails, nuts, bolts, door fixtures, hinges, locks, hand or power tools, garden tools, garden supplies and accessories, lawn mowers, electrical supplies, plumbing supplies, paint, and auto supplies. Variety items may include giftware, housewares, sporting goods, athletic equipment, games, rugs, and lawn chairs. Wood and lumber products may include beams, planks, boards, plywood, dimensional lumber (1x2, 2x4, 2x12, etc.), fence posts, railroad ties, shakes and shingles, siding, and wood paneling. This classification includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of materials or inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes delivery drivers (other than those involved in transferring materials or inventory between related stores) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

Special note: Hardware stores with lumber or building material supplies are smaller and offer a smaller product selection than warehouse centers and are reported separately in classification 2009-03. Establishments primarily engaged as building material dealers and lumber yards are to be reported separately in classification 2009-00.

2009-06 HVAC supply dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning product and supply dealers. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, furnace units, gas fireplaces, air conditioning and heater units, hot water tanks, thermostats, vents, venting duct and pipe, vent collars and reels, registers, fittings, adapters, galvanized pipe, insulation wrap, preformed or bent duct portions, flat sheets of metal, concrete pads and gas logs. Merchandise is typically received in bulk quantity by the pallet, sling, crate or box. Merchandise is primarily sold to heating and ventilation contractors, furnace contractors and sheet metal contractors. This classifi-

cation includes all store and yard operations and the transfer of product or material inventory between related stores.

This classification excludes sheet metal fabrication shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3404; delivery drivers (other than those involved in intrastore or intrayard transfers) who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; all other nondelivery activities conducted away from the store or yard; and all service or repair work which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification whether it is conducted at the store or a customer's location.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2009, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56101, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-56101, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 296-17A-2101 Classification 2101.

2101-00 Grain milling; flour mills; feed mills; feed manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in milling grain into flour or meal or in the manufacture of dry (powdered, granule or pellet) feed. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of grain (wheat, barley, oats, corn) in bulk or bag which is purchased from others, grinding or milling the grain to either a coarse or a fine powder, adding binder (molasses), adding and mixing ingredients (depending on product being made), and packaging. This classification includes delivery of products in packaged or bulk form to customers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the further processing of flour or meal to manufacture food products which are to be reported separately in the applicable food manufacturing classification, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of canned or frozen animal food which are to be reported separately in classification 3902.

2101-01 Hay, grain or feed dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of grain, feed, and hay to others. Operations contemplated by this classification are limited to the purchase of hay, grain, or feed in bulk from others and the subsequent resale of these items in bulk to others. Establishments subject to this classification may have a small store operation, a substantial storage facility, or they may haul product from location to location all of which are included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the sale of hay by farm operations which is to be reported separately in classification 4808, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of animal feed which are to be reported separately in classification 2101-00.

2101-02 Seed processing

Applies to establishments engaged in the processing of agricultural seeds for wholesale or retail sales. These establishments receive produce such as wheat, barley, alfalfa, lentils, vegetables, fruit or flowers from farmers the seed company has contracted with, or in the case of larger seed companies, they may have their own fields for raising the seed crop. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, cleaning, grading, crushing, separating, and packaging of the product (either by hand or by machine). Machinery includes, but is not limited to, screening machines, air gravity separators, clippers, tumbling drums for polishing, and bagging machines. This classification also includes trial plots or lab research facilities used to develop new seed hybrids and improve existing varieties, consultation services provided to the farmers during planting and harvesting seasons, and custom milling work conducted at the farmer's premises. Also included in this classification are establishments engaged exclusively in providing grain or seed drying services.

This classification excludes growing of seeds, other than on a trial plot, which is to be reported separately in the appropriate agricultural classification; merchants engaged in hand packaging seeds that have been processed by others who are to be reported separately in classification 6309-06; grain milling which is to be reported separately in classification 2101-00; hay/grain/feed dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 2101-01; and grain or bean/pea elevators which are to be reported separately in classification 2007.

2101-05 Hop pellet manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of hop pellets. Hop pellets are one of several ingredients used by breweries in the manufacture of beer and ale. Operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cold storage room operations where bales of hops are kept, bale breaking and grinding of hops into powder, blending of powders and additives, testing of hops, pelletizing, packaging, and shipping. Establishments subject to this classification may own the hops or do custom blending for others.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of hop extract which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

Special note: Hop pellets are often referred to as a flavoring so care should be taken, when another classification is being considered, to determine the process used.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-562, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-562, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 54.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-562, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-562, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-562, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-562, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2102 Classification 2102.

2102-00 Warehouses - General merchandise

Applies to establishments operating as warehouses for general merchandise. This merchandise belongs to a customer and is usually stored for long periods of time. Products typically involved are bulk, nonperishable materials which might include, but not be limited to:

- Coffee;
- Dry cement;
- Potatoes;
- Rice.

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

• Maintaining the facility;
• Moving merchandise within the facility;
• Recordkeeping;
• Routine maintenance;
• Security.

Equipment and machinery used includes:

• Cleaning and recordkeeping supplies;
• Forklifts;
• Pallet jacks;
• Shop vehicles.

This classification excludes:

• Delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1102;

• Wholesale dealers who operate a warehouse for storage of their own product which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the product being sold;

• Warehousing of household furnishings by a moving and storage company which is to be reported separately in classification 6907;

• Cold storage plants which are to be reported separately in classification 4401;

• Ministorage warehousing which is to be reported separately in classification 4910;

• Field bonded warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 2008;

• Warehousing of a manufacturer's own product which is to be reported separately in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Even though this type of operation may handle some "grocery" products, it differs from 2102-11 in that the products being handled in 2102-00 are in bulk packaging (not cases of consumer-size packages), do not belong to the business that is warehousing them, and are not intended for sale to a wholesaler/retailer.

2102-04 Recycle, collection and receiving stations; rags, bottles, paper and metal container dealers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the collection of used paper, aluminum, tin, glass, and plastic for the purpose of selling the material to another business that will recycle/remanufacture it into new products. These facilities normally acquire material by placing collection bins at various remote locations, operating a drop-off center (this phase of the business is known in the trade as a "buy back center"). This classification includes dealers of rags, bottles, paper and metal containers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Sorting material;

• Operating various pieces of equipment used to crush, reduce, wash, and bale material;

• Weighing containers;

• Paying customers for receipt of items that have a redemption value by the pound or piece ("buying back");

• Operating shop or yard vehicles.

Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Balers;
• Can crushers;
• Collection bins;
• Forklifts;
• Shredders;
• Rolloff trucks to handle the collection bins;
• Shop or yard vehicles;
• Weigh scales.

This classification excludes:

• All trucking outside of the yard which is to be reported separately in classification 1102;

• Establishments engaged in collecting, sorting and reducing scrap metal such as junk dealers, scrap metal dealers or processors, which also receive glass, paper, plastic, etc., which are to be reported separately in classification 0604; and

• Establishments engaged in collecting used computer equipment for recycling which may be reported in classification 4107.

Special note: Classification 2102-04 should not be assigned to an employer who also operates a business subject to classification 4305-18 (Garbage, refuse or ashes collecting) without careful review and an on-site survey. Most garbage collecting businesses have some type of "recycle" program as part of their normal operations in an effort to sort and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills and this is considered an inclusion.

2102-11 Grocery, fruit or produce distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale, or wholesale/retail, distribution of a variety of grocery items, fruit and produce. A business in this classification buys products from the manufacturer and sells to retail grocery stores, restaurants, and similar businesses. Grocery items may include, but not be limited to:

• Beverages;
• Dairy products;
• Frozen foods;
• Household cleaning supplies;
• Packaged foods;
• Paper products;
• Personal care items.

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

• Breakdown of merchandise into smaller lots;
• Incidental repackaging;
• Maintaining the facility;
• Moving merchandise within the facility;
• Recordkeeping;
• Security;
• Unloading deliveries.

Equipment and machinery includes, but is not limited to:

• Forklifts;
• Pallet jacks;
• Strapping and shrink wrapping equipment;
• Vehicles.

This classification excludes:

• Delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101;

• Any general merchandise warehouse operations in which the operator of the warehouse does not own the merchandise being handled and it is in bulk quantities, which is to be reported separately in classification 2102-00;

• Cold storage plants handling food products which are to be reported separately in classification 4401;

• Operations specializing in vegetable/fruit packing for wholesale distribution which are to be reported separately in classification 2104;

• Operations specializing in wholesale distribution of beer, wine, ale or soft drinks which are to be reported separately in classification 2105;

• Field bonded warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 2008; and

• The warehousing of a manufacturer's own product which is to be reported separately in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed.

2102-28 Wool or cotton merchants

Applies to establishments operating as wool or cotton merchants. Merchants subject to this classification buy raw wool or cotton from others, do incidental sorting, grading and repackaging, and sell the product to another business for use as a raw material to make products such as yarn, thread or fabric. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to:

• Hand sorting the product by grade (quality);

• Maintaining the facility;

• Moving merchandise within the facility;

• Repackaging;

• Recordkeeping;

• Security;

• Unloading deliveries.

Equipment and machinery includes, but is not limited to:

• Forklifts;

• Pallet jacks;

• Repackaging equipment;

• Vehicles.

This classification excludes:

• Drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1102;

• Wholesale dealers of a finished wool or cotton product which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the product; and

• The warehousing of a manufacturer's own product which is to be reported separately in the manufacturing classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-2102, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-2102, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-563, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-563, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-563, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-563, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-563, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-563, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-563, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-563, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2104 Classification 2104.

2104-01 Vegetable packing - Fresh

Applies to establishments engaged in the packing of fresh vegetables. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and are generally seasonal. The vegetables are generally brought to the packing plant by the farmer or co-op drivers, but some packing plants may employ their own drivers to pick up the product from the local farms or co-op. Typical activities of the packing operation include, but are not limited to, sorting, grading, cleaning, trimming, packing and shipping of the vegetables. Various packing containers such as plastic bags, boxes, barrels, crates, and baskets may be used. The packing may be done by hand for fragile vegetables or by machine for the more sturdy produce. This classification includes cold storage operations if it is used solely for the storage of their own produce. Drivers employed by these establishments who pick up the vegetables from the suppliers or deliver the packaged product to the market are included in this classification. A farm operation that grows and packs their own fresh vegetables or packs other farms' fresh vegetables in addition to their own is to be assigned this classification (2104) for the packing operation. However, if the farmer only sorts and stores the fresh vegetables, the appropriate agricultural classification is applicable to both the growing and sorting/storage operations. This classification also includes establishments engaged in processing potatoes into seed potatoes. Processing plants receive whole potatoes from their suppliers. At the plant the potatoes are moved along on a conveyor belt, cleaned as appropriate, cut into small pieces (usually quarters), and treated with a fumigant powder or other sterilizer. The smaller pieces, referred to as "seed potatoes," are delivered to farmers who plant them for future crops.

This classification excludes fresh fruit packing which is to be reported separately in classification 2104-02; cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; and cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation which are to be reported separately in either classification 4401 or 4404.

2104-02 Fruit packing - Fresh

Applies to establishments engaged in the packing of fresh fruit. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and generally are seasonal. The fruit may be brought to the packing plant by the farmer or co-op drivers, but some packing plants may employ their own drivers to pick up the product from the local farms or co-op. Typical activities of the packing operation include, but are not limited to, sorting, grading, cleaning, trimming, packing and shipping the fruit. Various packing containers such as plastic bags, boxes, barrels, crates and baskets may be used. The packing may be done by hand for fragile fruit or by machine for the more sturdy produce. This classification includes any cold storage operations if it is used solely for the storage of their own produce. Drivers employed by these establishments who pick up the fruit from the farmer or deliver the packaged product to the market are included in this classification. A farm operation that grows and packs their own fresh fruit, or packs other farms' fresh fruit in addition to their own, is to be assigned this classification (2104) for the packing operation.

However, if the farmer only sorts and stores the fresh fruit the appropriate agricultural classification is applicable to both the growing and sorting/storage operations.

This classification excludes fresh vegetable packing which is reported separately in classification 2104-01; cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the fruit which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; and cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation which is reported separately in either classification 4401 or 4404.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-564, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-564, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-564, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-564, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-564, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-564, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-564, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2105 Classification 2105.

2105-00 Beer, ale, wine and soft drink importers, exporters and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale, wine and soft drinks. These establishments carry a wide selection of soft drinks, domestic and import beers, ales, and wine, as well as beer pumps and ice. Product stock is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers or larger distributors, and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial businesses. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and breweries, wineries, and beverage bottlers, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

Special notes: Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-01 Beer, ale and wine importers, exporters and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of beer, ale and wine, but not in soft drink beverages. These establishments carry a wide selection of domestic and import beers, ales or wines, as well as beer pumps and ice. Product stock is received directly from the breweries, wineries, manufacturers, or larger distributors and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, kegs or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial businesses. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and breweries, wineries and beverage bottlers, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

Special notes: Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

2105-02 Soft drink importers, exporters and distributors - Wholesale or combined wholesale and retail

Applies to establishments engaged in wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, distribution of soft drink beverages but not alcoholic beverages. Product stock is received directly from the manufacturers or larger distributors and stored in warehouses or refrigerated storerooms on pallets, in crates, boxes, cases, cartons, or canisters. Stock is then distributed to customers such as, but not limited to, restaurants, lounges and bars, hotels, grocery stores, or other commercial beverages. This classification includes route drivers and driver's assistants.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the installation, service and repair of vending machines which are to be reported separately in classification 0606, and establishments that bottle beverages which are to be reported separately in classification 3702.

Special note: Classifications 2105 and 3702 shall not be assigned to the same account unless each operation is conducted as a separate and distinct business and the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56401, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56401, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-56401, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-56401, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-2106 Classification 2106.

2106-00 Fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia and agricultural chemical dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia, and agricultural chemicals. This classification includes the mixing of wet or dry chemical fertilizers all of which fall into one of three categories: Nitrogen, phosphate or potassium. Fertilizer dealers may use a chemical or mechanical process to mix one or more of the basic fertilizers or combine portions of each per customer specifications. Included in this classification is the manufacture, distribution, and application of anhydrous ammonia which is dry ammonia gas compressed into a liquid and used as a fertilizer. Also included in this classification are establishments that sell and distribute "natural" fertilizers (manure). Typical establishments in this classification include, but are not limited to, commercial fertilizer dealers, farmer co-ops, and grange supply dealers which may do some chemical mixing but are more predominately involved in the sales and delivery of the fertilizer.

This classification excludes the mining of raw ores (phosphate and potassium) used in *manufacturing* the fertilizer which is to be reported separately in classification 1701; the manufacture of ammonia and nitric acid which is to be reported separately in classification 3701; and the application of fertilizer by a custom farm services contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 4808.

2106-01 Explosive powder and chemical dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of explosive powders and chemicals, including the incidental mixing, blending, packaging, and bulk delivery and/or blending at the customer's site and in the sale of blasting supplies. Products include, but are not limited to, dry, liquid and gel explosives, fuses and detonators.

This classification excludes the mining of raw ores or the manufacture of chemicals used in manufacturing explosives which are to be reported separately in 1701 and 3701 respectively, the manufacture of explosive devices which is to be reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification, and contract blasting such as at a quarry or construction site which is to be reported separately in classification 0103.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-24-118, § 296-17A-2106, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56402, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-56402, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-2201 Classification 2201.

2201-01 Laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing establishments

Applies to establishments engaged in laundry, dry cleaning, or dyeing services. This classification is limited to establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers who leave the items to be laundered, dry cleaned, or dyed at the laundry facility. This classification covers all operations including, but not limited to, dry cleaning, dyeing, the washing, drying, and pressing of clothing or household furnishings such as, but not limited to, curtains, bedding, linens, and sleeping bags, repairing or altering the items left for cleaning, pick up and delivery services, and drop off stations. These establishments generally employ counter staff to wait on customers as well as employees who engage in laundering and/or dry cleaning operations (although some employees may perform both activities). This classification also includes waterproofing or mothproofing garments, or providing cold storage for fur goods for retail customers. Materials and machinery include, but are not limited to, detergents, bleaches, cleaning solvents, deodorizers, dyes, clothes hangers, plastic bags, automatic or steam operated washing machines, dryers, dry cleaning chambers, dyeing vats, pressing and ironing boards, sewing machines, and delivery vans.

This classification excludes self-service, coin-operated laundry or dry cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2204; commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform and diaper services which are to be reported separately in classification 2203; and carpet, rug and upholstery cleaning establishments which are to be reported separately in classification 2202.

Special note: It is common for establishments subject to this classification to have satellite locations where customers drop off and pick up cleaning, but where no actual laundering occurs. Drop off centers are included in this classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-565, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-565, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-565, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-565, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-565, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-565, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2202 Classification 2202.

2202-03 Carpet, rug, and upholstery cleaning

Applies to establishments engaged in cleaning rugs, carpets, or upholstery for commercial, institutional or residential customers. This classification contemplates work done either at the customer's location or in their own shop or plant. In-shop cleaners usually clean area rugs, and may occasionally clean furniture upholstery. Items are picked up by employees or delivered to the shop, where they are measured and inspected for tears, worn areas, stains or other damage. Rugs may be cleaned with vibrating machines, vacuum cleaners, or shampooing machines. Cleaned rugs are suspended from poles and conveyed into the drying room where large fans propel heated air to dry them. Once dry, the rugs are inspected, rolled, wrapped, and returned to the customer or stored until the customer requests delivery. Services at customers' location may use truck-mounted or portable cleaning equipment. Carpet and upholstery cleaning services may offer incidental, related services such as, but not limited to, carpet dyeing and tinting, repairs, carpet maintenance consultations, rug decontamination, on-site dry cleaning of draperies, floor or wall cleaning, the rental of cleaning equipment, or the sale of cleaning solutions. These incidental activities are included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes janitorial establishments that provide general interior cleaning services to the public which are to be reported separately in classification 6602, and laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers which are to be reported separately in classification 2201.

Special note: Restoration work (as a result of smoke or water damage) such as drying and/or cleaning carpets and upholstered furniture, washing and polishing furniture, washing walls, washing and waxing floors, and cleaning the personal contents of a home is included in classification 6602-03. Refer to classification 6602-03 for more detailed information on restorations.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-566, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-566, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-566, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-566, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-566, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56601, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-2204 Classification 2204.

2204-00 Laundry or dry cleaning - Coin-operated, self-service operations

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of coin (or card) operated self-service laundry and dry cleaning equipment for customers' use on the premises. Most facilities have an attendant(s) on duty at all times; others may have only periodic surveillance by the owner or employees. Attendants generally ensure there are no problems with the equipment or with vandalism; they may perform minor repair or adjustments on the machines, assist patrons by carrying laundry or explaining the operation of the machines. There is usually a small waiting area which may include benches and chairs, change-making machines, vending machines with food and laundry supplies. Materials include, but are not limited to, detergents, bleaches, fabric softeners, dry cleaning solvents, spot-removing fluids, plastic bags, and hangers. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, residential or commercial sized washers and dryers, dry cleaning machines, pressing machines, irons, coin changing machines, tables for folding clothing, chairs, hanger racks, water heating and storage system, solvent reclaiming units, and solvent storage tanks.

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, and commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform and diaper service which are to be reported separately in classification 2203.

Special note: This classification includes self-service/coin-operated cleaning facilities that offer dry cleaning services where the customers leave their clothing with the attendant and it is sent elsewhere for professional dry cleaning. This classification does not apply to any self-service/coin-operated cleaning facilities where the attendant performs any washing, drying, dry cleaning, hanging, or folding services on the premises which are to be reported separately in classification 2201.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-2401 Classification 2401.

2401-00 Paper, pulp, or wood fiber: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in making paper from raw materials such as, but not limited to, wood chips, cotton fiber, water, kraft paper, recycled paper, bleach and dye purchased from outside sources. This classification includes the mashing of wood chips into fiber. Paper manufacturers may make finished products from the paper they manufacture which is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, large vats and tanks, spraying systems, choppers, paper-making machines, conveyor systems, forklifts, scales, winders, rewinders, and cutting machinery. Modern automated paper mills are monitored from computerized control rooms; many of the employees are electricians and control technicians. Wood chips are heated, washed, drained, impregnated with chemicals to separate natural binder fibers from the cellulose fibers, then chopped into tiny particles and further cleansed. Bleach and water are added again and the fibrous mixture is held in tanks to relax and fluff it to a natural state before going to a filtering process where the water is removed, allowing it to coagulate. More ingredients are added to increase strength, then the mixture is sprayed onto the paper-making machinery where it winds through the various sections at high speed. During the first stage the pulp is mostly water; as it spins on the wire mesh, the water is suctioned out and the paper winds around felt-covered rollers. The machine moves the paper through an enclosed, heated room (oven) and dried. The dried paper is rolled from the oven, smoothed on rollers, then rewound into smaller rolls and cut into desired lengths and widths.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood chips which are to be reported separately in classification 2903 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

2401-03 Corrugated and fiber board container: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of boxes and cartons made of corrugated cardboard. Manufacturers subject to this classification may either corrugate cardboard for use in their own products or purchase corrugated cardboard from others. Applying coatings or laminating their own products is included in this classification when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, corrugated cardboard, glue, staples, tape, ink, and coating resins. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sheeters, slitters, slotters, winders or rewinders, printing presses, box-making machinery, die cutters or other cutting machines, laminators, corrugators, balers and shredders, and forklifts. Cardboard is cut to size and shape, printed, scored or creased, corners cut or slotted, sides folded and bottom pieces taped together. Box manufacturers may cut Styrofoam into packing pieces if their customers want them as a packaging unit. This incidental activity is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-04 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

2401-04 Paper coating, corrugating, laminating, oiling, or embossing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing corrugated cardboard, or in coating, laminating, oiling, embossing paper or cardboard (chipboard) for others. To make *corrugated* cardboard, three (or more) rolls of kraft paper are simultaneously fed into a corrugating machine. Steam is sprayed onto the middle sheet as it winds around grooved rollers, forming grooves. Glue is applied to the tips of the grooves and the middle sheet is run between the other two sheets to form corrugated cardboard. The rest of the process involves heating, drying and curing, scoring and cutting the cardboard. *Coating* involves mixing coating materials, pouring the mixture into troughs of coating machines; the paper passes over rollers through the coating mixtures. *Oiling or waxing* processes are similar, but the oils or waxes are heated prior to being applied to the paper. After saturation, paper is dried, then finished by calendering (smoothed by being pressed through large rollers), slitting to desired widths, and rewinding or sheeting to size. *Laminated* paper is produced by feeding a paste or glue between layers of paper, pressing them together, drying and finishing by winding into rolls, or cutting, slitting or die cutting to size and shape. Paper is *embossed* by winding it on embossing rollers that perforate designs in it. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, kraft paper, chipboard, glues, waxes, resins and other coating liquids. Machinery for all these processes moves paper through glue baths, finishing applications, squeeze rollers, corrugating or embossing rollers, drying ovens, cutting devices, laminators, and/or stacking equipment. Other machinery includes, but is not limited to, forklifts, balers and shredders.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-00; establishments engaged in the manufacture of corrugated and fiber board containers which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-03; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

Special note: This classification differs from classification 2401-03 in that making corrugated cardboard or laminating, oiling, or coating cardboard products made by others is the main activity in classification 2401-04 while such supporting operations in classification 2401-03 are incidental to the manufacture of the product.

2401-08 Paper goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of heavy-grade, paper-based products, which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Products range widely and include, but are not limited to, panels, paper-mache items, milk cartons, display boards, commercial air filters, and spiral tubes. Spiral tubes range in size from small cores for paper towels to large tubes used by the construction industry to form concrete. Materials include, but are not limited to, paper, chipboard, glue, inks and dyes, chemicals; materials such as lightweight wire, or small parts made of plastic, Styrofoam, or textiles could be used as auxiliary pieces of the finished product. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sheeters, slitters, slotters, winders, rewinders, printing presses, cutting, drilling or punching machines, ovens, heated presses, vats and beaters, grinders, laminators, embossers, gluers, vacuum machines, heat-sealing machines, wire-bending equipment, packaging equipment, conveyors, shredders, and balers. Depending on the product being made, processes are similar to one or more of those described in the other paper products manufacturing classifications.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper, pulp or wood fiber which are to be reported separately in classification 2401-00.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2401, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-567, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-567, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-567, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-567, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-567, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-567, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2903 Classification 2903. Classification **2903** operations often represent the manufacturing steps between cutting raw logs in sawmills and a finished wood product that is manufactured from the intermediary wood products produced in this classification.

Equipment/machinery common to classification 2903:

- Air compressors and brushes;
- Boring machines;

• Chippers;
• Chisels;
• Conveyance equipment: Forklifts, loaders, over-head cranes, pallet jacks, trolley systems;
• Debarkers;
• Delivery trucks;
• Drills;
• Dryers;
• Jointer;
• Kilns;
• Lathes;
• Mills;
• Molders;
• Planers;
• Pneumatic nail guns;
• Presses;
• Routers;
• Sanders and blasters;
• Saws;
• Sorting screens;
• Sprayers, coaters, and spreaders; paint and glue sorting screens;
• Staple and screw guns.

Classification 2903 excludes:

• Worker hours engaged in repair or installation work away from the employers' premises, *except where noted otherwise in this rule*, which are reported separately in the applicable installation classification;
• Worker hours engaged in cutting, cultivating, or gathering of wood from forestland or tree farms, which are reported separately in the applicable classifications;
• Worker hours engaged in cutting raw logs and all other sawmill activities, which are reported separately in classifications **1002** and **5001**.

Note: If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4).

For administrative purposes, classification **2903** is divided into the following subclassifications:

2903-00 Manufacturing wood chips, hog fuel, bark, bark flour, fire logs and laths

Applies primarily to wood products made from log by-products, such as bark, sawdust, chips, or other mill waste.

Products reported in classification 2903-00 may 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 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;
• Particleboard - A panel made from discrete particles of wood which are mixed with resins and formed into a solid board under heat and pressure.

Note: 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. Also refer to the overall classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-06 Manufacturing wood furniture stock

Applies to the manufacturing of wood furniture stock. Wood furniture stock is used to make finished furniture. The wood stock is rough cut, planed, or sanded and banded and/or palletized for shipping. It is then sold to other manufacturers as unfinished and unassembled pieces of lumber.

Note: Subclassification **2903-26** can also be considered for employers cutting and sizing lumber stock for other uses in addition to furniture manufacturing. Also refer to the overall classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-08 Manufacturing and assembly of wood doors, jambs, windows, sashes, stairs, molding and other miscellaneous millwork

Manufacturers assigned this classification mill their products from presized stock lumber, plywood, veneer, and particle board, but materials may also include cardboard, plastic laminates, glue, hardware, glass or metal, stains, oils, and paints.

Products reported in classification 2903-08 may include, but are not limited to:

• 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;
• Windows.

Excluded from subclassification 2903-08:

• Firms engaged in manufacturing wood furniture or caskets, which are classified in **2905**;
• Firms engaged in manufacturing wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures, which are classified in **2907**;
• Worker hours engaged in manufacturing metal doors, jambs, windows and sashes, which are reported separately in classification **3402**.

Note: Lumber yards and building materials centers subject to classification **2009** that prehang doors are to be assigned classification **2903-08** in addition to their basic classification. Also refer to the overall classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-10 Manufacturing, assembly, or repair of wood containers and pallets; wood pallet dealer and recycle operations: Including repairs of pallets

Applies to the manufacturing, assembly, and repair of wood pallets and all other types of wood containers using lumber, plywood, nails, staples, screws, glue, and paint. It also includes repairing, reconditioning, or rebuilding pallets or containers, whether at the employers' facilities or at the customer's location.

Products reported in classification 2903-10 may include, but are not limited to:

• Boxes;
• Bins;
• Crates;
• Shooks (a shook is a set of unassembled wood components for assembling a packing box or barrel);
• Shipping containers;
• Storage containers.

Note: Also refer to the classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-12 Manufacturing and assembly of wood products not otherwise classified (N.O.C.)

Applies to the manufacturing or assembly of miscellaneous wood products which are not described by nor included under another classification. Items manufactured are a variety of sizes and require varying degrees of manufacturing and assembly by machine and/or hand, and are primarily made from lumber, plywood, laths, and particle board, but materials may also include acrylic, staples, screws, nails, hardware, stains, paints, oils, and lacquers.

Products reported in classification 2903-12 may include, but are not limited to:

• 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;
• Ridge cap shingles;
• Saunas;
• Shims;
• Signs;
• Slugs;
• Solariums;
• Utility poles;
• Wall panels.

Special notes for manufacturing ridge cap shingles or shims:

• Classification 2903 can be assigned only after a site visit. If a classification must be assigned prior to the field inspection, the employer will be assigned classification **1005-02**;

• Employers manufacturing shakes and/or shingles in addition to ridge caps are to report the manufacture of ridge caps in classifications **1002** or **1005**, depending on the processes.

Excluded from subclassification 2903-12:

• Firms engaged in 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, which are classified in **1003**;

• Worker hours engaged in **sawmill operations**, which are reported separately in classification **1002**;

• Worker hours engaged in building log homes on-site, which are reported separately in the applicable construction classifications;

• Firms engaged in manufacturing wood household and sporting goods, which are classified in **2909**;

• Firms engaged in manufacturing wood furniture or caskets, which are classified in **2905**;

• Firms engaged in manufacturing wood cabinets, countertops and fixtures, which are classified in **2907**;

• Worker hours engaged in installation or removal of signs outside of buildings, which are reported separately in classification **0403**;

• Worker hours engaged in installation or removal of signs inside of buildings, which are reported separately in classification **0513**;

• Worker hours engaged in sign painting or lettering on the inside of buildings, and/or painting on or applying lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others, which are reported separately in classification **4109**;

• Worker hours engaged in manufacturing metal or plastic signs, which are reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process.

Note: Also refer to the overall classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-13 Manufacturing veneer products

Applies to establishments principally engaged in the application of veneer. Veneer is a thin layer of superior quality or excellent grained wood. Veneer products, in this classification, are manufactured by gluing veneer to a core made of plywood, some other lower quality wood, or nonwood based material. The veneer is then covered with protective overlays. The product is generally sold as a lumber substitute to manufacturers or contractors.

Excluded from subclassification 2903-13:

• Firms engaged in veneer and plywood manufacturing, which are classified in **2904**.

Note: Also refer to the classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-21 Manufacturing wooden roof trusses

Applies to manufacturing wooden roof trusses, and/or ceiling and floor joists from wood or wood products, such as

dimensional lumber (usually 2" x 4", 2" x 6", and 2" x 8"), plywood, various fasteners and other hardware.

Note: Incidental delivery by the manufacturer to the construction site often includes lifting trusses onto the roof top with a boom lift mounted on the delivery truck. This is included in this classification. Also refer to the overall classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-26 Lumber remanufacturing

Lumber remanufacturing is the process of converting green wood (unseasoned wood) and often rough-cut cants (large slabs of wood cut from logs), plywood, or lumber into a more specialized or higher grade product. The remanufactured lumber is then sold to other manufacturers or contractors, who use it to make their products.

Products reported in classification 2903-26 may include, but are not limited to:

- Countertops;
- Decking;
- Fencing;
- Framing studs;
- Molding;
- Paneling;
- Railroad ties;
- Siding.

Excluded from subclassification 2903-26:

- Firms engaged in only kiln drying and/or treatment of lumber with preservatives, fire retardants, or insecticides, which are classified in **1003**.

Note: Also refer to the overall classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

2903-28 Manufacturing, repairing, or refinishing wood boats

Applies to businesses that manufacture, repair, or refinish wooden boats.

Excluded from subclassification 2903-28:

- Worker hours engaged in manufacturing or repairing fiberglass boats, which are classified in **3511;**
- Worker hours engaged in manufacturing or repairing metal boats, which are classified in the applicable metal manufacturing classification;
- Firms that do not manufacture boats but are engaged in mechanical, engine, electrical, vinyl and glass boat work or installation of boat accessories, as well as detailing of all types of boats, which are classified in **3414**.

Note: Also refer to the overall classification 2903 description at the beginning of this rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-2903, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-2903, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-568, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-568, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-568, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-568, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-568, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-568, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-568, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-568, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-568, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-568, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 75-28, § 296-17-568, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-568, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2904 Classification 2904.

2904-00 Veneer: Commercial production

Applies to establishments engaged in all types of commercial production of rough veneer. Veneer is a thin layer of material, usually made of wood or plastic, which is used to cover the surface of another material. In most instances, finished veneer will have a superior appearance or quality than the surface it covers. Rough veneer made of wood generally involves sawing logs, bolts (lengthwise strips), or blocks, softening them in vats of hot water or steam rooms to remove the bark and make the fiber pliable for cutting or turning. The pieces are further shaped by turning, slicing or sawing, cutting the single-ply veneer sheets to various sizes of length and thickness, then drying them in kilns. Rough veneer manufactured in this classification is generally sold to manufacturers of veneer products made by laminating rough veneer to plywood or particleboard. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, band saws, table saws, stationary knife machines, rotary lathes, conveyor systems, kilns, forklifts.

This classification excludes sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002; the manufacture of plywood which is to be reported separately in classification 2904-01; the manufacture of veneer products which is to be reported separately in classification 2903; and the manufacture of other products made from wood or plastic which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. The production of veneer by employees of employers engaged in the manufacture of other products is to be included in the classification covering the manufacture of those products.

2904-01 Plywood: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood. Plywood is a structural material made of layers of wood (veneer) glued tightly together, usually with the grains of adjoining layers at right angles to each other. (In this application the word "ply" means one of the sheets of veneer.) The production of veneer is included in the scope of this classification when done by employees of employers engaged in the manufacture of plywood. To form plywood, it may be necessary to join less-than-full-size sheets of veneer into full-size sheets. In the joining process, veneer jointers, taping machines, tapeless splicers, or other methods of joining veneer, such as stringing and stitching are used. Next, a glue spreader coats the cross banding and core veneers (front and back) with liquid glue. Once glued, the veneer is conveyed to a hot press that bonds the veneers into plywood. The panels are removed from the presses, placed in a storage pile (referred to as a "hot stack") to cool and cure, then trimmed, sanded, and stacked for conditioning. Plywood may be impregnated with chemicals to develop wood-plastic combinations that are harder and denser than ordinary plywood. After they are inspected and graded according to thickness and quality, plywood panels are moved by forklift to the warehouse portion of the plant where they are stacked in tiers

which are separated by a piece of lumber to prevent sagging or distortion. Pieces are bundled with metal straps, either manually or with automatic strapping equipment.

This classification excludes sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002; establishments that manufacture rough veneer as a product which are to be reported separately in classification 2904-00; and the manufacture of other products made from wood or plastic which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-569, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-569, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-569, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-569, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-569, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2905 Classification 2905.

2905-00 Wood furniture and casket: Manufacturing, assembling, or repairing; Furniture refinishing

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, assembling or repairing furniture or caskets made of wood. Products may be custom-made or stock, for residential or commercial use. This classification includes establishments that repair and refinish wood furniture that is new, used, antique, or furniture with factory defects or damages from shipping. Furniture includes, but is not limited to, sofas, love seats, chairs, tables, beds, dressers, chests, stools, hutches, pool tables, credenzas, desks, bookcases, pews, altars, pulpits, baptisteries, and benches. Materials include, but are not limited to, dimensional lumber, furniture stock, plywood, veneer, particleboard, plastic laminates, polyfoam, upholstery materials (fabric, stuffing, cardboard, metal springs), hardware, glue, paint, stain, oils or lacquer. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, various types of saws (table, panel, rip, cut-off, radial arm, trim, circular, band, jig and miter), molders, shapers, routers, jointers, mortises, tenons, lathes, planers, various types of sanders, drill presses, hand drills, boring machines, pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns, spray guns, air compressors, glue spreaders, dust collectors, drying ovens, sewing machines, steam irons, fork lifts, and pallet jacks. Operations range from processing rough or surfaced lumber, plywood or fiberboard, to the assembly of frame parts into finished products. For classification purposes, repair includes fabricating replacement parts, reinforcing structural weak points, disassembling, regluing and reassembling, recaning chairs, and similar activities, and refinishing includes stripping, sanding, filling, priming, and finishing with stain, oil, paint, or lacquer. Manufacturers in this classification may upholster their furniture, sell it unfinished, or finish it with various lacquers by spraying, dipping, or applying by hand. To make caskets, wood is cut to size, planed, and sanded. Sections are joined to form the shell, finished with lacquer, oil, or stain, and hardware added. Interior upholstery is usually stapled in place; exterior upholstery is usually glued on. This classification also contemplates the assembly of caskets from purchased components. Manufacturers of wood caskets often purchase ready-made fiberglass or metal casket shells, refinish them if necessary, mount the hardware, and upholster them. This is considered incidental to the main operation and is included in 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. Physically separated upholstery departments of establishments engaged in furniture or casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808 provided that the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the division of employee hours have been met.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; establishments engaged in stripping and refinishing furniture, but do not otherwise repair it, which are to be reported separately in classification 3603; establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops or fixtures which are to be reported separately in classification 2907; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of furniture or caskets from metal or plastic which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of furniture or caskets may make other wood products such as cabinets, countertops and fixtures as an incidental activity. The incidental manufacture of these products can be included within the scope of this classification. Furniture is generally moveable and unsecured. Fixtures are usually secured, stationary, or permanently built-in objects. Even though some fixtures may not be secured to a wall or floor, they are not intended to be relocated, unlike furniture which is frequently and more easily arranged.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-56901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-56901, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-56901, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-2906 Classification 2906.

2906-01 Pattern or model - Metal, plastic or wood: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in making metal, plastic, or wood patterns or models. Patterns or models produced may include industrial, aircraft, foundry, architectural scale and mechanical models. Use of this classification is limited to the fabrication of individual or prototype pieces. Work contemplated is limited to fabricating the pattern or model using woodworking and metal cutting tools, sanding and filling voids with fillers (wood or plastic); and extensive hand finishing of all these mediums when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes pattern or model making by other manufacturers unless specifically allowed for in the manufacturing classification, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic or wood model kits (assembly of a scale model of a car, boat, or plane) which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

2906-14 Wood piano or musical instrument: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood musical instruments including, but not limited to, pia-

nos, organs, violins, harps, and guitars. Work contemplated by this classification includes various phases of woodworking techniques required to manufacture cases, sounding boards, pedals and action boards, metal working techniques required to produce components such as pipes, frames, switches, magnets, wind reservoirs and blower systems, and incidental tanning of skins for drums and banjos when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. This classification applies whether the company is producing all component parts or assembling a wooden musical instrument from purchased parts. This classification includes the reconditioning and subsequent sale of reconditioned pianos, organs, and wooden musical instruments.

This classification excludes the manufacture of metal musical instruments which is to be reported separately in classification 3404; tuning or repair of pianos which is to be reported separately in classification 4107; and the sale of new piano and organs or wooden musical instruments which is to be reported separately in classification 6306 or 6406 as applicable.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-570, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-570, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-570, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-2907 Classification 2907.

2907-00 Wood cabinet, countertop, and fixture: Manufacturing, modifying or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, modification, or assembly of wood cabinets, countertops, and fixtures. Cabinetry work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to:

- Manufacturing custom or modular cabinets;
- Assembling prefabricated modular cabinet components;
- Refacing existing cabinets and replacing hardware;
- Modifying the dimension or design of modular cabinets.

This classification includes these duties when performed in the shop by employees of employers subject to this classification:

- Fabricating the core or sub top;
- Laying the plastic laminate, polyester overlay or tile;
- Finish work, including staining, lamination, and the attachment of hardware.

Fixture manufacturing includes built-in items in stores, offices, restaurants, banks and residences, such as, but not limited to:

- Bookshelves;
- Cashier cubicles;
- Check-out counters;
- China hutches;
- Closet organizers;
- Credenzas;
- Curio cabinets;
- Display cases and pedestals;
- End aisles;
- Entertainment centers;
- Partitions;
- Podiums;
- Shelving;
- Showcases;
- Wall units;
- Work stations.

The wiring of fixtures for electrical fittings, and the cutting and fitting of plastic laminates, glass, mirrors, or metal trim, when performed in the shop, is included as an integral function of the manufacturing process encompassed within this classification. Raw materials include, but are not limited to:

- Carpet;
- Dimensional lumber;
- Electrical hardware;
- Glue;
- Hardware;
- Lacquer;
- Metal trim;
- Mirrors;
- Paint;
- Particle board;
- Plastic laminate;
- Plywood;
- Polyester overlays;
- Sheet rock;
- Slot wall dowels;
- Stain;
- Upholstery fabric;
- Veneer.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Air compressors;
- Boring machines;
- Dowel machines;
- Drill presses;
- Dust collectors;
- Edge banders;
- Face framing machines;
- Forklifts;
- Glue spreaders;
- Hand drills;
- Hand finish jointers;
- Mortises;
- Pallet jacks;
- Pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns;
- Sanders that are wide belt or edge;
- Saws that are table, panel, radial arm, cut-off, chop, rip, band, or miter;
- Spray guns;
- Tenoners.

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. Lumber yards, building material dealers, or general construction contractors that maintain a separate woodworking shop for manufacturing, assembling cabinets, and fixtures are subject to this classification for the woodworking operations, in addition to any other basic classification applicable to their business.

This classification excludes:

- Finishing that is subcontracted out to a prefinishing contractor or performed by the general or specialty construc-

tion contractor at the job site, which is to be reported in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• The installation of the items manufactured in this classification which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• The manufacture of wood furniture and caskets which is to be reported separately in classification 2905;

• The manufacture of metal cabinets which is to be reported separately in classification 3402;

• Lumber remanufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2903;

• Veneer manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2904; and

• Sawmill operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1002.

Special note: Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of cabinets, countertops, and fixtures may make other wood products such as doors, windows, moldings, and/or furniture as an incidental activity to the main business. The manufacture of these incidental products is included within the scope of classification 2907-00. Furniture is generally moveable and unsecured. Fixtures are usually secured, stationary, permanently built-in objects. Even though some fixtures may be secured to a wall or floor, they are not intended to be relocated, unlike furniture which is frequently and more easily arranged.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-2907, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-57001, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.-035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-57001, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-57001, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-57001, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57001, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

WAC 296-17A-2908 Classification 2908.

2908-00 Factory built housing: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the assembly line production of factory built (manufactured) housing such as wood prefab and modular homes, mobile homes and prefab cedar homes when manufactured at a shop or adjacent yard. Sections vary in size up to 80 feet long and 28 or more feet wide. Manufactured homes are built on an assembly line with materials such as plywood, rolls of aluminum, steel I beams, insulation, electric wire, particleboard, lumber, pipes, plumbing fixtures, electrical fixtures, appliances, carpeting, paint and hardware. Assembly may be single line or on a side by side line. After the chassis is built, it is placed on a conveyor where workers lay joists and heating and plumbing lines. Floors are then installed, interior walls are raised and cabinets are installed. Preassembled exterior walls are fastened, the roof is placed, covered, and tie down straps are attached. These homes may be sided with aluminum, vinyl, hardwood fiberboard or natural wood. While the chassis and some other steel parts are welded, the majority of the work is performed with stamping and forming equipment, hand and air tools, joiners, jig clamps, planers, hoists, forklifts and rail conveyors. Other parts may be nailed, riveted, stapled or glued. Furniture and blinds or curtains may then be installed and specialty items such as fireplaces may be added. Units are inspected, then moved to the yard until sold or delivered. Individual work stations may include a mill room, cabinet mill room, sheet metal department or paint and finish departments. Some plants may also have sewing departments where they make curtains, blinds and drapes. This classification includes transporting of the factory built home to the customer's site or a dealer's sales lot when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification, but excludes set up which is to be reported separately in classification 0517.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of campers and travel trailers which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-02; establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of truck canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-03; establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and delivery and set up performed by an independent contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0517.

2908-02 Campers and travel trailers: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built campers or travel trailers which are generally not more than 35 feet long and 8 feet wide. This process includes cutting steel I-beams, placing them on a jig and welding the pieces together. Hitches, running gear, and side frames are installed. Subflooring is assembled on a jig and fastened with lag bolts to the frame. Shears, stamping equipment, drill presses and jig clamps are used to perform the work as the pieces are moved by conveyor. Interior and exterior metal panels and trim are spray painted in spray booths or dipped in tanks, using enamel and then hardened by using drying ovens or heat lamps. All electrical wiring, flooring, carpets, heating units, and plumbing fixtures are installed with the use of electrical hand tools, pneumatic wrenches, staplers, and air compressors. Partition walls are then nailed in place with nail guns. Side walls are framed up on a jig and placed on the trailer. Afterwards, the ceiling is nailed in place and the insulation and cabinets are put in place. Sheet metal sides are stapled on and the top is installed. All systems are checked and the trailer or camper is delivered to the distributor's lot. The process of manufacturing a camper is similar except there are no frame rails, axles or hitch involved as a camper has no chassis. Campers are mounted on pickup trucks; travel trailers are fitted with a hitch for towing behind a motor vehicle.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built housing which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-00; establishments engaged in the manufacture of truck canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-03; establishments engaged in fiberglass canopy manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and camper and travel trailer rental/sales agencies which are to be reported separately in classification 3411.

2908-03 Wood or metal truck canopy: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood or metal truck canopies. After the framework is assembled, insulation is cut to size and inserted, electrical wiring is strung, exterior aluminum sheeting or "skin" is cut to size and attached, interior paneling and decorative trim is fitted, doors and windows are installed and electrical clearance lights are attached. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, electrical hand tools, metal cutting and welding equipment, shears, stamping equipment, drill presses, jig clamps, spray booths, pneumatic wrenches, staple and nail guns, air compressors and miscellaneous hand tools. Direct sales to retail consumers or to wholesale dealers by a canopy manufacturer are included in this classification.

This classification excludes dealers who sell and/or install canopies who are reported separately in classification 1106; establishments engaged in the manufacture of campers and travel trailers which are to be reported separately in classification 2908-02; establishments engaged in the manufacture of factory built housing which are to be reported in classification 2908-00; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass canopies which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-2908, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-57002, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-57002, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-2909 Classification 2909.

2909-00 Woodenware - Household and sporting goods N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in light woodworking, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), for the manufacture of woodenware household goods, sporting goods and a wide range of decorative woodenware items that require a minimal amount of cutting, shaping, drilling, sanding, assembling and finishing. Items produced in this classification include, but are not limited to, towel bars, tissue holders, magazine racks, spice racks, knife holders, recipe boxes, cutting boards, rolling pins, salad forks, bowls, picture and mirror frames, candle holders, speaker shells, bases for turntables, trophy and plaque bases, house numbers, window blinds and shades, drapery woodenware (rods, brackets, supports, rings), broom and brush handles, bobbins and spools, crutches, hat blocks, pegs, coat hangers, toothpicks, gift boxes, tobacco pipes, toys, games, basketball backboards, baseball bats, boomerangs, pool or shuffleboard cues, hockey sticks, oars, paddles, archery bows and arrow shafts. Establishments in this classification generally purchase ready-made components which they assemble with pneumatic or hand tools such as, but not limited to, nail or glue guns, spray or paint guns, staple guns, screw guns, drills, shaping tools, and brushes. Products may be left natural, or finished by applying paint, stain, lacquer or varnish, or hand dipping or rubbing. A limited assortment of basic wood shop machinery such as, but not limited to, table saws, circular saws, band saws, miter saws, jig saws, routers, shapers, belt sanders, edge sanders, drill presses, boring machines, and finger jointer may be used for the occasionally cutting of a piece of wood. Other materials include, but are not limited to, molding stock, dowels, plywood, glue, staples, screws, and small nails. In most cases, products are small and the manufacturers do not provide installation. This is a shop or plant only classification. It does, however, include work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and the manufacture or assembly of wood products such as, but not limited to, molding stock, outdoor playground equipment, marine floats and docks, gazebos, solariums, saunas, ladders, or cable spools from dimension lumber which is to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-2909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-57003, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57003, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87.]

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 shoot 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 classification also includes the related sale of tools, equipment, and building materials such as bricks or concrete blocks, and 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-571, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-571, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-571, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-571, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-571, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), §

296-17-571, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-571, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-571, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3102 Classification 3102.

3102-04 Rock wool insulation: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of mineral wool insulation from siliceous materials such as, but not limited to, rock, slag, and glass, or combinations thereof. In a special furnace, hot air or steam is blown through molten rock or slag, shredding the material into a mass of fine intertwined fibers to form the wool. To produce fiberglass insulation material, molten glass is drawn at high speeds through orifices, then subjected to jets of high pressure steam which break the glass filaments into fine fibers. The final product, regardless of raw material, may be shipped in granules which are bagged, or formed into flat sheets, cut to size, enclosed in paper or foil, and packaged. Incidental rock, slag, and glass crushing operations are contemplated by this classification.

This classification excludes the digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the classification appropriate to the work being performed, and the manufacture of asbestos products which is to be reported separately in classification 3104.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3102, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-572, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-572, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-572, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-572, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3103 Classification 3103.

3103-01 Cement or lime: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cement or lime. Cement is a mixture of various granulated raw materials which may include limestone, shale, clay, slate, alumina, silica sand, iron ore and gypsum. The manufacturing process involves crushing and grinding the raw materials into a powder state. Materials are then blended with water to create a slurry, then kiln burned at high temperatures which chemically changes the mixture. This mixture is then combined with gypsum and ground into the final product. Cement may be sold as is or mixed with water and coarse aggregate to make concrete. Lime production involves a similar process using crushing and blending machinery and large kilns. Cement and lime manufacturers may own a limestone quarry as it is the major component of both products.

This classification excludes the quarrying of raw material which is to be reported separately in classification 1704; ready mix concrete dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3101; and the manufacturing of concrete products which is to be reported separately in classification 3105.

3103-02 Lightweight aggregate building or insulation material: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lightweight aggregate building material or insulation material. Types of products covered by this classification include, but are not be limited to, vermiculite, perlite, pozzolan, magnesite, expanded shale aggregate and fiberglass. The manufacturing process contemplates crushing of raw materials and blending and heating of materials in large furnaces.

This classification excludes the quarrying of raw material which is to be reported separately in classification 1704, and the manufacture of fiberglass products which is to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-573, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-573, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-573, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-573, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3104 Classification 3104.

3104-08 Plaster, whiting, talc, emery powder: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plaster, whiting, talc or emery powder. Plaster is a mixture of lime, sand, water, and may include hair or other fibers, that hardens to a smooth solid and is used for coating walls and ceilings. Plaster can also be manufactured in dry form and sold in bags. Whiting is a pure white grade of chalk that has been ground and washed for use in paints, ink, and as an extender in pigments, putty or whitewash. Talc is a fine-grained white, greenish, or gray mineral with a soft soapy texture, which is used in the manufacture of talcum and face powder, as a paper coating, and as a filler for paint and plastics. Emery is a fine-grained mineral used for grinding and polishing. This classification is for the production of the powders only. Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Conveyors;
- Forklifts;
- Machinery for crushing, mixing, grinding, milling, washing, or cooking.

This classification excludes:

- Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plaster statuary or ornaments which are to be reported separately in classification 3509;
- Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard or plaster block which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-55;
- Interior and exterior plastering and stucco work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and
- Quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-52 Asbestos products or mica goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of asbestos products and mica goods. Asbestos products include, but are not limited to:

- Brake linings;
- Building materials;
- Chemical filters;
- Clutch facings;
- Dryer felt;
- Electrical insulation;
- Fireproofing;
- Valve packings.

Asbestos is a fibrous mineral form combined with impure magnesium silicate. Flake asbestos can be mixed, spun and woven into cloth, or the flakes can be used as an ingredient in the processing or treatment of paper. To make molded asbestos products, asbestos is mixed with other ingredients, molded, baked, cut to size, and ground. Mica is also a mineral form; it is split to desired thickness using hand knives or knives mounted on tables. The split mica is sent to punch presses which stamp out the various products usually used by the electrical trades. Mica that is too small to be processed on punch presses may be placed in burling machines, mixed with liquids, and then pressed into sheets. Removal of imperfections is usually done by hand; the sheets are dried, baked in ovens and run through sanders prior to crating and shipping.

This classification excludes:

• Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard or plaster block which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-55;

• Contractors engaged in the installation or removal of asbestos or mica products at the customer's site who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the phase of construction being performed; and

• Quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-53 Stone products: Manufacturing; fabrication, or polishing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of soapstone products, and the cutting, milling, and polishing of stone not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as:

• Granite;
• Grindstone;
• Limestone;
• Lithographic stone (usually sheet zinc) marble;
• Millstone;
• Slate.

Soapstone (also called steatite) is a massive white-to-green talc found in extensive mine beds and is used in products such as, but not limited to:

• Ceramics;
• Decorative accessories;
• Insulation;
• Ornamental objects;
• Paints.

The manufacturing process for stone products requires turning, shaping, carving and polishing with a variety of milling equipment. Finished stone products of granite, marble, or slate include, but are not limited to:

• Countertops;
• Decorative accessories;
• Floor tiles;
• Tops for furniture;
• Other building materials.

Machinery and materials include, but are not limited to:

• Abrasives;
• Grinders;
• Milling machines;
• Saws.

This classification excludes:

• Installation of stone building materials as described in classification 0302;

• Tile setting as described in classification 0502; and

• Quarry operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-55 Plasterboard or plaster block: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plasterboard (wallboard) or plaster block which are used as building materials. Raw materials include, but are not limited to:

• Fiberboard;
• Plaster;
• Rolls of paper.

Plasterboard is made by bonding plaster to a thin rigid board or to layers of fiberboard or paper to form a flat board or a block. Product is dried in ovens, cut to size with slitters or other cutting machinery, and packed for shipment. This classification includes the mixing of the plaster when done by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes:

• Establishments operating as plaster mills which are to be reported separately in classification 3104-08;

• Interior and exterior plastering and stucco work which is to be reported separately in classification 0303; and

• Quarrying operations which are to be reported separately in classification 1704.

3104-57 Coating of building materials, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the coating of building materials, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), with preservatives to keep them from decaying when placed into the ground. These materials include, but are not limited to:

• Deck materials;
• Dimensional lumber;
• Fence posts;
• Landscaping beams;
• Lattice work.

The coating process may include immersing the lumber in vats of preservative, or cutting or drilling small holes into the lumber and applying preservatives that soak in. Machinery and materials include, but are not limited to:

• Brushes;
• Drills;
• Immersion vats;
• Machines to drill holes and apply preservatives.

This classification excludes installation of these products which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3104-58 Monument dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in selling monuments, statues, cornerstones, and grave markers to others. This classification includes the finish cutting, grinding, polishing, engraving, and sandblasting of the stone when done by employees of employers subject to this classification. Wholesale monument dealers generally receive split, rough cut stone from the mine or quarry. Materials such as granite and marble are cut to block size, and precast bronze markers may be attached to the stone. Some blocks are sold without further processing while others are finished with stone pol-

ishers and abrasives, then cut into monuments prior to shipment to retail monument dealers. Retail monument dealers may provide engraving, artwork, lettering, and dates, according to customer specifications, that are usually done with a sandblasting technique. This classification includes installation of monuments when performed by employees of the monument dealer.

This classification excludes:

• Installation of monuments by employees of cemeteries which is to be reported separately in classification 6202;

• Contractors engaged in the installation of monuments which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and

• Establishments engaged in providing specialized services, such as, but not limited to, sandblasting which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3104, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-574, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-574, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-574, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-574, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-574, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-574, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3105 Classification 3105.

3105-06 Concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tiles and beams manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, tiles, and beams. Sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics are received from others. Raw materials are mixed with water and fed into molds or forming machines. Heavy mesh wire or rods may be inserted into the molds for strength. The formed products are usually steam dried and placed in the yard for curing prior to shipping. This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors for use in the construction project.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification; the installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; the manufacture of concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks and concrete products not classified elsewhere which is to be reported separately in classification 3105-07; the manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete which is to be reported separately in classification 3509; and the manufacture of brick or clay products which is to be reported separately in classification 3501.

Special note: This classification differs from classification 3509 "statuary or ornament manufacturing" in that products manufactured in classification 3105 are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use; products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105.

3105-07 Concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, concrete septic tanks and concrete products, N.O.C. manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks and other concrete products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, panels, tubs, catch basin covers, chimney caps, columns, incinerators, manhole covers, pier footings, monuments, coffins, caskets, and burial vaults. Sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics are received from others. Raw materials are mixed with water and fed into molds or forming machines. Heavy mesh wire or rods may be inserted into the molds for strength. The formed products are usually steam dried and placed in the yard for curing prior to shipping. The manufacture of concrete panels generally involves the cutting and welding of metal to form a frame to which concrete fiberboard is attached. Additional steps may involve the application of an adhesive to the frame and the attachment of decorative material such as crushed rock, gravel, ceramic tile or brick. The fabrication of the metal framing is included within the scope of this classification when performed by employees of an employer engaged in manufacturing concrete panels. This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors for use in the construction project.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification; the installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; the manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tiles and beams which is to be reported separately in classification 3105-06; the manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete which is to be reported separately in classification 3509; and the manufacture of brick or clay products which is to be reported separately in classification 3501.

Special note: This classification differs from classification 3509 "statuary and ornament manufacturing" in that products manufactured in classification 3105 are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use; products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3105, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-575, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-575, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-575, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-575, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3303 Classification 3303.

3303-07 Fish dealers - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fresh fish and shellfish over the counter. Refrigerated show cases display the fresh fish available for sale by the pound.

Retail fish dealers typically purchase a supply of fish and shellfish, such as finfish, bottomfish, shrimp, crabs, oysters and clams, from wholesale seafood processing, packing or repackaging dealers, and clean, cut, trim, portion, shuck, package, and weigh the products for consumer use. This classification includes the packaging of whole herring, minnow and anchovy which are used primarily as bait fish. The packaging operation involves placing whole fresh fish side by side on a tray which is then sealed in clear plastic, weighed and placed in cold storage until delivery. Bait may be sold retail or wholesale. The incidental sale of items such as seasonings, spices, snack foods, and condiments is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in fish processing, packing and repackaging operations on a wholesale or combined wholesale/retail basis which are to be reported separately in classification 3304; establishments engaged in the raising, harvesting and subsequent processing and packing of shellfish which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classifications; and establishments engaged in the cold storage or locker operations of products owned by others which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable.

3303-08 Meat and poultry dealers - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fresh, frozen or cured meat and poultry over the counter. Refrigerated show cases display fresh meat and poultry for sale by the pound. Retail meat and poultry dealers typically purchase their supply of meat or poultry from wholesale dealers, and cut, trim, portion, package, weigh and label the products for consumer use. The incidental sale of items such as seasonings, spices, condiments, milk, and bread is also included in this classification. The retail meat and poultry market may be located in a single building, a grocery store, or other multipurpose building, but independently owned and operated by the meat and poultry dealer.

This classification excludes custom meat cutting operations, including farm kill, which are to be reported separately in classification 4302; cold storage or locker operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable when conducted as a separate and distinct business; and wholesale or combined wholesale/retail meat, fish and poultry dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57602, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57602, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-57602, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-57602, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-57602, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-57602, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-3304 Classification 3304.

3304-00 Fish processors, packers and repackagers - Wholesale or combined wholesale/retail

Applies to establishments engaged in processing, packaging, and repackaging fish such as salmon, cod, whitefish, halibut, tuna, and/or shellfish when conducted by a wholesale or combined wholesale/retail operation. Typically, fish will arrive at a port via a commercial fishing vessel. Before the load of fish is accepted the wholesaler will inspect the commercial fishing vessel's records to ensure that the fish were caught, handled and stored in accordance with all applicable laws. The fish is then unloaded, identified, inspected for quality, weighed and stored in a refrigerated area or a freezer to await further disposition. Fish are processed, packed and repackaged as requested by the customers. Processing may include, but is not limited to, cutting, filleting, cooking, and/or canning. The fish may be sold to fish and meat markets, supermarkets, grocery stores, restaurants, or other wholesale dealers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the cold storage or locker operations of products owned by others which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable; establishments engaged in the raising, harvesting and subsequent processing and packing of shellfish which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classifications; and establishments engaged exclusively in retail fish activities, or the packaging of whole minnow, herring, or anchovy (not processed), which are to be reported separately in classification 3303.

3304-01 Meat and/or poultry dealers - Wholesale or combined wholesale/retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or combined wholesale/retail distribution of fresh, frozen, cured, or smoked meat or poultry. Wholesale dealers generally purchase meat (whole, half, or quarter carcasses) from slaughterhouses, and poultry from poultry processing plants. The meat or poultry is cut into steaks, chops, roasts, fillets or poultry parts, for sale to commercial or institutional customers such as restaurants, hotels, grocery stores, meat and poultry markets, hospitals, and prisons. Wholesale dealers typically do not have display cases for the meat or poultry and receive orders by telephone or by mail. This classification includes the processing and butchering of poultry.

This classification excludes meat products manufacturing, canning or dehydrating, and packing house or slaughterhouse operations, which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; custom meat cutting operations, including farm kill, which are to be reported separately in classification 4302; cold storage or locker operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 4401 or 4404 as applicable, when conducted as a separate and distinct business; establishments engaged in processing, packaging, and repackaging fish which are to be reported separately in classification 3304-00; and retail meat, fish and poultry dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3303.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3304, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-57603, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-57603, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-57603, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3309 Classification 3309.

Golf cart, motorcycle, and motorized sport vehicle dealers

Classification **3309** applies to dealers that sell, rent, or repair:

- Golf carts and trailers;
- Go carts;
- All-terrain vehicles (ATV);
- Jet skis;
- Motorcycles;
- Motor scooters;
- Snowmobiles.

These establishments may also sell other incidental items such as:

- Boat motors;
- Canoes;
- Chain saws;
- Helmets;
- Lawn and garden equipment;
- Portable generators;
- Protective outerwear;
- Replacement parts;
- Small gasoline engines;
- Snow blowers;
- Water pumps.

Occupations included in this classification are:

- Service and repair personnel;
- Service managers;
- Parts department employees who also provide service and repair;
- Lot attendants who wash, fuel and prep vehicles, and keep service area organized;
- Motorcycle dismantlers (motorcycle wrecking yards);
- Regional service reps who provide factory training to local dealer shop mechanics.

Special note: If all conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met, businesses in this classification with sales staff may qualify for classification 6301-00. See WAC 296-17-31018(2).

Special note: While most businesses in this classification have an inventory of parts which they use to service and repair customer vehicles, some employers have a full line of parts, accessories, and clothing store. Businesses with a full line of parts, accessories and clothing store which is physically separated from the repair shop, and sales of parts are primarily for off-premises (do it yourself) repair with no interchange of labor between the service department and the store, may also be assigned classification 6309.

Excluded from this classification are establishments primarily engaged in:

- Sales or rental of automobiles, motor homes, or travel trailers that are reported in classification 3411;
- Sales of boats, boat trailers and motors that are reported in classification 3414;
- Sales or rental of durable medical equipment or mobility aids that are reported in classification 6306;
- Sales or rental of heavy commercial or industrial equipment that are reported in classification 6409;
- Sales of lawn and garden equipment, and sales or rental of bicycles that are reported in classification 6309; and
- Repair of lawn and garden equipment and small engines that are reported in classification 3402.

For administrative purposes, Classification 3309 is divided into the following subclassifications:

3309-02 Golf cart sales/rental dealers

3309-03 Motorized cycles and recreational vehicle dealers

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3309, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-3309, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-578, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-578, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-578, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-578, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-578, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3402 Classification 3402.

3402-00 Air compressor: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of air compressors. This includes air or gas compressors used for paint sprayers, air tools, tire inflation, and general industrial purposes. Operations contemplated include, but are not limited to, welding, machining, general mechanical and electrical work. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, hand and air tools, welders, punches, shears, and compression equipment. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-01 Printing or bookbinding machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of printing or bookbinding machinery. The outside casings of the machines may be made of plate metal that varies between 1" to 2 1/2" in thickness. The machines used to make the presses and binding machinery may include both computer numeric controlled (CNC) and manual mills and lathes. Other machinery used in the manufacturing process includes, but is not limited to, welders or cutters, grinders, and drill presses. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; and the set up, installation and repair of printing or bookbinding machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3402-02 Pump, safe, scale, auto jack, and water meter: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of pumps, safes, scales, auto jacks, and water meters. Materials range from brass screws and rubber washers used to rebuild water meters to plate metal and steel castings used for safe and pump manufacturing. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools used for repairs, lathes, welders, and pressure testers. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; the installation and repair of safes which is to be reported separately in classification 0607; and the installation of pumps which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

3402-03 Shoe or textile machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of shoe machinery or textile machinery. Metal materials used vary in size, shape and dimension. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, drills, mills, lathes, saws, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation and repair of shoe or textile machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3402-04 Confectioners or food processing machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of food processing or confectioners machinery. Metal materials used vary in size, shape and weight. These establishments often have an assembly line operation and a separate electronic assembly area. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation and repair of confectioners and food processing machinery which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3402-05 Machine shops, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in general machine shop operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), tool sharpening, and mobile welding shops. Many of the establishments in this classification are "job shops." Size and shape of materials vary with steel and aluminum being the most common. Plastics, light weight aluminum, and alloyed metals are becoming increasingly popular in the manufacture of equipment for some industries. These establishments often have welding shops along with machine shops. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, mills, lathes, grinders, saws, welding equipment, inspection equipment, and material handling equipment. Machinery is both manual and computer numeric controlled (CNC). This classification also includes "mobile shops" which are used *exclusively* to repair machinery or equipment. A "mobile shop" in this classification usually means a van or pick up pulling a utility trailer equipped with hand tools, specialty tools, air tools, a compressor, and a portable welding unit. The machinery or equipment is usually repaired at the customer's location, however, sometimes the broken part is removed and taken back to the shop for repair.

This classification excludes repairs to buildings and structures which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification, and mechanical repairs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: The term "job shop" is an industry term that means the shop will produce products to customer specifications.

3402-06 Power saw, lawn and garden equipment, small motor, N.O.C.: Repair

Applies to establishments engaged in repairing small power tools, small motors powered by gas or diesel, outboard marine engines, and lawn and garden equipment not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The largest piece of equipment repaired in this classification is generally a riding lawn mower. Classification 3402-06 is assigned in conjunction with a store classification for establishments that have a store operation and also repair the type of items they sell. Classification 3402-06 may also be assigned to a manufacturers representative who performs warranty repairs. Tools used in this type of repair are mainly hand and air 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.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and the repair of electrical motors which is to be reported separately in classification 5201.

3402-07 Gear: Manufacturing or grinding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or grinding of gears. Establishments in this classification may also cut key slots and broaches. Establishments that cut stock to manufacture the gear are often not the same ones that perform the final grinding process. Gears may go through two,

three, or four different grinding, slotting, and/or keying establishments and then go to another establishment for electroplating or galvanizing before they are ready for sale or use. Precision machine shops may grind gears to the ten thousandths of an inch. Materials used are usually stainless steel, aluminum, or plastic. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, gear shapers, drill presses, mill, hobbers, grinders, some of which might be computer numeric controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-08 Elevator: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of elevators and associated electronic components. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mills, drills, lathes, saws, and grinders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and the installation, service, and repair of elevators which is to be reported separately in classification 0602.

3402-12 Multimedia blasting

Applies to establishments engaged in multimedia (such as, but not limited to, glass, plastic and sand) blasting operations which strip paint or other coatings from metal or fiberglass. Most of the blasting operations in this classification are done on automobiles, but it also applies to establishments that perform blasting on items such as, but not limited to, barbecue grills, and cast iron pieces. Multimedia blasting processes in this classification are performed in a shop, use less air pressure and media with softer finishes than other blasting operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and sandblasting of buildings or structures which is to be reported separately in classification 0504.

3402-14 Furnace, heater, radiator, wood, propane, or pellet stoves: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of furnaces, radiators, wood, propane, or pellet burning stoves or similar heating fixtures. Materials include, but are not limited to, metal cast parts, sheet metal, plate metal, aluminum, or stainless steel. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, solder guns, punches, lathes, and saws. Establishments in this classification may have separate areas for electronic assembly and/or painting. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of radiators for automobiles or trucks which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-48; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of baseboard heaters which are to be reported separately in classification 3404.

3402-16 Die casting

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of products by die casting. Die casting is a manufacturing process for producing accurately dimensioned, sharply defined metal products which are referred to as "die castings." "Dies" are the steel molds used to mass produce the product. The process begins when ingots of various metal alloys are melted in die casting machines. The machine forces the metal into the die under hydraulic or pneumatic pressure. The casting quickly solidifies in the die, and is automatically ejected by the machine, and the cycle starts again. The castings are cleaned by grinding or sanding, which also removes any excess metal "flash." Many die casting manufacturers maintain their own machine shop for making the dies. Die making, when done as a part of die casting operations, is included within the scope of this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; and establishments engaged in making dies for others which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74.

3402-26 Saw blade: Manufacturing, assembly, or sharpening

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or sharpening of saw blades such as, but not limited to, those used in circular saws, band saws, ripsaws, keyhole saws, and handsaws such as hacksaws or meat saws. This classification also includes sharpening services for items such as, but not limited to, tools, scissors, and knives. Materials include, but are not limited to, high tensile steel and carbide tipped blades. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, mills, drills, and hand tools. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the repair or sharpening of chain saws which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-06; and establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of electrical saws which are to be reported separately in classification 5201.

3402-28 Heat treating metal

Applies to establishments engaged in heat treating metal. The heat treating process may use computer numeric controlled (CNC) ovens or furnaces. The oven may heat up to 1200 degrees Fahrenheit and a furnace may heat up to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. The metal(s) is placed on a platform; the platform is hydraulically moved into the first chamber and the door is automatically closed. At this time, the oxygen is burned from the chamber. Then the second chamber door is opened and the metal enters the oven/furnace. Depending upon the specifications, the heat treating process usually takes six to sixteen hours. When the metal is finished in the heating chamber it returns automatically to the first chamber. Then the platform lowers and the metals are dipped into a cooling agent. Once the metals are cooled to room temperature the platform rises, the door opens, and the materials are removed. The process is essentially the same without using computer numeric controlled (CNC) heat treating equipment except that, rather than being hydraulically operated, the machine operators move the metals through the system. Many establishments do not produce a product, but heat treat a variety of products to customer specifications. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-29 Nut, bolt, screw, nail, tack, rivet, eyelet spike, needle, N.O.C.: Manufacturing
Sprinkler head, speedometer, carburetor: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of nuts, bolts, screws, nails, tacks, rivets, eyelets, spikes, and needles not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of sprinkler heads, speedometers, or carburetors. Materials include, but are not limited to, steel or iron rods which may be pressed or formed, and small component parts. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, saws, shears, presses, chuckers, threading and tapping machines, some of which may be computer numeric controlled (CNC). Establishments may have separate areas for deburring, inspecting, packing and shipping. The carburetor rebuilding may be performed on vehicles that are driven or towed into the shop, or on carburetors that have been already removed from the vehicles. In either case the repairs are made exclusively with hand and air tools and sometimes a diagnostic scope and a drill press. A speedometer is usually embodied with a mileage recording mechanism. The central feature of the device is a permanent magnet. There are gears, spindles, and a drive shaft present in most speedometers. There is also a unit counting disc and a spiral spring calibrator. Hand tools are used almost exclusively in the repair of this kind of speedometer. Today many speedometers are computer controlled. Basically, if this kind of speedometer is in need of repair, a computer chip(s) is replaced, using hand tools. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of hardware that is not covered under another classification, such as handles, latches, and hinges which are to be reported separately in classification 3404, and the repair of speedometers or carburetors in a vehicle which is to be reported separately in the appropriate vehicle repair classification.

3402-32 Abrasive wheel: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of abrasive wheels. Manufacturing operations often include a laboratory where carbon and other materials are mixed together to form the abrasive edge of the mainly high tensile steel wheels. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-40 Welding or cutting, N.O.C. (*mobile operations limited to repair of equipment and machinery*)

Applies to establishments engaged in welding or cutting operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) either in the shop or at the customer's site. Steel is the predominant material along with some aluminum alloys. Machinery is predominantly welding equipment, but may include tools such as, but not limited to, grinders, saws, drills, and material handling equipment. This classification also includes "mobile shops" which are used *exclusively* to repair machinery or equipment. A "mobile shop" in this classification usually means a van or pick up pulling a utility trailer equipped with hand tools, specialty tools, air tools, a compressor, and a portable welding unit. The machinery or equipment is usually repaired at the customer's location, sometimes with the use of the customer's equipment; however, broken parts may be removed and taken back to the shop for repair.

This classification excludes welding construction and repairs to buildings or structures which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification and mechanical repairs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3402-48 Automobile or truck, radiator and heater core: Manufacturing and repair shops

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture and/or repair of automobile or truck radiator and heater cores.

Manufacturers in this classification may have a die casting area and a separate electronic assembly area. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, hand tools, solder guns, and punches. Shops that repair radiators may work on the radiators in the vehicles, but usually the radiators have been removed from the vehicle. The radiator is examined and the core may be removed. Next the radiator is cleaned, air pressurized, and dipped in a water tank to check it for leaks. Once the leaks are found they can generally be repaired by welding the holes shut. The radiator is dipped again to ensure the repair has been made properly. Cleaning the radiator may be done by sandblasting, ultra sound baths or by "rodding" the radiator to remove corrosion. Repair equipment includes, but is not limited to, welders, air and hand tools, dipping tanks, hoists, and forklifts. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-60 Office machinery, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly; Cash register or sewing machines: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of cash registers, sewing machines and office machinery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, copiers, collators, mail/postage machines, calculators and automatic letter openers. Component parts may be metal, plastic, or wood. Operations include, but are not limited to, cutting, shaping, forming, drilling, riveting, clamping, and bolting; there may be a separate electronic assembly area. Machinery and tools vary within this classification; some establishments use hand and air tools only, others use additional equipment such as, but not limited to, saws, lathes, mills, drills, or water jets, some of which may be computer numeric controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-61 Small arms and ammunition: Manufacturing, assembly, or rebuild

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or rebuild of small arms, the manufacture of ammunition and reloading. For the purpose of this classification, small arms means .50 caliber or less, such as pistols, rifles, shotguns, and light machine guns. Operations include, but are not limited to, metal stamping of casings, machining, assembling, and a high proportion of inspecting. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; the manufacture or repair of heavy arms which is to be reported separately in classification 5109; and gun stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

3402-74 Tool: Manufacturing, not hot forming or stamping; Die: Manufacturing - Ferrous

Applies to establishments engaged in tool manufacturing or die manufacturing, for others, from ferrous materials. Tools manufactured in this classification are usually cutting tools used in lathes, mills, rotors, and saws. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, sharpeners, grinders, lathes and mills, which are both manual or computer numeric controlled (CNC). The die manufacturing included in this classification includes those made exclusively of ferrous materials including, but not limited to, jigs, fixtures, and dies for metal work in general. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of machine-finished tools which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-83.

3402-77 Auto, truck, semi-trailer and bus body: Manufacturing;
Travel trailer body: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of auto, truck, and bus bodies, and in the manufacture or repair of travel trailer bodies or cargo containers. Repairs are usually made with the use of welders or cutting torches and air or hand tools. These establishments will also repair or replace hydraulic units. Material used in the manufacture of goods in this classification is usually steel and aluminum, varying in thickness from 16 gauge to plate metal up to one inch thick. Shapes include, but are not limited to, sheet metal, tubes, solid rod or I-beams. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, shears, breaks, hydraulic presses, iron workers, drill presses, grinders, welders, hoist, cranes, and forklifts. Shops may have a finish sanding area as well as a paint area where the vehicle bodies are sprayed with primer, a body bonding material, or a finish coat of paint. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-83 Tool: Manufacturing and machine finishing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing and machine finishing tools. Tools manufactured in this classification are usually hand held instruments such as, but not limited to, wrenches, screw drivers, hammers, torque wrenches, pliers, and sockets. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, air and hand tools, polishers, grinders, inspection equipment, mills, lathes, shapers, and drill presses, some of which may be computer numeric controlled (CNC). Establishments may have a galvanizing and/or electroplating area for the finish work which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Other establishments in this classification send the finish work out. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of tools from ferrous materials which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74; and establishments engaged in tool forging which are to be reported separately in classification 5106.

3402-85 Auto or truck parts: Machining or rebuild not in vehicle

Applies to establishments engaged in machining or rebuilding auto or truck parts such as, but not limited to, water pumps, fuel pumps, transmissions, heads, brake drums, ball joints, and rear ends, which are not in the vehicle. Work contemplated in this classification may also include manufacturing sockets, pulleys, shafts, fittings, flywheels, and/or bearings. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mills, lathes, grinders, sanders, presses, welders, and balancing equipment. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in manufacturing or rebuilding auto, truck, or aircraft engines which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-86.

3402-86 Auto, truck or aircraft engine, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or rebuilding

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing or rebuilding auto, truck, or aircraft engines not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including manufacturing the component parts. Establishments in this classification often specialize in the type of engines they make or rebuild. The basic difference between automobile, truck, and aircraft engines is the size and weight of the parts being worked on. Engine rebuild shops use many specialized machines and air tools to tear the core down to an engine block; then rebuild the engine. After the engine is stripped down to the engine block, it is placed in a machine called a baker which heats to approximately 600 degrees and bakes away the grease. After baking, the engine block is placed in a sand blaster where the surface is cleaned with very fine steel shot. The engine block is then placed in a large pressure washer which removes the steel shot. Next, the crank and cam shafts are ground and turned on machinery similar to lathes. There is usually a separate room or area which is called the "head shop" where the heads and valves are machined on valve grinders, valve facers, and head grinders. Engine rebuild shops that do not have the equipment to grind the crank and cam shafts will contract work out to other shops, or buy new crank shafts and cam shafts. Other machinery includes, but is not limited to, boring bars and hones to polish cylinder walls, small pressure washers for oil pans and other smaller parts, solvent tanks, and hoists or forklifts for lifting the engines or engine parts. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in machining or rebuilding auto or truck parts, other than engines, which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-85.

3402-91 Bed spring or wire mattress: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of bed springs or wire mattresses. The wire stock is coiled and cut to length on a coiling machine, then tempered in an oven to produce the spring. The coils are fastened to the frame either by hand or by machine. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of stuffed mattresses which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

3402-93 Valve: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of valves. Valves regulate the flow of air, gases, liquids, or loose material through structures by opening, closing, or obstructing passageways. They are operated manually, electrically, with compressed air, or hydraulic pressure. Valves are usually cut from aluminum, steel, or stainless steel either by a computer numeric controlled (CNC) machine or water jet machine. Depending upon the complexity of the valve, they are assembled in one or several stages. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of valves made in a die mold which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-74.

3402-94 Precision machined parts, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing precision machined parts not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Most of these establishments are "job shops." Job shops make component parts for other businesses according to customer specifications, rather than manufacturing a specific product. Many establishments in this classification manufacture precision parts for the aerospace industry. Machining usually begins with solid blocks of material such as, but not limited to, steel, aluminum, titanium, inconel, or plastic, although some hollow tube, flat bar, and angle stock may also be used. The "rough cuts" are often made on manual machines, and the finish cuts on computer numeric controlled (CNC) machines. Depending on the establishment and the job specifications, a specific part may be sent to one or more additional shops to be tempered, milled, or inspected before the original establishment is through with the manufacturing process. Some parts are so sensitive that climate controlled conditions are necessary. Both manual and CNC mills and lathes are the most common types of machines used. Others include, but are not limited to, saws, drills, and grinding machines. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-95 Storage battery: Manufacturing, assembly or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of storage batteries. Lead ingots, weighing 20-25 pounds, are melted and poured into a mold or casting machine. After the grids are cooled lead oxide is then pumped onto each side of a grid and cured by baking in an oven of about 300 - 400 degrees F. The plates are then assembled by placing a negative separator (zinc) between a positive separator (copper), and so forth until there are enough of these cells to form the battery. Next, they are sent to a burning machine that cures the paste and plates. After the burning process, the plates are placed into a plastic or hard rubber box-like container and cured for two or three days. The plates are welded together and the top is attached to the body of the battery case with an epoxy glue. Diluted sulfuric acid is added to the battery and then it is put on a charger. The battery is then cleaned and packed for shipping. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in the manufacture of dry cell (flashlight type) batteries which are to be reported separately in classification 3602; and establishments engaged in battery sales and installation which are to be reported separately in the applicable automotive services classification.

3402-96 Automobile or motorcycle: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of automobiles or motorcycles. Most of the manufacturing operations, such as cutting, milling, and turning, are performed with computer numeric controlled (CNC) machinery. Most of the assembly operations are performed with air and hand tools. Other machinery includes but is not limited to saws, grinders, and drill presses. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged only in the manufacture of auto bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3402-77.

3402-98 Machinery, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of machinery not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, machinery means any combination of mechanical parts constructed primarily with metal. Finished products vary widely and range from hand held machines to those weighing thousands of pounds; products include, but are not limited to, grinding machines, boring machines, conveyer systems, and wood chippers. Machinery used to manufacture these items includes, but is not limited to, lathes, mills, press, breaks, shears, and welders, some of which may be computer numeric controlled (CNC). This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3402-99 Photo processing machinery: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of photo processing machinery such as, but not limited to, photo processors or film enlargers. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled

when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification when the repair is done as a part of and in connection with the manufacturing or assembly operation. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-3402, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-24-118, § 296-17A-3402, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3402, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3402, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-580, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-580, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-580, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-580, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-580, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-580, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-580, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-580, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.-035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-580, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-580, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-580, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3403 Classification 3403.

3403-00 Aircraft: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of aircraft. For the purposes of this classification "aircraft manufacturing" means the original manufacture of such aircraft as distinguished from rebuilding, modifying, or converting existing aircraft and applies *only* to the production of units that, when completed, are capable of in-air flight as distinguished from aircraft kits to be assembled by the purchaser that are not capable of air flight when sold. This classification includes aircraft operations incidental to the manufacture, such as test flights.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the original manufacture of aircraft parts which are to be reported separately in classification 3405 or as otherwise provided for in WAC 296-17A-3405; the manufacture of aircraft kits which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; modification, repair or conversions made to an existing aircraft which are to be reported separately in classification 6804; and the *assembly of aircraft kits into an airplane* which is to be reported separately in classification 6804.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-3403, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3403, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-581, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-581, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-581, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-581, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-581, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-581, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3404 Classification 3404.

3404-01 Can: Manufacturing - Aluminum or galvanized

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cans from aluminum or galvanized metals lighter than 9 gauge. Products include, but are not limited to, soda cans, food cans, and garbage cans. The galvanizing process includes dipping the tin/metal into liquid zinc. The manufacturing process involves cutting, forming, stamping, and soldering/welding. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-02 Galvanized iron works: Manufacturing - Nonstructural

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of nonstructural galvanized iron from sheet metal lighter than 9 gauge. Processes include cutting, forming, welding, riveting, punching, and drilling. The equipment used includes, but is not limited to, drills, presses, punches, shears, and press breaks. Establishments in this classification may paint, powder coat, or silk screen their products; which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of employers subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-03 Hardware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of hardware that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, handles, latches, hinges, and buckles. Operations include, but are not limited to, stamping and assembly, electroplating and/or other types of finishing. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture

of nuts, bolts, screws, nails, tacks, rivets, eyelets, spikes, and needles which are to be reported separately in classification 3402.

3404-04 Metal stamping

Applies to establishments engaged in the mass production of products by metal stamping techniques which impress, cut out, or shape something to a desired size. Products produced by this technique include, but are not limited to, license plates, pie plates, pots, and waste baskets. This classification includes any finish work when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-06 Metal sign: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of signs from metals lighter than 9 gauge. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, water jets and welders. All operations necessary to make a sign operative, such as, but not limited to, adding electrical wiring or circuitry, painting, powder coating, or silk screening are included within the scope of this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; the installation or removal of signs outside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; the installation or removal of signs inside of buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 0513; sign painting or lettering on the inside of buildings, or establishments that paint on or apply lettering to sign "backings" that are manufactured by others, which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood or plastic signs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process and materials.

3404-07 Metal goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly from materials lighter than 9 gauge

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of metal goods from materials lighter than 9 gauge which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including water heaters, electric baseboard heaters, electric furnaces, boat manufacturing, and bicycles. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-12 Aluminum ware: Manufacturing from sheet aluminum

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of aluminum ware such as, but not limited to, mail boxes, buckets, gutters, and down spouts, from sheet aluminum. Materials may be cut, bent, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-18 Metal coffin/casket: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of coffins or caskets out of metal. Materials may be cut, bent, punched, drilled, riveted, and welded. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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. Physically separated upholstery departments of establishments engaged in furniture, coffin, casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808 provided all the conditions in the general reporting rule covering the division of an employees hours have been met.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of caskets from wood or plastic which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process and materials.

3404-19 Metal awnings: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of awnings from metals lighter than 9 gauge. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations

subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of awnings from canvas or other textiles which is to be reported separately in classification 3802.

3404-20 Metal furniture, shower door, showcases: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of furniture, shower doors, or showcases made with metals lighter than 9 gauge. Other items manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to, file cabinets, desks, and stands. Material may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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. Physically separated upholstery departments of establishments engaged in furniture, coffin, casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808, provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the division of an employee's hours have been met.

This classification excludes all activities away from the shop or plant and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 2905.

3404-21 Stove: Manufacturing from metals lighter than 9 gauge

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of stoves from metals *lighter than 9 gauge*. Types of stoves include, but are not limited to, electric or gas cook stoves. Accessory materials such as, but not limited to, electrical assembly units, glass, plastic, or wood may be used in the manufacture of stoves. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Establishments in this classification may paint or powder coat their products which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, brake presses, grinders and welders. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood stoves or other stoves made of metals 9 gauge or heavier which are to be reported separately in classification 3402.

3404-24 Metal electric or gas lighting fixtures, lampshades or lantern: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of metal fixtures, lampshades, or lanterns from materials lighter than 9 gauge. The metal fixtures may be equipped with electrical or gas lighting and used as signs or other display mediums. Metal may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Depending on the item being made, electrical or gas-filled tubes or bulbs may be attached. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, grinders, welders, and solders. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or only component pieces. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 engaged in the manufacture of neon tube signs or displays that are not attached to metal backings which are to be reported separately in classification 3602, and all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-25 Brass or copper goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of brass or copper goods such as, but not limited to, belt buckles, lamp stands, cooking utensils, and flower pots. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, water jets, grinders, welders/solders and brazing guns. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or a component part. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-26 Aluminum window, sash or door: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of windows, sashes or doors from aluminum. Accessory materials such as, but not limited to, glass, wood or plastic may also be used in the assembly process. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, shears, break presses, grinders, and welders/solders. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or only component parts. Manufacturers may paint, enamel, or bake a finish onto products, which is included when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This

classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant; establishments engaged in manufacturing vinyl window sashes which are to be reported separately in classification 3512; and establishments engaged in manufacturing wooden window sashes and doors which are to be reported separately in classification 2903.

3404-27 Auto or truck parts, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly; miscellaneous stamped parts

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of auto or truck parts not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), and of miscellaneous stamped parts, such as, but not limited to, hub caps, fenders, and trim. Galvanizing or electroplating is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

3404-29 Metal ski and toboggan: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of skies or toboggans primarily from metal although wood or plastic component parts may also be used. Materials may be cut, punched, drilled, riveted, and bent. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, punches, presses, drills, water jets, shears, break presses, grinders, and welders/solders. Establishments in this classification may make a finished product or only a component part. This classification includes the repair of items being manufactured or assembled when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification and when the repair work is done as a part of, and in connection with, the manufacturing or assembly operations. 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 all activities away from the shop or plant.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-3404, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-58105, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-3405, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3405, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-58201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-58201, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-58201, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-3406 Classification 3406.

3406-00 Automotive or truck gas service stations, N.O.C.: Lube and oil change specialists, and mobile lube and oil services

Applies to establishments operating full service gasoline or diesel service stations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes cashiers. Full service includes, but is not limited to:

- Pumping gas for customers;
- Replacing wiper blades;
- Checking and/or filling the fluid levels (oil, transmission, wiper wash and antifreeze);
- Adding air to the tires.

The repairs included in this classification are:

- Oil and filter changes;
- Tune-ups;
- Replacement of brakes;
- Front end alignments;
- The repair or replacement of tires.

This also applies to establishments engaged exclusively in preventive automotive maintenance, such as, but not limited to:

- Adding air to tires;
- Changing oil and filters;
- Checking and/or filling fluid levels;
- Checking and/or replacing belts, hoses;
- Lubing chassis;
- Replacing wiper blades.

This classification excludes:

- Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;
- Establishments engaged in automobile or truck repair services and tune up specialists which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Self-service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and

• Convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

3406-01 Automobile or truck storage garages

Applies to establishments operating automobile or truck storage garages. Generally, these types of storage garages consist of an enclosed structure and usually with more than one level of parking. Storage garages may provide additional incidental services such as, but not limited to:

• Gasoline;
• Tune-ups;
• Washing and waxing services;
• Cashiers;
• Full-time attendants or security personnel.

This classification excludes:

• Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;

• Establishments providing parking lot services which are to be reported separately in classification 6704;

• Automobile or truck repair services which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Self-service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and

• Full service gas station services which are to be reported separately in classification 3406-00.

Special note: Storage garages applicable to this classification are distinguishable from parking lots in classification 6704 in that parking lots usually are not an enclosed structure, and they do not provide service to automobiles.

3406-04 Automobile or truck - Detailing by contractor; glass tinting; windshield repair

Applies to establishments engaged in providing automobile or truck detailing services, and to establishments engaged solely in tinting glass in automobiles, or repairing cracks, chips or bull's-eyes in windshields. This classification includes cashiers. Detailing services involve complete, in-depth cleaning of exteriors and interiors such as, but not limited to:

• Washing;
• Waxing;
• Polishing;
• Buffing;
• May also involve tinting glass;
• Vacuuming or otherwise cleaning the autos':
- Chrome work;
- Tires;
- Hub caps;
- Windows;
- Mirrors;
- Carpets;
- Seats.

This classification excludes:

• Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;

• Tinting or installation of automobile or truck window glass performed by a glass dealer which is to be reported separately in classification 1108;

• Glass tinting or the application of tinted plastic film to glass windows and doors in buildings which are to be reported separately in classification 0511;

• Detailing performed in connection with automobile or truck dealers, service centers or repair garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Detailing performed in connection with automobile or truck body and fender repair shops which is to be reported separately in classification 3412;

• Detailing performed in connection with establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, N.O.C. which is to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Detailing performed in connection with full service gas stations which is to be reported separately in classification 3406-00; and

• Detailing performed in connection with boat dealers or marinas which is to be reported in classification 3414.

3406-05 Automobile or truck car washes

Applies to establishments providing automobile or truck washing services. This classification includes the exterior washing, waxing, polishing or buffing, cleaning of chrome and tires, and the interior cleaning of windows, carpets, dash and seats. These services may be performed at a coin operated self-service unit, or at a full service automatic unit where the vehicle is conveyed through the line assisted by attendants. This classification includes cashiers and the sale of accessory items such as, but not limited to:

• Air fresheners;
• Beverages;
• Bottled car care products;
• Floor mats;
• Snack foods.

This classification excludes:

• Portable automobile or truck car washes which are to be reported separately in classification 6602;

• Washing services performed in connection with automobile or truck dealers, services centers or repair garages which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Washing services performed in connection with automobile or truck body and fender repair shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3412;

• Washing services performed in connection with establishments engaged in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, N.O.C. which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;

• Washing services performed in connection with full service gas stations which are to be reported separately in classification 3406;

• Washing services performed in connection with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and

• Washing services performed in connection with convenience stores that have self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3406, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3406, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3406, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3406, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.-120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-583, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-583, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-583, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-583, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-583, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-583, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-583, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-583, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-583, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-583, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3407 Classification 3407.

3407-00 Gas or oil dealers, wholesale or retail, including fuel oil, propane or butane

Applies to establishments engaged in the distribution of fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases (propane and butane) and gasoline on a retail or wholesale basis. Dealers may maintain their own storage tanks on their premises and receive gas or oil through a pipeline from a refinery, by rail or tanker truck, or they may receive their supplies from a separate distribution facility. Gas dealers will deliver gasoline and lubricating oils directly to retail gas stations in large tank trucks. Fuel oil is delivered to customers by pump trucks and pumped into the customer's tank. Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) is delivered to customers by pump truck or in prefilled cylinders. Some dealers may also provide, through sale or lease, the installation and maintenance of gas appliances which is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification includes the incidental mixing or blending of oil or gas with additives, the draining, repair, installation or removal of customer's oil tanks, maintenance contracts and emergency repairs.

This classification excludes the repair, installation or removal of underground oil storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0108; the installation or repair of furnaces by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0307; and the construction or repair of exterior commercial storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0508.

3407-01 Asphalt, bitumen dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as *dealers* of asphalt and bitumen which can be either a by-product of petroleum refining or found in naturally occurring deposits. Dealers may grind and mix the raw asphalt and bitumen with sand, gravel or limestone to produce a mixture which can be suitable for some paving applications or sold to an asphalt paving material manufacturer for further processing. The product is usually not packaged, but sold by the truckload. When this mixing process is conducted in connection with an oil/petroleum refining operation, it is to be reported in classification 3407-03.

This classification excludes the mining or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately as applicable; establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt mixtures for road paving which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-18; and the paving of roads or other surfaces which is to be reported separately in classification 0210 or 0212.

3407-02 Processing waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar materials

Applies to establishments engaged in processing waste oils, used solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar hazardous materials. Mobile recycling units engaged in similar activities are included in this classification. The processes used by establishments in this classification are similar in that a sample of the waste material usually has been laboratory tested so the composition of the substance is known prior to either being picked up by the establishment's own trucks, or delivered by the customer. Depending on the material and quantity, it may arrive in drums or by tanker trucks. Incoming oil is pumped into waste oil storage tanks where water settles out. After the settling process, the oil goes to treatment tanks where it is heated to boil off remaining water and vaporize gases. There are other methods of recycling the oil, using chemicals, which are also included in this classification. The end product can be used in industrial burners or for cutter fuel. Solvents and antifreeze can be recycled through a distilling process, and used again.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in hazardous/toxic material processing or handling, not described above, such as processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup (excluding oil spill cleanup on land - classification 0101), and reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials which are to be reported separately in classification 4305.

3407-03 Oil refining - Petroleum, including manufacture of products from oil; gasohol - Distilling or refining

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of oil refineries. Oil refineries receive crude oil by pipeline, truck or tanker ship, process it into products such as, but not limited to, gasoline, natural gas, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oils and asphalt, and distribute it to their customers. Current refining processes involve four basic steps; separation, conversion, treating and blending. These processes are highly automated and involve the use of receiving tanks, processing units, distillation towers, intermediate storage and pipelines. Included within the scope of this classification are any additional processing methods used to produce the finished secondary products. This classification includes the production of gasohol and the preliminary separation of crude oil (called "topping") at a well site by a contractor.

This classification excludes oil refinery maintenance by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; construction of an oil refinery or storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; operation of an oil well and incidental preliminary separation of crude oil ("topping") at the well site which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-05; and operation of an oil pipeline only which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-12.

3407-04 Asphalt or tar - Distilling or refining

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of commercial asphalt or tar. Products produced in this classification differ from those in 3407-01 in that products in 3407-04 are refined to, and sold as, a liquid or semiliquid. Low grade crude oil, petroleum distillate (by-product of oil refining operations) and coal-tar oil must be treated in a heat exchange system and still before undergoing a final processing in a fractioning tower (a process also used in oil refining) to separate the asphalt or tar. Finished products and by-products include, but are not limited to, asphalt roofing compound, asphalt for use in manufacturing felt roofing paper, trinidad asphalt used in road paving, tar to be used in various paving and waterproofing applications and coal tar which is used in drugs and waterproofing products. When this process is conducted in connection with an oil/petroleum refining operation, it is to be reported in classification 3407-03.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in distillery/refinery maintenance which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; contractors engaged in cleaning of storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; and construction of refineries and storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508.

3407-05 Gas or oil well operation

Applies to establishments or contractors engaged in the routine operation of producing oil or gas wells. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all routine operation and maintenance required such as, but not limited to, land clearing and excavation to create slush pits, fire walls, pipe laying, machinery and equipment (such as oil, gas or water pumps) installation and operation, preliminary separation of crude oil, and monitoring of oil or gas production when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes derrick or storage tank erection which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; oil well drilling which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; excavation by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0101; pipe laying by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0504; machinery or equipment maintenance by a contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and the operation of an oil or gas pipeline only which is to be reported separately in classification 3407-12.

3407-07 Oil or gas wells - Cementing

Applies to establishments engaged in providing cementing services to oil and gas well drilling operations. Cementing is required to fill the space between the outer edge of the hole being drilled and the metal casing which is being installed in segments to line the hole. The mixed cement is pumped, under pressure, down into the casing. When it reaches the bottom of the existing hole, the continuing pressure forces it upward around the outside of the casing to the top of the hole or to where it will meet the last segment to have been cemented. This will serve to keep the casing stable and also to prevent any leakage of oil or gas from the casing into the surrounding soil when the well is operational. Cementing contractors can use the drilling derrick already in place to support their machinery. This classification also includes filling the entire well hole with cement, after the casing is disassembled and removed, when the well is no longer operational.

This classification excludes oil or gas well cementing done by employees of an oil well drilling contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 0103.

3407-12 Oil or gas pipeline operation

Applies to establishments engaged in operating an oil or gas pipeline. The pipeline may be used to transport crude oil from a well to a refinery or processed oil from a refinery to a remote storage facility or customer. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, operating and maintaining above or below-ground pipelines, feeder and distribution lines, pumping stations to maintain flow, storage facilities, and meters and monitoring equipment. This classification is appropriate whether the pipeline is being operated by the owner or a contractor.

This classification excludes oil or gas pipeline operations done in connection with an oil refinery which are to be reported in classification 3407-03; oil or gas pipeline operations done in connection with the operation of an oil or gas well which are to be reported in classification 3407-05; contractors engaged in above or below ground pipe installation which is to be reported separately in classification 0107; construction of oil refineries and/or storage tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 0508; and the installation of pumps or monitoring equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

3407-17 Asphalt roofing material - Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt mixtures used in the preparation of building or roofing papers and shingles from raw materials purchased from others. The operations may include the incidental distillation of the asphalt flux.

Asphalt Roofing Materials - Some plants are fully automated, with controls, gauges, and valves housed in a separate room. Liquid asphalt flux, purchased from refineries, is hauled in by tanker trucks owned either by the refineries or the manufacturer, and is pumped directly into "air stills" or into holding tanks. An oxidation process takes place in the air stills. The asphalt flux is heated, then pumped into cooling tanks before it is pumped through pipes to a bulk loading/delivery station or to another area for further use. The processed hot asphalt may also be pumped into a blending tank where it can be blended with mineral spirits or naphtha to produce "cut-back" asphalt which is used in "cold asphalt" applications, or mixed with water to obtain an emulsified asphalt which "sets up" when it cools.

Asphalt Impregnated Felt Roofing Paper - Large rolls of felt paper are unrolled and automatically fed into a saturation tank where the paper is impregnated with the hot asphalt mixture. The paper then goes through several large rollers for cooling and smoothing, and is finally cut to size and rolled to produce rolls of asphalt coated felt roofing paper ready for use.

Asphalt Fiberglass Shingles - Limestone is delivered in bulk by suppliers' trucks and blown pneumatically into storage tanks. In the production processes it goes through a heater and is then mixed with the liquid asphalt. The produc-

tion line starts with huge rolls of fiberglass which are fed continuously (roll ends spliced together automatically) into the process. The asphalt mixture is crushed into both sides of the fiberglass by large rollers and the excess asphalt scraped off. Granules are applied to the top side and sand is applied to the back side of the asphalt coated fiberglass. The coated fiberglass is then run through coolers. Granules are pressed into the coating and the material is fed/hung into "loopers" for additional cooling. After cooling, the coated material is automatically cut into strips, cut to specified width and length, "dragon teeth" (notches) cut, asphalt applied to the back of the "dragon teeth," then the "teeth" applied to the shims, and the asphalt shingle is complete.

This classification excludes asphalt or bitumen dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3407-01, asphalt or tar distilling or refining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3407-04, and asphalt paving material manufacturers who are to be reported separately in classification 3407-18.

3407-18 Asphalt paving material - Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt mixtures used for road paving operations from raw materials purchased from others. This classification applies only to the operation of the asphalt plant which usually consists of a loader, a control operator, and a maintenance worker. (To qualify for classification 3407-18 the maintenance worker's duties must relate *only* to the asphalt plant.) This classification does not apply to workers involved in pit, crusher and bunker operations. The operations may include the incidental distillation of the asphalt flux which is included in this classification. Asphalt paving mixture plants are usually fully automated and controlled from a central control room overlooking the production area. Sand and gravel may be obtained from the producer's own gravel pit or purchased from independent suppliers. Liquid asphalt is obtained directly from either the refineries or from an asphalt dealer. Suppliers usually deliver raw materials to the manufacturing plant.

In a *batch plant*, each batch is made separately. The stored aggregate is loaded into hoppers, then carried by conveyor through a dust collecting system prior to entering the dryer drum. In the dryer drum the aggregate is dried and heated to specified temperatures before being conveyed to the "batcher" where it is screened, then stored in bins. Heated liquid asphalt is weighed to precise specifications required for that batch. Measured amounts of aggregate and liquid asphalt are in a pug mill to desired state, then discharge into trucks to be delivered to customers or stored in a silo.

In a *drum plant* the mix is continuous with several of the processing steps being combined in the drum. The measured cold aggregate is fed directly into the burner end of the drum for drying and heating. A measured amount of hot oil asphalt is dumped into the drum and mixed with the heated aggregate. The mixed product is conveyed into storage silos where it is held until pumped into delivery trucks.

This classification excludes workers involved in pit, crusher and bunker operations who are to be reported separately in classification 0112; paving contractors who manufacture asphalt paving material for their own use who are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications; asphalt or bitumen dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 3407-01; asphalt or tar distilling or refining operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3407-04; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of asphalt roofing material which are to be reported separately in classification 3407-17.

Special note: If the product is manufactured by paving contractors for sale to the general public, as well as for their own use, and if the employees operating the asphalt plant have no other duties, classification 3407-18 would apply to the asphalt plant employees.

3407-19 Dewatering sludge; advanced recycling of plastics and tires; On-site oil filtering

Applies to establishments engaged in providing mobile dewatering services to waste sludge producers through the use of mobile decanter centrifuges. The centrifuges and control instrumentation is highly specialized equipment designed specifically for the dewatering of sludge to concise quality specifications as determined by the client. Mobile decanter centrifuge installations include dredging and pumping equipment, flocculation systems, and portable electrical supply, as well as trucks for transferring the dewatered sludge. The ultimate disposal of the dewatered sludge is provided by either a subcontractor or by the client. The dewatered sludge can be used in a wide variety of applications such as composting and land reclamation. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in advanced recycling of plastics and tires. The process is similar to a small refinery. Either pelletized or shredded plastic material made from used consumer materials, or shredded used tire material may be used. The plastic or tire material is fed into a retort which decomposes the material using heat without oxygen, so the material is not burned. As the hot vapor gas cools, it is condensed into oil. Oil from the plastic processing is shipped to refineries where it will be refined further into plastic base material. Oil from the chipped tires is usually sold to oil blending companies. This classification also applies to on-site oil filtering. The usual process is filtering the oil through a filtering mechanism and then back into its original tank. This service may be performed on ships, in industrial plants, or at gas or oil storage facilities.

This classification excludes the "rig up/down" process (unloading and setting up the equipment at a new job site, and tearing it down and loading it on trucks to haul it to the next job site) which is to be reported separately in classification 0603.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3407, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-584, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-584, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-584, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-584, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-584, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3408 Classification 3408.

3408-00 Natural gas companies

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of natural gas companies which distribute gas through gas mains or pipes to local consumers. Employments covered in this classification include clerical office and sales personnel,

store employees, meter readers, and drivers. This classification also includes local gas main connection, new construction and extension of lines, maintenance and operation of plant equipment, installation and repair of plant pressure regulators, and installation and repair of meters, appliances, furnaces and gas regulators on piping within a customers' premises when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes contractors engaged in gas line construction, maintenance or repair who are to be reported separately in classification 0107; contractors engaged in the installation of heating systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0307; contractors engaged in the installation of gas appliances who are to be reported separately in classification 0607; and contractors engaged in the installation of hot water tanks who are to be reported separately in classification 0306.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3408, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-585, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-585, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-585, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-585, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-585, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-585, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3409 Classification 3409.

3409-00 Self-service gas stations

Applies to establishments engaged in self-service gas operations. A self-service station is a facility where the customers pump gas into their own vehicles with no assistance from any of the establishment's employees. Typically, the only employee involved in the operation is a cashier who monitors the pumps from inside a booth and collects the payment from the customer. Sales of cigarettes and limited snack items are allowed in this classification.

This classification excludes full service stations, establishments with both self-serve and full or limited service operations at the same location, or any type of service stations with gasoline operations that offer any repair or direct services to the customer's vehicle, regardless of the percentage of the activities, at the same location, which are to be reported separately in classification 3406; and establishments who operate a self-service gas station with a convenience store or mini-mart operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410.

Special note: The extent and type of the groceries available for sale at a self-service only establishment must be determined to assign the appropriate classifications. Generally, if only convenience items such as oil, gas additives, cigarettes and snack foods such as candy, gum, chips, and soft drinks are available, classification 3409 would be allowed. However, if more than the items listed above are available such as milk, bread, canned food, or fast food service, classification 3410 would apply. Establishments with multiple locations are to be classified in accordance with the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3409, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58501, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-58501, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-3410 Classification 3410.

3410-00 Convenience grocery stores or minimarkets with self-service gasoline operations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations. These establishments provide retail sale of convenience grocery items, not just snack items, in addition to self-service gasoline. Gasoline operations are limited to self-service only where the store employee is a cashier who monitors the pumps and collects the payments inside the store. Self-service/convenience store operations in classification 3410 differ from self-service gas stations in classification 3409 in that establishments in classification 3410 provide a more extensive line of grocery items. In addition to snack foods, staples such as bread, milk, and canned foods are available for sale. They may also prepare food such as sandwiches, chicken, jo jos, or hot dogs, and occasionally fill a customer's propane tank, and offer automobile or truck washing services, all of which is included within the scope of this classification.

This classification excludes establishments which provide any full service or limited services in addition to self-service operations at the same location which are to be reported separately in classification 3406; establishments which provide only self-service gasoline operations and whose grocery items are limited to prepared snack foods such as chips and candy, and cigarettes which are to be reported separately in classification 3409; and convenience stores with no gasoline services which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3410, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-58502, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58502, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-58502, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 296-17A-3411 Classification 3411.

3411-00 Automobile: Dealers, rental or leasing agencies, including service repair garages;
Recreational vehicle: Dealers, rental/leasing agencies, or service/repair garages

Applies to establishments engaged in selling, renting, or leasing automobiles, including service/repair centers operated by dealers. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in selling, renting, leasing *or* servicing/repairing recreational vehicles. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. The term "recreational vehicle" includes motor homes, travel trailers, campers, and also includes sport and utility trailers. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all phases of automotive mechanical service and repair work, washing, vacuuming, and waxing vehicles, and detailing such as striping, window tinting, vinyl repair, installing molding and electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classifi-

cation. This classification includes service managers, parts department employees who have shop exposure, towing service for in-shop repairs, lot personnel, and customer courtesy van or car drivers.

This classification excludes: Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; recreational vehicle dealers who also sell factory built housing units such as modular and mobile homes who are to be reported separately in classification 3415; parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop who may be reported separately in classification 6309; auto body shop employees or auto body specialty shops who are to be reported separately in classification 3412; dealers who sell truck canopies and related accessories, but do not sell the other vehicles/trailers included in this classification who are to be reported separately in classification 1106; establishments engaged in welding or cutting repairs and/or hydraulic installation which are to be reported separately in classification 3402; and sales employees who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

Special notes: Used automobile dealers will not normally have service/repair garages or parts departments but will have lot personnel and detailers. Automobile rental and leasing agencies will normally have all the operations described above with the exception of parts department employees. New automobile dealers will routinely have all of the operations described above.

Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the service/repair shop.

3411-01 Automobile: Service centers, repair shops or garages

Applies to establishments engaged in servicing and repairing automobiles for others. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all phases of automotive mechanical service when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification, such as engine overhauls and rebuilding, resurfacing heads, valve grinding, transmission overhauls or rebuilding, electrical repairs, brake service, engine tune ups, fuel injection service, carburetor repair, and engine diagnostic service. This classification includes service managers, parts department employees who have shop exposure, incidental sales of reconditioned cars, towing service for in-shop repairs, customer courtesy van or car drivers, roadside assistance, and tire chain installation. Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the repair shop may be reported separately in classification 6309.

This classification excludes: Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery which are to be reported separately in classification 6409; auto body shop employees who are to be reported separately in classification 3412.

Special note: While most businesses assigned to this classification have an inventory of parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles, some employers have full line auto parts stores. Care needs to be taken when considering assignment of classification 6309 for auto part sales. Only those businesses that have a full line auto parts store which is physically separated from the repair shop and whose sales of auto parts are primarily for off-premises repair (do it yourself repair) should be considered for classification 6309. *This classification does not apply to auto repair shops that also sell and install tires on customer vehicles. See classification 6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishments engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

3411-02 Automobile: Service specialty shops

Applies to establishments engaged in providing specialized automobile repair services such as air conditioning systems, muffler repair, cruise controls and electrical systems. For purposes of this classification, the term "automobile" includes standard sized passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, inspection of vehicle components for wear, diagnostic analysis, and repair of various components such as brakes and cooling systems, after-market installation of components such as cruise control, air conditioning systems, and sun roofs; and specialized repair services such as mufflers and transmissions. This classification includes service managers, part sales, towing service for in-shop repairs, and customer courtesy van or car drivers.

This classification excludes: Dealers or service/repair centers for semi-trucks, diesel tractor-trailers, buses, and other heavy equipment or machinery which are to be reported separately in classification 6409.

Special note: Businesses assigned to this classification will generally have an inventory of supplies and parts which they use in the service and repair of customer vehicles although some sales of parts and components may occur. *This classification does not apply to any shop that sells and installs tires on customer vehicles. See classification 6405 for auto repair shops that also sell and install tires.* Establishment engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3411, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3411, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3411, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-58503, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58503, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58503, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3412 Classification 3412.

3412-00 Automobile and truck: Body and fender repair shops

Applies to establishments engaged in repairing and refinishing automobile and truck body panel components for others. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, all phases of auto body repair work and panel replacement, finish removal, sandblasting or plastic medium blasting, painting, washing, vacuuming, and waxing vehicles, glass repair, upholstery work, and automobile and truck detailing such as striping, vinyl repair, window tinting (applying film to windows), installation of body and wheel molding and sunroofs, incidental glass repair or mechanical repair associated with a collision repair or car restoration, and installation of electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. The repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies and spray-on pickup truck bedliners is also included in this classification. This classification includes shop managers, parts and paint mixing department employees, towing service for in-shop repairs, incidental sales of rebuilt cars and trucks, and customer courtesy van or car drivers. Estimators may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

This classification excludes the *routine* servicing or repair of automobiles or trucks *not done* in conjunction with collision repair or car restoration which is to be reported separately in classification 3411; the servicing or repair of mechanical or electrical systems in boats which is to be reported separately in classification 3414; and the repair of wooden boats which is to be reported separately in classification 2903.

Special notes: Auto body shops will routinely have a physically separate area where they store and mix paints. The separate paint storage and mixing area is generally a requirement of local fire codes and insurance policies. This separate area does not constitute a separate operation subject to a different classification. Some shops may also carry an inventory of repair panels, trim pieces and molding. Regardless of the volume of parts and supplies it is included within the basic scope of classification 3412. Establishment engaged in providing towing service for hire are to be reported separately in classification 1109. For purposes of this classification "towing for hire" means a towing service not performed in connection with repairs to be done by the repair shop.

Care must be taken in assigning classification 3411-01 to an establishment engaged in body and fender repair. An establishment *could* have both classifications 3411 and 3412 if they also provide *routine* mechanical or electrical repair services *not* in conjunction with collision repair or car restoration.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3412, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58504, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58504, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3414 Classification 3414.

3414-00 Boat dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales, service, and/or repair of boats. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, mechanical and electrical system repairs, vinyl and glass repairs, engine rebuilding and reconditioning, detailing boats, reconditioning seat pads and other accessories, sales and installation of boat accessories, and sales of boat trailers, specialty apparel and fishing gear when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also includes parts department employees, sales employees who also assist in duties described in this classification, and lot personnel.

This classification excludes boat sales personnel who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met; repairs done in connection with manufacturing operations which are to be reported separately as applicable; and establishments engaged in the repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3412 and the repair of wooden boats which is to be reported separately in classification 2903.

3414-01 Marinas and boat house operations: Boat storage facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a variety of boat-related services and facilities, and to service or repair centers. Boat storage facilities may be located in waterways adjacent to the marina or on dry land and may be operated by a marina or by a separate business. Both types of storage facilities are included within the scope of this classification. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, fuel service, mechanical and electrical repair service, parts departments, boat storage, moorage, sales of fishing gear, wearing apparel, groceries and bait, boat rentals and sales, and boat launching facilities when performed by employees of an employer assigned to this classification. This classification also includes other incidental services and facilities such as, but not limited to, self-service laundry facilities, public showers, holding tank pump out stations, passenger car or truck parking, and dockside electricity.

This classification excludes repairs done in connection with manufacturing operations which are to be reported separately as applicable; establishments engaged in the repair of fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies which are to be reported separately in classification 3412; seafood or fish processing facilities operated in connection with a marina operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3304; and boat sales personnel who may be reported separately in classification 6301 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met. Overnight lodging facilities and restaurant services provided to customers by a marina operator may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering a secondary business have been met.

Special note: Some marina operators will offer boating instructions and charter boat services. Care should be taken in this area as certain boating and charter fishing excursions are not covered by state workers' compensation coverage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-3414, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3414, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58506, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58506, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3415 Classification 3415.

3415-00 Factory built housing dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales and service of factory built housing units such as mobile/manufactured homes or modular homes. Work contemplated by this classification includes:

• Pick up of units from housing factory;

• Delivery of the unit to a sales location or customer's site;

• Set up of units at sales lot or customer locations;

• Installation of skirting;

• Aligning cabinets and doors; and

• Touch up painting when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification also includes:

• Parts department employees;

• Sales employees who assist in duties described in this classification; and

• Lot employees engaged in the maintenance of grounds or in the maintenance of factory built home units on display at the lot.

This classification excludes:

• Contractors who deliver and set up factory built home units which are classified in 0517;

• Employees involved in work such as, but not limited to, concrete work, electrical, plumbing, landscaping, and fence construction who are to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable to the work they are performing; and

• Modular or mobile home sales personnel who, if all the conditions of the Exception classifications, WAC 296-17-31018 are met, may be reported separately in classification 6301.

• Construction of separate out-buildings such as garages, carports, well houses and storage sheds, which are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classifications.

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the delivery of modular or mobile homes, which are not involved in any aspect of the set-up of the structure, are to be reported separately in classification 1102.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-11-063, § 296-17A-3415, filed 5/19/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3415, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-58507, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-58507, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-3501 Classification 3501.

3501-00 Brick or clay products, N.O.C: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of brick or clay products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, drainage or roofing tiles, building or paving bricks, wall copings, glazed or unglazed sewer or drain pipes or conduits, or similar products which are generally for industrial or construction use. Clay, which is any earth that forms a paste when added to water and hardens when heated, is widely used in making bricks and other products as described above. Brick is a molded rectangular block of clay, baked by the sun or in a kiln until hard. Similar products made of earthenware, which is a variety of coarse, porous baked clay, are included in this classification. To make bricks, clay is broken up by dry-pan grinders. After grinding, the particles pass through any one of several types of screens used for separating and grading. The mixture is fed through a pug mill to be cut and mixed then mixed with water to the desired consistency. After tempering, the pug mill extrudes a column of clay through a die, which shapes and determines the dimensions of the brick. A rotating wire cutter slices the column into proper thicknesses. Bricks are either machine molded or hand molded. The "green" bricks must be dried by sun and air, or in natural gas or electric-fired regulated kilns prior to firing. Firing dehydrates, oxidizes, and vitrifies the bricks. To make other products, clay is mixed with sand or shale, ground in a mixing machine and water is added. The liquid substance is mechanically poured into standard or specially shaped molds. All products are dried by natural warm air or steam heat. After removal from the molds, products are baked in kilns. If glazing is desired, salt is added to the kiln; the salt vaporizes and coats the products. To produce a greater degree of concentration, pressing or repressing operations may be performed, usually with hydraulic presses, subsequent to the actual formation of the products.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification; installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed; the manufacture of household or decorative pottery items, including tile, which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; and the manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from concrete or plaster which is to be reported separately in classification 3509.

Special note: Clays are generally mined by the open-pit method. After clay has been extracted, it may be stockpiled inside for use during inclement weather. In most cases, the manufacturing of brick takes place alongside the extraction site. Clay is delivered to the manufacturing site only when clay of a different characteristic is needed to blend with the "home" clay.

3501-01 Refractory products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of refractory products such as, but not limited to, fireproofing tile or bricks, roofing tile, flue lining, boiler or stoker tiles, enameled bricks, retorts, kiln parts, or crucibles from refractory clays with or without other refractory materials. Refractory clays are resistant to heat. Refractory materials, such as alumina, silica, and magnesite, dolomite, bauxite, do not significantly deform or change chemically in high temperatures. Usually all types of refractory products are produced in the same plant. Clay and other materials are ground, screened and mixed with water in a mixing machine. The partly fluid substance is poured into molds to form the product. After removal of the forms, items are kiln dried. The enamels are vitreous coatings produced from solutions of chemicals, salt,

lead oxide or tin, into which the brick is dipped. Enameled brick requires two or three kiln burns.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification; installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed; the manufacture of household or decorative pottery items, including tile, which is to be reported separately in classification 3503; and manufacture of statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete which is to be reported separately in classification 3509.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-586, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-586, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-586, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-586, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-586, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-586, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3503 Classification 3503.

3503-17 Pottery, earthenware, ceramics, porcelain or china: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of household or decorative items such as earthenware, pottery, ceramics, porcelain or china. Casting and throwing are the most common techniques. Other techniques include pressing, extrusion and sculpturing. Finished products include, but are not limited to, pots, bowls, dishes, plates, cups, cookie jars, vases, dolls, tobacco pipes, and novelty items. Materials include clay, sand, fluxing agents, paints, and glazing compounds. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, potter's wheels, kilns, and plaster molds. In the casting method, clay is mixed with water and other additives until it is about the consistency of thick cream (called slip). The molds are closed shut and secured; then the slip is poured into them through a small hole at the top, and left in the mold to dry for a short time then poured out, leaving a hollow product to fire. In the throwing method, the clay mixture is placed on a potter's wheel and molded by hand as the wheel slowly turns. The pressing technique forces relatively dry clay into molds under substantial hydraulic pressure, which makes it hold its shape until fired. Extrusion forces a ribbon of clay through specially shaped dies, then it is cut with wire to create the final form. Sculpturing is hand carving wet clay to the desired dimensions. The resulting greenware from any method may be sanded, then further dried and fired in a small kiln. Most of the items will be glazed and refired several more times, depending on the desired end result. Prior to glazing, products may be decorated by hand painting designs on them. Most of the establishments in this classification are small shops that make the products they sell, either at their shop or occasionally at craft fairs. The teaching of classes and the incidental sale of ceramic and pottery making supplies or tools to home crafters is included within the scope of classification 3503-17. This classification includes establishments that only make molds by casting shapes in plaster, most of which they sell to ceramic shops for use in casting greenware.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; manufacture of decorative tile which is to be reported separately in classification 3503-19; manufacture of brick or concrete products such as, but not limited to, brick or clay pipe and concrete tile which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies used for crafts or hobbies which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

Special note: Care must be taken when considering classifications 6309 or 3503. Classification 6309 is to be assigned to establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies such as, but not limited to, ceramic and pottery making materials or tools. Classification 6309 does not cover the manufacture, fabrication or assembly of craft or hobby items for sale, but includes the teaching of classes and the assembly of an individual piece or two for display.

3503-19 Decorative tile: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of decorative tile from cement or various clay mixtures. Raw materials include clay, sawdust, straw, coal dust, sand, and glazing compounds. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, hydraulic presses, automatic grinding and polishing machines, hand grinding and polishing stones and laps, batch mixers, molds, hand trucks, kiln ovens and steam curing rooms. Cement tiles are usually pressed on hydraulic presses, kept wet until cured, then ground to size with a diamond wheel and polished. To make cast clay tiles, clay is mixed with water and other ingredients, ground to desired fineness, screened, then poured into molds to dry. After drying, tiles are removed from molds and fired in a kiln oven, then glazed. Tile glaziers apply designs to bisque tile by hand or with a silk screen process, then glaze and fire it in a kiln one or more times. This classification includes the manufacture of decorative artificial rock or brick used as trimming around fireplaces, stoves, or on walls. To make artificial rock or brick, coloring is added to a mixture of cement and aggregate; the mixture is poured into molds. After the mixture has set, the piece is removed from the mold and cured.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of the raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; the manufacture of pottery, earthenware, ceramics, porcelain or china which is to be reported separately in classification 3503-17; and the manufacture of brick or concrete products such as brick or clay pipe and concrete blocks or stepping stones, drain tile, beams which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3503-20 Stained or leaded glassware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of stained or leaded glassware not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, windows, tiffany style or plain glass lamp shades, terrariums, or decorative items such as aquariums, shadow boxes, mirror picture frames or figurines. Much artistic hand labor is involved in making stained glass items. Pattern paper, masking tape, kerosene, wire solder, putty, and H-lead cames (slender, grooved bars) are received from others. Individual pieces of a design

are cut to pattern out of stained glass; pieces may be ground for a precision fit on an emery or diamond wheel. Individual segments are pressed into the channels of the lead came; joints are fluxed, soldered and putty is pushed into any open spaces between the glass and the cames. The finished piece is smoothed and cleaned with kerosene. While lead cames are more widely used, copper foil may be used instead of lead. Manufacturers may also paint on glass and fire it in a kiln; this is most often done for stained glass window insets. Employers subject to this classification may repair items such as stained glass windows. If the repair requires bent or shaped glass, they make a mold and heat the replacement glass in a kiln oven until it "slumps" or bends to the shape of the mold. Most manufacturers in this state purchase their stained glass from others; however, the manufacture of stained glass is contemplated within the scope of this classification. Raw materials such as, but not limited to, sand, soda ash, and metal oxides are melted in a furnace and the molten glass is either rolled into sheets by machine or blown into long balloon shapes that are slit open and flattened by reheating. Color may be added to the surface while it is still molten. Some incidental manufacturing of insulated glass, such as sandwiching leaded glass between two sheets of clear glass, is included within the scope of this classification, but production line manufacturing of insulated glass is to be reported separately in classification 1108. Most of the establishments in this classification are small shops that make the products they sell, either at their shop or occasionally at craft fairs. The teaching of classes and the incidental sale of supplies or tools used to make glassware items to home crafters is included within the scope of this classification.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; establishments that manufacture optical goods or telescopes, or perform precision grinding of blank or rough lenses, which are to be reported separately in classification 6604; establishments engaged in etching, frosting, sandblasting, carving, grinding, and beveling glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108; establishments engaged in melting or blowing glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503-21; and establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies used for crafts or hobbies which are to be reported separately in classification 6309.

Special note: Care must be taken when considering classifications 6309 or 3503. Classification 6309 is to be assigned to establishments whose primary business is the sale of supplies such as, but not limited to, materials or tools used to make glassware items. Classification 6309 does not cover the manufacture, fabrication or assembly of craft or hobby items for sale, but includes teaching of classes and the assembly of an individual piece or two for display.

3503-21 Glassware, N.O.C.: Manufacturing; Melting, blowing, and forming hot glass

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing housewares, decorative and specialty items not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) from hot glass using methods that include melting, blowing, or forming. Items include, but are not limited to, tableware, bakeware, perfume bottles, candlestick holders, kerosene lamp chimneys, auto headlight lenses, radio insulators, doorknobs, paperweights, and ashtrays. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, glass melting furnaces, annealing ovens, mixing machines, ball mills, glass cutting diamond saws, glass grinding wheels and discs, glass polishing laps, drill presses, steel cutting saws, arc and gas welders, forklifts, overhead cranes or hoists. Some shops make their glass from raw materials including oxides, volcanic ash, soda ash, silica sand, lime, phosphate, or borax which are received from outside sources. Others will heat glass chips (frit) in a furnace, and work the molten glass into decorative or functional shapes by molding or blowing. The molten glass is poured into molds to make products such as, but not limited to, heavy glass for special purpose windows up to about eight inches thick. Molten glass may also be poured into cold water to make "frit" which is either sold or used for further processing. The molten glass can also be formed in a mouth-blowing process or by semiautomatic blowing machines. A glass blowing process will usually have a helper working with each glass blower. The helper's duties include preliminary glass gathering and blowing, adding colored glass "ribbons" to the item being blown as the glassblower turns it, shaping items being blown with wooden or metal tools, and placing the blown object in an annealing oven to be reheated and cooled slowly to relieve internal stress in the glass. When glass reaches room temperature, it is often cut on diamond wheels or ground down and polished on a series of wheels, stones, and laps. This work is normally done under a continuous water bath which may include grinding or polishing compounds.

This classification excludes the mining, digging or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification; establishments engaged in manufacturing stained or leaded glassware which are to be reported separately in classification 3503-20; establishments that manufacture optical goods or telescopes, or perform precision grinding of blank or rough lenses, which are to be reported separately in classification 6604; and establishments engaged in etching, frosting, sandblasting, carving, grinding, and beveling glass which are to be reported separately in classification 1108.

3503-23 Agate or enamel ware: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in enameling or porcelainizing products they have made or products made by others. Enamel is defined as a vitreous, usually opaque, protective or decorative coating baked on metal. Enameled products vary widely, including but not limited to, signs, cookware, items made from ceramics or clay, stove parts, or small parts for automobiles, to sewer pipe, automobile manifolds, or irrigation water gauges. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, ball mills, silk screen equipment, blenders or mixers, scales, kilns, degreasing and acid etching tanks, spray guns, heaters, conveyors, and fork lifts. The enameling process is essentially the same regardless of the product. Ceramic balls and frit (small glass chips) are placed in the ball mill. (A ball mill is a metal drum lined with rubber.) As the drum rotates, the balls roll over the frit, gradually grinding it into powder. Some enameling shops purchase the powder ready-made. To obtain desired colors, various mixes of glaze powders are prepared and placed on 1" to 2" square metal chips and baked in a small kiln. When the formulas are

ready for all colors required, the job goes to the production line. The object to be glazed is cleaned, degreased, and given an acid bath if necessary, then rinsed and dried. The enamel (or porcelain) glaze may be applied by hand, silk screened on, or sprayed on with a spray gun. After the coating has air-dried, the piece heated in a kiln to melt the ceramic powder and fuse it to the surface; then cooled. Items may require repeated coatings and firings.

This classification excludes the manufacture of enameled brick which is to be reported separately in classification 3501.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3503, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-587, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-587, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-587, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-587, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-587, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-587, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3506 Classification 3506.

3506-02 Mobile crane and hoisting services; Rigging contractors, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in mobile crane and hoisting services and rigging contractors not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). There are many types of cranes and derricks, both stationary and nonstationary. A mobile crane is a tire-mounted machine for hoisting and moving heavy objects by cables attached to a moveable boom. Rigging consists of a system of ropes, chains, cables, or tackle used for support. Generally, these types of establishments respond to and service customer requests such as righting an overturned tractor trailer, hoisting a large bell, or placement of a satellite dish on top of a building. In addition, mobile crane businesses often maintain a variety of nonmobile cranes and derricks such as those used for construction of tall buildings or structures. This classification includes transporting of a nonmobile crane or derrick to and from a customer site, but excludes the set up or erection, operating, and disassembling of the unit.

This classification excludes the construction or erection of permanent nonmobile cranes (such as those permanently mounted at a manufacturing plant or seaport to load cargo) which are to be reported separately in classification 0508; and the set up, erection, operating, and disassembling of cranes, hoisting devices or rigging in connection with work covered under a construction classification which are to be reported separately in the construction classification applicable for the work being performed.

Special note: This classification includes mobile crane and hoisting businesses when providing a service at a construction site such as lifting an air conditioning unit to a building top, and provided the crane operator is an employee of the crane and hoisting business.

3506-03 Concrete pump truck service

Applies to establishments engaged in concrete pump truck services, including the pump truck control box operator. A concrete pump truck is a large vehicle equipped with an adjustable boom spanning approximately 65' in length equipped with a flexible 4" hose running alongside the boom. This type of vehicle is different from a concrete ready mix truck which mixes the concrete in a rotating or revolving drum prior to arriving at the project site and discharges the mix with use of a metal shoot. A concrete pump truck is designed to pump concrete into areas which are difficult for a concrete ready mix truck to reach such as a tall retaining wall, the foundation of a building or structure many feet below ground level, or into an area with limited access. Concrete is fed into the bed of the pump truck (usually by a ready mix concrete truck). The driver of the pump truck also operates the control box which adjusts the boom and amount of concrete mix to discharge. The control box operator receives instructions from a construction worker overseeing the concrete pour.

This classification excludes ready mix concrete dealers who deliver concrete who are to be reported separately in classification 3101 and all other concrete construction activities occurring at the project site which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

Special note: This classification is limited to the concrete pump truck driver and operation of the control box. Construction workers at the project site, such as workers who are positioning and repositioning the end of the boom which discharges concrete, or workers who provide instructions with use of a headset to the control box operator, or workers who are spreading the concrete as it is poured, are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3506, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-590, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-590, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-590, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-590, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-590, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-590, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3509 Classification 3509.

3509-01 Statuary and ornament: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of decorative statuary, and other ornamental items including, but not limited to:

- Cornices;
- Countertops;
- Grills;
- Lawn and garden furniture;
- Patio and blocks and stepping stones;
- Planters and fountains.

Materials used to make the items may include:

- Aggregate;
- Cinders;
- Concrete;
- Gravel;
- Hair;
- Mesh wire and reinforcing rods;
- Plaster;
- Powdered lime;
- Sand;
- Wood fiber.

Depending on the item being made, various ingredients are mixed together and cast in metal or rubber molds or in forming machines. After being removed from the molds or forms, they are dried and stored until cured. After curing, items may be sanded and smoothed with grinders, carved by hand; some may be painted with designs or coated with a clear finish. Such finishing work is included within the scope of the classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes:

• The mining, digging, quarrying, or manufacturing of raw materials which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification;

• The manufacture of decorative tile which is to be reported separately in classification 3503;

• The manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tile, beams, sewer and irrigation pipe, and septic tanks which is to be reported separately in classification 3105; and

• The pouring and finishing of concrete countertops on a construction site which is to be reported in classification 0217.

Special note: This classification differs from classification 3105 "concrete blocks, sewer pipes" in that products manufactured in classification 3509 are for decorative purposes, are usually lighter weight, and have smoother or more perfect finishes than the concrete products manufactured in classification 3105 which are rough, do not require perfect finishes, and are generally for construction use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3509, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-59201, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-59201, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3510 Classification 3510.

3510-02 Plastics: Artificial marble manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic articles by molding a calcium carbonate material mixed with feed stock, a catalyst and dyes which are purchased from outside sources. When this material solidifies it resembles marble, and is used to make counter tops, sinks, novelty items such as, but not limited to, soap dishes, clock cases, and statues. Raw materials are mixed in large mixers until it has the consistency of bread dough. A release agent is sprayed onto empty molds so the finished items can be easily removed after they are set; then the mixture is poured directly into molds, placed into molds by hand, or forced into molds under pressure. The materials are cured at room temperature or with moderate heat (up to 140 degrees F). When the material has hardened, items are removed from the molds and trimmed, sanded or otherwise finished. Sanding may be done with power rotary sanders which create clouds of dust and require the use of respirators.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-03 Plastics: Extrusion, blow molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic articles by blow molding or extruding. Processes vary, but all usually require the heating and melting of feed stock and mixing of other additives purchased from outside sources. Extrusion involves forcing material through dies; blow molding blows a bubble of plastic into the air and processes it through machinery, or forms an object in a mold by blowing air and material into it. Plastic items such as containers for milk, motor oil, bleach, or other liquids are typically made with a blow molding process, which is a fast, high volume operation. A bubble of molten plastic is blown into a mold and expanded to the shape of the mold with compressed air. The mold is kept cool with a liquid coolant that circulates through its cavities; when hot plastic is pressed against the mold, it cools and hardens in seconds. Sheets of plastic film are usually made by extruding a tube of hot plastic, expanding it with air pressure, then passing it through a series of rollers and cutters which roll it flat and cut it into two separate sheets. Plastic film is used for making plastic bags and other products. This classification includes the manufacture of plastic bags when the extrusion of plastic sheets is performed by employees of the plastic bag manufacturer. Other extrusion processes are used in the manufacture of window frame molding, gutters, pipe, and similar items.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-04 Plastics: Vacuum forming

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods through a vacuum forming process. Articles manufactured by this method include, but are not limited to, signs, display stands, windshields for boats and motorcycles, boat paddles, skylight windows, trays for packaging food or other items. Sheet goods are heated in an oven or in the molding area, and a vacuum is pulled on the mold, sucking the plastic in to conform to the shape of the mold. Items produced by this method harden and cool in a few minutes. In other techniques, liquid plastic is poured into a mold, a seal of mylar plastic is placed over it, then a vacuum is pulled on the mold forming the liquid to the mold. This method produces a smooth, glossy surface similar to those produced by injection molding, but without the high-cost machinery. For either method, once the plastic material hardens, the "flashing" (excess plastic) is trimmed from the formed article. This is called "deflashing" and may be done with a hand-held knife, a router, or a lathe. There is some assembly in certain manufacturing operations such as attaching components with screws, rivets, bolts, or glue, which is incidental to the manufacturing process and is included in the classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classi-

fication; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

Special note: The painting or lettering of signs is included in the plastic goods manufacturing classification when done by employees of an employer making signs. Establishments that purchase premanufactured plastic "mediums" from others, then paint lettering or designs or attach vinyl lettering to them in their own shops are to be reported separately in classification 4109.

3510-05 Plastics: Foam molding, rotary molding, liquid molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods through foam molding, rotary molding or liquid molding processes. Raw materials, which may be received in barrels, drums, or rail cars, include, but are not limited to, small plastic beads, powder, pellets or liquids, and foaming agents. Establishments in this classification will frequently employ laboratory employees such as chemists or chemical engineers to formulate their own plastic compounds to meet specifications as to rigidity, flexibility, or fire retardation. Liquid polymer is mixed with one or more ingredients, in some cases including a foaming agent, then heated to control the foaming action. It may be forced through pipes or hoses from a dispensing machine into the mold, or workers may carry it in buckets from the mixing pot and pour it into the molds. The top of the mold is put in place and secured. Heat and air pressure is applied inside the mold, which causes the foam to rise and form the shape of the object being made. Workers may wear respirator masks during this phase. The mold may be lined with vinyl or other fabric, or wire frames may be placed inside the molds when making items such as armrests, cushions, dashboards for vehicles, boats, or aircraft. Goods usually set overnight, then the flashing (excess plastic) is trimmed off. Liquid plastic, such as urethane, without a foaming agent, is also used to make products that are extremely tough. Products made from this type of liquid mixture include, but are not limited to, parts for aircraft or industrial machinery. Liquid mixtures are poured into molds and cured in ovens. Styrofoam products such as, but not limited to cups or plates, packaging materials are made from small styrofoam beads that are expanded by heating, then forced or blown into a mold and heat-expanded to form the product. Logos or brand names may be printed onto the products with a special offset press. Rotary molding is used for large hollow items like garbage cans or buckets. Plastic powder, mixed with color, is poured into molds; molds are closed and moved on a rotating arm through a large oven in a tumbling action while the mold heats. The plastic powder sticks to the inside of the mold and melts. The mold is removed from the oven while still tumbling, and air and/or water cooled. Finished products are then removed from the molds.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which is to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-06 Plastics: Injection molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods through an injection molding process. Articles made by injection molding range widely; they include, but are not limited to, key chain holders, writing pens, combs, medicine bottles, novelty items, sporting goods, and cargo baskets for industrial use. The size of injection molding machines ranges widely, depending on the products being made. Raw materials, which are usually in the form of tiny plastic beads, are received from outside sources in barrels, drums or rail cars. The pellets are placed in a dryer to remove any moisture, then fed through a hopper on the injection molding machine into an air-free chamber where they are melted at high temperatures, then forced with an auger-type screw, ram piston or similar device, into the mold. The mold is cooled by a coolant to allow the plastic to solidify rapidly. When solidified, the item is ejected from the mold by air pressure, hydraulics, or a mechanical ram. Items may be trimmed, polished, assembled, plated, or otherwise finished. Establishments in this classification may make molds for their own use, or the customer brings molds for specific items they order. The manufacture or repair of their own or their customer's molds is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

3510-07 Plastics: Manufacture, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) using several of the operations described in the other plastics manufacturing classifications, but not having one predominate process. This classification *could* include the application of fiberglass resins with a brushing or spreading technique (sometimes referred to as "lay-up"). In the lay-up method, fabric is fitted over molds, then layers of fiberglass resins, hardeners, and fillers are applied over the fabric with a brush or trowel. In some applications, a thin foam material is fitted into a mold, then covered with fiberglass resins and hardeners; when the product is removed from the mold, the other side is coated, producing an exceptionally strong, lightweight product. Once removed from the molds, items are heated in ovens to harden and set. This classification also includes establishments that make pellets (feed stock) from recyclable plastic goods. Scraps or recyclable goods are ground or pulverized, then formed into pellets which can be used again in manufacturing processes, or further processed into oil by other manufacturers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of a plastic product by any other method which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification; establishments engaged in the manufacture of

graphite composite goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3510-08; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511.

Special notes: When the manufacture of plastic goods includes *any* fiberglass work using the spraying technique with a chopper gun, the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 3511. Incidental hand brushing or troweling of fiberglass resins or epoxy over a fabric or foam material, is sometimes an integral part of manufacturing processes covered under other manufacturing classifications. A review of the manufacturing process must be made to determine the proper classification applicable to that manufacturing process.

3510-08 Graphite composite goods: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiber reinforced plastic goods. Products manufactured by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, golf club shafts, fishing poles and rod blanks, garden carts, hose reels, wind board sail masts, bicycle frames, tennis racquets, snow skis and auto parts. While the classification specifies graphite composite goods, other fiber reinforced plastics are used to make similar products and are covered by this classification. Graphite composites are also known as carbon reinforced composites. Irrespective of the product made, the processes used to produce the end products are similar. For example, the making of tube-like products such as, but not limited to, golf shafts, wind board sail masts, and fishing poles, consists of cutting a fabric-like material which is purchased from others to the specified dimension needed to make the product; rolling the material onto a mandrel (rod) or wrapping the material around a mold; securing the fabric material with a plastic (cellophane) tape; curing the product in an oven; removing the cellophane wrap; removing the mandrel or mold; sanding the product to remove the lines left by the cello wrap; and applying the finish.

This classification excludes the manufacture of nonfiber reinforced plastic goods or products which are to be reported separately in classification 3510 as applicable; fiberglass reinforced goods or products which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and plastic goods manufacturing from premanufactured components including the cutting, bending and milling of plastic which are to be reported separately in classification 3512.

Special note: Care should be taken when encountering the term "graphite composite." Graphite is a material common to many products such as, but not limited to, lead pencils, paints, lubricants and protective coatings, none of which are covered by classification 3510.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3510, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-59202, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-59202, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-59202, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90.]

WAC 296-17A-3511 Classification 3511.

3511-02 Fiberglass goods: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of fiberglass goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, hot tubs, swimming or wading pools, boat hulls, chair frames, doors, fish tanks, satellite dishes, tanks, display carts, signs, industrial equipment, pick up canopies, and auto body parts such as fenders, hoods, or visors. "Fiberglass" is a composite material consisting of glass fibers in resin; it is applied over or into molds by spraying, brushing, or spreading. Materials include, but are not limited to, resin (usually received in barrels), liquid hardeners, fiberglass ribbon, and molds. Before a mold is used it is sprayed with a release agent so the item is more easily removed. In the spraying technique, resin is sprayed with compressed air gun through a "chopper gun" into the mold, while a "ribbon" of fiberglass is simultaneously fed through a razor cutter which chops it into short lengths and blows it into the mold. Because the hardeners cause the material to "set" in a short period of time, the spraying is done rapidly. Once the desired thickness is attained, the material is left in the mold until completely set and cured, then removed. Spraying and chopping the fiberglass in this method causes a substantial amount of debris in the air, so workers usually wear respirator masks. There are many finishing techniques, such as smoothing the sprayed fiberglass with a hand-held rubber roller, applying various materials such as "gel" or "vinyl" to produce a glossy surface, joining parts to make very large items, attaching hardware, all of which are included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic items by blow molding or extrusion, vacuum forming, foam, rotary, or liquid molding, or injection molding, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of artificial marble items or graphite composite goods, which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; establishments engaged in the cutting, milling, bending, heating and shaping of hard plastic goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3512; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of auto body parts from materials other than fiberglass which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials and the processes being used.

Special note: Mold making for their own production is included within the scope of this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Molds are usually made of wood; they are smoothed and shaped with a filler, like auto body putty, then coated with fiberglass.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-59203, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-3512 Classification 3512.

3512-02 Plastic goods: Manufacturing - Cutting, milling or bending

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a variety of plastic goods from premanufactured components such as sheets, rods, or tubes by cutting, milling, or bending. Products include, but are not limited to, display stands, racks, dispensers for snack food items, vinyl windows and sashes, fiberglass panels used for aircraft or recreational vehicle inte-

riors, and signs. Essentially anything that can be done with wood can be done with plastic, so shops in this classification usually resemble a cabinet or woodworking shop. They use the same type of tools such as, but not limited to, saws, routers, planers, and grinders, to cut or mill the plastic goods. To bend plastic material, it is first heated in an oven or with a torch, then bent to shape. Buffers are used for polishing, or the pieces may be flame polished (heated with a gas torch). Products may be formed by joining pieces with glue, hardware or other fasteners.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic items by blow molding, extrusion, vacuum forming, foam, rotary, or liquid molding, or injection molding, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of artificial marble items or graphite composite goods, which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; establishments engaged in the manufacture of fiberglass goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3511; and sign manufacturers that purchase precut plastic backings from others, then paint lettering or designs or attach vinyl lettering to them in their own shops which are to be reported separately in classification 4109.

Special note: The cutting, milling, or bending of plastic goods incidental to the manufacturing process for products made from wood, metal or other materials is included in the classification applicable to those manufacturing processes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-3512, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-59204, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-3513 Classification 3513.

3513-00 Rubber goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing rubber goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) from natural or synthetic rubber which may be hard, soft, or liquid. Products manufactured in this classification include a wide variety of items such as, but not limited to, gaskets, seals, floor tiles, O-rings, hoses, belts, rubber bands, foam rubber cushions or pads, sponge rubber novelties, shoe parts, floor mats, interior pieces for computer circuit boards, and latex rubber goods such as gloves. Establishments in this classification also mix and compound rubber for sale to tire dealers that recap or retread tires. This classification includes establishments that manufacture rubber tires, or that shred used tires or other rubber products. Used rubber is run through granulators or rotary shearers that shred it to small pieces. Shredded material can be used as filler for asphalt for running tracks, or mixed with coal for fuel in industrial plants or further processed into oil. This classification also includes establishments that use heavy machinery to cut used tires into large pieces which are then formed into bumpers for boats, loading docks or similar items. Manufacturing processes include washing, mixing, rolling, extruding, calendaring, molding, and curing, all of which cause chemical reactions to the rubber until it reaches the desired "property or state." Vulcanization, which improves the strength, resiliency and odor of rubber by combining it with sulfur or other additives in the presence of heat and pressure, occurs in various stages of manufacturing processes. Machinery includes but is not limited to: *Shearer*: Cuts bulk rubber into strips or chunks. *Extruder*: Mixes and heats pieces of rubber to high temperature, then forces the mixture out through dies, forming it into "ropes." O-rings are made with extruded ropes.) *Rubber mill*: Has two heavy rollers (each about 1 foot diameter) that spin towards each other; the friction of the spinning rollers causes heat. Strips of raw rubber and dry chemicals are fed into the rollers where they are mashed and pressed, forming it into different grades or densities. The rubber emerges from the mill in flat, pliable strips, ready for further treatments. *Calendar*: Passes rubber through more rollers which work it to a smooth, even, glossy finish. *Hydraulic steam press*: There are several types of molding which involve placing strips of the rubber after it has been milled and rolled into cast iron molds. The molds are inserted into a press where heat and pressure are applied until the rubber is molded to desired shape, then removed and cooled. *Injection mold press*: Rubber is shot into the cavity of the molds, and the press heats it to an almost liquid form, then it becomes stable. A vacuum pump sucks air from the molds to form the product. *Deflasher machine*: Resembles a clothes dryer with a basket inside; used to remove flashing (the excess rubber that has squeezed out of the mold during forming). Molded items are placed in the basket; nylon pellets are added to the machine. As the machine spins, the pellets beat the flashing from the molded pieces. Flashing is sometimes trimmed by hand with exacto knives or smoothed on grinders. *Curing oven*: The final step for most processes which dries and sets the rubber. Establishments subject to this classification may also make some products by cutting and gluing premanufactured materials. If any rubber molding is performed, the entire operation is to be covered under this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods by cutting and gluing premanufactured rubber or composite sheets (*no molding*) which are to be reported separately in classification 3802; tire dump operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4305; and the manufacture of synthetic rubber and the "advanced recycling" of shredded tires or rubber which is to be reported separately in classification 3407.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3513, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-59205, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-59205, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

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 casings, 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. 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 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 6406 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 classifi-

cation. 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3602, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-594, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-594, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-594, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-594, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-594, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-594, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-594, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-594, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-594, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 75-38, § 296-17-594, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-594, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3603 Classification 3603.

3603-10 Furniture stripping and refinishing; metal plating or polishing, rustproofing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in stripping and refinishing wood or metal furniture, or metal plating (a coating of metal on an object), polishing, and rustproofing that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Furniture refinishing contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing articles for finishing or refinishing by dipping in chemical solutions/acid baths to remove the old finish or dirt, sanding and wire brushing as needed, thoroughly removing all residues, applying new finish by brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping, air or oven drying, and any appropriate finish work such as waxing, polishing and buffing when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. *Metal plating* contemplated by this classification may be done by dipping in hot solution or spraying with a very high pressure, heated gun. *Electroless plating* is another type of dipping process which can be used to plate metals, plastics, and other materials by first preparing the surface with a chemical to ensure adhesion of the metal plating material. *Rustproofing*, as contemplated by this classification, is usually applied by dipping or spraying. Plated items may be finished by lacquering and polishing. *Polishing* may also be conducted as a separate contract on metal and nonmetal items.

This classification excludes furniture finishing/refinishing done in conjunction with manufacturing or repair which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; metal plating, polishing, rustproofing and finishing done in conjunction with manufacturing of metal or a metal product which is to be reported separately as applicable to the product; undercoating of automobiles or other vehicles which is to be reported separately in classification 3411; metal plating done by an *electrolytic method* and rustproofing by *anodizing method* which are to be reported separately in classification 3603-11.

3603-11 Electroplating and detinning, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing electroplating or detinning services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing items by dipping in chemical solution/acid baths to remove old finish or dirt, sanding and wire brushing as needed, removing all residues thoroughly, electroplating to create the new finish, air or oven drying, any appropriate finish work such as polishing and buffing, and electrolytic or chemical baths for detinning processes, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. *Electroplating* (including galvanizing and tinning) to achieve a protective or decorative coating is done by immersing the metal object in a solution which contains the desired metallic particles (metals commonly used are gold, silver, nickel, zinc and chromium) and passing an electric charge through the solution which causes the metal particles to adhere to the object being plated. Typical items plated include, but are not limited to, jewelry,

plumbing hardware and components, silverware, eyeglass frames, medical instruments, and various specialized industrial components of any size. Plated items may be polished and lacquered as part of the finishing process. This classification includes *anodizing* to rustproof aluminum and some aluminum alloys by immersion in an acid bath and applying an electric charge to the metal which causes the finish to form on it. *Detinning* is the process of recovering tin from tin plated scrap. The "chemical process" involves using caustics and an oxidizing agent which causes the tin to separate from the metal it was plated to. A variation of this method introduces electrolysis to achieve a purer reclamation. The "chlorine process" uses chlorine applied under pressure to dissolve the tin and separate it from the tin plated scrap.

This classification excludes any electroplating or rustproofing by electrolytic methods done in conjunction with the manufacturing of metal or a metal product which is to be reported separately as applicable to the product; metal plating, polishing or rustproofing not using electrolytic methods which is to be reported separately in classification 3603-10; galvanizing or tinning done by hot dip process which is to be reported separately in classification 3604; and any detinning not done by a specialty shop as described above.

3603-12 Painting in shop, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing painting services at their shop, that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This includes painting wood, metal, plastic, glass or other items. Customers include manufacturers, cabinetmakers or millwork manufacturers who do not do their own finish painting/staining/varnishing, or individuals who need only one item painted. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing items for finishing by cleaning, sanding and wire brushing as needed, applying new finish by brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping, air or oven drying, and any appropriate finish work such as waxing, polishing and buffing when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. This classification includes application of nonmetallic coatings by dipping (such as nonstick surfaces) and painting with an electrostatic paint gun.

This classification excludes *sign painting* when done by establishments who do not manufacture the sign, which is to be reported separately in classification 4109; any painting done in conjunction with the manufacture of a sign which is to be reported separately in classification 2903, 3402, 3503 or 3510 as applicable; painting done in conjunction with the repair of an exterior sign which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; furniture stripping and refinishing services which are to be reported in classification 3603-10; furniture finishing done in conjunction with manufacturing or repair which is to be reported separately in classification 2905; automobile painting which is to be reported separately in classification 3412; the permanent yard or shop of a painting contractor which is to be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met; and the painting/staining/varnishing of any item done in conjunction with the manufacturing of that item which is to be reported separately as applicable to the product.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 09-16-110, § 296-17A-3603, filed 8/4/09, effective 10/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3603, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-595, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-595, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-595, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-595, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-595, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-595, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3604 Classification 3604.

3604-16 Galvanizing or tinning - Not electrolytic, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing galvanizing or tinning services, *not using an electrolytic method*, that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This process uses molten zinc or tin dip to coat metals to deter corrosion (galvanizing) and tarnish (tinning). The process is used on all types of metal products from hand tools to automobile body parts and pieces of machinery. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, preparing metal by cleaning and washing in an acid solution, flushing with clean water, dipping in a metallic solution, immersion in the molten zinc or tin, and draining and/or blowing away the excess to achieve a smooth finish before cooling.

This classification excludes galvanizing or tinning using an electrolytic process which is to be reported separately in classification 3603-11 and any galvanizing or tinning operations conducted in conjunction with a metal or metal product manufacturing operation which is to be reported separately as appropriate to the product.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3604, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-596, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-596, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-596, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-596, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3605 Classification 3605.

3605-28 Truck: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete trucks. Truck manufacturers subject to this classification are the nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks. These establishments may manufacture the chassis, body and other truck components or they may purchase any of these items from other manufacturers and simply assemble the trucks. Usually they will purchase the axle assemblies, transmissions, electrical and cooling systems, and steering gears from others. The determining factor to assign this classification is that they do the final assembly of the various components to make the truck operational.

This classification excludes auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing including pick-up trucks which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; truck component manufacturing which is to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing classification; and semi-truck repair and service centers which are to be reported separately in classification 6409.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3605, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-597, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-597, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98;

WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-597, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-597, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3701 Classification 3701.

3701-03 Ammonia, nitrogen and ammonium nitrate: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of ammonia, nitrogen and ammonium nitrate. Ammonia is a colorless gas used as a component in fertilizer, medicines and cleaning compounds manufacturing. The manufacturing process involves combining hydrogen and nitrogen gases with a catalyst which causes a reaction between the two gases when heated in a generator. Ammonium nitrate is a crystalline compound used mainly in fertilizers, explosives and propellants. The manufacturing process involves combining ammonia and nitric acid in a reactor. Nitrogen is a colorless gas that is obtained from the air and processed by compressing air in a pressurized tank, removing impurities, and separating nitrogen and oxygen through heating.

3701-04 Nitrate recovery from X-ray and photo films

Applies to establishments engaged in recovering nitrate or silver from X-ray and photo films. The recovery process involves placing the films in developing solutions, ionizing the solution and separating the elements.

3701-05 Dye and chemicals: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of all types of dyes and in the manufacture of dyes and chemicals that are used exclusively for tinting candles. Organic and inorganic compounds such as, but not limited to, phenols, alcohols, caustics, acids, salts and gases are used in the manufacturing process. Manufacturing methods include, but are not limited to, weighing raw materials to specifications and pumping them into vats where they are heated, agitated and cooled. They are then filtered through presses, dried in ovens, ground into a powder, and then packaged. Liquid or paste forms of dye go through the same process with the exception of the drying and grinding operations.

3701-06 Chemicals, N.O.C.: Manufacturing by nitration, alkylation and oxidation processes

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of chemicals not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) using a nitration, alkylation or oxidation process. Nitration involves the combining of nitrate with an organic compound to produce nitrobenzenes used in solvents, fertilizers and acids. Alkylation involves combining alkyls with other substances to form products used in the production of paper pulp, hard soap and petroleum products. Oxidation involves the combining of oxygen with other substances to produce products such as, but not limited to, hydrogen peroxide, protective metal coatings, and pharmaceutical preparations.

This classification excludes the manufacture of ammonia or nitrogen which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-03 and the manufacture of oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene gas, carbonic acid gas, or acids which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-10.

3701-07 Chemical mixing, blending and repackaging only: Fireworks manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged exclusively in mixing, blending or repackaging chemicals; it does *not* apply to the manufacture of ingredients for the mixing operation. The product may be mixed by hand or through a mechanical process. The equipment used by establishments covered by this classification is limited to storage tanks, mixing or blending screens and vats, filling and packaging machines and miscellaneous equipment such as fork lifts and trucks. Fireworks are assembled by hand and using hand operated tools.

This classification excludes establishments involved in more than a mixing, blending or repackaging operation which are to be reported separately in the appropriate chemical manufacturing classification, and technicians who set up and carry out fireworks displays who are to be reported separately in classification 6207.

3701-08 Cosmetics: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cosmetics such as, but not limited to, soap, shampoo, hair conditioners, skin moisturizers, baby powder, lipstick, nail polish, bath oil, bath salts, and various personal care creams, gels or lotions. The process involves the mixing of premanufactured ingredients, using equipment such as storage tanks, mixers, heating devices, bottling/packaging/labeling equipment, and laboratory equipment for product development and quality control.

This classification excludes the manufacturing of the ingredients used in the mixing of the cosmetics.

3701-09 Drug, medicine, or pharmaceutical preparation: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals including drugs, medicines, and preparations such as, but not limited to, tablets, pills, ointments, liquids, and powders. Processes contemplated by this classification include mixing or blending of the base medicinal ingredients and additives such as, but not limited to, sugars, starches, flavorings, and waxes used for coating tablets. Compounds are then pulverized, distilled, heated and/or dried.

This classification excludes:

- The manufacture or harvest of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the pharmaceuticals;
- Retail compounding pharmacy stores which are to be reported in 6406-16.

3701-10 Oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene gas, carbonic acid gas: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene gas, carbonic acid gas, dry ice, or acid. The manufacture of oxygen and hydrogen involves the recovery of these gaseous elements from the air by compression, expansion and cooling operations until it liquefies. The liquid air then goes to a fractionator where the oxygen is separated from the hydrogen along with other gases such as neon and helium. Acetylene is a highly flammable but nontoxic gas that is manufactured by reacting calcium carbide with water in a pressure generator which combines carbon and lime to form the end product. Carbonic acid gas, also known as phenol, is a caustic poisonous gas used in manufac-

turing resins, plastics, and disinfectants. The manufacture of phenol involves a compression and refrigeration process.

3701-11 Alcohol: Manufacturing, distilling, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing or distilling nonspirituous alcohol not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Types of alcohol include, but are not limited to, methanol (wood alcohol), ethanol (grain alcohol) or denatured alcohol (combination of methanol and ethanol). Products produced include, but are not limited to, solvents, processing materials, germicides, antiseptics, or materials intended to be used as an ingredient in other products such as varnish and shellac. The processes for the production are varied depending on the type of alcohol and end product but all use a distillation process which involves the heating of liquids and subsequent condensation of vapors to purify or separate a substance contained in the original wood or grain product.

This classification excludes the manufacture of spirituous liquor which is to be reported separately in classification 3702 and gasohol distilling or refining which is to be reported separately in classification 3407.

3701-13 Polish, dressing, or ink: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of polish, dressings, or ink. Polish and dressing products include, but are not limited to, polish or dressings for shoes, leather, furniture, automobiles or metal. The ingredients and processes for polish and dressing manufacturing vary, depending on the end product. Typical ingredients include but are not limited to oils, waxes, resins, detergents, methanol, solvents, water and coloring. The process may involve a simple mixing operation or a more involved process involving heating or cooking and molding into a cake or stick form. Typical equipment includes, but is not limited to, weighing and measuring scales, mixers, stoves, molding apparatus, automatic filling, labeling, wrapping and packaging machines. Ink manufacturing covers all types of ink including, but not limited to, newspaper, book, magazine, and writing ink. The process involves the cooking of oils and resins which produces a resin. Pigments and dryers are blended into the resin mixture and diluted to proper consistency.

This classification excludes the manufacture of candles, crayons, and adhesives which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-25.

3701-14 Extract: Manufacturing, including distillation of essential oils

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of extract including the distillation of essential oils. Extracts are concentrated forms of an essential component of a food or a plant. Extracts include, but are not limited to, flavorings, perfume oils, sachet powders, ingredients for skin conditioners and hop extracts used in the brewing of beer. The process involves extracting flavorings or oils from various plants, herbs or fruit peelings by pressing, cooking, steaming or distillation. The extracts may be mixed or blended with other extracts for strength, consistency or color and are then bottled or canned. Typical equipment includes, but is not limited to, steam cookers, presses, distillation apparatus, filters, grinders, tanks, vats and filling, packaging and labeling machines.

This classification excludes perfume manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-15; mint distilling which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-17; and hop pellet manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 2101.

3701-15 Perfume: Manufacturing, including distillation of essential oils

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of perfumes including the distillation of essential oils. Perfumes may be used as a personal fragrance or by other manufacturers such as in the making of scented candles. The process typically involves the distillation, cooking, grinding, compounding, drying, blending, or liquidizing of ingredients. These ingredients may include, but not be limited to, extracts, oils, colors and binders.

This classification excludes the manufacture of candles which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-25.

3701-17 Mint distilling

Applies to establishments engaged in the distillation of mint. The process may begin with mint oil that is purchased from others or with the distillation of the mint leaves into mint oil. The mint leaves are chopped and blown into a mint steamer which lifts the moisture and oils from the mint. The resultant steam then goes through a series of condensation lines. Water is added to force the oil to the top of the liquid. The mint oil is heated for purification and to lessen the fragrance. Various mint oils may then be blended together to produce different types such as spearmint and peppermint. The product is then packaged in stainless steel or epoxy lined barrels.

This classification excludes the raising and harvesting of mint which is to be reported separately in classification 4811.

3701-20 Salt, borax or potash producing or refining

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of or refining of salt, borax or potash. This classification includes the manufacture of common salt used in chemical and food processing, borax which is used in the manufacture of glass, glazes, soap, and boric acid, and potash which is used in fertilizer. Salt ores received from others are dissolved in water to produce a brine of the desired concentration. It is refined into common salt by adding caustic soda and soda ash. Potash is refined by adding an amine to the brine which causes the salts to float to the surface where they are skimmed off. Borax is made by separating it from the potash by a rapid cooling process. All three of these products are then fully evaporated by heating in a partial vacuum to produce crystals or granules which are then dried.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-21 Serum, antitoxin or virus: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of serums, antitoxins, or viruses. The process involves considerable microscopic laboratory work as well as working with animals. The animals are injected with bacteria and viruses, periodically bled and eventually killed. The killing of the animals is included in this classification as it is incidental and necessary to perform the operation to extract the serum from the glands and to separate the red blood cells from the blood.

This classification excludes the manufacture of other drugs or medicines which are to be reported separately in classification 3701-09.

3701-22 Paint, varnish or lacquer: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of paint, varnish, lacquer, enamel, shellac, paint removers and thinners. The paint manufacturing process involves a series of mixing and grinding operations. The pigments (solids) are then blended with oils or resins (liquids). A paint extender may also be added at this point. The paint is then pumped into filling machines where various sized containers are filled and then labeled. Lacquer, varnish, enamel, shellac and paint removers and thinners vary in the ingredients used but the process is similar to that of paint manufacturing in that it is mainly a mixing operation. Varnishes involve a cooking process which is generally not used in the manufacture of the other products included in this classification.

This classification excludes the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-23 Putty or synthetic resin: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of putty or synthetic resin. Putty is a finely powdered chalk mixed with linseed oil. The main ingredients for both putty and synthetic resins are ground chalk, limestone and/or calcite. The process for both products involves grinding and mixing operations.

This classification excludes the production of the raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-25 Candle, crayon, and paste or glue: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of candles, crayons, and synthetic adhesives such as paste or glue. Raw materials used for making candles include, but are not limited to, beeswax, paraffin, stearin, wicks and colors which are received from others. The wax is heated in kettles or similar devices into which the wicks are dipped either by hand or by dipping equipment which can be either manual or automated. A fragrance may be added to the melted wax for scented candles. When the wax has attained the desired shape and size it is hung on lines to dry. The wicks are then cut and the candles are placed in molds to shape the base of the candle. Color is then added by dipping either by hand for specialized designs or by machine for solid colors. The candles are then inspected, wrapped, packaged and labeled. Crayons use the same ingredients that are used in making candles with the exception of the wicks. The type of wax used in making crayons determines the hardness. The wax is melted in a kettle or similar device and poured into molds for shaping and cooling. The crayons are then inspected, packaged and labeled. Synthetic paste or glue is made from powder or granule arabic gum or modified starch which is received from others along with preservatives and the containers and caps. The process involves mixing and cooking the ingredients in steel tanks and pumping the product to a filling area where it is packaged, labeled and capped.

This classification excludes the manufacture of polish, dressing, or ink which is to be reported separately in classification 3701-13; the manufacture of glue from animal substances which is to be reported separately in classification 4301; and the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of these products.

3701-27 Hazardous/toxic material: Repackaging for disposal

Applies to establishments engaged in *identifying and repackaging* hazardous/toxic materials for disposal. This classification is distinguished from classification 4305-20, in that classification 3701-27 applies to the *identifying and repackaging for disposal* of such materials as drugs, pesticides, chemicals, and toners that contain toxic or hazardous materials, while classification 4305-20 includes the *processing or handling* of such materials as medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill *cleanup,* and *reprocessing or handling* of low-level radioactive materials. For handling hazardous or toxic materials, the workers are equipped with protective clothing such as long sleeved shirts, depending on the material to which they will be exposed. They may also be equipped with steel toed boots, protective gloves, safety glasses and various types of respirator equipment. On a typical project, the first step is to visually inspect the materials to see if they appear to be the materials described on a job order. If there is a question of identity, a sample of the material is sent to a lab for analysis. The establishment may have its own lab facilities or the sample may be sent to an outside lab, or the customer may have it analyzed. Every component of the sample must be identified. Once the material has been identified, and all containers labeled, the containers are separated into appropriate groupings. Smaller containers of similar types of materials are packed into 55 gallon drums with plastic or other cushioning protective material to prevent breakage. All necessary paper work and forms required by various government agencies must be completed before the material can be transported to a disposal site.

This classification excludes hazardous/toxic material *processing or handling,* including processing of medical or septic tank waste, drug lab or hazardous spill cleanup; reprocessing or handling of low-level radioactive materials which is to be reported separately in classification 4305-20; and the replacement of nontoxic toner in cartridges used in business machines which is to be reported separately in classification 4107.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3701, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-24-118, § 296-17A-3701, filed 12/1/10, effective 1/1/11. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3701, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-599, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-599, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-599, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-599, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 74-40, § 296-17-599, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-599, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3702 Classification 3702.

Beverage manufacturing, wine making, distilleries, breweries, malt houses, bottling, and yeast manufacturing

Applies to all types of alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverage manufacturing and bottling operations.

Beverage manufacturing and bottling includes the following operations:

• Blending of water, concentrates, juices, syrups, other consumables, and preservatives;

• Carbonating beverages;

• Crushing and mixing of ingredients;

• Cooking liquid mixtures containing grains, vegetables, fruit, herbs, and other natural or artificial ingredients;

• Distilling alcohol;

• Extracting juice;

• Fermenting;

• Filling bottles, cans, kegs, or other containers;

• Filtering;

• Labeling;

• Manufacturing yeast;

• Operating gift shops at manufacturing location;

• Pasteurizing;

• Sanitizing bottles, cans, or other containers.

Classification **3702** also includes incidental:

• Tasting rooms at the same location as the manufacturing site;

• Tours of facilities and premises.

Classification 3702 excludes:

• Worker hours engaged in vineyard operations, which are reported separately in classification **4813-00**;

• Worker hours engaged in tasting room operations at a separate location away from the manufacturing site, which are reported separately in classification **6403-07**;

• Worker hours engaged in full service restaurant operations, which are reported separately in classification **3905**;

• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling dairy beverages, which are classified in **3902-28**;

• Manufacturers exclusively manufacturing and bottling fruit juices, which are classified in **3902-02**.

Note: If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4).

For administrative purposes, classification **3702** is divided into the following subclassifications:

3702-01 Breweries, malt houses, and yeast manufacturing

3702-03 Bottling and manufacturing beverages, N.O.C.

3702-05 Wine making and liquor distillation

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-3702, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3702, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3702, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-600, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-600, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-600, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-600, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-600, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3708 Classification 3708.

3708-14 Hide or leather dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale of dressed animal hides, reptile skins and tanned leather. Dealers in this classification receive raw hides from others, sort and grade them, "salt" them (by soaking in a salt solution) to help their preservation, and ship them to tanneries for processing. After the tanneries have processed them, the dressed and finished hides, skins and leather are returned to the hide dealers where they are again graded, measured, trimmed by hand as necessary, then stored until they are shipped to their customers. Customers are primarily manufacturers of garments or other items.

This classification excludes establishments who process raw hides, skins, and fur into tanned leather, or dressed fur, which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3708-15 Linoleum, oil cloth or imitation leather: Manufacturing; Coating, impregnating, laminating or waterproofing textiles, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the coating, impregnating, laminating, or waterproofing of crude fabric whose operations are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Textiles or fabrics may be treated with coatings or finishes such as, but not limited to, oils, varnishes, lacquers, or plastic and rubber finishes. Woven or felt cloth (loose, in rolls or mounted on forms) can be coated with spreading devices, rollers, or by dipping in solvents, drained to allow solvents to evaporate, then cured in drying ovens. Impregnating involves placing fabrics in vacuum tanks with solutions of rubber or lacquer and solvents and subjecting them to various pressures. Solutions are drained, contents removed, dried, baked in curing ovens and rough spots removed by grinding. Laminating is a process of cementing fabric and coating materials together and running them through heated pressure rollers, then curing them in drying ovens. Fabric embossing, which is raising designs in a surface, is included in this classification. These processes are also used in the manufacture of linoleum, oil cloth, imitation leather, and similar waterproofed or laminated fabrics.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, or finishing textiles which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-16 and coating or other finishing operations performed by employees of manufacturers of textiles or textile goods which are included in the manufacturing classification as applicable.

3708-16 Bleaching, dyeing or finishing textiles: N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, or mercerizing of crude fabric whose operations are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). The fabric is first treated with bleaches, dyes, and other solutions, then singed and calendered prior to shipping to other manufacturers to be made into textile goods. Mercerizing is the treatment of fabric with sodium hydroxide to shrink the fiber and increase its color absorption and luster. Singeing is the burning of the fiber ends to seal them; calendering is pressing the cloth through heavy rollers to smooth and gloss it. The above operations require the use of large manufacturing machinery such as, but not limited to, calenders and large vats.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in coating, impregnating, laminating or waterproofing textiles which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-15; establishments engaged in the washing and drying, or dying of individual garments for others which are to be reported separately in classification 2201; and coating or other finishing operations performed by employees of manufacturers of

textiles or textile goods which are included in the manufacturing classification as applicable.

3708-18 Broom or brush: Manufacturing or assembly, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of all types of household and industrial brooms, brushes, and mops not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, paint brushes and rollers, whisk brooms, scrub mops, dust mops, brushes for vacuum cleaners, street sweeping or other rotary machines. Animal hair, synthetic fibers, handles and backings made of wood, plastic or metal, screws, rivets or other hardware, metal springs and wire, yarn, and dust-attracting additives are purchased from outside sources. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, manually operated or computerized brush making machinery. Brush making machinery drills holes in the brush base, fills holes with hair or other fibers, and staples them in place. Other types of brush making machines make metal-back strip brushes which are mounted in straight or spiraled rows around cores (tubing or shafts), and used in rotary machines. These machines loop bristles around an anchor wire, then crimp a metal channel around the anchor wire, forming the base. The bristles are trimmed to precise lengths on trimming machines.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of metal, wood or plastic handles or backings which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacturing process, and establishments that make only mop heads by sewing yarn or other strands to a cloth base which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

3708-19 Cordage, rope, or twine: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cord or cordage, rope, twine, or string from both natural and synthetic fibers such as cotton, manila, sisal, flax, jute, hemp, and rayon. Finished products, which range widely, include, but are not limited to, fish lines, shade or awning cords, mountain climbing ropes or riggings on boats. This classification includes the extrusion of polyethylene or similar pellets to form fibers when done by manufacturers for use in their own products only. This classification also includes establishments that pick, card, and comb fibers prior to twisting the resulting strands into twine or lightweight cord which they may further twist or braid together to produce heavier cordage or rope. "Picking" removes debris from the raw fibers; "carding" untangles and straightens the fibers; "combing" separates long fibers from shorter ones and forms them into thick strands (which are referred to as "slivers"). Other manufacturers in this classification start with spools of cording, then twist or braid a number of strands into heavier cordage or rope. Manufacturers may dye their products, coat them with latex to prevent deterioration, or steam and dry them. The above operations are included in the classification when performed by employees of employers engaged in manufacturing rope or cordage. Machinery includes bale breaking, picking, carding, spinning, twisting, braiding, winding machines, dipping vats, and dryer ovens.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of net, thread, webbing, or yarn which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-26 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of plush, velvet, felt, or other fabric produced by spinning or weaving which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-27.

3708-22 Pelting

Applies to establishments engaged in animal hide pelting operations. A pelt is an untanned animal hide or skin with the hair or fur still on it. For classification purposes, pelting is defined as the initial cleaning and drying of animal skins or hides, but does not involve the removal of hair or fur, or tanning operations. Frozen pelts are thawed by flushing them in water. Fat and tissues are removed from the skin on fleshing machines. Fleshing machines resemble a band saw with a small blade over which the skin is moved to remove fat and tissue. Then skins are placed in tumblers or drums with cornmeal or sawdust to clean the excess moisture, dirt, and oils from them. They are usually transferred to another drum or shaker to remove the cornmeal or sawdust. The cleaned pelts are stretched on drying boards or metal frames, stapled to the frames with hand staplers, and placed in drying rooms until dry. Pelts are sold to tanneries or furriers where they are further processed into tanned hides or dressed furs.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the tanning of leather and the dressing of fur which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; establishments engaged as taxidermists which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-23; and establishments engaged in raising fur bearing animals which are to be reported separately in classification 4804.

Special note: Pelting of fur bearing animals, when performed by the animal raiser, is considered incidental to the raising and is included within the scope of classification 4804. Raisers of fur bearing animals are entitled to classification 3708-22 only if their hide pelting operation involves the pelting of animals which have been raised by others.

3708-23 Taxidermists

Applies to establishments engaged in taxidermy which is the preparation, stuffing, and mounting of skins of dead animals for exhibition in a lifelike state. This classification includes all operations, including tanning of hides and making animal forms, when performed by employees of the taxidermist. Hunters and fishermen are the primary customers of taxidermists; pet owners may have a pet preserved, all of whom provide the skins or animals. Other customers include museums who use animal likenesses for decorating or exhibit. For these customers, the taxidermist usually purchases tanned hides from other sources. Small animals, such as birds, cats, or fish are usually mounted whole. Large animals may be mounted whole, although generally only the head and neck are mounted. Whole animals are posed and sometimes placed in natural-looking settings. The taxidermist may receive the skin, or the whole animal, in which case the skin is carefully removed in one piece. To remove fat and tissue, the fleshy side of the hide is pulled back and forth across the spinning blade of a fleshing machine. Fleshing machines resemble a band saw with a blade about a foot in diameter which is mounted on a worktable. Hides usually require "finer fleshing" which is done by scraping with a hand knife. Holes or tears in the skin are hand sewn. The taxidermist may finish preparing the skins, or they may send them to a tannery. Other preparations involve tumbling the

skins in drums (which resemble clothes dryers) with sawdust or cornmeal to remove excess moisture, dirt, oils, then washing them in solutions of sodas, borax or alum to further clean, soften, and preserve them. Antlers are soaked in brine to remove blood and other waste. Prepared skins of smaller animals are usually stuffed; skins of larger animals are usually stretched over an animal form, sewn together, then glued onto the form. Taxidermists may make their own animal forms from fiberglass or other plastic materials, or they may purchase them elsewhere. Antlers, artificial eyeballs, teeth, tongues, toe nails, and hooves are attached. Finishing work requires touches of paint to eyelashes or mouths (applied with artist's brushes), sprays, or whatever make-up or sculpturing techniques are needed to make the animal look lifelike. Additional materials and equipment includes plaster, cotton or other stuffings, styrofoam, cleaning agents or waxes, hand tools for cutting, scraping, and sculpturing, rasps, sewing needles, hammers, saws, freezers, dryers and tumblers, and sewing machines.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in hide pelting which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-22 and establishments engaged in tanning operations and fur dressing which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3708-26 Net, thread, webbing, yarn: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of webbing, thread, or yarn by spinning, weaving or knitting processes from natural or synthetic fibers such as, but not limited to, cotton, rayon, silk, wool. This classification also includes the manufacture of nets which are woven from cording or twine. Initial operations include the removal of debris from fibers by picking; and untangling, straightening, and stretching of fibers by carding. A combing operation separates long fibers from shorter ones and forms them into thick strands (referred to as slivers). Slivers are placed on creels and fed into spinning machines to be further stretched, spun and twisted onto bobbins (also called packages). The thread or yarn go through further winding, rewinding, doubling, or reeling, depending on the ply being produced. At some point prior to the final winding onto a cone, the threads are rinsed in vats of hot water for several hours to set the ply; dyes may be added to the rinse. Threads are then spun dry and placed in dehydrators until all moisture is removed. Yarn/thread is packaged and sold to fabric weavers. Elastic or nonelastic webbing is woven from yarns or threads on narrow-shuttle looms or knitting machines. The finished lengths are coated, laminated, or dyed prior to winding onto skeins or spools for sale to others. Nets manufactured in this classification range from batting nets or hoop nets for sports, to nets used for commercial purposes. Styles are also widely varied; mesh nets woven on net looms, other types knitted on net-knitting machines; some are hand knotted. Manufacturers may sell "net systems" which include traps, hooks, hinges, lines and other fishing paraphernalia, to the marine industry. Those companies usually sell several styles of nets, some of which are made from ready-made netting they purchase elsewhere and sew bindings and hardware onto them. Hand-knotted netting is often used to catch salmon or herring. Lengths of rope are unwound with winches and winders, and stretched across a waist-high loom that usually extends the length of the factory and includes overhead bars from which rope hangs. Workers stand at the loom and knot the lengths of rope to form nets. Hand knotting is considered an art and takes some time and skill to learn. There are different ways of finishing the nets. Some are pulled and stretched with winches through a heating-drying system (these can be up to 100 feet or so in length). The top of the unit is lowered over the stretched net and steam heat is applied. The stretching tightens the knots, which strengthens them; drying shrinks and cures the net, also adding strength. Another method is to soak nets in vats of hot water to which dyes may be added. Nets may also be dipped in latex coatings and dried in dryer-ovens.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of cordage, rope, or twine which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-19.

3708-27 Spinning or weaving, N.O.C. Plush, velvet, felt: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in spinning or weaving operations to manufacture woven or nonwoven fabric and which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Raw materials include natural or synthetic filaments (also called thread) such as, but not limited to, cotton, wool, rayon, acetate, or spun fiberglass. Some manufacturers spin their own yarn prior to weaving it into cloth; others purchase the yarn from outside sources. To make woven cloth, creels hold spools (or beams) of yarn; the yarn feeds into the weaving machinery and is woven into cloth. The resultant cloth may be washed, dried, bleached, dyed or otherwise finished by the same manufacturer, or sent elsewhere for finishing. The dyeing, bleaching, or coating of fabric is included within the scope of this classification when performed by employees of an employer engaged in the manufacture of fabric. Nonwoven fabric (also called spunbonded) is lightweight and can be either absorbent or repellent. Uses for this type fabric include, but are not limited to, inner-lining of diapers, surgical/medical masks, handiwipes, mattress pads, pillow coverings. Process for making spunbonded fabric starts with the extrusion of polyethylene pellets into taffy-like substance which is eventually spun into continuous threads with the use of suction, electricity, cold air, and blowing. Once the substance is formed into threads, the threads move through the machinery at high speeds where air guns or nozzles suction several threads into one "visual strand." These transparent strands move along and are blown onto a fast-moving wire conveyor of a sheet-making machine where they are criss-crossed to form a nonwoven mass; the mass passes through the machine's large rollers as heat is applied to it. The heat and the pressure of the rollers bonds the webbed mass into the nonwoven fabric. The fabric passes through more rollers and winders, is wound onto paper cores, cut, and packaged for shipment. This classification includes the manufacture of plush, velvet or felt. Plush and velvet manufacturing contemplates similar operations and machinery as those for other woven fabrics. With velvet, the pile is almost always silk while the pile for plush may be of silk, wool, or mohair. Backings for both may be one or more of silk, artificial silk, wool, or cotton. After leaving the looms, the material goes through coloring, embossing, printing, brushing, shearing and inspecting processes. Felt is a mat-like material which is made by pressing raw materials, such as raw wool, cotton,

nylon, textile scraps, into desired dimensions. The materials are first mixed in required proportions and, after picking and dusting, passed through breakers, carders, then laid in layers to form the felt. The felt is pressed and hardened by a hardening machine and, after fulling, is washed, dyed, then dried. (Fulling increases the weight and bulk by shrinking, beating, or pressing.) Once dry, the felt is pressed and trimmed in shearing machines and folded or rolled for shipping.

3708-29 Mattress or box springs: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of stuffed mattresses, spring mattresses, or box springs. The manufacture of batting, wadding, waste is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers engaged in manufacturing mattresses. Materials include, but are not limited to, wool or cotton stuffing materials, foam for padding, decorative fabric for mattress covers, upholsterer's tape and sewing notions, glue, wire coils or springs, wire grid racks, and wood frames. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, hand tools, staple guns, glue spray guns, nail guns, band saws, sewing machines, eyelet punches, quilting machines, and tape edgers. *Mattresses*: Mattress pieces are cut to desired size, edging sewn on, eyelets and cord handles attached to the side pieces. Quilting of the covering fabric is done on large quilting machines. To assemble mattresses, batting and foam padding, or other cushioning material, is laid out over the springs, then glued and stapled onto the springs, then ticking (covering) placed on both sides. Borders are sewn to the top and bottom pieces with a hand-held "tape edger" machine. *Box Springs*: Springs, grid racks, wood frames are received from outside sources. Wood frames are laid out on work surfaces, wire grids set on them, then the springs are stapled to the grids and frames at both ends, forming the box. Layers of batting and covering materials are secured in place; then lightweight cloth is stapled to the bottom of the boxed spring, and plastic reinforcement corner pieces tacked on.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wire springs which are to be reported separately in classification 3402 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding, or waste which are to be reported separately in classification 3708-34.

3708-32 Carpet or rug: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in tufting carpets from textile fiber, or weaving carpets and rugs from textile yarn on weaving machinery. Tufted products are sold as wall-to-wall carpets, area rugs, art squares, bath mats or scatter rugs. Woven products are sold as aircraft or automobile floor coverings, mats or matting. Materials include, but are not limited to, pile yarn, jute backing, liquid latex, binding, and sewing notions. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, tufting machines, looms, vats, electric infrared dryers, electric cutting knives, and sewing machines. For tufted carpets or rugs, pile yarn is sewn to a prewoven jute backing by a high speed machine using hundreds of needles. Rollers move the carpet over vats of rubberized liquid latex while the liquid is applied to the backing to secure the tufting. The carpet then passes through a dryer to dry the latex. Bindings are sewn on with a sewing machine.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in making hand carved or inlaid carpets or rugs from premanufactured carpeting which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

3708-34 Batting, wadding or waste: Manufacturing; Wool combing or scouring

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding or waste which is sold to distributors or other manufacturers for use in their products. The terms batting and wadding are interchangeable and refer to cotton or wool fibers wadded together to form a soft layer used for padding or stuffing. Batting/wadding is used to stuff mattresses, automobile tops, bed pillows and comforters, sleeping bags, futons, crating pads, stuffed animals, and similar items, or to upholster furniture. Raw materials such as raw or waste cotton, wool, and synthetic fibers are received from others and treated by processes that include shredding, willowing, picking, dusting, carding, blending, rolling, drying and curing. These processes require the use of considerable manufacturing machinery which includes, but is not limited to, choppers, shredders, blowers, conveyor systems, rollers, ovens, winders, and cutters. The terms willowing, picking, and dusting refer to opening and cleaning unprocessed wool or cotton; carding or combing untangles and separates fibers. Fibers are fed into garnetting machines where they are picked, pressure-blown and blended, then blown out onto a long, flat, surface that rotates as the fibers build up to a specified thickness. Once the desired thickness is reached, the mass moves through the machine's rollers, winders, and conveyors; it may be treated lightly with resins or linseed oil. The conveyors move the continuous rolled mass through enclosed ovens where it is cured and dried. The roll of batting may pass through a quilting machine to be bound together in a web structure of strong thread. Finally, it is wound onto cores, cut and prepared for shipping. Shoddy or waste manufacturing is the processing of rags or textile mill waste until the materials are reduced to fibers. Processes may include, but not be limited to, sorting, classifying, carbonizing (exposing rags to hydrochloric acid fumes), baking, dusting, washing, drying, batching, picking, garnetting, and baling. Wool separating operations may include soaking rags in diluted sulfuric acid or carbonizing to remove cotton and other foreign matter. The rags are then dried and processed to remove dust, washed in alkali to neutralize the remaining acid, then dried. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in wool combing or scouring operations. Wool is processed in dusters which remove dirt. The wool then passes to scouring tanks. Several washers may be combined in a unit, the wool passing from one to the other by automatic conveyors. The last tank of clear water rinses the wool and it is then dried. Sometimes it is picked and carded again prior to being dried, then bagged or baled for sale. This classification also includes the treating and twisting of animal hair for upholsterers' use.

3708-39 Textile goods: Manufacturing N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of textile goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), and those which incorporate textiles with other types of raw materials. In addition to those described below, raw materials include, but are not limited to, metal or plastic rods and edging strips, glue, epoxy, cork, adhesive tape, nuts, bolts and other small hardware. In addition to that described below, machinery includes, but is not limited to,

die cutters, rotary press cutters, band saws, hot wire cutters, reciprocating blade cutters, slitters, balers, thermoweld presses, laminators, rivetors, punch presses, shredding machinery such as hammer mills, and hand tools such as glue sprayers, staple guns, and rivet guns. Sewing machines are often used in the manufacture of products contemplated in this classification; however, sewing is an auxiliary function performed in addition to other fabrication processes. Products contemplated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

Abrasive cloth made by running the backing material (cloth, paper, or combinations of these) through a making machine which is usually a grouping of three units. The printer unit imprints the backside of the backing material with a trademark or grade number; in the next unit an adhesive bond is applied in varying concentrations and quantities; a grain dispenser applies grains or minerals such as flint, emery, crocus, garnet, aluminum oxide or silicone carbine, either by a mechanical or an electrostatic method.

Absorbent booms or sheets designed to lift oil from water, made by shredding paper with an absorbent finish, then blowing it into a sock of netting or a sheet sewn from nonwoven fabric.

Bug screens for automobiles made by cutting wire screen mesh to size with either scissors or a small shearer, sewing vinyl bindings around them.

Conveyor belts made by joining the ends of premanufactured belting made of natural or synthetic rubber to form a continuous belt. Ends may be joined by a mechanical splice or a vulcanized splice. A mechanical splice joins the ends with lacings (metal strips into which wire rods are threaded); a vulcanized splice joins the ends by applying heat under pressure. This type of bonding is also called thermo-welding.

Fishing rod wrappings added to blank poles made by others. Cork handles are glued onto the poles individually in a hand operation. Poles are positioned on a lathe-like devise powered by small motor. Next, guides are placed onto the pole and secured by winding thread around the pole as the lathe slowly turns it. Epoxy is brushed on by hand, or the pole is dipped in epoxy, then placed on a revolving wheel or hung to air dry. If the company that makes the poles also applies the wrappings (finishings), the entire operation is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the manufacture of the poles.

Hard side luggage or carrying cases for items such as, but not limited to, video cameras, computers, telescopes, made by cutting plywood or premanufactured plastic sheets to pattern, lining the inside and outside of the pattern pieces with materials such as embossed paper or imitation leather, forming the case by riveting metal or plastic edging and corner pieces onto the pattern pieces, and attaching hardware such as handles, hinges, and locks. Polyester foam padding is glued to the inside of the specialized carrying cases to protect the contents.

Hot tub covers made by cutting styrofoam to pattern, joining the two pieces with metal hinges and enclosing the unit in a vinyl covering.

Insulating products made by cutting materials such as premanufactured fiberglass cloth to specified shapes, then stapling together, or by laminating vinyl or other covering fabrics to premanufactured fiberglass cloth.

Office divider panels made by cutting premanufactured materials similar to polyfoam, laminating fabric onto foam, and attaching light weight metal or wood edging pieces.

Rigging for boats such as rope ladders made from heavy-duty rope, slings made by sewing bindings onto premanufactured netting.

This classification also includes the *cutting and laminating* of styrofoam, polyethylene foam and other flexible "foam rubber" materials to make products such as, but not limited to, mattress pads, cushions, contour pillows, automobile seats, packaging materials, padding and pads for sports equipment. Other products *could be* contemplated in this classification as long as the materials, machinery and processes used in the manufacture of those products are similar to those of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous textile soft goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3802 and establishments engaged in the molding and mixing of rubber, plastic or graphite goods, which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

3708-40 Bag or sack-industrial size, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of industrial size bags or sacks which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These types of bags are used for packaging items in bulk, such as, but not limited to, flour, sugar, salt, meat products, fruits and vegetables, fertilizer, building materials, or coal. Raw materials include ink, strong thread, rope drawstrings, and fabric such as, but not limited to, cotton, nylon, woven polypropylene, burlap, or gunny which is generally received in bales. Baled fabric is opened on baler machinery, sewn into continuous lengths, then wound onto cores on a roll-up machine. The fabric is fed through a winder which pulls it straight, then may be run through print presses where logos, brand names, or designs are applied. The lengths are stacked on long cutting tables and cut with hand or power cutters to desired bag size. The sides and bottoms are sewn together inside out, then hem the open end. The bags are turned right side out on turning machines and drawstrings may be inserted in the hemmed edge. Finished bags are bundled into bales with strapping machines and prepared for shipping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of small bags, packs, picnic bags or others generally carried on the person, which are to be reported separately in classification 3802; establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic bags which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper bags which are to be reported separately in classification 6908.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3708, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-604, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-604, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-604, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-604, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-604, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), §

296-17-604, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-604, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3802 Classification 3802.

3802-13 Handbag or pack: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a variety of bags on a mass production or quantity basis. Types of bags include, but are not limited to, handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, picnic bags, softside luggage, and other bags normally carried on the person, and such items as literature or document pockets used in airplanes or automobiles. The screen printing or embroidering of the manufacturers' own products is included in this classification when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Materials include, but are not limited to, natural or synthetic fabric, leather, webbing or strapping for handles, buttons, hooks, buckles, Velcro, and other sewing notions purchased from outside sources. Operations include cutting to size or pattern, hand or machine sewing, finishing, labeling, pressing. Tools and equipment include hand or power cutting tools, clicker die cutters, sewing machines that perform a variety of functions, eyelet punchers, and household irons.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of industrial bags from natural or synthetic cloth used to package commodities such as bulk flour, sugar, produce, fertilizer, building materials, which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper bags which are to be reported separately in classification 6908; establishments engaged in the manufacture of plastic bags which are to be reported separately in classification 3510; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of hard sided luggage or carrying cases which are to be reported separately in classification 3708.

3802-28 Millinery: Manufacturing; Artificial feather or flower, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of hats made of felt, wool, or other textiles, fur, or leather received from outside sources. Other materials received from outside sources include woven hat bodies, braided straw, sweatbands, linings, rims or brims, ribbons, artificial flowers, feathers, or other trimmings. For fabric hats, fabric is cut to standard hat sizes, sewn, steamed on molds or blocked in hydraulic presses, and trimmings attached. For straw hats, straw stripping is roughly sewn into crowns and brims and stitched to the woven straw body. Finishing operations involve sizing, hand blocking, iron and machine blocking in hydraulic presses, then hand sewing bands and trimming onto them. For felt hats, bodies are steamed, sized, shaped, ironed or press blocked under hydraulic presses; trims are usually sewn on by hand. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of artificial feathers or flowers whose operations are not covered by another classification. Crepe paper, fabric, covered paper stakes, glue, and wire are received from outside sources. Paper or fabric is cut, hand rolled and assembled with wire to form the product.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of hats knitted to form on knitting machines which are to be reported separately in classification 3802-42 and establishments engaged in the dressing of fur or the tanning of leather which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3802-29 Wig: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wigs and hair pieces made from real hair or synthetic hair. Human hair is usually purchased from beauty shops. After being washed in hot disinfectant, hair is dried in ovens. The strands are bleached in peroxide or ammonia, then colored with dyes to desired shades. Strands are secured to webbed caps with sewing machines or woven into the cap and cemented by hand. The final steps include clipping, curling, and styling. Materials include human hair, synthetic hair, disinfectants, adhesives and webbing fabrics. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, scissors, combs, brushes, curling irons, washing, bleaching and dying vats, drying ovens, and sewing machines.

3802-34 Screen printing of cloth or garments

Applies to establishments that provide screen printing services to others on cloth items such as, but not limited to, shirts, jackets, caps, and aprons. Most screen printing establishments display a limited quantity of garments as samples from which customers can order to outfit a team, club, or other group. The screen print shop may order the garments from their suppliers, perform the screen printing, and sell the garments to their customers, or the customers may provide their own garments. However, the principal business operation is the *service of screen printing*. Screen printing of individual garments may be done by hand or with a machine. Screen printing businesses will create designs in their art department, or customers can furnish their own design. The process begins with the transfer of a design onto a framed silk screen. A light-sensitive material is coated over the silk screen, then exposed to light. The screens are placed on a multiport machine with a number of press boards onto which garments, such as shirts, jackets, hats, aprons are loaded at one time. One color of ink is squeezed over the screen and as the machine revolves, the color for that portion of the design is applied to each garment. When the first color of the design is applied, garments move on a conveyor through a dryer oven to set the ink. This process is repeated with other colors until the complete design is reproduced on each garment. Screens are washed and cleaned so they can be reused. To screen print designs on lengths of cloth, the process is similar, but machinery for this type of application resembles commercial printing presses used in print shops. Materials include art supplies, colored ink, paint thinners, cleaning solvents. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, ink dispensers and squeegees, hand cutting tools, frames and screens, manual and automatic presses, dryer ovens with conveyors, drying racks, pressure spray washer units or sinks, and work tables.

Special notes: The screen printing of a manufacturer's product, when done as part of the manufacturing process by employees of the manufacturer, is included in the classification applicable to the product being produced.

Establishments in classification 6305 that are primarily engaged in the retail sale of clothing such as tee shirts, athletic sweat suits, or hats, may custom screen print or apply iron-on transfers on individual garments sold. Individualized

printing or application of transfers is an incidental part of the sales operation and is included in the store classification.

Wholesale distributors of clothing or cloth goods who perform *incidental* screen printing on a small portion of their own product are to be reported separately in classification 6407. Care must be taken when considering classification 6407 to ensure that the nature of the business is the wholesale operation, not a screen print service, and that screen printing is only incidental to the sales operation.

3802-37 Hand carved or inlaid rug: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of custom-designed inlaid or hand carved rugs or carpets from carpeting purchased from outside sources. These are usually small businesses whose primary customers are interior designers or architects who want one-of-a-kind rugs to complement the design of a room. The designer pieces can be installed as wall-to-wall carpets or used as area rugs or wall hangings. Materials include, but are not limited to, pattern paper, netting, monk cloth, binding or fusing tape, fringed edging, carpet rolls, latex glue, and thread. Tools and equipment include small cutting tools such as hot knives, tracing wheels, rulers, glue guns, air spray guns, seamers for attaching the metallic tape, carpet carvers, and sewing machines. Carpet carvers resemble a household canister vacuum cleaner. A suction hose joins the carving blades to the canister so the fibers are vacuumed as they are cut.

Inlaid: First, a design is drawn onto pattern paper, then traced onto a piece of carpet with a tracing wheel. Powder rubbed across the paper goes through the perforations to form the design on the carpet. This step is repeated for each different colored piece in the design. The complete design is also cut out of the main carpet piece. The pattern pieces are cut out with a hot knife and placed into the main carpet backing piece which will become the finished rug. The pieces are glued to the backing with fusing tape or joined with metallic seaming tape. (Carpet designers refer to this as quilting.) Hand carving (clipping around the edges of the design with the carpet carver) adds dimension. Netting is attached with latex to the back side of the design to secure it. Monk cloth or similar fabric is applied as a backing.

Hand Carved: The pattern is transferred directly onto the main carpet piece and carved along the edges of the design to give it dimension.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of carpets or rugs by tufting or weaving which are to be reported separately in classification 3708 and establishments engaged in the installation of carpets which are to be reported separately in classification 0502.

3802-38 Embroidery services; lace: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments that provide embroidery services to others on cloth items such as, but not limited to, shirts, jackets, caps, aprons, and patches. Most embroidery establishments display a limited quantity of garments as samples from which customers can order to outfit a team, club, or other group. The embroidery shop may order the garments from their suppliers, perform the embroidery, and sell the garments to their customers, or the customers may provide their own garments. Their principal business operation, however, is the embroidery service. Paper templates, computer tapes, natural or synthetic thread, backing materials, fabrics for patches, are received from outside sources. Designs or logos are punched onto paper strips. The strips are fed through the embroidery machines which simultaneously stitch the design onto numerous garments or cloth items which have been positioned on the machine. In computerized machines, the design is programmed onto paper computer tapes which are placed in the embroidery machine instead of the paper strips. The rest of the operations are the same. To make patches, the design is embroidered numerous times on a length of fabric. Individual patches are cut out and the edges finished on a serger sewing machine. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lace. Natural or synthetic threads are received in skeins from outside sources. The thread is wound upon spools and bobbins which are placed onto the shuttles of the looms. The designs in the lace are created by various harness and shuttle movements of the loom, controlled electronically or by perforated pattern cards. After removal from the loom, the lace is inspected, mended by hand or sewing machine if needed, washed, bleached, dried, trimmed, starched, and ironed.

Special notes: The embroidery of a manufacturer's own product, when done as part of the manufacturing process by employees of the manufacturer, is to be included in the classification applicable to the garment or product being made.

Establishments in classification 6305 who are primarily engaged in the retail sale of clothing such as tee shirts, athletic sweat suits, hats, may embroider designs or lettering on individual garments sold. Individualized embroidery is an incidental part of the sales operation and is included in the store classification.

Wholesale distributors of clothing or cloth goods who perform *incidental* embroidery on a small portion of their own product are to be reported separately in classification 6407. Care must be taken when considering classification 6407 to ensure that the nature of the business is the wholesale operation, not an embroidery service, and that embroidery is only incidental to the sales operation.

3802-39 Household furnishings: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of household furnishings such as, but not limited to, draperies, pillows and cushions, futons, sleeping bags or comforters. Businesses that make draperies may make other window treatments such as swags, valances, cornice boards, pull-down roller shades (window blinds) and other accessory items such as, but not limited to, throw pillows, and slip covers. If the window coverings are custom made, the shop usually includes a showroom displaying samples of drapery fabric, drapery rods, window coverings, accessories, floor coverings, wall paper or other household furnishings. These accessory items are not usually stocked, but are obtained from suppliers or manufacturers as customers order them. The sale of these items by establishments engaged in the manufacture of household furnishings is included in this classification. A separate store classification is not applicable in these situations. Draperies and curtains are cut to size, pleated, sewn, and finished by steaming or ironing. Vinyl pull-down shades or blinds are cut to size; one end is stapled to a wooden roller, then the shade is wound around the roller. The other end is creased and stitched to form a hem into which a wood slat is placed to give the blind a solid edge.

Pulls, tassels, fringes, or other trims are attached. Sleeping bags, comforters, futons, and pillows are cut, sewn, and stuffed with padding materials purchased elsewhere. This classification also includes the manufacture of lamp shades. Plain or pleated fabric or laminated parchment and metal frames are purchased from outside sources. Material is cut to pattern, then attached to frames by gluing or sewing bindings around the frame and fabric. Materials include, but are not limited to, various fabrics, vinyl-coated cloth, transparent vinyl, parchment, linings, stuffings, trims, drapery hooks, rods, wooden rollers and slats, pulls or handles, hinges, wire frames for lamp shades, and sewing notions which are purchased from outside sources. Tools and machinery include scissors or other hand or power cutting tools, irons, sewing machines that perform a variety of functions such as straight stitching, hemming, serging, pleating, or tacking, drapery-folding devices, lighted surface to inspect cloth for flaws prior to cutting draperies, work tables for cutting or with a padded surface for ironing, pressing machines or irons. Drapery manufacturers may have a jig saw, saber saw or miter saw for the incidental cutting of cornice boards which is included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding, or waste which are to be reported separately in classification 3708 and establishments engaged in the installation of draperies which are to be reported separately in classification 0607.

3802-40 Garments, slippers, accessories, miscellaneous soft goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of garments, wet suits, accessories, slippers, and miscellaneous soft goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), including, but not limited to, tie downs or animal restraints made from fabric strapping, art and craft or novelty items, stuffed toys, award ribbons, medical supports, umbrellas, and parachutes on a mass production or quantity basis. The production involves cutting to size or pattern, sewing, gluing, fabric welding, inserting stuffing materials, labeling, pressing, inspecting and packaging. Screen printing or embroidering of the manufacturer's own products, and finishing processes such as dyeing or bleaching is included in this classification when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Manufacture of these items often includes primarily hand work or hand work incidental to machine operations. Items are produced from all types of natural or synthetic cloth or fibers; some of the trims or patches may be leather or other pliable materials. Materials include, but are not limited to, natural fabrics, synthetic fabrics such as neoprene, fur, leather, strapping or webbing, yarn, sewing notions, glue, decorative trims, ribbons or patches, imitation eyes for toys, stuffing materials, buttons, buckles, hooks, or handles which are purchased from outside sources. Tools include household irons, scissors or cutting wheels, measuring tapes, tracing wheels, brushes, power cutting tools (some types have hot blades or wires to seal frayed edges of cut pieces), glue guns, staplers, and clamps. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, cutting tables, sewing machines that perform a variety of functions such as straight or zigzag stitching, pleating, tacking or serging, clicker die cutters, iron presses, packaging equipment and various table-top or foot operated devices such as eyelet punchers, button covering machines, and hot-stamping foil presses.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of batting, wadding, or waste which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; establishments engaged in manufacturing operations using large factory machinery that performs functions such as, but not limited to, winding/rewinding, blowing, spinning, twisting, braiding, weaving, picking, tufting, quilting, shredding, or grinding, which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; and establishments engaged in the tanning of leather or dressing of fur which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3802-41 Gloves, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of gloves not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) made of fabric or leather on a mass production or quantity basis. Fabric, leather, and sewing notions are purchased from outside sources. Manufacturers may quilt lining materials to the glove fabric on quilting machines. Glove pieces are cut from numerous layers of fabric or leather with a die cutter; printing of a logo or brand name may be applied to pieces prior to stitching. Seamstresses sew the pieces together inside out, adding cuffs or trims. After stitching, each finger is individually turned right-side out on a turner which is a table-mounted device with a vertically moving rod. Gloves are then placed onto heated, hand-shaped molds for steaming and shaping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of gloves knitted to form on knitting machines which are to be reported separately in classification 3802-42; establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber gloves made by molding or mixing rubber which are to be reported separately in classification 3513; and establishments engaged in the tanning of leather which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3802-42 Knitted fabric or garments or hosiery: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the fabrication of knitted cloth, the subsequent manufacture of garments from the knitted cloth, and the manufacture of gloves, mittens, and hats knitted to form on knitting machines on a mass production or quantity basis. Natural or synthetic yarn (also referred to as thread), buttons or other fasteners are received from outside sources. The knit cloth is produced on looms either mechanically or electronically controlled. Circular or flat knitting machines (some of which resemble sewing machines) are also used. The manufacturer of the knitted cloth may make wearing apparel from it, or may sell the knitted cloth to other manufacturers. Garments, such as sweaters, may be knitted to form, or pieces may be cut from the cloth and sewn together. Gloves or mittens are knitted to basic shapes on special machines. Tips of fingers are sewn closed, the glove is turned right side out, then shaped and steamed on electrically heated forms. This classification also applies to the manufacture of hosiery on a mass production or quantity basis. Skeins of natural or synthetic yarn, generally dyed, are received from outside sources. The yarn is unwound onto bobbins or cones, then placed in small circular automatic knitting machines which form the leg and heel. The leg/heel pieces are sewn into a continuous piece, then toes and tops

added with looper machines. Hosiery is then washed, dried, shaped. This classification also applies to establishments that perform finishing operations on hosiery that is manufactured by others.

Special note: The looms and knitting machines used to make knitted cloth are generally smaller than the weaving and spinning machines used for the manufacture of woven textile fabrics which are formed into long, continuous lengths and sold in large bolts to cloth goods manufacturers.

3802-43 Leather goods, N.O.C.: Manufacture or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of leather goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) including, but not limited to, belts, tack, holsters and other gun carrying accessories, knife sheaths, sports balls, or belts. Products manufactured in this classification can usually be worn or carried on the person and are often made individually. Tanned leather or imitation leather, glue, buckles, hooks, snaps and other fasteners, are purchased from outside sources. Leather may be skived (split) to desired thickness. Items are cut out on small die cutters or by hand, and the edges sanded and smoothed. Depending on the item being made, the leather is bent into shape, glued or sewn either by machine or hand. Imitation leather or vinyl products are sometimes joined by heat sealing instead of gluing or sewing. Items may be dyed, which involves dipping in vats of dye for about 15 or 20 minutes, hanging until dry, then rubbing with rags. Guns are placed inside custom-made holsters and laid in a forming press to form the leather around the gun for a precise fit. Next, items are placed in dryers to dry and cure; then snaps, grommets or other finishing pieces are attached with hand tools. Tools and equipment include cutting blades, edge beveling tools, mallets, snap setters, and other hand tools, die cutters, sanders, sewing machines, forming presses, and small dryers. This classification also applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture and repair of sports balls such as footballs, soccer balls, and basketballs. Leather or vinyl, lining material, bladders (deflated balloon shapes made of synthetic rubber material with valves inserted), twine, thread, foil ribbon, paint, spray cleaners are received from outside sources. Pieces are cut from leather or vinyl on die cutters, sewn together inside out forming a shell, then eyelets are inserted with eyelet punches. Logos or names may be stamped on with a hot foil stamping machine. The seams are pounded out with mallets to smooth them, then the shell is turned right side out on table-mounted turners. The shells are placed onto table-mounted, ball-shaped molds, the bladders inserted, and air blown into the bladders with air compressors, forming the balls. The balls are placed onto holders, laced and closed with twine. Further designs may be applied with paint; balls are cleaned with a spray cleaner before packaging.

This classification excludes the tanning of leather which is to be reported separately in classification 4301 and the manufacture of bladders by rubber mixing or molding which is to be reported separately in classification 3513.

3802-44 Shoe or boot: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of boots or shoes from raw materials such as leather, imitation leather, lining materials, rubber heels and soles, padding, thread and string, eyelets, tacks, buckles, rubber cement, dyes, waxes and polishes purchased from outside sources. Shoe or boot manufacturers may purchase shoe parts already cut to pattern, or may cut out their own patterns either by hand or on small dies. There are only a few shoemakers in Washington, most of whom make custom, hand-crafted boots or shoes. Operations include measuring feet to make molds or patterns, sewing by hand or machine, gluing, attaching eyelets or studs, tacking the upper pieces to the soles and heels, smoothing edges with grinders, dyeing, waxing, buffing, brushing and cleaning. Tools and equipment include tack hammers, awls, lasts (foot forms), hand cutting and punching tools, sewing machines, shoe jacks, foot-operated eyelet punching presses, sole stitchers (to stitch soles onto upper pieces), belt sanders and brush finishers. This classification also applies to shoe repair shops which use the same type of materials, tools and equipment used to make shoes and boots. Most shoe repair shops sell shoe accessories such as laces, insoles, polishes, which are usually displayed at the front of the shop; the sale of those items is included within the scope of this classification. The shops usually employ only one or two persons and are often located in malls or strip malls.

This classification excludes the manufacture of molded rubber shoe parts such as heels, soles, which is to be reported separately in classification 3513; establishments engaged in tanning leather which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; and the manufacture of any other materials used in making shoes or boots which is to be reported separately as applicable.

3802-45 Rubber or pliable goods: Manufacturing by cutting or gluing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber or pliable goods from premanufactured materials by hand cutting, die cutting, gluing, or heat bonding. Items manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to, gaskets, seals, bindings for skis, grips for pens or handle bars on bicycles or motorcycles. Raw materials which are lightweight, flexible and generally do not exceed about 3/8" thickness or 1" in diameter, include, but are not limited to, neoprene (a man-made rubber), cork, or other compressed sheets made of materials such as felt, paper, foam, plastic, graphite, Teflon, strips of extruded rubber. Many of the products are made simply by die cutting flat materials into the desired shapes. Other products, such as O-rings, are made by cutting lengths of extruded rubber and joining the ends by gluing or heat-bonding them together to form a circle. Grips for pens or handle bars can be made by cutting rubber tubing to length and grinding the ends for a smooth finish.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber products by molding processes which are to be reported separately in classification 3513.

3802-46 Tent, tarp, awning or shade, boat cover or sail: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of tents, awnings or outside window shades, boat or automobile tops and covers, sails, fruit picking bags, or similar items made from canvas, duck and synthetic water resistant fabrics. Other materials purchased from outside sources include grommets, hooks, tie rope, netting, binding, trimmings, strapping, pipe or tubing, and metal tops for fruit picking bags. Operations include cutting, sewing or fabric weld-

ing which joins pieces by heat-sealing the edges, attaching grommets, and bending pipe or rods for frames. Tools and equipment include hand cutting or punching tools, powered material cutters, sewing machines, grommet punchers, pipe cutters and benders, and staplers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the welding of metal awning frames or supports and establishments engaged in the manufacture of metal awnings which are to be reported separately in the applicable metal goods classification; and the installation of any product manufactured in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-606, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-606, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-606, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-606, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-606, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-606, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-606, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3808 Classification 3808.

3808-00 Upholstery work, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in upholstery work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Upholstery work is the custom finishing of furniture and vehicle interiors with stuffing, cushioning, springs, and covering material. Some sewing is usually necessary. Items upholstered include, but are not limited to, chairs, sofas, foot stools, caskets, and seats for aircraft, automobiles, boats or other recreational vehicles (RVs). Upholstery work becomes part of the furniture or vehicle as opposed to removable pillows or cushions which are not permanently attached to the structure. Upholstery shops also perform refurbishing or renovation work which involves removing the old materials, replacing springs, stuffing or cushioning as necessary, and covering with new material. They might replace a vinyl top, trim molding, striping tape, or door edge guards on a car or boat which is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Customers usually bring the furniture or vehicle to the shop for upholstery work. Upholstery shops in this classification may sell some fabric as an incidental part of their operation; however, if any upholstery work is done at the shop, the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 3808. This classification includes businesses which produce furniture entirely from foam rubber or other cushioning or stuffing, springs, and a covering material.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of mattresses which are to be reported separately in classification 3708; establishments engaged in making "throw pillows or cushions" which are to be reported separately in classification 3802; and establishments engaged in selling upholstery materials (but do no upholstery work) which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

Special note: Classification 3808-00 may be assigned to physically separated upholstery departments of furniture or casket manufacturers, and automobile, aircraft, or RV manufacturers provided the conditions set forth in the general reporting rule covering the division of worker hours have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3808, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-612, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-612, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-612, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 83-05-019 (Order 83-5), § 296-17-612, filed 2/9/83; Order 75-28, § 296-17-612, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-612, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3901 Classification 3901.

3901-00 Bakeries - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the baking of assorted goods for retail sales, such as, but not limited to:

- Breads;
- Cakes;
- Pies;
- Pastries.

This classification includes "deli" sections in retail bakeries where bakery products, and items such as soups, salads, sandwiches and beverages are available for on-premises consumption.

Some retail bakeries also wholesale a portion of their product locally to coffee shops, grocery stores and other retailers. If a bakery's principal business remains retail, this is allowed under subclassification 3901-00.

This classification excludes:

- Larger commercial wholesale bakeries that bake products for sale to trade customers such as supermarkets, restaurants, and distributors which are to be reported separately in classification 3906; and
- Specialty bake shops that produce single product lines such as cookies and donuts, which are to be reported separately in classification 3901-01.

3901-01 Bakeries - Retail - Specialty shops

Applies to establishments engaged in operating specialty bake shops where products are sold to retail customers. A specialty bake shop is an establishment that makes and sells to customers a single product line for consumption on or away from the premises, such as:

- Bagels;
- Cookies;
- Doughnuts;
- Pies.

This classification includes related sales of beverages.

Some retail bakeries also wholesale a portion of their product locally to coffee shops, grocery stores and other retailers. If a bakery's principal business remains that of a retail specialty bakery, this is allowed under subclassification 3901-01.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-3901, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-614, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-614, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-614, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-614, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-614, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority:

RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-614, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-614, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3902 Classification 3902.

3902-00 Fruit and vegetable: Cannery and freezer operations

Applies to establishments engaged in fruit and vegetable canning or freezing operations for wholesale customers. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit and vegetables directly from growers or dealers, preparing produce for canning by removing foreign materials such as leaves or weeds, washing, sterilizing, grading, peeling, slicing, coring, blanching, scalding and precooking, premeasuring, mixing them in a hopper with sugar or other ingredients, and further processing into canned or frozen products. Pea vining, when performed by employees of a cannery, is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; establishments engaged in manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-02; establishments engaged in packing *fresh* vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and pea vining when done by employees of farm operations or farm labor contractors which is to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-01 Fruit and vegetable: Evaporating, preserving or dehydrating

Applies to establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving, or dehydrating fruits and vegetables for wholesale customers. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit and vegetables directly from growers or dealers, washing, peeling, cooking, pressing fruits and vegetables by machine, adding preservatives and congealants, pasteurizing, then dehydrating, drying, or evaporating to remove the moisture which preserves the fruits and vegetables and leaves only the dry, solid portion. Finished products are packaged in cans, plastic bags, or boxes for shipping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-02; establishments engaged in packing fresh vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-02 Fruit syrup or juice, cider, jam or jelly: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam, or jelly. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit directly from growers or dealers, washing, peeling, and cooking the fruit, extracting juice and separating seeds from pulp with fruit presses or separators, adding sugars, congealants and preservatives, pasteurizing, blending juices to produce a variety of flavors, and further processing to produce bottled, canned, or concentrate products.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-11 Chocolate, cocoa, corn products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cocoa or chocolate such as Dutch or sweet chocolate or of corn products such as, but not limited to, tortillas. Operations contemplated by this classification include receipt of corn and cocoa beans from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, packaging and shipping. Foreign matter is removed from the cocoa beans and they are sorted, divided, cleaned, and roasted in ovens. Shells are cracked, usually by machines, and the beans examined to ensure quality. Depending on the products being manufactured, beans may be pasteurized, ground, further dried, mixed with chocolate liquor, sugar, powdered milk, cocoa butter, or potassium solutions to make into finished products. Depending on the corn product being made, ingredients are pressed, kneaded, cut, shaped or flattened, and baked or cooked.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, and pasta, or chocolate candy and confections which are to be reported separately in classification 3906, and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-12 Baking powder, dextrine, glucose and starch: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of baking powder, dextrine, glucose and starch. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of vegetables and grains, such as, but not limited to, potatoes, corn, and wheat from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, storing finished products in storage tanks, packaging into drums or cans, and shipping. Vegetables or grains are cleaned, sorted, and foreign matter removed. They are dumped onto conveyors and transported to grinding machines where they are ground into a starch paste. Water may be added to make liquid starch or starch milk or dryers may remove excess moisture. Starch blends may be made from raw starch suspensions using chemical solutions. Shakers remove bran, gluten or other particles from the starch suspension. Dextrine is made by further mixing the starch with dextrine paste, adding chemicals, cooking and stirring until the starch is converted to dextrine. Baking powder is made by mixing baking soda, starch, and an acid compound such as cream of tartar.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of food sundries not covered by another classification which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-13 Nut shelling, egg breaking, coconut shredding and peanut handling

Applies to establishments engaged in nut shelling, egg breaking, coconut shredding, and peanut handling. Nuts are

received from suppliers in bulk and placed into machinery which cracks shells and separates broken shells from the nut meat. Another machine sorts whole nut meats from those that are chipped, broken, or contaminated. At each machine, nuts are examined for rejects, and foreign matter is removed with a vacuum hose or by hand. They may be chopped, sliced, or left whole, then poured from the machines into sacks or containers. The meats of certain nuts, such as almonds, may be ground into meal, then canned for shipment. This classification also includes the grading and polishing of nuts, and shredding of coconuts. Egg breaking machines break eggs and separate the yolk from the white. They are observed for color, quantity, and clarity; inferior yolks or whites are discarded prior to being automatically dropped onto separator trays with individual cups. Eggs may then be mixed with water, pasteurized or dried prior to packaging.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of oils which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-27 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of food sundries which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14.

3902-14 Food sundries, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or processing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a variety of miscellaneous food products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Products include, but are not limited to, imitation crab, spices, peanut butter, condiments, salsa, salad dressings, mayonnaise, soups, tofu, instant potatoes, salads and certain ready-to-eat dishes that are usually sold to wholesale distributors. This classification also applies to the grinding and roasting of coffee beans. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of raw ingredients from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. Individual processes, which vary depending on the product being manufactured, include, but are not limited to, cleaning, dividing, grinding, mixing, blending with other ingredients, cooking, cooling, dividing again into desired portions, and packaging. The products are packaged in plastic bags, bottles, or cans, usually by machine. Some products require vacuum sealing, pasteurizing, or freezing.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, pasta, cough drops, confectionery, and chewing gum which are to be reported separately in classification 3906 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-15 Pickles and sauerkraut: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pickles and sauerkraut. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of produce from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. Produce, such as cucumbers and cabbage, is cleaned, cut, chopped and placed in barrels, vats, or tanks of brine (a mixture of salt, sugar, spices, vinegar) until cured. At the end of curing period, product may be packed into glass jars, plastic bags, or cans. This classification also applies to the pickling of fruits or vegetables such as, but not limited to, tomatoes, peppers, and asparagus.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; establishments engaged in packing fresh vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-17 Pet food: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of frozen or canned pet foods. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of raw ingredients, processing operations, packaging and shipping. After bones and foreign matter are removed, raw ingredients are cleaned and ground. Depending on the product, various ingredients such as, but not limited to, animal meat and fat, fish by-products, cornmeal, soybean meal, ground wheat, rice, poultry, yeast, whey, salt, acids, chemicals, minerals, vitamins, water, or oil are mixed in large vats either by machine or by hand. Mixture is frozen or baked, dried, and packed into cans.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of dry pet food using a milling process which is to be reported separately in classification 2101 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-24 Breakfast food: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of breakfast foods such as cereals or breakfast bars. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of ingredients, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging, and shipping. Flour, meal, or milled grains such as, but not limited to, corn, oats, barley, wheat, and nuts are mixed with other ingredients, formed into a dough, rolled out and extruded into flakes or other shapes. Pressure cylinders may be used to expand or puff whole grains. Cereals may be sifted through screens to check for size, color, and uniformity or otherwise tested for quality, then baked or dried in bulk prior to packaging.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wholesale bakery goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3906; establishments engaged in milling or grinding operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-26 Poultry canning and canneries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in canning poultry or canning operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of poultry or other products, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging, and shipping. The process includes, but is not limited to, washing, cutting or chopping, and cooking poultry or other foods items. Preservatives or flavorings may be added before product is sealed in cans or jars.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing fruits or vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00 and establish-

ments engaged in canning or dehydrating meat products which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

3902-27 Vegetable oil or butter substitutes: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of salad or vegetable oils, shortening, margarine or other butter substitutes. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of seeds or beans from growers or through dealers, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. To make oils, soybeans, cottonseeds, safflower seeds, or shelled corn is cracked, ground, milled, steam cooked, and pressed to extract the oil. Depending on the product being made, other ingredients such as water, milk, powdered milk or salt may be blended with the oil, then heated, filtered, and filled into cans or bottles. To make shortening or butter substitutes, flavoring, catalytic agents, and chemicals are added to harden the oils; some products are kneaded to spread the coloring uniformly; then they are packaged in cans, plastic containers, or wrapped in plastic or foil. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, grinders, screens, presses, extractors, dryers, and conveyors.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of "real" butter which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-28 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

3902-28 Dairy products: Bottling or manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the bottling or manufacture of dairy products such as, but not limited to, bottled liquid or dried products derived from milk, butter, natural or processed cheeses, prepared products such as custard, dips or spread, whipped toppings, ice cream, ice cream mixes, and sherbet. Raw milk is received from suppliers and may go through heat treating, pasteurizing, cooling, and separators which adjust fat content by skimming the milk or adding cream, then pumping into vessels or vats. Additives, preservatives, flavorings, enzymes, or lactic acid may be added depending on the product being made. Further processing to manufacture cheese and other prepared dairy foods may include, but not be limited to, mixing, draining, pressing, spray drying, aging, cutting, and shredding. Product may be bottled or otherwise packaged for shipment.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of dairy-based salad dressings which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14 and dairy cattle farming operations which are to be reported separately in classification 7301.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 10-05-109, § 296-17A-3902, filed 2/17/10, effective 4/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-615, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-615, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-615, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-615, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-615, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-615, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-615, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-615, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3903 Classification 3903.

3903-08 Sugar refining; molasses and syrup, N.O.C.: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in processing (milling) sugar cane and sugar beets into various forms of powdered and granulated sugar, and the manufacture of molasses and sugar syrups not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of sugar cane or sugar beets directly from growers or dealers, crushing or rolling cane to obtain the juice or washing, slicing, and cooking the beets to obtain the juice, evaporating the juice to produce a crystallized substance, and further processing to produce the final product such as granular sugar, white powdered sugar, and brown sugar. Common by-products of a sugar refining operation are molasses and sugar syrups. In some cases an establishment may produce only the sugar syrup and/or molasses, not the crystallized forms of sugar. This classification applies to all of the above operations as the processes to produce sugar syrup and molasses products are similar to those used to produce crystallized sugar.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-616, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-616, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-616, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3905 Classification 3905.

3905-00 Restaurants, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in restaurant operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These establishments are "traditional, family or full service" restaurants that provide sit-down services, or cafeteria or buffet style meals. This classification includes the preparation and service of food and beverages. Establishments in this classification may serve beer and wine including on premises consumption of beer from microbrewery operations in connection with the restaurant; however, they are prohibited from selling spirits or hard liquor. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, hostesses, wait staff and assistants, cooks, dishwashers, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes the preparation of "take-out food" that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises and the operation of a card room in conjunction with the restaurant.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in operating restaurants or lounges that sell spirits or hard liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-07, and catering services that are not part of the restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3909.

Special note: Traditional, family or full service restaurants are establishments where wait persons bring customers a menu, take orders, and deliver prepared meals to the customer's table or where customers choose from a variety of food items from a buffet or cafeteria style service. Such establishments will generally use nondisposable eating uten-

sils and plates to serve food as opposed to throw away paper plates and plastic eating utensils. Includes establishments where orders are placed at the counter, and the food or drink is delivered to your table. Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a restaurant are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-01 Food, drink, and candy vendors or concessionaires

Applies to street vendors and businesses engaged in operating food, drink or candy concessions at places such as, but not limited to, ball parks, race tracks, theaters and exhibitions. This classification is applicable only to concession operations which are operated independently from the facility or event at which the concession service is being provided. These independent vendors selling food items are not employees of the facility or site where the event or exhibition is taking place. Vendors subject to this classification sell a variety of food, snack and beverage items from booths, mobile push carts, mobile stands, carrying boxes, or trays.

This classification excludes food and beverage operations (concession stands) operated in connection with an event or facility by employees of the event sponsor or facility operator which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the event or exhibition; vendors and route food services, operating in a truck or van moving from place to place throughout the day, which are to be reported separately in classification 1101; vendors of nonfood items which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and vending machine service companies that replenish food, snack and beverage products which are to be reported separately in classification 0606.

3905-03 Commissaries and restaurants with construction, erection, logging or mine operations

Applies to commissary or restaurant operations conducted *exclusively* in connection with a construction, erection, logging or mining camp operation. This classification is limited to food preparation services provided at a camp site or at a mess hall used to feed employees of the construction, logging, erection, or mining company. The foods prepared and served are not intended for, or offered to, the general public.

Special note: The purpose of this classification is to provide employees engaged in the food preparation activity with a classification representative of the work being performed, even though such activities may be occurring at or adjacent to the construction, logging, erection or mining site as provided for in the general reporting rule covering general inclusions.

3905-04 Eating establishments, N.O.C. such as public lunch counters in stores

Applies to establishments not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) engaged in operating lunch counters and restaurants within a retail store location. Use of this classification is limited to employees of an employer who also operates the retail store where the food service is located.

3905-06 Taverns

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a tavern. A tavern is primarily engaged in the sale of beer, wine, and alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, and may also provide a variety of foods ranging from peanuts and pretzels to hot food dishes. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, bartenders, wait staff and assistants, cooks, dishwashers, and managerial staff. Beer may also be sold by the keg with the rental of necessary taps and pumps. This classification includes the operation of a "beer garden" at special events such as, but not limited to, fairs or race meets, and the operation of a card room in connection with the tavern.

Special note: Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as an independent contractor. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a tavern must be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-07 Restaurants serving spirits or hard liquor

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a restaurant having a license to sell spirits or hard liquor, beer and wine in connection with their food preparation and service. This classification includes the preparation and service of food and beverages at sit down restaurants and lounges including on premises consumption of beer from microbrewery operations in connection with the restaurant. Such establishments have extensive cooking facilities and equipment to prepare full meals. Typical occupations covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, bartenders, hostesses, wait staff and assistants, valet parking attendants, cooks, busboys, dishwashers, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes the preparation of "take-out food" that customers pick up directly from the restaurant for consumption away from the premises and the operation of a card room in connection with the restaurant.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as a restaurant without a license to sell spirits or hard liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-00; taverns which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-06; catering services which are not part of a restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in classification 3909; musicians who are to be reported separately in classification 6605; and entertainers such as dancers who are to be reported separately in classification 6620.

Special note: Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a restaurant must be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-08 Pizza parlors

Applies to establishments engaged in operating a pizza parlor or restaurant. Establishments subject to this classification specialize in the preparation and sales of pizza (but may also provide other foods) and beverages such as wine, beer, alcoholic beverages, or soft drinks for on-premises consumption. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, hostesses, wait staff and assistants, cooks, dishwasher, cashiers, and managerial staff. This classification also includes estab-

lishments that deliver pizza to customers, or where customers can pick up already prepared pizza at the shop, but where no customer seating is provided.

This classification excludes U-bake pizza operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

Special note: Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a pizza parlor must be reported separately in classification 6605.

3905-09 Fast food drive-ins, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of fast food drive-ins or restaurants. These establishments serve easily prepared foods quickly and nonalcoholic beverages which can be eaten on the premises or picked up by customers at a counter or a drive through window. Fast food establishments offer a variety of menu items such as, but not limited to, hamburgers, french fries, tacos, sandwiches, fried chicken, hot dogs, fish and chips. Such establishments will generally use disposable eating utensils and throw away plates.

This classification excludes street vendors and/or route food services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101 and full service restaurants which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-00.

3905-11 Soft drink lounges

Applies to establishments engaged in operating soft drink lounges. These types of establishments may provide entertainment such as dancing for an adult audience or a place where youth under age 21 can dance or listen to music. These lounges do not sell alcoholic beverages. This classification includes the preparation and service of light snacks and hors d'oeuvres, such as chips, peanuts, pretzels or finger sandwiches.

This classification excludes entertainers such as exotic dancers who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; and musicians who are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

Special note: Care should be exercised when dealing with establishments that provide entertainment such as musicians, entertainers, disc jockeys or piano players who may be exempt from coverage as independent contractors. Musicians or entertainers who are considered to be employees of a lounge must be reported separately in classification 6605 or 6620 as applicable.

3905-12 Ice cream parlors

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of an ice cream parlor or frozen yogurt shop. These specialty shops offer a limited menu, usually confined to ice cream and frozen yogurt offered in individual servings, various size containers, and specialty items. Special occasion ice cream cakes may be ordered and picked up at a later date by the customer. These establishments usually provide customer seating.

This classification excludes vendors and/or route food services, operating in a truck or van moving from place to place throughout the day, which are to be reported separately in classification 1101; and vendors selling ice cream from a booth, push cart, mobile stand or tray which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-01.

3905-13 Candy, nut, and popcorn retail stores with on-premises manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in operating candy, nut or popcorn stores where some or all the products sold are manufactured on the premises. Establishments in this classification may sell a variety of candies, nuts, or popcorn, or may specialize in one or two products. They may also sell their products in gift wrapped packages.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in selling candy, nuts, or popcorn, *that do not manufacture* any product on the premises, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale manufacturing of candy which is to be reported separately in classification 3906.

3905-14 Espresso/coffee stands and carts

Applies to vendors operating espresso or coffee stands or carts. Products sold include, but are not limited to, coffee, espresso, lattes, Italian sodas, soft drinks, pastries and prepackaged items. These types of vendors *do not prepare food*. This classification is distinguishable from retail coffee, tea or spice stores in that coffee stands or carts in classification 3905 sell only ready-to-serve products; they do not sell packaged coffee, tea or spice items.

This classification excludes street vendors and/or route food services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-3905, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-618, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-618, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-618, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-618, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-618, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-618, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-618, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-618, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-618, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-618, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-618, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-618, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-3906 Classification 3906.

3906-00 Bakeries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of baked goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, bread, rolls, tarts, pies, cakes, cookies, bread stuffing and bread crumbs, for sale to supermarkets, restaurants, distributors, and other wholesale customers. Processes for making baked goods vary somewhat, but most are similar to that of baking bread. To make bread, ingredients such as, but not limited to, flour, water, salt, leavening, eggs, milk, sugar, shortening, and preservatives are mixed by machine or by hand and formed into dough. The dough is fed into a hopper which further kneads it and shapes it into a ball. Molders shape the dough balls into cylinders that are ready to be placed in pans. Automatic loaders move

the pans through tunnel ovens. After baking, products are mechanically sliced and wrapped, then shipped to customers as quickly as possible due to the relatively short shelf life of baked goods. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, dough troughs, cake depositors, filler and icing machines, conveyors, deep fryers, bun machines, molders, ovens, mixers, flour dust collectors, and racks.

This classification excludes retail bakeries which are to be reported separately in classification 3901; route delivery drivers who are not employees of the bakery who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of other foods which are to be reported separately as applicable.

3906-01 Cracker: Manufacturing N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, and other "dry" bakery products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, biscuits, wafers, and pretzels for sale to supermarkets, restaurants, distributors and other wholesale customers. Depending on the specific product being made, ingredients such as, but not limited to, flour, sugar, water, salt, soda, yeast, flavorings, and additives are mixed together and formed into dough. The dough is fed through a hopper into a roller, then shaped into product and baked in ovens. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mixers, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment.

This classification excludes retail bakeries which are to be reported separately in classification 3901 and route delivery drivers who are not employees of the dry bakery goods manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-02 Potato chip: Manufacturing N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of potato chips and similar snack foods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, fried corn or cheese chips for sale to wholesale customers. To make potato chips, potatoes are washed, sliced, salted, and fried in cooking vats. Automatic rakes stir the potato slices to ensure uniform cooking. As chips emerge from the vats onto conveyors, they are inspected for color and quality. Burned, discolored, or broken chips are discarded; the rest are packaged for sale. Other types of fried chips are made by mixing dry ingredients which are then deep fried, inspected and packaged. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, slicing equipment, mixers, deep fryers or cooking vats, pan greasers, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment. This classification includes delivery of the product when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the chip manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-03 Ravioli and tamale: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of ravioli, tamales, tortellini or similar frozen or ready-to-cook foods, for sale to wholesale customers. Ingredients include, but are not limited to, cornmeal, flour, ground meats, cheeses, seasonings, tomatoes or tomato paste, sauces, and corn husks. Depending on the specific product being made, ingredients are mixed together, placed in shells, pasta or corn husks, or otherwise prepared, cooked, inspected, wrapped, packaged and, in some cases, frozen. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mixing or blending machines, deep fryers or cooking vats, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment, and freezers.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the food product manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-04 Pasta: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pasta products such as, but not limited to, macaroni, spaghetti, or noodles for sale to supermarkets, restaurants, distributors and other wholesale customers. Ingredients such as, but not limited to, flour, sugar, salt, seasonings, preservatives, oils, and water are mixed in mixing machines to form the dough. The dough is further mixed and kneaded, pressed through rollers to regulate thickness, cut with machinery or by hand to desired size and shape, then wrapped in cellophane or packaged in cartons. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, dough mixers, dough kneaders, rollers, cutting and slitting machines, hydraulic presses, ovens, conveyors, and packaging and package-handling equipment.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

3906-05 Confectionery, chewing gum or cough drop: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of confectionery products, chewing gum or cough drops for sale to wholesale customers. Confections include, but are not limited to, candies such as creams, caramels, mints, hard candies, gum drops, glazed fruits, nut brittle, a wide variety of chocolate candy, and molded sugar cake decorations, such as, but not limited to, rosettes, candle holders, and colorful edible images used to decorate cakes or cookies. This classification includes both cooked and uncooked confection products. Because of the variety of candies and confections included in this classification, preparation and finishing processes which individualize the product may vary widely. Ingredients include, but are not limited to, sugar, flour, starch, nuts, milk, water, flavorings, cocoa, and coloring. Depending on specific product being made, ingredients are weighed, mixed or beat. Further processing may include heating, pressure cooking, baking, or forming uncooked mixtures (referred to as "paste" or frosting) into products by twirling, pressing, molding, or otherwise shaping. Confection products may be individually wrapped or packed in boxes, cans, trays, or other containers. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, ranges, burners, various sized kettles, pots, pressure cookers, trays, mixing, cutting, or filling machines, hoppers, conveyors, die cutters, presses, coolers, and packaging and package-handling equipment. The manufacture of chewing gum and cough drops is similar although ingredients vary somewhat.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the confection manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; candy store operations with on-premise manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3905-13; and candy store

operations with no manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

3906-07 Pizza: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of frozen or ready-to-bake pizza not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) for sale to wholesale customers. Dough is mixed and rolled out to form the crust; sauce and a variety of toppings such as meats, cheese, vegetables are arranged on top of the crust. Pizzas are wrapped in plastic wrap, packaged, and stored in freezers prior to delivery. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, mixers, rolling devices, ovens, conveyors, packaging and package-handling equipment, and freezers.

This classification excludes route drivers who are not employees of the pizza manufacturer who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; pizza parlors which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and U-bake pizza stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-61801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-61801, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-61801, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-3909 Classification 3909.

3909-00 Caterers

Applies to establishments engaged in catering operations. This classification includes the preparation and serving of food and beverages for customers who have arranged for their services for social and business events such as weddings, parties, bar mitzvahs, meetings or banquets. Foods prepared and served range from deli trays, sandwiches, box lunches, and buffets, to full meals. The food may be prepared at the caterer's own facility and delivered to the customer's location or may be prepared at the customer's location. Catering services include, but are not limited to, event planning, arranging tables, decorations, supplying utensils and dishes, bartending, waiting and busing tables, and taking care of leftover food and related clean-up after the event. This classification also includes catering to airlines which involves preparing various foods and direct delivery to the airline with special trucks that maintain hot or cold foods. This classification also applies to food services provided by communities or civic/social organizations to local residents who, because of physical disability or age, are unable to prepare their own food. The food is prepared and delivered to the client's home.

This classification excludes street vendors or route food services which are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-61804, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-61804, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-61804, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-4101 Classification 4101.

4101-00 Printing, lithography, engraving, map printing and silk screening, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a variety of printing services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) to others. Operations contemplated include, but are not limited to, the press room, assembly and staging areas, shipping departments, and delivery. *Printing*: This category covers many types of printing including offset cold press and letterpress printing. *Lithography*: This category of printing is similar to letterpress printing with the process used to transfer images to paper (stock) being the distinction. In letterpress printing the image is transferred directly from plate to stock. In lithography an additional cylinder containing a rubber blanket is used. The process is plate to blanket to stock. *Engraving*: This applies to a process wherein designs or images are incised into the surface of a material from which printing impressions can be made. *Map printing*: This applies to an end product produced by a printer rather than a specialty form of printing. *Silk screening (or screen printing)*: This applies to a specialty type of printing wherein a silk, nylon or metal screen contains the desired image and ink is forced through the screen to form the design on paper or other medium. Products produced by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, catalogs, booklets, pamphlets, brochures, books, letterhead, paper signs, and specialty invitation and business cards.

This classification excludes photographic composition or prepress work such as, but not limited to, photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing, proofreading, camera work and automated plate making which are to be reported separately in classification 4904. *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition/prepress work duties and duties which are subject to this classification (4101) are to be reported separately in classification 4101 without a division of work hours*. This classification also excludes newspaper publishers who are to be reported separately in classification 4103 and establishments engaged in cloth printing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

4101-02 Rubber stamp: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or assembly of all types of rubber or synthetic rubber stamps or marking devices for others. Products produced by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, date, character, name and address stamps. Stamps may be produced by hand or machine and can be made from a variety of natural or synthetic materials. Finished stamps are attached to handles or coverings purchased from others.

4101-03 Bookbinding

Applies to establishments engaged in bookbinding and/or the restoration of old or damaged books using methods similar to those employed by bookbinders described by this classification. One definition of bookbinding is all further treatment of stock after printing which may include cutting, folding, trimming, gathering, stitching, gluing and casing. There are two general types of binding: Pamphlet binding and bookbinding. Pamphlet binding is used for such material as folders, booklets, catalogs and magazines. An

automatic feeder carries the sheets to a folding machine. After folding, the sheets can be collated either by hand or by machine and either saddle-wire or side-wire stitched, depending on the thickness of the material being bound. There are a number of ways to bind a book, the most common being "edition" binding, also known as hard cover or cases binding, where the papers are sewn together by specialized sewing machines. This process is used when permanence is desired. "Perfect" binding is a less expensive type of binding as it requires no sewing or stitching and uses a pliable adhesive for binding.

This classification excludes photographic composition or prepress work such as photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing and proofreading, camera work and automated plate making which is to be reported separately in classification 4904. *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition and/or prepress duties and duties which are subject to this classification (4101) are to be reported in classification 4101 without a division of work hours.*

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-620, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-620, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-620, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-620, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-620, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-620, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 75-38, § 296-17-620, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-620, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4103 Classification 4103.

4103-01 Newspaper publishing

Applies to establishments engaged in publishing daily or periodic newspapers. This classification includes the printing, distribution and general maintenance activities of the newspaper. The printing operation usually consists of one of three processes: Offset lithography, letterpress, or flexography. After the papers are printed, they are cut, folded and stacked either manually or by computer-operated machinery. Route managers then distribute the papers to door-to-door carriers or independent route delivery drivers. Typical occupations covered by this classification include bindery workers, press operators, freight handlers, machine feeders, production helpers, maintenance workers and drivers.

This classification excludes photo composition or prepress work such as photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing, proofreading, camera work and automated platemaking which is to be reported separately in classification 4904; outside reporters, photographers, sales personnel, advertising staff and circulation solicitors who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; and establishments engaged in printing operations for newspapers published by other firms which are to be reported separately in classification 4101.

Special note: *Employees of an employer subject to this classification who have both photographic composition/prepress work duties and duties which are subject to this classification (4103) are to be reported separately in classification 4103 without a division of work hours.*

Newspapers without any printing operations are governed by the general reporting rule covering businesses described by a standard exception classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-622, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-622, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-622, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-622, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-622, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-622, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-622, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-622, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-622, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4107 Classification 4107.

4107-04 Business machines: Service, repair, installation, and recycle, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the service, repair, installation, or recycling of business machines not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes all work performed on the customer's premises as well as in the employer's shop.

Installation work contemplated by this classification includes low voltage prewiring to the point of connecting to the live circuit. Types of machines or equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Computer components;
- Copiers;
- Depth finders;
- Fax machines;
- Postage meters;
- Radar equipment;
- X-ray or other medical-related electronic equipment.

Recycling in this classification includes printer cartridge recycling or remanufacturing, and the breakdown of computer equipment to remove useable parts to sell or use for rebuilding and resale. The unusable materials are picked up by recyclable materials processors or garbage collectors.

This classification excludes:

- The retail sale of computers and accessories which may be separately reported in classification 6406;
- Recyclable materials processors described in classification 2102;
- Electrical work with a live power source which is to be reported separately in classification 0601; and
- Low voltage wiring which is to be reported in classification 0608.

4107-20 Piano tuning

Applies to establishments engaged in tuning services for pianos, organs, and other keyboard musical instruments. Establishments in this classification will tune, clean, replace the felt, and provide minor repair service such as, but not limited to:

- Removing and replacing bad cords;
- Regluing broken keys;
- Replacing faulty foot pedals. This classification includes all work performed on the customer's premises as well as in the shop.

This classification excludes:

• Establishments engaged in the sale of pianos and organs which are to be reported separately in classification 6306;

• Establishments engaged in the sale of other types of musical instruments such as string, wind and percussion instruments, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and

• Establishments engaged in the reconditioning of pianos and organs (and the related sales of reconditioned pianos and organs) which are to be reported separately in classification 2906.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-4107, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-626, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-626, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-626, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-626, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-626, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-626, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4108 Classification 4108.

4108-15 Letter service shops and mailing or addressing companies

Applies to establishments engaged in providing large volume mailing and addressing services. This could be the routine mailing of periodicals or advertising brochures or a one-time letter to a particular list of recipients. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, folding, sorting, labeling and stuffing envelopes (either by hand or machine), clerical support, outside sales work, pick up of preprinted material from a client's location and delivery of completed work to the client or post office when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Companies in this classification may also research and compile mailing lists as an additional service for their clients who are involved in direct mail advertising. This classification includes contracting of complete mail room services at a client's location.

This classification excludes printing of advertising material which is to be reported separately in classification 4101 and photocopying or duplicating of printed material, private mail box services (receipt and mailing of routine ready-to-mail letters and packages) for box renters, and package wrapping/mailing services, all of which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-627, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-627, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-627, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-627, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-627, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4109 Classification 4109.

4109-10 Sign painting or lettering inside buildings

Applies to establishments engaged in sign painting or lettering inside a customer's building. This type of painting includes, but is not limited to, names, addresses and office hours on a door or window, and signs in the form of lettering/illustrations on an interior wall. Work contemplated by this classification includes preparing the surface by cleaning, sanding, etc., applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (brushing, rolling, spraying, etc.), and applying a protective finish. This classification includes the painting of scenery, by a contractor, in a shop or theater (if done by the employees of a theater or television broadcasting station it would be an inclusion in classification 4504 or 4502 as applicable), and the painting of an interior mural.

This classification excludes sign painting shops that paint on, or apply vinyl lettering to, precut backings which are to be reported separately in classification 4109-18; painting in a shop that is not covered by another classification which is to be reported separately in classification 3603-12; and the painting, repair or erection of signs or murals on any part of the exterior of a building which is to be reported separately in classification 0403.

4109-18 Sign painting in shop

Applies to establishments engaged in providing sign painting services in their shop. The use of this classification is limited to painting on, or applying vinyl lettering to, precut mediums (sign backings) provided by the customer or purchased elsewhere; it does not contemplate the manufacture of the sign backing. (Vinyl lettering or designs are usually computerized. Lettering or designs are entered into a computer; a plotter/cutter attached to the computer cuts the programmed design or lettering from rolls of vinyl.) Work contemplated by this classification includes preparing the surface by cleaning, sanding, etc., applying the lettering/illustrations by appropriate method (such as brushing, rolling, spraying, applying vinyl designs), and applying a protective finish. This classification includes making and applying vinyl lettering in place of painted lettering and lettering/illustrating on vehicles not in connection with auto body repair or painting.

This classification excludes the painting or lettering of signs in buildings which is to be reported separately in classification 4109-10; painting in a shop which is to be reported separately in classification 3603 (unless the painting is included in another classification); the painting, repair or erection of signs on any part of the exterior of a building which is to be reported separately in classification 0403; and sign painting in connection with sign manufacturing operations which is to be reported separately in the applicable manufacturing classification.

Special note: An employee who creates vinyl lettering or designs on computerized equipment in an office environment, and is not involved in the further manufacturing of signs, could qualify for class 4904 provided that all the conditions of WAC 296-17-31018 are met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-4109, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-628, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-628, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-628, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-628, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-628, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-628, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4201 Classification 4201.

4201-00 Longshoring and stevedoring

Applies to establishments engaged in longshoring (stevedoring) operations which involve the transfer, loading, and unloading of ships' cargo and storage of such on docks or in nearby warehouses. This classification includes stevedoring by hand or hand truck and containerized stevedoring which involves the use of a cross deck crane for lifting the trailer body container onto or off of the ships deck or hold. This classification also includes wharf and pier operations, coal dock operations, cargo checkers, tallymen and the repackaging or mending of damaged containers in connection with stevedoring activities.

This classification excludes stevedores employed directly by a port district who are reported separately in classification 4201-02.

Special note: Stevedoring activities are almost always covered by the Longshore Harbor Workers Compensation Act (LHWCA) except when conducted by a port district or other political subdivision.

4201-02 Port districts

Applies to the operation of port districts by a municipality. Port districts have separate taxing authority and although they may receive tax dollars from levies most of their operating costs are funded through rental and use fees on the property and facilities they operate. Port districts are authorized by state law for the purpose of acquiring, developing, maintaining and operating various transportation-related properties and facilities. In addition to marine and airports, the district may also develop and maintain facilities used for the transfer, handling, storage and terminal operations of commercial enterprises. This classification includes sales personnel and any stevedoring operations conducted by port district employees.

This classification excludes clerical office employees of a county who are to be reported separately in classification 5306 and stevedoring operations not conducted by port district employees which are to be reported separately in classification 4201-00.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-629, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-629, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-629, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-629, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4301 Classification 4301.

4301-05 Glue, lard, or tallow: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacturing of products from animal substances such as glue, lard and tallow. Glue manufacturing begins by boiling animal substances, including skins and hoofs, in water until the materials are diluted and melted. The material dries as a residue and forms as a hard pure protein gelatin. Incidental operations include bone crushing, grinding and bagging of bone meal, the filling of solidified grease into drums from the oil settling tanks and the pressing, drying, pulverizing and bagging of tankage for fertilizer manufacturers. The traditional "hot" animal glue which is produced in flake form, requires a heated glue pot to keep it at a usable consistency. More modern forms are ready to use liquids. Glues come in three general forms: Ready-to-use, water mixed form, and waterproof types that are often two-part and must be sold in two separate container units. These come with directions to mix to specified proportions just before use. Ready-to-use types retail in bottles, cans and tubes. Tools and equipment used include, but are not limited to, boiling pots, scrapers and razors. This classification includes making or refining lard, which is the white solid or semisolid rendered fat from a hog, and tallow making. This process includes taking the hard fat from parts of the bodies of cattle, sheep or horses, separating it by melting from the fibrous and membranous matter and mixing the whitish solids for use in making candles, leather dressing, soap and lubricants.

This classification excludes establishments that manufacture synthetic glues such as acrylic base, contact cement, polyester, latex combination, epoxy sticks, polyethylene, polyvinyl, or cellulose nitrate or rubber base which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

4301-10 Sausage: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in manufacturing sausage. This process includes grinding, mixing, and blending cuts of meat with seasonings, spices, and fillers using grinders, mixers, pots, cooking tanks and meat cutting instruments. The mixture is stuffed into synthetic or natural casings or packed into forms. The product is often cooked in pressurized cooking tanks. The sausage is then cured by either pumping or injecting a curing solution into the meat or dry rubbing a curing substance into the meat and immersing the meat in a brine solution. Curing solutions usually contain one or more chemicals, such as sodium or potassium nitrate, ascorbate, or erythorbate, and water. The meats are then allowed to cure for up to 40 days. Curing may be followed by a period of several hours to several days in a temperature controlled smokehouse. The final product may be packaged, canned, placed in jars, or frozen.

This classification excludes dealers of natural sausage casings which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-19; meat products manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 4301-12; retail meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; and the handling of livestock which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

4301-11 Packing house

Applies to establishments engaged in packing house operations which include the handling and slaughtering of livestock and the preparation of fresh meat and meat products. Animals are moved through a system of chutes to a conveyor system which takes them through a stunning machine and then into the slaughtering area. Work is performed with the use of hoists, knives, scissors, razors, scrapers, meat chippers, cleavers and hydraulic dropper/spreaders. After slaughtering, the blood is drained, collected and stored. The carcasses are then dipped into a scald tank and conveyed to dehairer machines and the hides are removed. After carcasses have been inspected and weighed, they are placed in blast freezers for several hours and then moved to a cooler. Carcasses are sawed or cut into portions and specific cuts of meat including those that will be used in other products such as cold cuts, sausages, and hot dogs. The products are then

placed in cardboard boxes and loaded onto pallets. This classification includes incidental rendering, lard refining, butter substitutes manufacturing, washing of casings, sausage manufacturing, salting of hides, cooking of offal (waste), processing of the viscera manually or by machine, and fertilizer manufacturing when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification. Some of the prepared meats are packed in cans, bottles, or jars, sealed and cooked in vats. Meat packing and processing operations may be consolidated or may be in different locations.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in sausage manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-10; dealers of natural sausage casings which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-19; meat products manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 4301-12; slaughterhouse only operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-22; custom meat cutting which is to be reported separately in classification 4302; retail meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; and wholesale meat and poultry processors/dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

4301-12 Meat products: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in meat products manufacturing, including canning or dehydrating. Products include, but are not limited to, frankfurters, bologna, head cheese and meat loaf. No handling or slaughtering of livestock is performed by employers subject to this classification. Meats are received in halves, quarters or individual fresh cuts. Cuts of meat are washed, soaked in brine, smoked, pickled, corned, and/or otherwise cooked. Meat products are bottled in jars, bottles, or cans and sealed. Meat trimmings may be chopped, ground, mixed, smoked, boiled, or stuffed in sausage casings. Machinery and equipment includes, but is not limited to, mixing, cutting, and bottling equipment or tools.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in sausage manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-10; dealers of natural sausage casings which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-19; glue, tallow or lard manufacturing which is to be reported separately in classification 4301-05; packing house operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-11; slaughterhouse operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-22; custom meat cutting which is to be reported separately in classification 4302; the retail sale of meat and poultry which is to be reported separately in classification 3303; and wholesale meat dealers and wholesale poultry processors/dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

4301-13 Peat moss: Shredding and baling

Applies to establishments engaged in the shredding and baling of peat moss. This includes the cleaning, sorting and packaging of peat moss to be used as mulch, plant food (fertilizer), soil amendment, fuel or decorative uses such as in floral arrangements.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the digging or stripping of peat from the surface of bogs with use of mechanical equipment which are to be reported separately in classification 0112 and the picking of moss by hand in a forest which is to be reported separately in classification 4802.

4301-17 Tanneries, fur manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in tannery operations which involve tanning and dressing raw hides for sale to dealers or manufacturers of leather or fur products. (Taxidermists often send hides to a tannery rather than treating them at their own shops.) Hides are received from outside sources, washed in caustic soda, borax and soda to clean, soften and preserve them. Excess flesh and tissue is removed from hides by fleshing machines which resemble a band saw mounted on a table. Any additional fleshing is done by scraping with a hand knife. Hides are then softened by agitating in a lime solution to remove all or part of the hair or fur, softened by agitating paddles using a variety of chemicals mixed with cornmeal and treated with a solution of sulfuric acid. Tanning is then done in revolving drums containing a mixture of water, salt, sodium bicarbonate and chromium sulfate. Drying may be done using a gas fired oven depending on the type of hide. Shredded hide may be baled and sold to glue makers. Tanned hides are split, dyed and finished. Tears in the hide are hand sewn.

This classification excludes hide or leather dealers, establishments engaged in hide pelting, and taxidermists which are all to be reported separately in classification 3708.

4301-19 Sausage casing dealers

Applies to establishments engaged in the sales and distribution of natural sausage casings to others. Casings are animal intestines received from packing houses or rendering plants. Wholesale dealers wash, dry, sort and package casings for distribution.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of sausage which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-10.

4301-21 Rendering works, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in rendering operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Rendering is the act of reducing or melting down fat by heating. The raw animal materials such as, but not limited to, discarded fat, bone trimmings, meat scraps, blood, grease and feathers are collected from farms, stockyards, slaughterhouses, butcher shops, supermarkets, restaurants, meat and poultry stores, ranches, feed lots or animal shelters and brought to the rendering plant. The hides are removed and stored for shipment to hide dealers and tanneries. Carcasses are cut into workable sizes and placed into tanks. Steam passes directly into the materials being cooked. The grease is drawn off and meat and bones drop into a slush box. The slush is then pressed to remove more water and grease before going to steam pressure dryers. In some plants this is all performed with one piece of equipment. Tools and equipment may also include crushers, hashers, grinders, hoggers, prebreakers, blow tanks, conveyors, bucket elevators, pumps, steam-heater batch corkers, dryers, screw presses and waste water treatment equipment. In addition, other products such as cod liver oil may be produced, depending on the basic material being rendered. Regardless of the type of rendering system being used, all fish oils and animal grease or tallow are pumped into receiving or settling tanks. Barrels, drums or

tank cars are filled for shipment to manufacturers of assorted products such as soap, and fatty acid products such as cosmetics, lubricants, paints and plastics. Edible tallow is used in margarine and other foods as regulated by the USDA. This classification includes the crushing, grinding, pressing, drying, pulverizing, and bagging of dried slush or tankage to produce fish or bonemeal, and feed concentrates for livestock and poultry and fertilizer.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as packing houses which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-11 and establishments engaged as slaughterhouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-22.

4301-22 Slaughterhouses

Applies to establishments engaged in the slaughter of animals and the initial processing of meat. This includes purchasing livestock from individuals or feedlots, handling the livestock, maintaining pens, and butchering. The process requires the preparation of the animal carcass, washing of casings and the salting of hides or cooking of offal (waste). Tools and equipment used include hydraulic dropper/spreaders, stunning machines, hoists, knives, scissors, razors, scrapers, meat chippers and cleavers. The meat is then sold by hanging weight and distributed to buyers using box freezer or container trucks. This classification excludes establishments engaged in packing house operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-11; establishments engaged in manufacturing meat products which are to be reported separately in classification 4301-12; custom meat cutting which is to be reported separately in classification 4302; retail meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; wholesale meat dealers and wholesale poultry processors/dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-630, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-630, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-630, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-630, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-630, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-630, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-630, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4302 Classification 4302.

4302-14 Custom meat cutting

Applies to establishments engaged in operating custom meat cutting shops. This classification primarily caters to customers who bring in an animal carcass (usually from a farm or hunt) for processing. Customers generally fill out a cut and wrap list which indicates how they want the meat cut such as steaks, flank, roasts, ribs, fillets, or hamburger, and how they want the product wrapped such as 3 steaks to a package, 5 pound roasts, 2 pound packages of hamburger, etc. Once the order has been filled to a customer's specifications, meat is stored in a freezer locker until the customer picks up the product. Custom meat cutting shops may also smoke meats and offer custom cut inspected meats (meaning inspected by USDA officials) for sale as locker packages or by the pound. It is also common for these establishments to sell related grocery items such as butter, eggs or milk. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, knives, razors, meat chippers, cleavers and hand carts.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in custom meat cutting *including farm kill operations* which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-15; establishments engaged in farm kill operations *only* which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-16; packing house operations and slaughterhouse operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4301; establishments engaged in the retail sale of meat and poultry dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3303; and wholesale meat dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 3304.

4302-15 Custom meat cutting and farm kill

Applies to establishments engaged in operating custom meat cutting shops *which also provide farm kill operations away from the custom meat shop*. This classification primarily caters to customers who bring in an animal carcass (usually from a farm or hunted) for processing. Customers generally fill out a cut and wrap list which indicates how they want the meat cut such as steaks, flank, roasts, ribs, fillets, hamburger, etc., and how they want the product wrapped such as 3 steaks to a package, 5 pound roasts, and 2 pound packages of hamburger. Once the order has been filled to a customer's specifications, meat is stored in a refrigerated locker until the customer picks up the product. Custom meat cutting shops may also smoke meats and offer custom cut inspected meats (meaning inspected by USDA officials) for sale as locker packages or by the pound. It is also common for these establishments to sell related grocery items such as butter, eggs or milk. Tools and equipment include, but are not limited to, knives, razors, meat chippers, cleavers and hand carts. *Farm kill operations* are usually performed with the use of a mobile kill truck. The animal is killed, placed on a hook hoist attached to the mobile unit, skinned, and dressed. The meat is then processed, according to the customer's order, usually at the shop.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in custom meat cutting-in shop *only* (*no farm kill*) which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-14 and farm kill *only* operations (mobile butchering) which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-16.

4302-16 Farm kill

Applies to establishments engaged *exclusively* in mobile butchering or farm kill operations which are usually performed with the use of a mobile kill truck. The animal is killed, placed on a hook hoist attached to the mobile unit, skinned, and dressed. Establishments in this classification are engaged in farm kill operations *only;* they are not engaged in the further processing of meat or meat cutting.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in operating custom meat cutting shops *only* (*no farm kill*) which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-14 and custom meat cutting shop *including farm kill* which are to be reported separately in classification 4302-15.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-631, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW

51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-631, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-631, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-631, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 76-36, § 296-17-631, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-631, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4304 Classification 4304.

4304-00 Feedlots or stockyards

Applies to establishments engaged in operating feedlots or stockyards. Feedlots are large, enclosed yards usually with pens or stables where livestock, such as cattle, horses, sheep or pigs, are temporarily held for the sole purpose of supplying with feed and nourishment. Feed (such as corn or hay) is brought in bulk. Feed may be mixed in choppers and blown into feeder troughs. The livestock are raised until they reach certain weights, then sold to packing houses or slaughterhouses. Stockyards are holding areas (large, enclosed yards) where livestock are kept until they are sent for slaughter, sold or dispersed elsewhere.

This classification excludes packing houses or slaughterhouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4301 and livestock auction and sales yards or livestock buyers houses which are to be reported separately in classification 4304-02.

4304-02 Livestock auction and sales yards; livestock buyers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating livestock auction and sales yards and to livestock buyers. Operation of an auction and sales yard involves the exhibition and sale of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and goats. The premises usually consists of an arena, a grandstand for customers (both buyers and sellers), and outside pens or stalls for livestock. The livestock are usually dropped off by customers (farmers, ranchers, etc.), are tagged, recorded, checked by brand inspectors and veterinarians, and inspected by employees of the yard. If the animals are left prior to the day of the sale, the employees will feed the livestock and maintain the pens. When the auction begins, yard employees bring the livestock to the arena, parade them around for show, then take them back to the pens to be weighed. A recordkeeper usually assists the auctioneer during this activity. Recordkeepers engaged directly in the business of auctioning are subject to the auction classification. Livestock buyers view the livestock from an overhead viewing area or by walking through the pen area.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-633, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-633, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-633, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-633, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 estab-

lishments 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 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

• 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 reprocess-

ing 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4305, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-634, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-634, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-634, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-634, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91; WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-634, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-634, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-634, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-634, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-634, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-634, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4401 Classification 4401.

4401-00 Cold storage lockers

Applies to establishments that rent cold storage lockers to the public. These establishments do not own equity in the merchandise that is stored. Other than being cold storage facilities they are similar to mini-warehouse storage operations. Typically these operations will be a part of a retail or wholesale food or beverage establishment such as meat markets or wine stores. Typical activities contemplated by this classification include maintenance and security of the facility.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in fruit/vegetable freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; establishments engaged in cold storage warehouse operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4404; general merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) which are to be reported separately in classification 2102; mini-storage warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4910; and field bonded warehouses which are to be reported in classification 2008.

Special note: The distinction between this classification (4401) and cold storage warehouse operations (4404) is that classification 4404 contemplates a warehouse type facility which stores general merchandise of commercial enterprises such as manufacturers and wholesalers as opposed to classification 4401 which rents lockers out to individuals for storage of personal items.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4401, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-635, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-635, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-635, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-635, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4402 Classification 4402.

4402-00 Ice: Manufacturing or harvesting

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice or the harvesting of naturally occurring ice from frozen bodies of water such as lakes or ponds. Ice is made by treating, forming, and freezing water in refrigeration compressor systems. The ice blocks may be scored, cut or sawed, then left in blocks or crushed and bagged. Refrigeration systems are generally freezer coils or pipes running through or around tanks, or refrigerated vaults. Other equipment includes, but is not limited to, tanks, tin molds of various pound sizes or shapes, filtering systems, ice cube making systems which consist of water tanks, tubing and cutting blades, conveyors, incline screws, holding bins, bagging machines, winches, and forklifts. Ice harvesting is the cutting of natural ice from lakes, ponds, or other bodies of water that have frozen over to a suitable thickness and storing it in refrigerated warehouses. Ice manufacturers and harvesters either deliver their ice directly to their customers or sell it to ice dealers.

This classification excludes ice dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 4402-02 and manufacturers of "dry ice" who are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

4402-02 Ice dealers

Applies to establishments engaged as dealers of ice manufactured or harvested by others. Ice dealers either pick up ice directly from manufacturers and deliver it, or store it in their own refrigerated warehouses or ice stations prior to delivery to their customers. Refrigerated, insulated trucks and trailers are used to deliver ice. Customers may include, but not be limited to, restaurants, lounges, service stations, grocery and convenience stores. Ice dealers may also own coin-operated dispensing machines, at various locations, which they refill.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice in refrigerated systems and the harvesting of natural ice which are to be reported separately in classification 4402-00 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of "dry ice" which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-63501, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-63501, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-63501, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-4404 Classification 4404.

4404-05 Cold storage warehouse

Applies to establishments engaged in providing a cold storage facility for general merchandise. These establishments do not own equity in the merchandise they store. The cold storage facility, which is maintained through a mechanical refrigeration process, typically stores items such as, but not limited to, food products, furs, and pharmaceuticals. Work contemplated by this classification includes maintenance and security of the facility, incidental repackaging, and loading and unloading of the warehoused items when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in fruit/vegetable freezer operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3902; establishments engaged in cold storage locker operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4401; general merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) which are to be reported separately in classification 2102; mini-storage warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 4910; and field bonded warehouses which are to be reported separately in classification 2008.

Special note: The distinction between this classification (4404) and cold storage locker operations (4401) is that classification 4404 contemplates a warehouse type facility which stores general merchandise of commercial enterprises such as manufacturers and wholesalers as opposed to classification 4401 which rents lockers out to individuals for storing of their personal items.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-636, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-636, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-636, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4501 Classification 4501.

Radio or television broadcasting, recording, and video production; technical field staff

Classification 4501 applies to technical staff for radio, television, recording, and video production, who perform work such as installing, testing, and repairing lines, antennas (including tower mounted), satellite dishes, and field transmitting equipment outside their employers' offices or studios.

This classification excludes:

• Employees working inside the employer's studio or office who are to be reported separately in classification 4502;

• Workers employed by cable service providers who are reported separately in classifications 1305 and 4502;

• Construction, maintenance, or repair by contractors, who are reported according to the following type work:

- Underground lines - Classification 0107;
- Overhead lines - Classification 0509;
- Towers - Classification 0508;
- Electrical wires, cable, or antenna hook-ups within buildings - Classification 0601; and
- Satellite dish and antenna hookups on building exteriors - Classification 0607.

Employers normally are assigned classification 4502 in addition to classification 4501; however, they must maintain records that permit the department to confirm hours worked in either classification. When employers do not or cannot maintain these records, they must report all hours in question in the classification with the higher rate.

For administrative purposes, classification 4501 is divided into the following subclassification(s):

4501-00 Radio or television broadcasting, recording, and video production; technical field staff

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-4501, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-637, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-637, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-637, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-637, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4502 Classification 4502.

Radio, television, recording, video production, and cable service providers; all other employees

Classification 4502 is limited to employees who do **not** install, test, or repair electrical wiring, cable lines, antennas, satellite dishes, or hook-up subscribers, unless the work is performed inside buildings on their employers' premises. Occupations reported in this classification include clerical office and sales workers, but may also include:

Account managers;
Administrative staff;
Advertising, marketing, and promotions staff;
Animation production staff;
Announcers;
Art, design, wardrobe staff;
Billing, customer service staff;
Camera operators, videographers, photographers;
Commercial productions staff;
Control room engineers and operators;
Facility operations, maintenance staff;
Film and video editors;
Meteorologists;
Music DJs;
Musicians, performers, actors, and personalities;
Producers, directors, reporters;
Sales staff;
Set construction staff, lighting technicians;
Studio engineers, studio technicians;
Stunts staff.

This classification excludes:

• Field employees for cable television or communication providers installing or maintaining extension lines and subscriber hook-ups, who are reported separately in classification 1305;

• Technical staff employed by a radio or television station, recording studio, or video production company installing, testing, or repairing electrical wires, cable, antennas, satellite dishes, or any other equipment outside their employers' studios, offices, or facilities;

• Large-scale theatrical/movie productions reported separately in classification 6608;

• Videotaping by photography studios reported separately in classification 6506; and

• Entertainers, musicians, recording engineers, etc., who are not employees of the broadcasting or recording company.

Businesses may be assigned either classification 4501 or 1305 in addition to classification 4502; however, employers must maintain records that permit the department to confirm hours worked in each classification. If employers do not or cannot maintain these records, they must report all hours in question in the classification with the higher rate.

For administrative purposes classification 4502 is divided into the following subclassification(s):

4502-00 Radio stations, N.O.C.

4502-01 Television stations and video production

4502-02 Recording studios

4502-03 Cable companies, including homeowners' associations or cooperatives offering a central cable system

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-4502, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-638, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-638, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-638, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-638, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4504 Classification 4504.

4504-00 Theatres

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of indoor motion picture theatres, drive-in theatres, and live production theatres. This classification includes, but is not limited to, managers, stage hands, box office employees, projectionists, ushers, snack bar employees, parking lot attendants, security guards, sound system and lighting engineers, set builders, clerical office employees, and sales personnel. This classification includes the organization and management of nontheatrical events on theatre-owned property, such as a "swap meet" on the grounds of an outdoor theatre, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

This classification excludes performers in live theatre such as, but not limited to, actors, entertainers, and musicians who are to be reported separately in 6605 or 6620 as applicable; nontheater employees engaged in setting up stage lighting and sound systems who are to be reported separately in classification 0601 or 0608 as applicable; and nontheater employees engaged in building and setting up props and sets who are to be reported separately in classification 0516.

Special note: Theatrical productions often involve independent contractors. The independent contractor tests found in RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195 should be applied when reviewing the status of individuals such as, but not limited to, the playwright, composer, set designer, costume designer, lighting and sound designers, and videographer.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-640, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. WSR 94-24-007, § 296-17-640, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-640, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-640, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-640, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-640, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-640, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4802 Classification 4802.

4802-02 Farms: Berry

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising berries of all types.

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

- Preparing soil for new plants;
- Planting;
- Fertilizing;
- Weeding;
- Pruning canes;
- Cutting runners;
- Installing posts and wire supports;
- Tying vines;
- Machine harvesting of berries;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Notes:

- Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.
- If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

- Fresh fruit packing operations (report in classification 2104);
- Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902);
- Winery operations (report in classification 3702);
- Hand harvesting of berries (report in classification 4806); and
- Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
- Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

- Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
- Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4802-03 Farms: Bulb raising

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising flowers and plants for bulbs.

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

- Work done in an open field or a greenhouse;
- Preparing soil for new plants;
- Planting;
- Fertilizing;
- Weeding;
- Dead heading;
- Cutting flowers;
- Subsequent grading, sorting, packing, and shipping of bulbs;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
- Machine digging and harvesting bulbs.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh cut flowers and potted plants that are not involved in the cultivation of plants or flowers (report in classification 6404);

• Hand picking of bulbs (report in classification 4806); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4802-06 Picking of forests products, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments engaged exclusively in picking forest products that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work in this classification is limited to:

• Hand picking operations;

• Using hand-held cutting devices such as pruning shears or saws.

Typical crops:

Cedar boughs	Moss	Wild flowers
Cones	Mushrooms	
Ferns	Tree bark	
Holly	Wild berries	

Special note:

• The farm labor contractor provision, as described in the general reporting rules, is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation;

• Properties from which products are harvested from may be owned or leased; and

• Operations not described above are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

4802-11 Farms: Flower or vegetable seeds

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising flowers, flowering plants or vegetable plants for seed.

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

• Preparing soil for new plants;

• Planting;

• Fertilizing;

• Weeding;

• Machine harvesting seeds;

• Drying of seeds;

• Cutting fresh flowers;

• Harvesting incidental fresh vegetables;

• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;

• Subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of seed.

Work may take place in an open field or a greenhouse.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Fresh vegetable packing operations (report in classification 2104);

• Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902);

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh cut flowers and potted plants but not involved in the cultivation of plants or flowers (report in classification 6404);

• Hand gathering of seeds where no hand-held cutting device is used (report in classification 4806);

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables but not involved in the cultivation of plants (report in classification 6403); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4802-12 Farms: Field vegetable crops - Mechanically harvested

Fresh market

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising field vegetable crops that are mechanically harvested.

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

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Harvesting vegetables mechanically;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Typical crops:

Carrots	Radishes	Table beets
Cucumbers	Rhubarb	Tomatoes
Green beans	Rutabagas	Turnips
Parsnips	Squash	
Potatoes	Sweet corn	

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

How is 4802-12 different from 4808 "Diversified field crops"?

• **Work in 4802** is generally associated with plantings in smaller quantities that result in continuous harvests throughout the season. For example, although corn is technically a grain crop, it is widely accepted as a vegetable crop when harvested for fresh market, cannery, or frozen food.

• **Work in 4808** is generally associated with vegetable crops that have a long growing season and are harvested when mature at the end of the season. These crops are left in the field to dry and are used as feed, flour, or cereal grain.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Field vegetable crops harvested by hand (report in classification 4810);

• Fresh vegetable packing operations (report in classification 2104);

• Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4802-13 Farms: Flowers - Field growing

Farms: Florists - Cultivating or gardening

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising flowers and flowering plants for sale.

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

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Cutting fresh flowers;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
• Subsequent grading, sorting, packing and shipping of flowers;
• Incidental collection of flower seeds for use in future crops.

Growing may take place in an open field or a greenhouse.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh cut flowers and potted plants but not involved in the cultivation of plants or flowers (report in classification 6404); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of

farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4802, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-643, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-643, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-643, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-643, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-643, filed 5/31/85; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-643, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-643, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-643, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-643, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-643, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-643, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4803 Classification 4803.

4803-02 Farms: Orchards - Fruit tree crops

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating fruit orchards of all types.

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

- Preparing soil for new trees;
- Planting trees;
- Fertilizing;
- Spraying;
- Fumigating;
- Weeding;
- Pruning;
- Harvesting tree fruit;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Notes:

- Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.
- If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.
- If the conditions in classification 4806 are met, prune harvesting done with the method of placing a canvas under the base of tree, the tree shaken by hand causing fruit to dislodge and fall to canvas, then picked up by hand, is subject to classification 4806.

What activities are not included in this classification?

- Fresh fruit packing operations (report in classification 2104);
- Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902);
- Winery operations (report in classification 3702); and
- Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
- Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

- Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
- Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4803-04 Farms: Orchards - Nut tree crops

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating nut orchards of all types.

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

- Preparing soil for new trees;
- Planting trees;
- Fertilizing;
- Spraying;
- Fumigating;
- Weeding;
- Pruning;
- Machine harvesting of nuts;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Notes:

- Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.
- If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.
- If the conditions set forth in classification 4806 have been met, nut harvesting done with the method of placing a canvas under base of tree, the tree shaken by hand causing nuts to dislodge and fall to canvas, then picked up by hand, is subject to classification 4806.

What activities are not included in this classification?

- Nut shelling and packaging operations (report in classification 3902);
- Ground hand picking of nuts (report in classification 4806); and
- Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
- Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4803-16 Farms, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments operating farms not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

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

• Pruning;
• Maintaining trees;
• Tending and feeding animals;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Breeding animals;
• Transporting animals to market;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
• Manufacture of products made on the farm from animals on the farm. Products may include, but are not limited to, bottled milk, cheese, yogurt, butter, soap, spinning wool, woven fabrics, and craft items made from wool or fleeces;
• Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Typical farms:

Alpacas	Llamas
Goats	Sheep
Holly farms	

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Businesses primarily engaged in holly packing or wreath making (report in classification 6404); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4803, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4803, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-644, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-644, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-644, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-644, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-644, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-644, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-644, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-644, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-644, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4804 Classification 4804.

4804-00 Farms: Poultry

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating poultry farms of all types.

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

• Breeding and raising birds for human consumption or for sale for research, laboratories or egg production farms;
• Sheltering;
• Tending;
• Feeding and watering birds;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences, cages and pens;
• Breeding birds;
• Cleaning pens and cages;
• Transporting animals to market;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Feed milling operations (report in classification 2101);

• Butchering and processing of poultry (report in classification 3304); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-03 Farms: Egg production

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating egg production farms.

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

• Raising brood stock for future egg production or sale to other farms;
• Sheltering;
• Tending;
• Feeding and watering birds;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences, cages and pens;
• Breeding birds;
• Cleaning pens and cages;
• Related packing or grading of eggs;
• Transporting eggs to market;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Feed milling operations (report in classification 2101);
• Butchering and processing of poultry (report in classification 3304); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-05 Farms: Fur bearing animals

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising fur bearing animals for pelts (skins) or for sale.

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

• Sheltering;
• Tending;
• Breeding;
• Feeding;
• Killing animals;
• Fleshing and drying skins;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Erecting, maintaining and cleaning kennels or cages;
• Veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Typical animals:

Chinchilla	Mink
Fox	

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 feeding animals, grooming, and cleaning kennels; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-06 Farms: Worm

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising worms.

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

• Preparation of soils and soil mixes;
• Maintaining proper soil moisture to encourage worm growth and reproduction;
• Digging worms;
• Sorting and packaging.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-07 Farms: Apiaries (bees)

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising honey bees for making honey, or for sale to growers or farmers who use them as pollinators, or to laboratories or research centers. Also included is collection of bees and bee hives from unrelated properties, and raising of insects such as crickets.

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

• Sheltering;
• Building structures to accommodate bee hives;
• Collecting honey from hives;
• Growing vegetation and plants to support the production of honey or population of bees;
• Processing and packaging of honey, honey comb and bees wax.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 collecting hives or bees, preparing soils for crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-08: Aviaries (birds)

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising and selling all varieties of birds including game birds and exotic birds.

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

• Sheltering;
• Tending;
• Feeding and watering;
• Raising crops for feed or protective covering;
• Erecting or mending fences, cages, coops, and pens;
• Breeding birds;
• Cleaning pens, cages, and coops;
• Transporting birds to market;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
• Store operations.

Typical birds:

Game birds	Ostrich
Emu	

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Feed milling operations (report in classification 2101); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 cleaning pens, weeding, planting, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4804-09 Egg grading, candling and packing

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in grading, candling, and packing eggs for retail or wholesale markets.

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

• Sorting;
• Grading;
• Washing;
• Candling;
• Packing eggs into cartons or crates;
• Transporting eggs to market;
• Store operations located at or near packaging facility.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in egg breaking (report in classification 3902).

Special note:

• Establishments assigned to this classification are not engaged in raising poultry or operating egg production farms.

• The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4804, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4804, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-645, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-645, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-645, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-645, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-645, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-645, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4805 Classification 4805.

4805-00 Nurseries, N.O.C

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation and/or care of trees, shrubs, and flowers pending sales to others, not covered by another classification (N.O.C).

These businesses are usually either:

• Nurseries actively engaged in the propagation of trees, plants, and shrubs from seed, grafting or cuttings; or

• Nurseries that buy stock from growers and resell to the public or to commercial customers.

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

• Preparing soil for new trees, shrubs or plants;

• Propagating trees, shrubs or plants;

• Fertilizing;

• Spraying;

• Fumigating;

• Watering;

• Weeding plants, trees and shrubs;

• Pruning trees and shrubs;

• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;

• Incidental greenhouse operations which are typically maintained for the purpose of starting new plants, shrubs or trees and protecting plants from weather conditions. Greenhouses may also serve as holding areas for garden supplies, fertilizer, planting containers, and tools which are available for sale to the public;

• Incidental sale of bark, soils, decorative or crushed rock;

• Store operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in propagating trees in connection with an orchard operation or Christmas tree farm (report in classification 4803 or classification 7307 as applicable);

• Landscaping contractors who may raise plants, trees or shrubs to be used in connection with their own landscaping jobs (report in classification 0301 or 0308 as applicable);

• Establishments engaged in growing and harvesting flowers for sale to others (report in classification 4802); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-05 Nurseries: Tree

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation and/or care of trees for sale.

These businesses are usually either:

• Nurseries actively engaged in the propagation of trees from seed and grafting; or

• Nurseries that buy stock from growers and resell to the public or to commercial customers.

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

• Preparing soil for new trees;

• Propagating trees;

• Fertilizing;

• Spraying;

• Fumigating;

• Watering;

• Weeding;

• Pruning;

• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;

• Incidental greenhouse operations;

• Incidental sale of beauty bark, soils, decorative or crushed rock;

• Store operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in propagating trees in connection with an orchard operation or Christmas tree farm (report in classification 4803 or classification 7307 as applicable);

• Landscape contractors who raise trees to be used in connection with their own landscaping jobs (report in classification 0301 or 0308 as applicable); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-06 Farms: Sod growing

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising lawn sod for sale.

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

• Preparing soil for new grass;

• Planting grass seed;

• Fertilizing;

• Spraying;

• Fumigating;
• Watering;
• Weeding;
• Mowing grass;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Note: Sod farms may sell directly to the public from the farm or through landscape dealers and contractors.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Installation of sod at a customer's location;
• Landscaping contractors who may raise sod to be used in connection with their landscape jobs; and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-07 Farms: Aquatic plants

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation of aquatic plants for sale.

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

• Preparing aquatic tanks, fresh water ponds or salt water growing areas for new plants;
• Care of aquatic growing beds including chemical treatments of beds to eliminate undesirable vegetation;
• Harvesting;
• Packaging plants.

Note: Aquatic farms may sell plants directly to the public from the farm or through dealers and unrelated stores. This classification includes farm store operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in the harvesting, processing, or packaging of aquatic plants obtained from natural areas, where the husbandry of the resource is not an integral part of the operation (report in classification 3304); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-08 Farms: Shellfish

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the propagation and harvesting of shellfish for sale.

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

• Preparing aquatic tanks or salt water growing areas for shellfish;
• Care of aquatic growing beds including chemical treatments of beds to eliminate undesirable vegetation;
• Harvesting;
• Shucking;
• Packaging shellfish.

Notes:

• Shellfish farms may sell directly to the public from a farm stand or store, located at or near the farm, or to dealers and unrelated stores.
• The distinction between risks assigned to this classification (4805-08) and those which are subject to the federal Jones Act is in the location of the work activity. Risks subject to classification 4805 are engaged in hand harvesting activities which includes the use of hand-held tools or mechanical harvesting operations not on navigable waters, while those subject to the Jones Act are engaged in activities on a vessel while on navigable waters.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged in the harvesting, processing or packaging of shellfish obtained from natural areas of non-navigable waters where the husbandry of the resource is not an integral part of the operation (report in classification 3304);
• Employees working on or from a vessel, as a captain or member of that vessel's crew, who are to be insured under the federal Jones Act according to the provisions of maritime law; and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 seeding of larvae to mother shells and planting shells to natural waters; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4805-09 Christmas tree sales from U-cut or retail sales lots

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in retail sales of Christmas trees.

Special note: Establishments assigned to 4805-09 should report hours in this classification only during the fourth quarter of each year, since these sales are confined to the Christmas season.

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

• Placing trees in stands or on racks for display purposes;
• Showing trees to retail customers;
• Cashiering;
• Monitoring and directing traffic in the sales lot area;
• Loading trees into customer vehicles.

Note: Tree sales may be conducted at a farm location, as in the case of a U-cut tree operation, or at a seasonal sales lot.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• All farming operations such as, but not limited to, preparation of soil for new trees, propagating and planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Watering;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Harvesting;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems (report in classification 7307);
• Christmas tree wholesalers and Christmas tree baling and packing operations (report in classification 7307); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

Special note: The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4805, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4805, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-646, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-646, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-646, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-646, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-646, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-646, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-646, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-646, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-646, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-646, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-646, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4806 Classification 4806.

4806-01 Farms: Nuts, berries, prunes, or field flowers and bulbs - Hand harvesting

Applies to:

Farm employees engaged exclusively in hand harvesting nuts, berries, prunes, field flowers or bulbs.

Special note: Classification 4806 is not to be assigned to any grower as the single farming classification. Refer to classification 4802 for berry or flower and bulb raising operations, and to classification 4803 for orchard operations.

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

• Harvest of crops which are picked from trees or from the ground, by hand and by a worker either sitting, kneeling, bending, stooping, or standing on the ground.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Operations where ladders, stools, or other climbing devices are used;
• Operations where harvesting is accomplished or aided with hand-held cutting devices or tools;
• Use of mechanical picking or harvesting equipment including by incidental workers who may or may not follow behind such machinery and collect the harvested crops by hand;
• Picking of wild berries or other products in forests or other lands not associated with farming operations; and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4806, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4806, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-647, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-647, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-647, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-647, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-647, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-647, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-647, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-647, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-647, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4808 Classification 4808.

4808-01 Farms: Diversified field crops - Not for fresh market

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in growing a variety of grain, vegetable, or grass crops during a single season.

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

• Preparing soil for new crops;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Harvesting;
• Grading;
• Sorting;
• Packing;
• Shipping of farm products grown subject to this classification;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Typical crops:

Alfalfa	Garlic	Rye
Barley	Grain	Sugar beets (for sugar)
Beans, dry	Grass seed	Timothy
Clover	Grass hay	Wheat
Corn (dry, silage)	Peas, dry	

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

• This classification differs from classification 4802 "Vegetable farm operations" in that vegetable crops in classification 4808 generally have a long growing season and are harvested upon reaching maturity at the end of the season. Vegetable crops grown in classification 4802 are generally planted so that harvesting will occur continuously over the season and in smaller quantities. Crops grown in classification 4808 are generally used as feed, flour, or cereal grains, as opposed to crops grown in classification 4802, which are used for fresh market, cannery or frozen foods.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Fresh vegetable packing (report in classification 2104);

• Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902);

• Employers growing only cereal grain crops, such as barley, corn, rye, or wheat (report in subclassification 4808-06);

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables but not involved in the cultivation of plants (report in classification 6403); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4808-02 Farms: Alfalfa, clover, and grass seed

Applies to:

Establishments engaged exclusively in raising alfalfa, clover, and grass crops for seed.

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

• Preparing soil for crops;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Machine harvesting;
• Drying of seeds;
• Grading;
• Sorting;
• Packing and shipping of seeds;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Grading, sorting, and packaging seeds; or selling baled alfalfa or clover by establishments not engaged in growing operations (report in classification 2101);

• Establishments engaged exclusively in grain or seed storage that are not engaged in growing operations (report in classification 2007); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4808-04 Farms: Hay

Applies to:

Establishments engaged exclusively in raising hay, which includes, but is not limited to, grass hay, straw, clover, alfalfa, and timothy.

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

• Raising of hay crops for seed;
• Preparing soil for crops;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Machine harvesting;
• Grading;
• Sorting;
• Drying of seeds;
• Packing and shipping of seeds;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Note:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Grading, sorting, and packaging seeds, or selling baled hay by establishments not engaged in growing operations (report in classification 2101); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4808-06 Farms: Cereal grains

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in growing cereal grain crops.

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

• Preparing soil for new crops;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Harvesting;
• Grading;
• Sorting;
• Packaging and shipping of farm products grown subject to this classification;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Note:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

Typical crops:

Barley	Rye
Corn	Wheat

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4808-07 Potato sorting and storage

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in storing potatoes in storage warehouses or cellars.

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

• Sorting good potatoes from damaged ones, or from debris such as vines or rocks;

• Piling potatoes into storage area by size, and storing them until they are taken to processing or packaging plants;

• Sorting done in either the field or at a storage warehouse;

• Potato digging and piling when performed by employees of an employer who stores potatoes, but who is not engaged in growing potatoes.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Fresh vegetable packing operations (report in classification 2104);

• Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902);

• Potato chip manufacturing (report in classification 3906);

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of fresh vegetables but not involved in the cultivation of plants (report in classification 6403); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

Special note: The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

4808-08 Custom hay baling

Applies:

Exclusively to a specialist farm labor contractor engaged in mowing, turning, and baling hay owned by others.

Work in this classification includes:

• Incidental loading of hay onto trucks;

• Stacking of hay in barns or warehouses.

Special note: The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as such establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

4808-11 Custom farm services by contractor

Applies:

Exclusively to contractors engaged in supplying and operating agriculture machinery and equipment at their customers' locations.

Typical equipment used:

Boom loaders	Pickers	Reapers
Combines	Plows	Tractors
Fertilizer spreaders	Potato diggers	

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

• Preparing fields for crops;
• Planting;
• Cultivating crops;
• Fertilizing;
• Harvesting;
• This classification also includes seasonal agriculture produce hauling from the field to a processing or storage plant when performed by employees of an employer not engaged in the related farming operations associated with the crops being hauled.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors subject to this classification are generally not responsible for the overall care of the crops, but are merely hired to provide specified services, which involve the use of machinery and employee equipment operators;
• Hauling of agriculture produce from anywhere other than field to processing or storage plant is to be reported in classification 1102.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4808, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4808, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4808, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-649, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-649, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.-035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-649, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-649, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-649, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-649, filed 5/31/85; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-649, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-649, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-649, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-649, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-649, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4809 Classification 4809.

4809-01 Greenhouses, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising plants exclusively within greenhouses not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

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

• Preparation of soils;
• Planting seeds or cuttings into pots and trays;
• Watering;
• Fertilizing plants;
• Related sales of plants and store operations.

Note: Some establishments may specialize in growing only indoor, outdoor or vegetable plants, while others will grow all types. The primary distinction between classification 4809 and other classifications where similar plants are grown is the exclusive use of greenhouses for the growing operations. Establishments subject to this classification will not have outdoor growing fields. All growing areas are confined to greenhouse operations.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4809-04 Farms: Mushrooms

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the raising and harvesting of mushrooms for sale.

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

• Preparation and sterilization of compost material;
• Seeding composted trays;
• Monitoring humidity and temperature controlled growing rooms;
• Moving trays from growing rooms;
• Harvesting;
• Grading and sorting;
• Fresh packing of mushrooms for sale to others.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Canneries or freezer operations (report in classification 3902); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4809-05 Farms: Sprouts

Applies to:

• Establishments engaged in the raising and harvesting of bean and alfalfa sprouts using hydroponic growing methods.

• Hydroponics growing is a method where vegetable crops are raised in trays and tanks within a temperature controlled building, in a water solution containing inorganic nutrients.

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

• Preparation and cleaning of tanks and trays;
• Preparation of water solutions;
• Planting of seed into water solution;
• Harvesting;
• Packaging of crops.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4809, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4809, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-64901, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-64901, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-64901, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-4810 Classification 4810.

4810-00 Farms: Field vegetable and herbs, N.O.C. - Hand harvesting for fresh market

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising vegetables and herbs which are harvested by hand for sale and which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Harvesting by hand could include the use of a hand-held cutting tool.

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

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Hand harvest of vegetables;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Typical crops:

Asparagus	Carrots	Lettuce	Rutabagas
Beans, green	Cauliflower	Onions, green	Spinach
Beets, table	Celery	Parsnips	Squash
Broccoli	Corn, sweet	Peppers	Tomatoes
Brussels Sprouts	Cucumbers	Radishes	Turnips
Cabbage	Kale	Rhubarb	

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

• This classification differs from classification 4802 "field vegetable crops" in that vegetable crops grown subject to classification 4802 are machine harvested or harvested using a combination of machine and hand labor, while vegetable crops covered in classification 4810 are harvested exclusively by hand. See classification 4802-12 for additional information.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Fresh vegetable packing operations (report in classification 2104);

• Cannery or freezer operations (report in classification 3902); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4810, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4810, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64902, filed 8/28/98, effective

10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-64902, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-64902, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64902, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4811 Classification 4811.

4811-00 Farms: Hops

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising hops for sale.

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

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Installing poles and wires;
• Harvesting hops;
• Initial drying and bailing;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Further processing of hops after the initial drying and bailing;
• Production of hop pellets (report in classification 2101);
• Establishments engaged in the manufacture of a liquid hop extract (report in classification 3701); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

4811-01 Farms: Mint

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in raising mint for sale.

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

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Harvesting mint, and mint distillation when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Establishments engaged exclusively in the distillation of mint leaves to obtain a mint extract or mint oil that are not engaged in the raising of mint crops (report in classification 3701); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4811, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4811, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64903, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64903, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64903, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64903, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4812 Classification 4812. 4812-00 Farms: Finfish and shellfish hatcheries

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in hatchery operations for the raising of finfish or shellfish, or their eggs.

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

• Spawning of larvae;
• Growing and testing algae (food for shellfish in larvae state);
• Seeding of shells in tanks;
• Loading of seeded shells for shipment or transportation to natural waters;
• Spawning finfish;
• Harvesting;
• Management of water flow temperature and exchange rate;
• Laboratory work when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Note: The term "harvest" includes the sale of seeded shells, larvae, fish eggs, and whole fish.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Placement of seeded shells or larvae into natural waters;
• Harvesting of mature shellfish or the related processing of packaging of shellfish (report in classification 3304 or 4805 as applicable); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any hatchery equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

Special note: See classification 4805 for related information. The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to classification 4812.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4812, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4812, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-64904, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64904, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64904, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-64904, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-64904, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86.]

WAC 296-17A-4813 Classification 4813.

4813-00 Vineyards

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the planting, cultivating, pruning, and harvesting of grapes.

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

• Preparing soil for new plants;
• Planting;
• Fertilizing;
• Weeding;
• Pruning vines;
• Installing posts and wire supports;
• Tying vines;
• Machine or hand harvest of grapes;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Notes:

• Roadside stands are included in the farming classification when operated at or near the farm, even if a small stock of products not produced by the employer is also sold.

• If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the operations of a secondary business are met, farms operating multiple retail locations, such as those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Fresh fruit packing operations (report in classification 2104);
• Canneries or freezer operations and jam or syrup manufacturing (report in classification 3902);
• Winery operations (report in classification 3702); and
• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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; and
• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-4813, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4813, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64905, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-64905, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-4814 Classification 4814.

4814-00 Farms: Internship program *(to be assigned only by the agricultural specialist)*

Applies to qualified farms engaged in providing an internship program for agricultural education. To qualify, the farm must hold a valid certification from labor and industries to provide an internship program that includes a curriculum of learning modules and supervised participation. The internship program is designed to teach farm interns about farming practices and farm enterprise.

Classification 4814 can only be assigned to those farms which have one of the following classifications assigned to their account as the governing classification: 4806, 4810, or 4813.

Special note: The term "farm intern" applies to those certified to participate in the farm internship program. Intern hours must be reported exclusively in classification 4814. All other farm employees' hours are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification that applies to the farm operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4814, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 10-17-028, § 296-17A-4814, filed 8/9/10, effective 9/9/10.]

WAC 296-17A-4815 Classification 4815.

4815-00 Farms: Internship program *(to be assigned only by the agricultural specialist)*

Applies to qualified farms engaged in providing an internship program for agricultural education. To qualify, the farm must hold a valid certification from labor and industries to provide an internship program that includes a curriculum of learning modules and supervised participation. The internship program is designed to teach farm interns about farming practices and farm enterprise.

Classification 4815 can only be assigned to those farms which have one of the following classifications assigned to their account as the governing classification: 4802, 4803, 4805, 4809, 4811, or 4812.

Special note: The term "farm intern" applies to those certified to participate in the farm internship program. Intern hours must be reported exclusively in classification 4815. All other farm employees' hours are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification that applies to the farm operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4815, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW

51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 10-17-028, § 296-17A-4815, filed 8/9/10, effective 9/9/10.]

WAC 296-17A-4816 Classification 4816.

4816-00 Farms: Internship program *(to be assigned only by the agricultural specialist)*

Applies to qualified farms engaged in providing an internship program for agricultural education. To qualify, the farm must hold a valid certification from labor and industries to provide an internship program that includes a curriculum of learning modules and supervised participation. The internship program is designed to teach farm interns about farming practices and farm enterprise.

Classification 4816 can only be assigned to those farms which have one of the following classifications assigned to their account as the governing classification: 4804, 4808, 7301, 7302, or 7307.

Special note: The term "farm intern" applies to those certified to participate in the farm internship program. Intern hours must be reported exclusively in classification 4816. All other farm employees' hours are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification that applies to the farm operation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-4816, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 10-17-028, § 296-17A-4816, filed 8/9/10, effective 9/9/10.]

WAC 296-17A-4900 Classification 4900.

4900-00 Construction: Superintendent or project manager

Applies to employees with administrative oversight or management duties who visit or work at construction sites but who do not directly take part in any construction operations.

The work can include:

• Consulting with engineers, architects, or other design experts;

• Managing supervisors and coordinating subcontractor schedules;

• Ordering and scheduling equipment and supplies;

• Inspection of work.

This classification excludes anyone at a construction site who:

• Directly supervises the work of employees or independent contractors;

• Performs manual labor;

• Operates or repairs equipment;

• Delivers supplies or equipment.

If superintendents or project managers perform any excluded duties, then all of their hours for that project must be reported in the construction classification(s) applicable to the work they perform. If detailed records of the hourly work performed are not maintained, all project hours are reportable in the highest rated classification applicable to the construction project.

Special note: A construction superintendent or project manager may be reported in classification 4900 for any project where the classification's restrictions are met, even if the same individual must be reported in a basic construction classification for another construction project. A construction project is defined by a unique location and unique building permit.

Special note: This special exception classification can be assigned to an account only along with a basic construction classification that describes the applicable phase of construction for the project.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-4900, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 10-21-088, § 296-17A-4900, filed 10/20/10, effective 1/1/11. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4900, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-18-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-64999, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-64999, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-64999, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-4901 Classification 4901.

4901-00 Consulting engineering
Architectural services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing consulting engineering services, construction management or consulting services, or architectural services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Engineers consult with and give technical advice to clients through the use of plans, maps, charts, specifications or other media. They may specialize in particular fields of endeavor such as aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, marine, mechanical or structural engineering. Engineers may research, design and develop a plan, a part, a piece of equipment, or a structure and may also build prototypes and models. Architects research, plan and design building projects for clients, applying knowledge of design, construction procedures, zoning and building codes, and building materials. They may enlist the services of engineers to provide specialized technical services or to solve specific problems. Architects may specialize in certain types of facilities such as hotels, hospitals, or industrial plants, or in the restoration of older structures, or may confine their practice to residential work. They also may be involved in the design of transportation facilities, public assembly complexes, marine or public utility projects. This classification includes employees of engineering or architectural services who perform surveys or who act as project managers or project superintendents for their employer's engineering or architectural projects. Businesses which specialize in offering construction management and/or consulting services, which are not involved in designing, engineering, or any of the actual construction activities, are also included in this classification.

This classification excludes draftsmen whose duties are limited to office work, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided the conditions set forth in the standard exception rule have been met, and the engineering and architectural staff of construction companies or other types of businesses who are to be reported in the classifications applicable for those businesses.

Special note: When assigning classifications 4901 or 1007, care must be taken to look beyond the words "consulting" or "engineering" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

4901-16 Geologists, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing geological services, including oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers performing work similar to oil geologists, not covered by another classification. Geologists study the composition, structure, and history of the earth's crust to identify and determine the sequence of processes affecting the development of the earth. By applying knowledge of chemistry, physics, biology and mathematics to explain these phenomena, they help locate mineral, geothermal, petroleum, and underground water resources. They will consult with and give technical advice to clients based on their findings. Projects may include, but are not limited to, landslide analysis and correction, rock slope design, rock fall mitigation and control, and soil cut and embankment design. They also prepare geologic reports and maps, interpret research data, recommend further study or action, and may participate in environmental studies. Duties of oil or gas geologists or scouts and lease buyers include, but are not limited to, reviewing court records, interviewing lease holders, securing data for prospective oil or gas producing land, as well as procuring core or shale samples at drilling locations for analyzing. The oil or gas geologist also may explore and chart stratigraphic arrangement and structure of the earth to locate gas and oil deposits, evaluate results of geophysical prospecting, prepare maps and diagrams indicating probable deposits of gas and oil, as well as estimate oil reserves in proven or prospective fields and visit drilling sites. Scouts keep the client company informed of events in their region, attend local meetings, and report the findings on work.

This classification excludes geophysical exploration which is to be reported separately in classification 1007; seismic geophysical exploration which is to be reported separately in classification 0103; and geologists or scouts of a drilling or construction contractor who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

Special note: When assigning classifications 4901-16, geologists, 1007-08, geophysical exploration, and 0103, seismic geophysical exploration, care must be taken to look beyond the word "geologist" to determine the actual nature of the activities being performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.04.020(1). WSR 13-10-080, § 296-17A-4901, filed 5/1/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-650, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-650, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-650, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-650, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-650, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-650, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-650, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-650, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4902 Classification 4902.

4902-00 State government clerical and administrative office personnel

Applies to state employees who are assigned to work in an office environment in a clerical or administrative capacity, with no travel or field duties. The work performed in this classification normally includes working with telephones, correspondence, creating financial, employment, personnel or payroll records, research, composing informational material at a computer, creating or maintaining computer software, or library work, but may include other administrative work performed in an office location. For the purpose of this classification, employees reported in 4902 would have no required field work or travel outside of the office to perform the duties of their job, other than a trip to the bank or post office, occasional errands or meetings, attendance at training or a conference in support of their normal duties. This classification may include, but is not limited to, jobs such as office support, secretary, administrative assistant, customer service representative, accountant, fiscal analyst, information systems, when normal job duties do not require travel and are completed in an office environment.

This classification excludes: Employees whose duties include field exposure, employees who provide interaction to direct, control, manage, or restrain individuals or participate in recreational activities in state hospitals, schools, homes, detention or correctional facilities, who are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification (5307, 7103, or 7201); administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in risk classification 5300; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be reported separately in risk classification 7103; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; employees who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified who are to be reported separately in risk classification 7201. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions and committees of either the executive, legislative or judicial branches of state government.

Special notes: A division of hours is not permitted between classification 4902 and any other classification. For purposes of this classification the term "clerical and administrative office personnel" shall have the same meaning as "clerical office employees" defined in the standard exception provision of the general reporting rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4902, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-651, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-651, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-651, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-651, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-651, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-651, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-651, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-651,

filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 73-22, § 296-17-651, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4903 Classification 4903.

4903-06 Marine appraising

Applies to establishments engaged in providing marine appraisal services. Type of property appraised includes, but is not limited to, boats, yachts, marinas, wharves, and drydocks. This service may be provided to a prospective buyer or to insurance companies for determining the value of a piece of property or for evaluating damage.

This classification excludes maritime appraisers who provide their service exclusively to insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09, and nonmaritime building appraisers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

4903-07 Boiler inspecting, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing boiler inspection services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These establishments inspect pressurized vessels, including air tanks and liquefied gas tanks, in addition to boilers. The inspections involve determining if a vessel conforms to safety standards in regard to their design, fabrication, installation, repair and operation. The inspections may take place at a manufacturer's plant or where the vessel has been installed. These inspections will generally be conducted at the request of a manufacturer or an insurance company. Activities of the inspectors include, but are not limited to, inspecting the safety devices and welding, performing tests to verify the condition, calculating allowable limits of pressure, recommending changes to correct unsafe conditions, and investigating accidents involving pressurized vessels.

This classification excludes boiler inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification; boiler manufacturing, repair or installation which is to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing, repair or installation classification; inspectors of the manufacturing company who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business; and establishments who provide inspections exclusively for insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09.

4903-08 Elevator inspecting

Applies to establishments engaged in providing elevator inspection services. Types of devices inspected include, but are not limited to, elevators, escalators, ski lifts, amusement rides and moving sidewalks. The inspections involve determining if the device conforms to safety standards in connection with their design, fabrication, installation, repair and operation. The inspections may take place at the manufacturing plant or where the conveyance device has been installed. These inspections are usually conducted at the request of a manufacturer or an insurance company. Activities of the inspectors include, but are not limited to, reviewing the design, inspecting the mechanical and electrical features, inspecting the cables and guide rails, conducting time tests for speed, computing allowable load, observing running and drop tests to determine if brakes and safety devices are working properly, recommending changes to correct unsafe conditions, and investigating accidents involving conveyance devices.

This classification excludes elevator inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification; repair or service to the elevator or conveyance device which is to be reported separately in the appropriate repair classification assigned to the type of conveyance device; inspectors employed by the manufacturer who are to be reported in the appropriate manufacturing classification; and establishments who provide inspection exclusively for insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09.

4903-09 Inspection for insurance or valuation

Applies to establishments engaged in providing inspection and valuation services exclusively for insurance companies. These establishments inspect damaged goods or property for loss valuation or to determine the value of an article or property the insurance company is underwriting. The property inspected includes, but is not limited to, personal property, real estate, and manufactured goods.

This classification excludes inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification and boiler, elevator, or building inspectors or maritime appraisers who do not provide the service to insurance companies exclusively who are to be reported separately in classifications 4903-07, 4903-08, 4903-10 or 4903-06 as applicable and employees of insurance companies who are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

4903-10 Inspection of buildings

Applies to establishments engaged in providing building inspection services. These establishments inspect all types of buildings including new or existing residential, commercial, industrial, multifamily, and temporary structures. The inspections may be provided for prospective buyers to determine the condition of the building, for contractors to assist in interpreting legal requirements and recommending procedures for compliance, or for insurance companies in assessing damages. Activities of the inspectors include, but are not limited to, inspecting all components of a building for structural soundness, dry rot, pest problems, energy efficiency, and compliance with grading, zoning and safety laws.

This classification excludes building inspectors employed by a state agency or municipality who are to be reported separately in the appropriate state agency or municipality classification and establishments who provide inspections exclusively for insurance companies who are to be reported separately in classification 4903-09.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-652, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-652, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-652, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-652, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 73-22, § 296-17-652, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4904 Classification 4904.

Administrative, clerical, reception, and sales staff working in a business office

Classification **4904** is a standard exception classification, as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, with restrictions on both the type of work and the work place. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from **4904** because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in Classification **4904**.

Special note: Care must be taken:

• To look beyond job titles, such as "clerk" or "cashier." Job titles do not ensure the work or the workplace meet the requirements for **4904**.

• Ensure standard exceptions are permitted - Some basic classifications include office work.

Classification **4904** applies only to employees whose job duties are restricted to a business office, meeting room, or similar office like environment that is:

• Physically separated by walls, partitions, or other physical barriers from all other work areas; and

• Where only office work, as described in this rule, is performed.

Classification **4904** excludes any work area where:

• Products sold by the employer are handled or stored;

• Carry out merchandise is displayed for sale;

• Customers bring merchandise they are purchasing to make payment.

Office work is limited to duties such as:

• Communicating by phone or routing phone calls;

• Programming software;

• Technical drafting;

• Designing publication layouts on hardware or by drafting;

• Maintaining financial, personnel, or payroll records;

• Writing or routing correspondence;

• Billing and receiving payments;

• Preparation of insurance policies or billing records;

• Composing informational material;

• Copying documents;

• Utilizing computer software;

• Manual or computer design work;

• Completing forms;

• Researching records;

• Checking persons into a hotel or other facility;

• Writing reports and manuals;

• Attending meetings;

• Assisting walk-in customers;

• Processing payments and invoices.

Office work excludes:

• Handling, packaging, mailing, receiving, or demonstrating any product (or their components) sold by the employer;

• Hand delivering business correspondence outside of the business office.

Special notes:

Classification **4904** permits limited and minimal work outside an office for:

• Banking;

• Taking correspondence to or from the post office;

• Purchasing supplies for the office;

• Taking training courses;

• Attending meetings.

Classification **4904** permits limited and minimal exposure to areas of the employer's premises that do not qualify for office work, if this is necessary for getting to or from a:

• Restroom facility;

• Business office;

• Lunchroom or dining area;

• Break room;

• Delivery of a personal message.

For administrative purposes classification **4904** is divided into the following subclassifications:

4904-00 Clerical office, N.O.C.

4904-13 Clerical office for insurance business

Special note: Individuals issued a license by the office of the insurance commissioner and acting as an insurance producer are exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.-020(11). To elect voluntary coverage these individuals must submit a completed optional coverage form to the department. This exclusion to coverage does not apply if the license is held by someone who otherwise:

• Does not work in the capacity of an insurance producer; and

• Is not compensated related to the volume of insurance sold or premiums collected; and

• Holds a license solely for the purpose of receiving applications or premiums.

4904-17 Clerical office: Employee leasing companies

4904-20 Community action organizations - Clerical office employees

Applies to organizations performing an array of services to support the local community and citizens in need. See subclassifications 1501-20 and 5308-20 for other community action organization classifications.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-4904, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-4904, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.-100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-4904, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-4904, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-653, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-653, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-653, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-653, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-653, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-653, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4905 Classification 4905.

4905-04 Hotels or motels

Applies to establishments engaged in providing lodging and associated services to others. Accommodations included in this classification vary from a single room in a "bed & breakfast," to individual cabins, to luxury suites in a multistory hotel. Hotel and motel operations may include a wide range of activities which are within the scope of this classification such as, but not limited to:

• Bellhops;

• Continental breakfast (if not in connection with a separately licensed restaurant operation);

- Housekeeping;
- Laundry;
- Maintenance personnel;
- Shuttle service;
- Valets.

Hotel and motel desk clerks with no other duties can be reported separately in classification 4904. If no interchange of labor exists between operations, multiple classifications may be allowed for operations such as, but not limited to:

- Beauty salons;
- Drug stores;
- Grocery stores;
- Newsstands;
- Service stations;
- Shops.

When an interchange of labor exists, the operations are to be assigned to classification 4905-04 without a division of hours.

This classification excludes restaurant and lounge employees which are to be reported separately in classification 3905 and other operations conducted by independent concessionaires which are to be reported separately in the applicable services or store classification.

Special note: If a lodging establishment has a separately licensed restaurant operation, they may qualify for classification 3905. With two basic classifications an employee's hours may be divided, see WAC 296-17-31017. Providing only a continental breakfast requires either a bed and breakfast or *continental breakfast* food-service license. These types of food service do not qualify for classification 3905.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-4905, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-654, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-654, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-654, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-654, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-654, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-654, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-654, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4906 Classification 4906.

4906-01 Institutions of higher education - Public

Applies to *public* institutions of higher education such as universities, colleges, and junior colleges that have obtained state accreditation and are supported at least in part by public funds. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, administrative staff, professors/teachers, advisors, librarians, athletic coaches, medical staff at a hospital or research center run as part of the institution, restaurant/snack shop staff, campus security, janitorial/maintenance staff, clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes private institutions of higher education which are to be reported separately in classification 4906-02 and secondary technical or vocational schools which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104.

4906-02 Institutions of higher education - Private

Applies to *private* institutions of higher education such as universities and colleges that have obtained state accreditation. These private institutions include any institution of higher education that is not supported by public funds. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, administrative staff, professors/teachers, advisors, librarians, athletic coaches, medical staff at a hospital or research center run as part of the institution, restaurant/snack shop staff, campus security, janitorial/maintenance staff, and clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes public institutions of higher education which are to be reported separately in classification 4906-01 and secondary technical or vocational schools which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-4906, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-655, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-655, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-655, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-655, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-655, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-655, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4907 Classification 4907.

Classification 4907 Offender work opportunity

Applies to offenders in custody of the state, city, or county, when the offenders perform work in a tax reduction industry to provide goods or services only (of any type) to tax-supported entities, nonprofit corporations, or private contractors. Goods produced by a tax reduction industry are used by a public agency or nonprofit corporation. Tax reduction industries provide basic work training and experience which qualify offenders for better work within the prison, jail, or in the public community. Work is performed at the prison, jail, or at a separate location.

This classification excludes work performed by offenders under a free venture enterprise contract with a private business (profit or nonprofit) which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

For administrative purposes, classification 4907 is divided into the following subclassifications:

4907-00 Class 2 Offender work opportunity - State
4907-01 Offender work opportunity - City
4907-02 Offender work opportunity - County

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-4907, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-656, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-656, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-656, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4908 Classification 4908.

4908-00 Class IV offender work crews

Applies to offenders in the custody of the department of corrections (DOC) who reside in Washington state prisons and perform work for state agencies, other governments or public benefit nonprofit corporations. The offenders participate to gain work skills and experience and earn a nominal gratuity. The offender crews are supervised for safety and security by a DOC correctional officer.

The entities receiving services direct and supervise offenders regarding the work performed. Work performed includes, but is not limited to:

- Litter cleanup;
- Forest conservation;
- Freight, stock and material moving;
- Stream and habitat restoration;
- Large event set-up and take down; and
- Grounds keeping.

Special notes: This coverage is mandatory and entities that utilize offender services must report offender work hours and pay the industrial insurance premiums to the department.

Public benefit nonprofit corporations are described in RCW 24.03.005(17).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-4908, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-657, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-657, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-657, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4909 Classification 4909.

4909-00 Inmates of juvenile forest camps

Applies to inmates of juvenile forest camps who are employed by a city, town, county, or state agency. Their employment, which takes place away from the forest camp, provides basic work training and experience to qualify inmates for better work in the correctional institute or in the public community. Typical work includes, but is not limited to, constructing and maintaining forest trails, cutting fallen trees into firewood, picking up and burning fallen limbs, fighting forest fires, and planting new trees.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-658, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-658, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-658, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-4910 Classification 4910.

4910-00 Property management services

Applies to establishments engaged in managing their own property or properties owned by others. Properties include, but are not limited to, privately owned residential or commercial buildings, malls, apartment or condominium complexes, mobile home parks, halls, and conference rooms. Typical operations contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, management duties, advertising, showing vacant units to prospective tenants, collecting rent, providing security, and normal maintenance and repair when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment, repairing existing structures, normal cleaning or janitorial activities, maintaining existing landscaping, and shoveling snow from driveways or walkways. Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are *not* considered normal maintenance and are *not* contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the property management business. *Apartment or condominium complexes and mobile home parks* may have common areas such as, but not limited to, laundry facilities, community rooms, tennis courts, exercise rooms, swimming pools, saunas or hot tubs, and playgrounds or small park areas. Common areas are maintained by employees of the complex or park owner or by the property management service. Residents of mobile home parks are usually responsible for maintaining their own mobile homes and their immediate space.

This classification includes homeowners' associations where residents in a housing development pay annual fees which cover the maintenance of lawns, paths, sprinkler systems, and common areas such as pools, activity centers, and tennis courts by employees of the homeowners' association.

This classification excludes employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties who are to be reported separately in classification 4904; employees engaged exclusively in sales duties such as collecting rents, showing and advertising the facility, conducting auctions, or in a combination of clerical and sales duties who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; establishments providing janitorial services exclusively which are to be reported separately in classification 6602; contractors engaged in mobile home set up or removal who are to be reported separately in classification 0517; any new construction or alteration work performed by employees of employers subject to this classification which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification; establishments that contract to perform maintenance or repair, but have no responsibilities in the management of the property, which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification; and lodging or food serving operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

4910-01 Chimney cleaning - Residential buildings

Applies to establishments engaged in providing chimney cleaning services to residential customers. Workers who perform chimney cleaning services are commonly referred to as "chimney sweeps" and usually work alone or as a two-person team. When working as a team, one "sweep" works inside the house and the other works on the roof. The methods of cleaning vary. To protect the floors and furniture, drop cloths are placed in front of the fireplace and taped over the opening. The vertical drop cloth may have a "boot" or slit in it which allows rods to be pushed through. Various brushes, usually wire, are attached to extension rods and worked up and down the flue to dislodge the soot and creosote. Creosote deposits may be removed also with a chimney bar, which is a pipe-like instrument with a chisel end, or by using metal scrapers. Where the chimney top is protected from the rain by a hood or cap, it may not be possible to insert the brushes into the opening; a chain or weight may be lowered and swung back and forth inside the chimney. Some sweeps have custom-made vacuum trucks with large collection chambers to collect the soot. In addition to cleaning the chimney flue and fireplace, some sweeps clean oil, gas and coal burning furnaces, repair chimney and flue linings, remove animals from chimneys, and offer other related services. Repairs included in this classification are limited to such activities as caulking around the flashing and sealing brickwork.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in industrial or commercial chimney or smokestack cleaning services which are to be reported separately in classification

0508; contractors engaged in chimney reconstruction or new construction made of masonry or brick who are to be reported separately in classification 0302; contractors engaged in the installation of sheet metal stove pipe who are to be reported separately in classification 0307; and the installation of a new lining in the chimney which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

4910-02 Mini-storage facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in operating mini-storage facilities. Mini-storage facilities are usually fenced and entry is through a locking gate through which owners and renters of units are provided access. The units range from lockers to rooms of various sizes; once the unit is rented, the tenant or owner has sole access to it. Typical operations include, but are not limited to, management or clerical duties, renting or selling storage units to others, providing security, and normal maintenance and repair when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification. Normal maintenance and repair contemplated by this classification includes replacing parts on existing fixtures or equipment, repairing existing structures, normal cleaning of public areas, controlling rodents and other pests, maintaining existing landscaping, and shoveling snow from driveways or walkways. Construction, alteration, or improvements to the properties are *not* considered normal maintenance and are *not* contemplated by this classification. Major repair work is usually performed by contractors who are not employees of the storage facilities.

This classification excludes employees engaged exclusively in clerical duties who are to be reported separately in classification 4904; employees engaged exclusively in sales duties or in a combination of clerical and sales duties who are to be reported separately in classification 6303; and new construction or alteration work which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

4910-03 Temporary signs - Placement or removal

Applies to establishments engaged in placing or removing temporary yard signs such as, but not limited to, real estate signs for real estate offices or property management firms and campaign signs. The smaller signs are usually mounted on a metal rod which is pounded into the ground to a depth of about 18". A post hole digger may be used to dig holes for larger signs that require a more sturdy post.

This classification excludes all other types of sign installation, painting or repair which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-4910, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-4910, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4910, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-65801, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-65801, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-4911 Classification 4911.

4911-00 Construction estimators

Applies to employees of construction or erection contractors who work as cost and materials estimators preparing bids for contracts away from their employer's business offices. Employees covered by this rule may have exposure to the hazards of job sites, customer's premises, and/or undeveloped land. This classification is restricted in that employees reported in it cannot have any other duties other than construction estimating during their work shift or work day. Any employee working as an estimator and having any construction-related duties during the same work shift or day is to be reported separately in the applicable construction or erection classification for that entire work shift.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-4911, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-65802, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5001 Classification 5001.

5001-03 Logging, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in various logging operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Typical work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, high lead or tower logging, ground logging, and team logging with horses. For purposes of this rule, logging is the complete operation of felling, skidding, yarding, delimbing, and bucking of trees into logs or block wood and loading them onto trucks or rail cars.

Definitions:

High Lead or Tower Logging - Usually occurs in steep terrain where a metal tower is set-up on a hilltop with a system of heavy cables running down the hillside and fastened to a stump or tree and has other smaller cables with chokers hanging from it. A choker is wrapped around each fallen tree and pulled back to the landing site.

Helicopter logging - Includes ground crews that work with the use of helicopters to hoist fallen trees or bucked log lengths to the landing side.

Chokers - Chains or cables which are attached to the fallen trees for skidding to the landing site.

Ground logging - Usually occurs on relatively flat land; fallen trees are moved to a landing by a skidder, cat or shovel.

Bucking - Stripping or delimbing tree of branches and cutting the tree to desired log lengths.

Skidding - Process of dragging the fallen logs to the landing site.

Landing - Place where the fallen logs are brought for sorting and loading onto log trucks.

Yarding - Usually performed at the landing site with use of a log loader to sort the logs by species, length and diameter, prior to loading onto log trucks.

This classification excludes flight crews of helicopters used in helicopter logging which are to be reported separately in classification 6803; log hauling which is to be reported separately in classification 5003; logging road construction which is to be reported separately in classification 6902; logging machine operators which are to be reported separately in classification 5005-01; and mechanical or mechanized logging operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5005-00 provided the classification has been approved by the classification services section.

5001-04 Shake, shingle bolt, and post cutting

Applies to establishments engaged in the cutting of shakes, shingle bolts (blocks), and fence posts in the woods. For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all

operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to, the felling of trees, stripping or delimbing of branches, and all further cutting or splitting of trees/logs to produce shakes, shingle bolts or fence posts. This classification includes all transporting of shakes, shingle bolts or fence posts from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

5001-05 Firewood cutting

Applies to establishments engaged in the cutting of firewood in the woods. For the purposes of this rule, this classification includes all operations performed in the woods such as, but not limited to, the felling of trees, stripping or delimbing of branches, and all further cutting or splitting of trees/logs to produce firewood. This classification includes all transporting of log lengths, rounds or split wood from the cutting site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification excludes firewood sales lots conducted away from logging operations, which are to be reported in classification 1103.

5001-06 Sawmill operations conducted in the woods in connection with logging operations

Applies to establishments operating a temporary or portable sawmill operation in the woods. This type of work is usually performed on privately owned land. A portable sawmill and saw tables, similar to those at a permanent sawmill location, are transported directly to the logging site. Log lengths are fed through a circular saw that is capable of producing various sized rough cut timber, blocks, boards and planks. This classification includes all transporting of rough cut timber, blocks, boards and planks from the cutting and/or sawing site when conducted by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes sawmill operations which are not conducted in the woods in connection with a logging operation which is to be reported separately in the applicable sawmill classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-5001, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 09-24-082, § 296-17A-5001, filed 11/30/09, effective 1/1/10; WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-5001, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5001, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.-120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-659, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-659, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-659, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-659, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-659, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-659, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 77-27, § 296-17-659, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, § 296-17-659, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-659, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5002 Classification 5002.

5002-00 Booming and rafting logs

Applies to establishments engaged in booming and rafting logs on water. Booming involves making a barrier in the water usually with existing floating logs tied together with rope or chain to enclose other free floating logs. This type of barrier is referred to as a bundle. Rafting involves the use of a boom boat or tugboat to push the bundles together and tow the bundles to a particular destination. The destination may be a port where logs are loaded directly onto vessels, or to a sawmill, lumber mill or log sorting yard. This classification includes the loading of logs into or out of the water when performed by employees of the booming and rafting business.

Special note: Care should be exercised prior to assignment of this classification as the workers may be subject to federal laws covered by the Jones Act or by the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers Act.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-660, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-660, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-660, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5003 Classification 5003.

Applies to the hauling of logs from a logging side to a mill or storage yard.

This classification excludes the hauling of logs from a log storage yard to a shipping destination, which is to be reported separately in classification 1102.

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

5003-01 Log hauling by contractor

Applies to contractors hauling logs for others. The loading and unloading of the truck is included in this classification when performed by the truck driver.

5003-02 Log truck drivers, N.O.C.

Applies to employees of a logging company who haul the company's own logs. If the log truck driver has other duties during their work shift that are subject to the logging classification 5001, then the hauling of the logs must be reported in classification 5001 (WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-5003, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5003, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66001, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-66001, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-5004 Classification 5004.

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Special note: Classification 5004, and related classifications 1007 and 5006, cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range, or timber land. These classifications are also assigned to establishments engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The industry covered by this series of classifications has special reporting requirements. Reforestation establishments assigned to classifications 1007, 5004, and 5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may last a quarter or several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements.

Applies to:

• Establishments engaged in forestry and timber land management services.

• Work conducted in the forest or timber land generally associated with the overall care of these lands.

Work in this classification includes:

• Employees of contractors and of land owners;

• Manual crew labor; and

• All field crew supervisors and foremen assigned to oversee work covered by this classification, including internal quality control audits, regardless of whether their assigned duties include manual labor.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Machinery operations on these lands such as clearing, slashing, hydro seeding, chemical spraying, and forest firefighting (report in classification 5006);

• Forestry related machine work used in connection with trail construction, slash burning, fire watch/patrol and forest firefighting, slashing, pile burning, roadside brushing, roadway dust/mud control (report in classification 5006);

• Logging operations (report in classification 5001);

• Logging road construction (report in classification 6902);

• Identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timber land or a forest (report in classification 1007);

• Auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes (report in classification 1007);

• Conducting environmental studies (report in classification 1007); and

• Testing growing techniques and similar activities (report in classification 1007).

For administrative purposes classification 5004 is divided into the following subclassifications:

5004-13 Tree planting services

This subclassification is limited to planting trees in a forest (reforestation) or in privately owned timbered land. This is done to reestablish a tree population after logging or a fire.

5004-14 Tree thinning services including forest trail construction and brush clearing, N.O.C.

This subclassification is limited to employees of an employer engaged in:

• The removal of unmarketable trees with a chain saw, machete, or pruning loppers;

• Brush clearing;

• Manual tree slashing; and

• Constructing walking paths or trails.

These activities are done to reduce competition of the remaining trees for water and nutrients, to eliminate fire hazard and to provide trails for management and recreational use.

This subclassification includes manual conifer release and pruning services. This classification excludes chemical conifer release (report in classification 5004-18 if using a backpack method, or 5006-08 if using a truck).

5004-18 Miscellaneous forestry services, N.O.C.

This subclassification is for miscellaneous manual labor on forest or timber land such as, but not limited to:

• Manual forest firefighting;

• Animal damage control;

• Beaver trapping;

• Chemical spraying;

• Fertilizer services;

• Cone picking;

• Hydro seeding;

• Stream restoration;

• Habitat development;

• Tree netting.

This classification excludes manual conifer release (report in classification 5004-14).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-5004, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5004, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-66002, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-66002, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1), 51.16.035, 51.12.070 and 51.16.060. WSR 92-18-065, § 296-17-66002, filed 8/31/92, effective 10/1/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-66002, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-66002, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-5005 Classification 5005.

5005-00 Logging and/or tree thinning - Mechanized operations

(*to be assigned only by classification services staff***)**

Applies to establishments engaged in mechanized logging or tree thinning operations. For purposes of this classification, mechanized logging is defined as the entire process of felling, removal (skidding), yarding, processing, delimbing, bucking and loading of trees or logs by machine.

When would your business qualify for this classification?

• If the entire side is being logged using methods and equipment described in this rule.

Typical equipment:

• Feller buncher;

• Forwarder;

• Grapple skidder;

• Harvester;

• Log loader;

• Processor.

All equipment used by employers subject to this classification must have a protective cab and is required to meet WISHA guidelines for roll over protection standards (ROPS) and falling object protection standards (FOPS).

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

• Falling of trees with a machine such as a feller buncher or processor;

• Skidding logs to the landing with use of a grapple skidder or forwarder;

• Delimbing logs with a mechanized delimber such as a stroke delimber, processor, or harvester;

• Loading logs onto log trucks with a mechanized loader or shovel; and

• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform incidental maintenance on the machine or to cut debris out of the equipment.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform duties as part of a logging operation or falling and processing of any trees by hand (report in classification 5001).

• If any portion of the logging contract is performed manually or by hand, the establishment does not qualify for this classification (report in classification 5001 or 5005-01);

• If any portion of the logging contract is subcontracted out to another business and is performed manually or by hand, then none of the businesses involved in the logging contract will qualify for this classification (report in classification 5001 or 5005-01);

• Log hauling (report in classification 5003);

• Logging road construction (report in classification 6902);

• Logging machine operators (report in classification 5005-01); and

• Manual logging operations (report in classification 5001).

Note: See classification 5206 and the exemption classification reporting rule (WAC 296-17-31018) for permanent yard or shop operations.

5005-01 Logging machine operators

(*to be assigned only by classification services staff*)

Applies to employees of a logging company that does not qualify as a mechanized operation, or firms who contract with logging firms to provide such equipment and operators to a logging side.

Typical equipment:

• Feller buncher;
• Forwarder;
• Grapple skidder;
• Harvester;
• Log loader;
• Processor;
• Tower.

All equipment used by employers subject to this classification must have a protective cab and is required to meet WISHA guidelines for roll over protection standards (ROPS) and falling object protection standards (FOPS).

Work in this classification includes:

• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform incidental maintenance of the machine or to cut debris out of the equipment.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Operators who leave the cab of the machine to perform duties as part of a logging operation or falling and processing of any trees by hand (report those hours in classification 5001).

• Operators of machines that require the operator to routinely leave the cab during operation. For example; a skidder operator that must leave the cab to set chokers (report in classification 5001).

Special note: This classification does not apply to classification 5005-00 "logging and/or tree thinning - Mechanical operations" where logging activities are performed exclusively by machine and no employees are on the ground.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-5005, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 09-24-082, § 296-17A-5005, filed 11/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5005, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-66003, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-66003, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-66003, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66003, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-051, § 296-17-66003, filed 5/27/94, effective 7/1/94.]

WAC 296-17A-5006 Classification 5006.

(*to be assigned only by the reforestation underwriter*)

Special note: Classification 5006, and related classifications 1007 and 5004, cover various activities associated with the management of forests, range or timber land. These classifications are also assigned to establishments engaged in erosion control projects and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The industry covered by this series of classifications has special reporting requirements. Reforestation establishments assigned to classifications 1007, 5004, and 5006 report work on a contract basis. These contracts may last a quarter or several quarters. Refer to WAC 296-17-35203(4) for specific reporting requirements.

Applies to:

• Establishments engaged in forestry and timber land management services;

• Machinery operations on these lands such as clearing, slashing, hydro seeding, chemical spraying, chemical conifer release and forest firefighting.

Work in this classification includes:

• Machinery operations;

• Employees of contractors and of land owners.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Manual crew operations and labor such as, but not limited to, tree planting and tree thinning (report in 5004);

• Work conducted in the forest or timber land generally associated with the overall care of these lands (report in 5004);

• Logging operations (report in classification 5001);

• Logging road construction (report in classification 6902);

• Identifying volume and species of trees in a section of timber land or a forest (report in classification 1007);

• Auditing parcels planted by a tree planting contractor for quality control purposes (report in classification 1007);

• Conducting environmental studies (report in classification 1007); and

• Testing growing techniques and similar activities (report in classification 1007).

For administrative purposes classification 5006 is divided into the following subclassifications:

5006-02 Forestry machine work - Forest firefighting

This subclassification is limited to employees engaged in forest firefighting using equipment such as, but not limited to, water tanker trucks, bulldozers and loaders.

5006-08 Miscellaneous forestry services, N.O.C.

This subclassification is for miscellaneous machine work on forest or timber lands such as, but not limited to:

• Brush clearing;
• Chemical spraying;
• Dust control;
• Forest trail construction;

- Scarifying;
- Slash burning;
- Slash piling;
- Slope grooming;
- Stream restoration;
- Hydro seeding;
- Erosion control.

Equipment could include, but is not limited to, tanker trucks, bulldozers, and loaders.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-5006, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5006, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-66004, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-66004, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96.]

WAC 296-17A-5101 Classification 5101.

5101-31 Pipe or tube: Manufacturing - Iron or steel; Metal ejection molding

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pipe or tubes from iron or steel. This classification contemplates both seamed and seamless pipe and tubing involving either a hot or cold drawing process or roll forming and machine welding processes, as well as flexible steel tubing used for products such as, but not limited to, automotive exhaust systems, water lines, and oil lines. In the drawing process, metals are melted to a molten state in furnaces, then rolled or spun in rolling machines and a pipe or tube is drawn. Tubing may be annealed (fed through a furnace then slowly cooled to strengthen and reduce brittleness). In the roll forming method flat sheets of iron or steel are bent in brake presses or other rolling or bending machinery, then the edges are welded together to form the pipe or tube. This classification also includes metal ejection molding in which raw scrap and pig iron is melted, forced into casting machines, and cast in high speed revolving flasks of various shapes depending on the product being produced. When finished, products are ejected from the molds. They may be further processed by annealing, tumbling, deburring and grinding, and cleaned in acid baths.

This classification excludes pipe dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 2009; the installation of any product manufactured in this classification which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and foundry operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5103.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-661, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-661, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-661, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-661, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5103 Classification 5103.

5103-00 Foundries, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating foundries that manufacture castings from ferrous and/or nonferrous metals. To form castings, metal is melted in furnaces, then poured or ladled into molds. After they are cooled and solidified, castings are removed from molds with shake out machines, or tools such as torches, electric arcs, abrasive saws, or sledgehammers. Depending on the product and the carbon or alloy content of the metal, further repair or refining such as welding, annealing, tempering, flame hardening or other heat treatments may be needed. Cleaning and finishing processes include, but are not limited to, machining, chipping, grinding, shot or sandblasting, tumbling, and acid pickling to remove surface defects, inspection (sometimes by radiation or chemical analysis) and painting or powder coating. Foundries may make their own patterns and mold, and/or perform their own finishing processes, or they may contract these activities out to pattern-making shops or to machine shops.

This classification excludes establishments that perform only pattern making functions which are to be reported separately in classification 2906 and establishments engaged exclusively in machine shop services which are to be reported separately in classification 3402.

Special note: Foundries that make their own patterns and/or perform their own machine finishing may report those operations separately in the classifications applicable to the work being performed provided all of the conditions of the general reporting rule covering the operation of a secondary business activity have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-663, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-663, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-663, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-663, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5106 Classification 5106.

5106-08 Blacksmithing; vehicle spring or auto bumper: Manufacturing

Applies to establishments engaged in blacksmithing, or in manufacturing leaf springs or bumpers for vehicles. Blacksmithing is the hammering of metal heated in a forge to shape either with hand tools or with a steam or air hammer. The force of the blow is controlled by the operator and the desired size or shape is produced between flat dies like a hammer and anvil. Incidental welding, grinding, tempering and sharpening may also be involved. Spring manufacturing contemplated by this classification are known as leaf springs and are used in vehicles. To make leaf springs or bumpers, steel is rolled, sheared or stamped to size, bent to shape and then tempered to produce the required degree of elasticity.

This classification excludes the manufacture of wire springs, such as for wire mattresses or bed springs, which is to be reported separately in classification 3402.

5106-09 Tool forging: Hot forming or stamping

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of products such as, but not limited to, forging tools, hand tools such as wrenches or levels, and small machine tools such as twist drills, chisel bits, dies, or jigs, by hot forming or stamping. Tool forging by hot forming or stamping involves heating metal in a furnace or hearth, then beating or hammering the heated metal into desired shapes with large drop hammers or rams. After forging is completed, goods are finished with typical machine shop equipment. Finishing processes may involve cutting, turning, shaping, heat-treating, drilling, milling, grinding, tapping and finishing by assembling, polishing, buffing, painting or plating.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of tools by machining operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable machining classification.

5106-10 Forging works; drop or machine

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of products such as, but not limited to, engine parts, hooks, and chains by drop or machine forging. Forgings are produced by drop or trip hammers or forming presses. Drop or machine forging differs from blacksmithing or hammer forging in that closed impression dies are used. The forgings are produced by impact or pressure which forces the metal to conform to the shape or the die, one half of which is carried by the ram while the other half if held stationary on the anvil block. Trimming is done by the trimmer dies in a separate press which removes the surplus metal that squeezes out between the two sections of the forging die.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-666, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-666, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-666, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-666, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 multi-wire 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-668, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-668, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-668, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-668, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5109 Classification 5109.

5109-46 Heavy machinery & equipment including locomotive engines: Manufacture or repair; Press roller recoating/resurfacing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of heavy equipment. Machinery and equipment subject to this classification are usually made of steel and steel/iron castings and include, but are not limited to, bulldozers, dump trucks, graders, skidders, forklifts and logging towers. The component parts may weigh several hundred to thousands of pounds. Overhead cranes are commonly used in the assembly process. Machinery used in the manufacturing, assembly, and repair includes, but is not limited to, boring mills, lathes, iron workers, welders/cutters, cut saws, and drills. Some establishments use CNC (computer numeric controlled) machinery; however, most establishments in this classification primarily use manual machinery and conventional welders/cutters. Other common operations covered by this classification include paint, welding, and electronic assembly areas. This classification also includes establishments that repair, recoat or resurface press rollers such as, but not limited to, the type rollers used by printing and paper making mills. Operations include repairing the interior shafts of the rollers, then grinding fiberglass or ceramic finishes until they are smooth. For rubber-coated surfaces, they remove the old rubber from the metal surface, sandblast the roller, then recoat it with new rubber. Most establishments that recoat the surface with rubber will mix and extrude their own rubber which is included in this classification when performed by employees of employers subject to this classification.

This classification excludes the manufacture of nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks which are to be reported in classification 3605; auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing which is to be reported in 3402. Semi-truck repair and service centers are to be reported separately in classification 6409.

Special note: Field work as well as shop work is contemplated as an integral part of this classification. A vehicle may be equipped with welding equipment and other tools used for field repair. The broken part may be replaced in the field or returned to the shop, repaired if feasible, or a new part is ordered. The part is then loaded onto the field vehicle taken to the job site and reconnected. Some establishments perform this type of field work almost exclusively.

5109-47 Heavy arms: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of heavy arms including large munitions. This classification applies to all types of guns 20 MM and larger including, but not limited to, aircraft guns, tank guns, naval guns, torpedoes and aircraft gun turrets.

Special note: Field work as well as shop work is contemplated as an integral part of this classification. A vehicle may be equipped with welding equipment and other tools used for field repair. The broken part may be replaced in the field or returned to the shop, repaired if feasible, or a new part is ordered. The part is then loaded onto the field vehicle taken to the job site and reconnected. Some establishments perform this type of field work almost exclusively.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-5109, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-66901, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5201 Classification 5201.

5201-75 Electric power or transmission equipment: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to the manufacture or assembly of industrial electrical transmission equipment and other large electrical equipment used in producing or transmitting electrical power.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

• Transformers - Equipment that reduces the level of voltage;

• Industrial switchboards, switches, switchboard apparatuses, and power switching devices and systems (switching equipment moves electricity from incoming lines to outgoing lines);

• Industrial circuit breakers - Automatic switches that prevent electrical circuit overload;

• Power invertors - Equipment that changes direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC);

• Solar panels and photovoltaic (PV) inverters used in solar power production (PV inverters change DC current out of a photovoltaic solar panel into AC current).

Subclassification 5201-75 excludes:

• Worker hours engaged in the installation, service or repair of equipment away from shop or plant which are reported separately in the applicable classification. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4);

• Firms engaged in manufacturing the smaller, nonindustrial switches and breakers found in the precision electrical instruments classified in **3602**.

5201-76 Electric toasters, frying pans, wire harnesses, vacuum cleaners, electrical appliances, N.O.C: Manufacturing or assembly

Applies to the manufacture or assembly of household electrical appliances. This includes the assembly of component parts and casings with small hand tools such as drills, screwdrivers, rivet guns, and soldering or brazing tools. Electrical appliances include, but are not limited to, electric:

• Can openers;

• Clothes irons;

• Frying pans;

• Mixers and blenders;

• Shavers;

• Toasters;

• Vacuum cleaners (including central vacuum systems);

• Waffle irons;

• Wire harnesses (a configuration of wires inside an appliance or vehicle);

• And other counter top electrical appliances which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Subclassification 5201-76 excludes:

• Worker hours engaged in installation, services, or repair of household appliances away from the shop or plant that are reported separately in classification **0607**. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4);

• Firms manufacturing or assembling larger household appliances such as electric ranges, washing machines and refrigerators, which are classified in **3402**;

• Firms manufacturing or assembling electric cords, radio cable, and ignitions which are classified in **3602**.

5201-78 Electric motors, generators, alternators, starters, convertors, solenoids and servomotors: Manufacturing or assembly including repair

Applies to manufacture or assembly of:

• Electric motors (convert electrical energy into mechanical energy);

• Generators (convert mechanical energy to DC electrical current);

• Alternators (convert mechanical energy to AC electrical current);

• Starters (electric motors used to initiate an engine's operation under its own power);

• Convertors (change electricity from one voltage to another);

• Solenoids (switches that control the flow of electrical current);

• Servomotors (electrical motors used to help control a mechanical device) of all sizes and horsepower.

Note: Electric motor manufacturing requiring machining of metal parts is reported in classification 3402.

Subclassification 5201-78 excludes:

Worker hours engaged in the installation, hook-up, service or repair of equipment away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, you must report these hours in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-5201, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-670, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-670, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-670, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-670, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-670, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-

38), § 296-17-670, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-670, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5204 Classification 5204.

5204-58 Railroad car: Manufacturing or repair Railroad car wheel: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of railroad cars and/or railroad car wheels. This classification includes the repair or rebuilding of freight cars, repair of railroad rolling stock tank cars or passenger cars. Inspections of railroad cars are usually conducted prior to making the repairs. Types of repair include, but are not limited to, electrical, mechanical (such as for brakes), or welding (such as on handrails and steps).

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-673, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-673, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 75-38, § 296-17-673, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-673, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5206 Classification 5206.

5206-78 Permanent yard or shop operations; logging or log hauling contractor

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of logging or log hauling contractors. This classification is limited to contractor yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage of materials and maintenance of equipment used in their logging and/or log hauling business. This classification does not contemplate any manufacturing operations. Only employees of a logging or log hauling contractor who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-78 cannot have any other duties other than those related to the storage of materials and/or the maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable logging or log hauling classification.

Special note: Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer.

5206-79 Permanent yard or shop operations; Construction or erection contractor

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of construction or erection contractors. This classification is limited to contractor yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage of materials and maintenance of equipment used in their construction business. This classification does not contemplate any manufacturing operations. For example, a contractor engaged in cabinet manufacturing and installation is to report the shop and yard operation in classification 2907 and is not entitled to classification 5206. Only employees of a construction or erection contractor who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-79 cannot have any duties other than those related to the storage of materials and/or the maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable construction classification.

Special note: Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer.

5206-80 Permanent yard or shop operations; interstate and/or intrastate trucking

Applies to a permanent yard or shop of interstate and/or intrastate trucking establishments. This classification is limited to yards and shops which are maintained exclusively for the storage or maintenance of transportation equipment or related equipment used in their trucking operation. This classification does not contemplate any driving duties, or the handling or storage of freight. Only employees of a trucking operation who are assigned to the shop or yard are to be reported in this classification. This classification is further restricted in that employees reported in classification 5206-80 cannot have any other duties other than those related to the storage or maintenance of equipment during their work shift or work day. Any employee having any other duties during their assigned work shift or day are to be reported separately in the applicable trucking classification.

Special note: Under no circumstances can this be the only classification assigned to an employer. *And*, this classification is not to be assigned to any business assigned classification 1101 for delivery services.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5206, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-675, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-675, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-675, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-675, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-675, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 76-36, § 296-17-675, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-675, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5207 Classification 5207.

5207-00 Bowling centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating bowling centers. Duties include, but are not limited to, renting bowling shoes, collecting fees, distributing score sheets, designating and activating lanes, organizing league competitions, repairing and maintaining scoring equipment, automatic pin setting equipment, ball return machinery or automatic ball cleaning units, refinishing pins and cleaning, waxing, polishing, or buffing the lanes. This classification includes food and beverage operations, pro shop and billiard room operations when conducted as part of the bowling center by employees of the bowling center.

This classification excludes contractors who refinish or replace the hardwood flooring of the lanes which are to be reported separately in classification 0513; food services operated by concessionaires independent of the bowling center which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and amusement parks that include bowling lanes as part of their operation which are to be reported separately in classification 6208.

5207-01 Skating rinks; Skateboard facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in the general operation of roller or ice skating rinks. Duties include, but are not limited to, renting roller or ice skates or rollerblades, collecting fees, assigning lockers, renting the rinks, playing music, organizing groups or competitions, performing as rink guards, repairing and maintaining sound, communication or lighting equipment, cleaning, polishing, or dusting roller skating rink floors, and maintaining the ice on the ice rinks. This classification includes food and beverage services and skate shop operations when conducted as part of the rinks by employees of the rinks. Skate shops may sell skates, clothing and related accessories, and perform minor adjustments on skates with hand tools, sharpeners, grinders, or wheel lathes. This classification also includes the operation of skateboard facilities.

This classification excludes contractors who refinish or replace the hardwood flooring of the rink which are to be reported separately in classification 0513 and food services operated by concessionaires independent of the skating rink which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5207, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-676, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.-020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-676, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-676, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-676, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-676, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-676, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5208 Classification 5208.

5208-00 Iron or steel works: Fabrication or assembly - Structural iron or steel

Applies to establishments engaged in the fabrication or assembly of structural iron or steel. Structural in this classification will mean when fabricated for and used in the frame or grid work of a building, tower, bridge, or similar construction. Fabrication means the laying out of the pieces, the marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding, assembling and finishing of the structural steel products. Raw materials include, but are not limited to, steel I-beams, tube steel, angle steel, and flat steel. Machinery includes overhead cranes, horizontal and vertical band saws, shears, punches, drill press, brake presses, and welding equipment. 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 the erection of structural iron or steel in connection with towers, refineries, elevated railways, and buildings which is to be reported separately in the applicable iron or steel construction classification; contractors engaged in building construction who are to be reported separately in the applicable iron or steel construction class; bridge construction, including structural iron or steel erection, which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed; and manufacturing of rebar for construction which is to be reported separately in classification 5209.

5208-01 Brass, bronze, iron - Ornamental: Shop fabrication, assembly or manufacture

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, fabrication, or assembly of ornamental items from brass, bronze and/or iron. Products include, but are not limited to, railings, guards, staircases, fire escapes, and art items. Products are often light and do not require cranes or hoists to move them. The processes vary depending on the product being produced. The equipment includes, but is not limited to, iron workers, shears, drill presses, band saws, forklifts, welders, and grinders. The painting of products manufactured 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 installation which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

5208-02 Iron works: Fabrication, assembly, or manufacture; nonstructural iron or steel

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture, fabrication or assembly of nonstructural iron or steel. Fabrication means the laying out of the pieces, the marking, cutting, sawing, drilling, punching, bolting, welding, assembling and finishing operations including painting. Products include, but are not limited to, cattle crossing grates, window gratings, grill pieces, and storage racks used by warehouses. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, cut saws, welders, drill presses, grinders, band saws, and hoists. 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 which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5208, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-676001, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5209, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-24-055, § 296-17-676002, filed 12/1/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-5300 Classification 5300.

5300-00 State government - Administrative field personnel

Applies to state employees whose duties may require them to travel to an alternative work location but their work assignment is administrative in nature. Travel is an expectation for these workers in order to perform their job duties which involves travel to meetings or appointments with clients, customers, or businesses. Travel to perform work at an alternate location may be required on a regular, sporadic or as needed basis. Typical work includes, but is not limited to, field auditor, collector, social worker, attorney, public relations or consulting staff with no hazardous exposures. Supervisors who occasionally travel to accompany field staff for purposes such as observation or information gathering, but who do not typically perform any work other than administrative, are also included in this classification. Employees in this classification may also have follow-up work that is completed in the office such as writing reports, correspondence, etc.

This classification excludes employees with duties outside of the office which are more than administrative in nature such as, but not limited to, engineers, inspectors, and biologists who may have some field exposure, and are to be reported in 5307. For purposes of this classification, field exposure is defined as any work period, other than the normal travel to or from a work environment, which involves "hands on" work.

This classification excludes: Employees whose duties include field or hazardous exposure, employees who provide interaction to direct, control or manage activities of inmates, residents, patients or potentially violent persons in state hospitals, schools, homes, detention or correctional facilities which may involve security, recreation, or staff whose duties include restraining individuals, who are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification (5307, 7103, 7201); clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7400; and employees who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified who are to be reported separately in classification 7201. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions and committees of either the executive, legislative or judicial branches of state government.

Special notes: A division of hours is not permitted between classification 5300 and any other classification.

For purposes of this classification, the term "administrative field personnel" shall have the same meaning as "sales personnel" defined in the standard exception provision of the general reporting rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5300, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5300, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-

67603, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-67603, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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 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 by telephone answering service companies include, but are not limited to:

• Dispatching;
• Monitoring alarm systems;
• Placing reminder calls;
• Rental of office space;
• Scheduling appointments for customers;
• 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 or secretarial services

Applies to establishments engaged in providing word processing or secretarial services to others. Services include, but are not limited to:

• Desktop publishing;
• Dictation and transcription services;
• Making copies of documents;
• Typing/compiling reports, proposals, resumes, or correspondence;
• Sending faxes.

A pickup and delivery service may be offered. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-5301, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-5301, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-5301, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.-100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-5301, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-677, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-677, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-677, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-677, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-677, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-677, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-677, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-677, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-677, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-677, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 75-38, § 296-17-677, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-677, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5302 Classification 5302.

5302-00 Computer consulting, programming, software and web site development, and internet service providers (ISPs), N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing computer consulting - primarily recommending and designing hardware systems and/or software for the needs of the contracting entity. Consultants may provide training on software programs and hardware systems. Programming may include creating or maintaining programs using computer language code. Activities include product conceptualization, design of the blueprint, creating flowcharts, coding the program, beta testing, etc. Included is web site development.

Software development firms design and develop "packaged" software for sale in retail stores for mainframe systems or PCs, or they may develop general application programs, educational, entertainment or games software. Additional program aspects could include musical and sound code applications, visual representation and animation artists.

Internet service providers offer business and commercial computer users access to the internet by various telephony, digital and wireless means. Most ISPs charge subscribers a monthly or annual fee. Some may offer a variety of free web-related services as part of a total package—i.e., search engines, email address, personal web page, quick links to popular web sites, twenty-four hour customer service and technical support and instant messaging. Tech support is generally engaged in troubleshooting and will frequently walk users through whatever steps are needed to correct a computer problem. Some ISPs have technical professionals who assist clients by designing, upgrading, and/or maintaining their business web site or home page. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel who travel from one office environment to another.

This classification excludes adjustments, service, or repairs and hardware installations to business machines for others which are to be reported separately in classification 4107; computer technical support staff for firms not in the computer industry are inclusive within that firm's primary class, i.e., a law firm's computer support staff are inclusive within class 5301-11; retail and internet store activities are to be reported separately in classification 6406; CD copy/write scanning are to be reported separately in classification 6506; electrical prewiring when performed by a specialty contractor not in the business to install computer equipment is to be reported separately in classification 0608; assembly and repair of premanufactured parts into operative computer components, shop only, is to be reported separately in classification 3602; business that has instructors/trainers (only) is to be reported in either 4904 or 6303 depending on training room location.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-13-017, § 296-17-67701, filed 6/4/04, effective 7/5/04.]

WAC 296-17A-5305 Classification 5305.

5305-06 Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of cities and towns

Applies to clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of cities and towns. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers.Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the city or town facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of the work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1507, 6901, 6904, 6905 and 6906 for other city or town operations.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-678, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-678, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-678, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-678, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-678, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-678, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-678, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5306 Classification 5306.

5306-07 Clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of counties, public utility districts and taxing districts, N.O.C.

Applies to clerical office, administrative employees, and elected officials of counties, public utility districts and taxing districts, not otherwise classified (N.O.C.). Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the county, public utility district or taxing district facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers, alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, medical and dental clinics or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classifications 1301, 1501, 1507, 4201, 6103, 6104, 6901, 6904, 6905, and 6906 for other county, public utility districts and taxing districts operations.

5306-25 Clerical office and administrative employees of Native American tribal councils

Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of Native American tribal councils. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the tribal council facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers, alcohol and drug abuse programs, senior health and nutrition programs, youth services, counselors, courts, medical and dental clinics or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classifications 1501 and 6905 for other Native American tribal council operations.

Special note: Tribal operations unrelated to the business of governing such as liquor and tobacco stores, casinos, logging, fisheries and bingo parlors are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the operation.

5306-26 Clerical office and administrative employees of local public housing authorities

Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of local public housing authorities. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the housing authority facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.

This classification excludes all other employees including meter readers who are to be reported separately in classification 1501 and volunteers who are to be reported separately in classifications 6901 or 6906 as appropriate.

5306-27 Clerical office and administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors

Applies to clerical office and administrative employees of military base maintenance contractors. Clerical duties include, but are not limited to, answering telephones, handling correspondence, computer work, and maintaining financial, personnel and payroll records. A clerical office is a work area which is physically separated from all other work areas by walls, partitions or other physical barriers. Administrative duties may be conducted in or out of the military base facilities, but are conducted in an atmosphere free from the operative hazards of work environments such as, but not limited to, jails, law enforcement and road works. In addition to management activities, this classification also includes field auditors, social workers or similar activities professionals would perform.

See classification 1501 for other military base maintenance contractors' operations.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5306, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-679, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-679, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-679, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 90-13-018, § 296-17-679, filed 6/8/90, effective 7/9/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-679, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-679, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-679, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-5307 Classification 5307.

5307-00 State government employees - N.O.C.

Applies to state government employees not covered by another classification (N.O.C. - not otherwise classified). This is the basic state agency classification which covers employees who have duties that support the mission of the agency and have field or hazardous exposure. For purposes of this classification field or hazardous exposure is defined as any work which involves "hands on" work. Employees reported in this classification may have jobs that include, but are not limited to, performing manual labor or supervising a work crew performing manual labor, work in the trades, construction-type work or maintenance/repair work, operating machinery or equipment, stores/stock clerks, warehouse, supplies, deliveries, food services, facilities, recreational, or general security staff with no law enforcement duties. This classification also includes, but is not limited to, personnel such as engineers, inspectors, and biologists, who have field exposure. This classification includes supervisors who work at a field site and perform supervision duties in the field. This classification includes nonpatient care employees in state operated homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities not described in another classification.

This classification may be assigned to all departments, agencies, boards, commissions and committees of either the executive, legislative or judicial branches of state government.

This classification excludes:

• Employees who have law enforcement power in any capacity, who are to be reported separately in classification 7103;

• Juvenile rehabilitation custody staff at institutions or homes who are to be reported in 5307-01;

• Administrative employees with field duties who are to be reported separately in classification 5300;

• Clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902;

• Employees who work in state hospitals, homes, schools, detention or correctional facilities who are not otherwise classified and provide care and treatment for patients or residents who are to be reported separately in classification 7201;

• Employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7200;

• Employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported in classification 7400;

• Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901; and

• Law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

5307-01 State government employees - Juvenile rehabilitation custody

Applies to employees of the department of social and health services (DSHS) at juvenile institutions and juvenile residential community facilities. Employees in this risk classification may preserve order, provide security, and have the authority to detain, revoke privileges, or impose sanctions. Other work may include, but is not limited to, providing counseling, conducting assessments, rehabilitation, coordination of services, evaluations, and transporting detainees.

This classification excludes:

• Employees who do not have custody or security duties;

• Employees who perform parole duties such as those performed by a regional office, which are away from a juvenile institution or a juvenile residential community facility who are to be reported in 5300; and

• Employees who direct athletic and recreational activities who are to be reported in 5307-00.

See classifications 4902, 5300, 5307, 7200, 7201, and 7400 for all state government operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-109, § 296-17A-5307, filed 8/4/09, effective 10/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5307, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-5307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-67901, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-67901, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-67901, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-67901, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-67901, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-67901, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-5308 Classification 5308.

5308-20 Community action organizations - Professional services and administrative employees

Applies to organizations performing an array of services to support the local community and citizens in need. The services provided by community action organizations include:

• After school care;

• Alternative schools;

• Child care;

• Decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations for low-income or needy citizens;

• Drug and alcohol recovery programs;

• Employment or independence training, counseling and assistance;

• Food and clothing banks;

• In-home chore services;

• Meals;

• Medical services;

• Transitional or emergency housing;

• Weatherization.

This classification applies to professional services and administrative employees. Work duties in this classification are not performed exclusively in an administrative office environment. Travel may be necessary to perform work at an alternate work site for appointments with clients, patients, meetings, presentations, agency promotions, or other required out-of-office administrative type work. Work performed in this classification may include, but is not limited to:

• Child care professionals or teachers;

• Counselors or educators for various programs;

• Estimators and project managers who do not supervise a work crew or perform any type of labor;

• Medical, dental and nursing services;

• Program coordinators and directors.

Excluded from this risk classification is any manual labor or supervision of a work crew that performs manual labor, construction or maintenance work, work in a food bank, delivery, or other similar work which is to be reported in risk classification 1501-20; chore workers/home service workers who are to be reported in 6511-20; office employees who work exclusively in an administrative office environment who are to be reported in risk classification 4904-20; housing authorities which are to be reported in 1501-01 and 5306-26; welfare special works programs which are to be reported in 6505; work activity centers which are to be reported in 7309; and volunteers who are to be reported in risk classification 6901.

See classifications 1501-20 and 4904-20 for other community action operations.

Note: Businesses providing one of the services described in this class are to be assigned the classification applicable to the service provided. If all conditions of the general reporting rules have been met, standard exception classifications may apply.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-5308, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-5308, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-5308, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/09.]

WAC 296-17A-6103 Classification 6103.

6103-01 Schools: Academic, K-12 - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, assistant principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, school nurses, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides of establishments engaged in operating public or private academic school facilities, K-12 (kindergarten level through grade 12) and the state schools for the blind and deaf.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the school facilities such as, but not limited to, cooks, bus drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers or teachers' aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as a wood shop, metal shop, print shop, auto shop, and driver training instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-02 Schools: Trade or vocational - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as deans, directors, assistant directors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and professors or instructors of establishments engaged in operating trade or vocational school facilities. These types of schools provide specialized training and instruction to prepare students for occupations in the chosen fields. Often these facilities will coordinate on-the-job training with employers as well as assist students in finding employment.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the school facilities such as, but not limited to, cooks, drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and professors or instructors who are exposed to machinery hazards such as a wood shop, metal shop, print shop and auto shop who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-03 Libraries, N.O.C. - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as librarians, assistant librarians, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in operating library facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These types of facilities maintain a wide selection of reading materials such as books, journals, articles, magazines, publications, newspapers, and audio-visual or micrographic materials.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, drivers, and storage room workers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-04 Churches - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees
Bell ringers

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as pastors, priests, reverends, clergymen, ushers, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and instructors of establishments engaged in operating church facilities for members of a religious congregation to meet and worship on a daily or weekly basis. Other services provided include, but are not limited to, sermons, rites, counseling, baptisms, weddings, funerals, bible school, and child care during church services and events. When a church is also operating a school facility, the church classifications are to be assigned for both operations. This classification also applies to bell ringers for charitable organizations.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the church facilities such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-05 Museums, N.O.C. - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as directors, assistant directors, buyers, coordinators, tour guides, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in operating museum facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Museums maintain a wide variety of artifacts, art, statues, sculptures, and other exhibit works.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers (including exhibit set-up), drivers, packers, and warehousemen who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

6103-06 Day nurseries or child day care centers - Clerical office, sales personnel, teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel, and administrative employees such as teachers, teachers' aides and nurses of establishments engaged in operating day nurseries or day care centers for infants, toddlers, and children, or in providing baby-sitting services. Employees will instruct children in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth in preparation for primary school. Most day care centers provide breakfast and lunch.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, cooks (see special note below), maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104.

Special note: This classification allows preparation, service, and clean up associated with a snack menu in facilities with a refrigerator and/or microwave oven. Snacks, such as crackers, fruits, and prepackaged foods may be prepared and served. Preparation, service, and clean up associated with a full menu using ovens are to be reported in classification 6104-06. If required records are maintained, employees who have duties that fall into classifications 6103 and 6104 may split hours between the classifications. If these records have not been maintained, all hours must be reported in classification 6104.

6103-10 Flight instructions - Clerical office, sales personnel, classroom teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to clerical office, sales personnel, classroom instructors, and administrative employees of establishments engaged in providing classroom instruction to student pilots in flight procedures and techniques. Flight instructors explain various aircraft components and instruments for controlling aircraft during maneuvers, and, using flight simulators, demonstrate procedures such as, but not limited to, take-offs and landings.

This classification excludes all other types of employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers and drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 6104 and in-air flight instructors outside the classroom who are to be reported separately in the classification 6803.

Special note: Reporting rules are outlined in the division of worker hours provision in the general rules.

6103-11 Schools: N.O.C. - Clerical office, sales personnel, classroom teachers, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to classroom instructors, clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as directors and assistant directors, coordinators, instructors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel of establishments engaged in providing specialized classroom instruction to students in schools which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Schools include, but are not limited to, dance, modeling, music, driving, cooking, first aid, and schools for coaches. Modeling and dance schools emphasize poise, balance, facial gestures, self-confidence, and counseling in wardrobe and make-up. Music schools emphasize the disciplines of playing various instruments. Driving schools concentrate on the rules, principles, and coordination needed to drive safely, using textbooks, audio-visuals, and driving simulators.

This classification excludes all other types of employees in connection with the specialized school facilities such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel, grounds keepers, and ballet dancers and instructors who perform activities not as part of a classroom environment who are to be reported separately in classification 6104 and driving instructors outside of the classroom who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

6103-12 Officials for amateur athletic or cultural events, N.O.C. and administrative employees

Applies to administrative employees and event officials of establishments engaged in providing officials such as, but not limited to, umpires or referees for amateur athletic or cultural events sponsored by schools or communities. Events include, but are not limited to, sports, spelling bees, debates, and musical competitions.

6103-13 Longshore and stevedore trainees, N.O.C

Applied to clerical office employees, administrative employees, and stevedore trainees of an establishment engaged in training longshore and stevedore trainees in a classroom environment.

Special note: Any longshore or stevedore activities conducted outside of the classroom on a dock, or ship, or adjacent to navigable waters will almost always be covered by the Longshore Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) and will not be covered by the state fund.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6103, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1), and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-16-107, § 296-17A-6103, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-680, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-680, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-680, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-680, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-680, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-680, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-680, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-680, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-680, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-680, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-680, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6104 Classification 6104.

6104-01 Schools: Academic, K-12 - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of public or private academic schools K-12 (kindergarten level through grade 12) and the state schools for the blind and deaf. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, cooks, bus drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers or teachers' aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as wood shop, metal shop, print shop, auto shop, and driver instructors.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, assistant principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides who have no exposure to machinery hazards who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-02 Schools: Trade or vocational - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of trade or vocational schools. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, cooks, drivers, driving instructors, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and teachers and teachers' aides who are exposed to machinery hazards such as, but not limited to, those in wood shop, metal shop, automotive shops, and plumbing or electrical work. Vocational or trade schools provide specialized training and instruction to prepare students for occupations in their chosen field. Often these facilities will coordinate on-the-job training and assist students in finding employment.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as deans, directors, assistant directors, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel and teachers or teachers' aides who have no exposure to machinery hazards who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-03 Libraries, N.O.C. - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of library facilities which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). All other

in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, drivers, and storage room workers. Libraries maintain a wide selection of reading materials such as books, journals, articles, magazines, publications, newspapers, and audio-visual or micrographic materials.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as librarians, assistant librarians, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-04 Churches - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of churches. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel, grounds keepers, and drivers. Services offered by a church include, but are not limited to, providing a place for members of a religious congregation to meet and worship on a daily or weekly basis, sermons, rites, counseling, baptisms, weddings, funerals, bible school, child care during church services and events.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as pastors, priests, reverends, clergymen, ushers, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-05 Museums, N.O.C - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in operating museum facilities not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers (including exhibit set-up), drivers, packagers, and warehousemen. Museums maintain a wide selection of artifacts, art, statues, sculptures, and other exhibit works.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as museum directors, assistant museum directors, buyers, coordinators, tour guides, receptionists, secretaries, and payroll and bookkeeping personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

6104-06 Day nurseries or child day care centers - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in operating day nurseries or day care centers for infants, toddlers, and children, which provide activities to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth in preparation for primary school. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, cooks, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and drivers.

This classification excludes clerical office, sales personnel and administrative employees such as principals, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and teachers or teachers' aides who are to be reported separately in classification 6103.

Special note: This classification allows preparation, service, and clean up associated with a full menu using ovens. Preparation, service, and clean up associated with a snack menu (such as crackers, fruits, and prepackaged foods) using a refrigerator and/or microwave oven, may be reported in classifications 6103-06. If required records are maintained, employees who have duties that fall into classifications 6103 and 6104 may split hours between the classifications. If these records have not been maintained, all hours must be reported in classification 6104.

6104-11 Schools: N.O.C - All other employments, N.O.C.

Applies to all other employees of establishments engaged in providing specialized classroom instruction to students in schools which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, dance, modeling, music, cooking, first aid, and schools for coaches. All other in this classification is defined as employees such as, but not limited to, custodians, maintenance personnel and grounds keepers, and instructors or teachers or dancers including ballet dancers who perform activities not as part of a classroom environment or who are exposed to machinery hazards.

This classification excludes administrative employees such as directors and assistant directors, coordinators, receptionists, secretaries, counselors, payroll and bookkeeping personnel, and classroom instructors, who are to be reported separately in classification 6103 and driving instructors outside of the classroom who are to be reported separately in classification 6301.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6104, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-681, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-681, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-681, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-681, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-681, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-681, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-681, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-681, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-681, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-681, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6105 Classification 6105.

6105-05 Hospitals: N.O.C. -
(to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter).

Applies to establishments engaged in operating hospitals which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and that do not have routine patient lifting and moving hazard. Types of hospitals covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, alcohol and chemical dependency, physical rehabilitation, and private psychiatric. 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.

This classification excludes acute care hospitals as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7).

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-682, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-682, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-682, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statu-

tory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-682, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-682, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-682, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79; Order 73-22, § 296-17-682, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-684, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-684, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-684, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-684, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-684, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6108 Classification 6108.

6108-00 Convalescent or nursing homes, rest homes, and homes for the aged

Applies to establishments engaged in providing various levels of health care, depending on a patient's needs. Convalescent or nursing homes are state-licensed institutions. The extent of professional or medical services provided ranges from complete medical care for postoperative patients and patients requiring extensive nursing care due to illnesses such as terminal cancer, kidney disorders, and heart disease, to only minimal medical or professional care for other patients. Rest homes provide daily living assistance care to the aged or those with some limits on ability for self-care, but where medical care is not yet a major element. Homes for the aged provide care for people who, due to illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age, are unable to care for themselves and who need nursing and/or health-related care, but do not require the degree of care and treatment that a skilled or intermediate care facility is designed to provide. Patients in homes for the aged, because of their mental or physical condition, require some nursing care, including the administering of medications and treatments, or the supervision of self-administered medications in accordance with a physician's orders. Generally these homes will employ therapists, registered nurses, practical nurses, nurses aides and orderlies to provide the necessary medical care to their patients. The homes also may employ cooks, waitresses, maids, maintenance personnel, social workers and recreational directors, but usually do not employ a resident physician, although they may have arrangements with physicians who are on call for emergencies.

This classification excludes boarding houses which are to be reported separately in classification 6509.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-685, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-685, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-685, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-685, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-685, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-685, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-685, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6109 Classification 6109.

Medical and health services N.O.C.

Applies to licensed medical practitioners, medical or treatment clinics, and other health practices not providing overnight care or residency. Medical and health services examine, test, diagnose, refer, consult, and treat patients for all types of diseases, conditions, maladies, injuries, syndromes, addictions, and disorders.

Classification **6109** includes:

- All work performed at clinics;
- Employees of a clinic visiting patients at home, or in other care related facilities such as hospitals or nursing homes;
- Clerical office and sales personnel, whether working at a clinic or in a separate business office.

Occupations typically reported in classification **6109** include employment such as:

- Acupuncturists;
- Alternative medicine practitioners;
- Chiropractors;
- Counselors;
- Dental assistants;
- Dental technicians;
- Dentists;
- Dieticians;
- Eyewear technicians;
- Foot massagers;
- Hygienists;
- Laboratory technicians;
- Licensed massage therapists;
- Medical billers;
- Midwives;
- Naturopaths;
- Nurse practitioners;
- Nurses;
- Occupational therapists;
- Ophthalmologists;
- Optometrists;
- Orthotic technicians;
- Pharmacists;
- Phlebotomists;
- Physical therapists;
- Physicians;
- Prosthetic technicians;
- Psychiatrists;
- Psychologists;

• Radiologists;
• Receptionists;
• Reflexologists;
• Respiratory therapists;
• Speech therapists;
• Surgeons;
• X-ray technicians.

Special note: Some organizations such as schools, spas, sports teams, and summer camps may employ medical and health practitioners to provide care to their employees or customers. These medical services are included in the basic classification representing the nature of the organization's business.

Classification 6109 excludes:

• Firms providing medical services treating animals, which are classified in **6107-01**;

• Firms providing medical care, therapy, and nursing services whose principal business is treating patients in their homes, which are classified in **6110-00;**

• Firms providing in-home personal care and chore services which are classified in **6511**;

• Personal care and chore service employees employed by the person being cared for, who are classified in **6510** or **6512**, and dieticians and counselors employed by home health care services who meet the standard exception requirements and are classified **6303-21;**

• Medical facilities that include overnight acute care, recovery, and rehabilitation, which are classified in **6105, 6120**, and **6121**;

• Medical facilities providing care in state licensed convalescent and nursing homes, which are classified in **6108-00**;

• Long-term residential facilities providing personal care services with less than acute care medical services, which are classified in **6509**.

For administrative purposes, classification **6109** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6109-00 Physicians and medical clinics, N.O.C.

6109-01 Dental clinics

6109-02 Chiropractors

6109-04 Naturopaths

6109-08 Physical, occupational, respiratory, and speech therapists

6109-09 Eye clinics

6109-10 Licensed mental health practitioners; psychologists and psychiatrists

6109-12 Clinics for nutrition, diet, or weight loss

6109-13 Childbirth classes

6109-14 Orthotic and prosthesis clinics

6109-15 Midwife services

6109-16 Licensed massage therapy, reflexology, and nonlicensed massage services

6109-17 Radiology and MRI referral clinics

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6109, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6109, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-686, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-686, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-686, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-686, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-686, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-686, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-686, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-686, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-686, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-686, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-686, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6110 Classification 6110.

6110-00 Home health services and nursing care, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing skilled and semiskilled nursing and home health care services to individuals who need the continuous care and supervision that hospitals and nursing facilities provide. Patients frequently are referred to home health agencies by physicians, hospital discharge planners or other medical professionals.

Duties of these health care providers could include:

• Going to the patient's home to assess the individual's situation, recommend a plan of treatment and coordinate the plan. (Usually a physician must authorize the plan of treatment for home care services.);

• Taking vital signs;

• Giving medications;

• Dressing wounds;

• Performing laboratory services;

• Providing therapy services, such as physical, occupational, speech and respiratory;

• Educating the patient;

• Communicating the progress of the patient to the doctor.

This classification excludes:

• Home health care social workers and dieticians with no cooking duties. If all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees are met, these workers may be reported separately in **6303**.

• Private households which employ workers who serve on or about the premises in occupations usually considered as domestic service, which are classified in **6510**.

• Firms engaged in providing chore workers/home care assistants to private individuals, which are classified in **6511**.

Worker hours engaged in chore service activities, such as: Doing housework, cooking, or bathing of patients, which are reported separately in classification **6511**. If records are not maintained for dividing worker hours between classifications, these hours must be reported in the highest rated classification as described in WAC 296-17-31017(4).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6110, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6110, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-68601, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-68601, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90.]

WAC 296-17A-6120 Classification 6120.

6120-00 Acute care hospitals - With 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) that are 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6120, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-68640, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6121, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-68641, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-6201 Classification 6201.

6201-00 Mortuaries, funeral homes, crematoriums

Applies to establishments engaged in all operations of a mortuary, funeral home or crematorium. Funeral homes generally provide a complete burial service which includes, but is not limited to, preparing the deceased for cremation or burial (this could include beautician services), providing the casket and burial plot, conducting the funeral service, providing transportation for family of the deceased, and providing flowers. Employments in this classification include drivers, organists, singers and other musicians, embalmers, and crematory employees if they are employed by the funeral home.

This classification excludes cemetery operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6202.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-687, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-687, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-687, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-687, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-687, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-687, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6202 Classification 6202.

6202-00 Cemeteries

Applies to establishments engaged in providing cemetery and funeral services at one location. Cemeteries are communal burial places and range in size from small churchyards to private facilities with hundreds of acres of land. Cemeteries sell burial plots, excavate graves, prepare grave sites for interment, carry out interment services and maintain the cemetery grounds. Grounds work includes, but is not limited to, maintaining markers, and the usual maintenance work on lawns, roadways, trees, hedges and flowers. Maintenance personnel also set up tents, chairs and other burial service equipment. A grave burial involves placing caskets in the ground within a burial vault; a lawn crypt burial involves placing the casket in a prefabricated, preplaced crypt. A burial vault is a cement structure used to line graves and prevent settling. Crypts can be placed in the ground, above the ground or within private and public mausoleums. A niche houses urns which contain the cremated remains of decedents. Cemeteries may provide funeral services at the cemetery, operate a chapel, and/or offer cremation services, all of which are included in this classification when conducted in connection with a cemetery operation. This classification includes pet cemeteries.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as mortuaries, funeral homes, or crematoriums which are to be reported separately in classification 6201.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-688, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-688, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-688, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-688, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6203 Classification 6203.

6203-00 YMCA/YWCA institutions

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of a Young Men's or Young Women's Christian or Hebrew Associations. These are international community service organizations which generally respond to the needs of their communities. Typical operations include, but are not limited to, providing temporary residential facilities, swimming and exercise facilities, basketball courts, aerobic and fitness classes, child care, youth sports programs, social and educational programs, and day camp operations. Some facilities will provide a food and beverage service. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes overnight camp operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6209.

6203-01 Boys or girls clubs

Applies to establishments engaged in operating boys or girls clubs. These clubs are nonprofit organizations which provide recreation, cultural enrichment, health and physical education, and personal adjustment services for boys and girls from 6 to 18 years of age. These facilities differ from location to location, but many offer gymnasiums, organized sports programs, day camp operations, game rooms, library or computer rooms, classes and various other supervised activities where young people can spend time. Some facilities also have swimming pools and offer meal programs. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes overnight camp operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6209.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-689, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-689, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-689, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-689, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-689, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-689, filed

11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-689, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 75-38, § 296-17-689, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-689, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6204 Classification 6204.

Gyms, fitness centers, martial arts training, baths or saunas

Classification **6204** applies to businesses that offer activities and services for recreation, health, and fitness. Gyms typically include cardio workout machines, weight equipment, free weights, bicycle machines, and studio space for group exercise sessions and classes. These facilities may also offer additional items such as running tracks, tennis and racket ball courts, pools, tanning rooms, massage, saunas, baths, and gymnastic equipment. There may also be some retail sales and limited food and beverage services.

Businesses in this classification sometimes advertise as day spas. This classification includes day spas offering a soaking pool, bath, hot tub, sauna, or steam rooms. Businesses with these spa features may also offer aromatherapy, mud baths, body wrap, rub down, massage, or other personal beauty services.

Occupations reported in this classification may include:

Activity directors;
Personal trainers;
Instructors;
Facility managers;
Lifeguards;
Cleaning staff;
Massage therapists;
Spa attendants;
Estheticians;
Nutritional counselors;
Child care providers;
Food and beverage service workers;
Front desk staff;
Grounds keepers;
Maintenance personnel;

Scuba diving instructors providing lessons in a swimming pool, even if not employed by pool facility.

This classification excludes:

• Day spas or beauty shops which do not offer baths, soaking pools, or hot tubs that are reported separately in classification **6501**;

• Massage therapy businesses which are reported separately in classification **6109**;

• Golf courses which are reported separately in classification **6206**;

• Clubs that offer members' fine dining, lounges, bars, conference rooms, and other services in addition to the athletic facilities, which are reported separately in classification **6205**;

• Dance schools which are reported separately in classifications **6103** and **6104**;

• Ski resorts which are reported separately in classification **6705**;

• Scuba diving instruction not taking place in pools which is reported in classification **0202**;

• Swim instructors employed by organizations that have no facility or pool who are to be reported in classification **6103**.

For administrative purposes, classification **6204** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6204-00 Baths, hot tubs, saunas, steam rooms

6204-04 Exercise facilities, gyms, fitness and martial arts centers, N.O.C.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6204, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6204, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-690, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-690, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-690, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-690, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-690, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-690, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-690, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6205 Classification 6205.

6205-00 Clubs, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating clubs not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Types of clubs contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, fraternal, special interest, or social clubs and clubs whose interests revolve around sports activities such as golf, tennis, boating, skiing, fishing, and swimming. The facilities and services offered vary depending on the type and size of the club. Even in an organization that has several locations, the facilities may vary greatly from a simple bar and snack food operation to a large restaurant with dancing areas, gymnasiums, and saunas. These types of clubs charge membership fees and dues as opposed to clubs or halls in classification 6607 which are open to the public. This classification includes all food and beverage operations.

This classification excludes YMCAs and boys/girls clubs which are to be reported separately in classification 6203; health clubs and gymnasiums which are to be reported separately in classification 6204; golf courses which are to be reported separately in classification 6206; and community and social centers which are to be reported separately in classification 6607.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6205, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-691, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-691, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-691, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-691, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-691, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-691, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 6309, provided the pro shop does not operate the course, collect green fees, or perform other functions of managing a golf course.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6206, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-692, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-692, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-692, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-692, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-692, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-692, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-692, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6207 Classification 6207.

6207-00 Carnivals - Traveling

Applies to those employees of an employer engaged in operating traveling carnivals, who are drivers and/or engaged in the set up and/or tear down of mechanical and nonmechanical amusement rides, and any temporary structure associated with a traveling carnival such as, but not limited to, game, food, or souvenir concession booths, mobile offices, aid rooms or ticket booths.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; clerical employees who travel with the carnival or with ride operators and who work out of a mobile office, ride operators, game attendants, ticket sellers/takers and personnel involved in the care, custody, and maintenance of carnival facilities who are to be reported separately in classification 6208; establishments engaged in operating mechanical or nonmechanical rides at a permanent location which are to be reported separately in classification 6208; and establishments engaged in operating video or amusement game arcades at a permanent location, not within or operated in connection with an amusement park, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

Special note: Permanent shop employees, and those employees assigned to the shop during the winter quartering period may be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17-31018 have been met.

6207-01 Circuses - Traveling

Applies to establishments engaged in operating a traveling circus. Work contemplated by this classification includes all preparations, operations and maintenance normally performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. Employments include, but are not limited to, drivers, trainers, performers, ticket sellers/takers, clerical staff who travel with the circus, set up/tear down of mechanical and nonmechanical rides, concession booths or stands, mobile offices, aid rooms, ticket booths and all other temporary structures associated with a traveling circus.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

Special note: Classifications 6208 and 5206 do not apply to circus operations.

6207-02 Amusement rides - Traveling

Applies to establishments engaged in operating mechanical or nonmechanical amusement rides. Employments contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, drivers and all employees engaged in the set up and tear down, operation, and maintenance of mechanical and nonmechanical rides and all other temporary structures associated with the amusement rides. This classification also includes automobile stunt shows, such as monster trucks or motorcycle car jumps, that perform for entertainment purposes. Covered employments associated with automobile stunt shows include, but are not limited to, drivers, mechanics, and maintenance employees who set up and take down ramps or other structures used in the show.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met; clerical employees who travel with the amusement operations and work out of a mobile office, ride operators, attendants, ticket sellers/takers, and personnel involved in the care, custody, and maintenance of amusement facilities who may be reported separately in classification 6208; employers engaged in operating mechanical or nonmechanical rides at a permanent location which are to be reported separately in classification 6208; and establishments engaged in operating video or amusement game arcades at a permanent location, not within or operated in connection with an amusement park, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

Special note: Permanent shop employees, and those employees assigned to the shop during the winter quartering period, may be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

6207-03 Rodeos

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of rodeos. Employments contemplated by this classification include all operations normally performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification such as, but not limited to, drivers and all arena employees, setting up/tearing down temporary enclosures/structures/bleachers, clowns, gate openers, animal handlers, ticket

sellers/takers, first-aid staff, and clerical staff who travel with the rodeo.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met; and stock handlers who contract with a rodeo producer to supply horses, bulls, or other rodeo animals, who are to be reported separately in classification 7302.

Special note: Classifications 6208 and 5206 do not apply to rodeos.

6207-04 Fireworks exhibition

Applies to establishments engaged in producing pyrotechnic exhibitions. This classification includes purchasing ready made fireworks, setting up displays, timing fuses, lighting the fireworks, and cleaning up.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of fireworks which are to be reported separately in classification 3701.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-11-063, § 296-17A-6207, filed 5/19/15, effective 7/1/15; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6207, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-11-128, § 296-17A-6207, filed 5/21/13, effective 7/1/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6207, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-693, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-693, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-693, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-693, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-693, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-693, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 77-27, § 296-17-693, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-693, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6208 Classification 6208.

6208-00 Amusement parks; exhibition caves or caverns

Applies to establishments engaged in providing amusement parks to the public or in the operation of cave or caverns for exhibition purposes. Establishments subject to this classification are located on a permanent site and usually offer a variety of activities such as, but not limited to, amusement rides, water slides, miniature golf, and games such as tossing rings, throwing balls, and shooting air rifles. There may be one or more separate arcade areas located within the park. This classification includes rides, ticket sellers, gate attendants, food and beverage operations, care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities and operations similar to a traveling carnival.

This classification excludes set up, tear down and delivery of amusement park rides, games and food booths which are to be reported separately in classification 6207.

6208-01 Ranges: Archery, ball, dart, golf, firearms shooting

Applies to establishments engaged in operating indoor or outdoor archery, ball, dart, golf, and firearms shooting ranges. Golf driving ranges subject to this classification are operated separately from a golf course. If the driving range is operated in conjunction with a golf course, then the entire establishment is to be reported separately in classification 6206. Ball ranges (batting cages) are establishments set up to provide batting practice. Archery ranges are permanent establishments that provide targets for practice. If these operations are conducted in conjunction with an amusement park, then the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 6208-00. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes miniature golf courses which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-07, and ranges that use air rifles which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-10.

6208-03 Boat rental facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in renting row boats, paddle boats, rubber rafts or similar water craft for recreational purposes when the water is part of a park. This classification includes the operation of bumper boat amusement rides if that is the sole function of the establishment. If the bumper boats are operated as part of an amusement park, the entire establishment is to be reported separately in classification 6208-00. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

6208-04 Fairs, shows and exhibitions, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or community organizations engaged in managing, sponsoring and conducting fairs, shows and exhibitions not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Events may include, but not be limited to, community fairs, animal (pet or livestock), flower, art, and trade shows. Many of the exhibitors and concessionaires are independent businesses that rent space at the site. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, coordinating exhibitors, arranging for a facility and utilities, selling tickets, judging entries, security personnel, helping to set up and tear down booths, the showing of animals in an arena, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes all raising or care of animals which are to be reported separately in the applicable classifications.

6208-07 Miniature golf courses

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of miniature golf courses. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes miniature golf courses operated in conjunction with an amusement park which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-00.

6208-08 Kiddie rides at permanent locations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating kiddie rides at a permanent location. Ride attendants duties include, but are not limited to, selling tickets, directing patrons getting on and off the rides, keeping order among the patrons waiting to ride, and making sure all belts and safety devices are in the proper place and functioning. This classification includes food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

6208-09 Race tracks

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of race tracks such as, but not limited to, stock car, go cart,

motorcycle, horse, and drag racing tracks. Employments contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, selling tickets, booking events, coordinating participants, and security. This classification includes food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes parimutuel clerks at a horse racing track and cashiers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; and the handling of horses or vehicles which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

6208-10 Shooting galleries for air rifles only; laser tag, war games, paint ball facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in operating shooting galleries for *air rifles only*. If the air rifle shooting gallery is operated in conjunction with an amusement park, the entire operation is to be reported separately in classification 6208-00. This classification also applies to laser tag, war games, and paint ball facilities. This classification includes ticket sellers, food and beverage operations and care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes operations involving any firearms such as, but not limited to, pistol or rifle ranges, which are to be reported separately in classification 6208-01.

6208-11 Carnival operations, N.O.C.

Applies to those employees of an employer engaged in operating carnivals who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). These employees are generally employed as ride operators, game attendants, ticket sellers/takers, and traveling clerical workers. This classification includes operations care, custody and maintenance of the above facilities.

This classification excludes clerical office employees who are assigned to a permanent office location with no outside duties, who may be reported separately in classification 4904 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met; employees engaged in driving and/or set up and tear down of all mechanical and nonmechanical rides, concession booths or stands, mobile offices, aid rooms, ticket booths, and all other temporary structures associated with a traveling carnival who are to be reported separately in classification 6207; employees of carnival operations assigned to work in food booths who are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and employees of carnival operations assigned to work in souvenir or gift shops who may be reported separately in classification 6406 provided they have no other duties.

Special note: Permanent shop employees, and those employees assigned to the shop during the winter quartering period, may be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6208, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6208, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-694, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-694, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-694, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-694, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-694, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-694, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-694, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-694, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-694, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6209 Classification 6209.

6209-03 Dude ranch resorts

Applies to establishments engaged in operating a dude ranch resort where vacationers experience the western style of life on a ranch. Activities include, but are not limited to, horseback riding, grooming the ranch animals, hay rides, swimming, ranch style meals, and nightly singing round the campfire. Operations include, but are not limited to, grooming and caring for animals, assisting with horseback riding, preparing ranch style meals and performing maintenance work on the ranch. This classification includes food and beverage operations and clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the resort.

This classification excludes cattle ranches which are to be reported separately in classification 7302.

6209-06 Swimming pools - Public; scuba diving instruction in pool

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation and maintenance of public swimming pools. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, testing and replenishing chemicals in the pool, cleaning the pool, providing lifeguards, providing swimming lessons to the public, food and beverage operations, and clerical office and sales personnel physically located at the above facilities. This classification includes the rental or sale of pool accessories such as paddle boards, fins and swim wear when performed in connection with a swimming pool facility by employees of employers subject to this classification. This classification also applies to scuba diving instructors providing lessons in a swimming pool even though they may not be employed by the swimming pool establishment.

This classification excludes scuba diving not performed in a swimming pool environment which is to be reported separately in classification 0202 and swimming clubs which are to be reported separately in classification 6205.

6209-09 Campgrounds

Applies to establishments engaged in operating public or private campgrounds. Campgrounds offer a variety of facilities at which families, groups, and individuals can camp overnight in recreational vehicles, cabins, or tents. Typical campgrounds may include a main building for registration and information, retail stores that sell groceries, souvenirs, camping equipment, fishing gear, and supplies, and/or snack bars, restaurants, game rooms, rental operations for recreational equipment, shower facilities, and laundries. Campground activities include, but are not limited to, swimming (in a pool or lake), fishing, boating, hiking, archery, arts and crafts, miniature golf, horseback riding, shuffleboard and other games. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, counselors, cooks, ground and maintenance personnel, nurses, housekeepers, security guards, lifeguards, store clerks and game attendants. This classification includes clerical

office and sales personnel physically located at the above facilities.

This classification excludes day camp operations that do not include overnight accommodations which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification and state park campgrounds which are to be reported separately in the applicable state agency classifications.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6209, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-695, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-695, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-695, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-695, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-695, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-695, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-695, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 76-36, § 296-17-695, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-695, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6301 Classification 6301.

Lot and marina sales personnel for vehicles and pleasure craft; driving instructors, and limousine drivers

Classification **6301** is a standard exception classification, as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, with restrictions on both the type of work and where the work can take place. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from **6301** because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification **6301**.

Special note: Care must be taken to:

• Look beyond job titles such as "salesperson" or "driving instructor." Job titles do not ensure the work or the workplace meet the requirements for **6301**;

• Ensure standard exceptions are permitted - Some basic classifications include sales;

• Ensure workers assigned to classification **6301** perform no work other than what is allowed by this classification and that permitted in WAC 296-17-4904.

Classification **6301** is restricted to the following work areas:

• Those allowed for office work in WAC 296-17A-4904;

• Classrooms;

• Sales lots and other sales display areas;

• In a vehicle/water craft for a test drive or instruction;

• Operating a "special occasion" limousine.

Classification **6301** includes all activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (office workers) as well as:

• Test driving;

• Showing and demonstrating products;

• Sales training;

• In car driving instruction for driving schools;

• Driving for limousine services that take people to and from special events by appointment.

Classification **6301** excludes:

• Classroom instructors or administrators at driving schools performing no work inside vehicles, who are reported separately in classification **6103**;

• Vehicle repair or maintenance work reported separately in classification **3411**;

• In vehicle driving instructors for high schools, who are reported in classification **6104**;

• Airport limousine services or similar shuttle type operations that are reported separately in classification **1407**;

• On call taxi-type services. See classification **1401**;

• Dealership employees responsible for transporting vehicles (such as cars purchased at an auction) who are reported separately in classification **3411**.

For administrative purposes, classification **6301** is divided into the following subclassifications:

6301-00 Sales personnel: Vehicles and marine pleasure craft
6301-06 Instructors of driving schools
6301-07 Limousine drivers

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-19-081, § 296-17A-6301, filed 9/15/15, effective 10/16/15; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6301, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 11-24-022, § 296-17A-6301, filed 11/30/11, effective 1/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6301, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-696, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-696, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-696, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-696, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-696, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-696, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6303 Classification 6303.

Sales personnel with outside duties, messengers, insurance producers or surplus line brokers, social workers and dieticians employed by a home health care service

Although referenced as sales personnel, this classification also applies to others with similar type activities. While some duties may be performed in a business office, the work is often conducted away from the employer's physical business location or in showrooms. We refer to work that takes place away from the employer's premises as "outside sales."

Classification **6303** is a standard exception classification, as described in WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, with restrictions on both the type of work and where the work can take place. If any of a worker's duties are excluded from **6303** because of restrictions described in this rule, then none of the worker's hours may be reported in classification **6303**.

Special note: Care must be taken to:

• Look beyond job titles such as salesperson, social worker, or messenger. Job titles do not ensure the work satisfies the restrictions for classification **6303**;

• Ensure standard exceptions are permitted - Some basic classifications include sales work;

• Ensure workers assigned classification **6303** perform no work other than what is allowed by this classification or that permitted in WAC 296-17-4904.

Classification **6303** includes all activities allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 (office workers) as well as:

• Meeting with customers off premises;

• Showing and demonstrating products and merchandise;

• Off-site classroom instructional training;

• Driving oneself or being transported to or from meeting or training locations;

• Delivering interoffice mail, correspondence and legal documents necessary for administering the employer's business;

• Providing counseling or verbal direction to clients of a home health care service;

• Performing public relations for employers' business.

Classification **6303** excludes:

• Stocking, shipping, receiving, or delivering merchandise;

• The demonstration of machinery or equipment;

• Workers who perform any duties not specifically allowed by WAC 296-17A-4904 or 296-17A-6303;

• Specialty services merchandising products in stores, reported in classification **0607-19**;

• Directly supervising workers not included in classifications **4904** or **6303**;

• Providing samples to retail customers, reported in classification **6406-40** or **7106-01**;

• Working as a driver for a service that transports or chauffeurs others;

• Driving, cooking, or cleaning for, or physically assisting others for home health care services;

• Employees of collection agencies, who are reported separately in **5301-13**;

• Door-to-door sales persons who are reported separately in **6309-22**;

• Employees of services (WAC 269-17A-4903) providing inspection or valuation services to others;

• Employees of messenger services who are reported separately in **1101-09**;

• Employees working for a legal messenger service who are reported separately in **6601-07**;

• Construction estimators, who are reported in classification **4911**, when their work is limited to time and material estimating for a full work shift.

*Special note***:** Hands on training outside of a classroom setting has to be reported separately in the applicable basic classification. For example, a karate instructor is reported in classification 6204, not 6303.

For administrative purposes, classification **6303** is divided into the following subclassifications:

6303-00 Outside sales personnel, messengers, N.O.C.

6303-03 Insurance sales personnel and claims adjusters

*Special note***:** Individuals licensed by the insurance commissioner as insurance producers for soliciting, negotiating, and selling insurance are exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(11) and 48.17.010. To elect coverage, these individuals must submit a completed optional coverage form to the department.

6303-21 Home health care services: Social workers and dietitians

Applies to social workers and dietitians employed by home health care services agencies. These agencies provide care for the elderly, or individuals who need the continuous care and supervision that hospitals and nursing facilities provide, or people living with disabilities. Duties in this classification include teaching people with physical or developmental disabilities in their own homes to manage daily living skills to care for themselves, and assessing clients to determine level of care needed.

Note: Employees working in this classification are only assessing level of need, and teaching clients how to perform duties and tasks; they do not provide direct care to individuals.

Teaching duties of social workers could include teaching clients to:

• Shop for groceries;

• Dress and use proper hygiene;

• Use public transportation;

• Attend medical appointments or go to work;

• Cook meals;

• Write checks;

• Budget finances;

• Do laundry;

• Access recreational or social activities.

Patients are referred to dietitians (also called nutritionists) by the patients' physicians. The dietitian assesses the patient's current nutritional status, and then develops a food plan to meet the patient's needs.

Classification 6303-21 excludes:

• Direct care of clients, such as: Cooking, cleaning, transporting and physically assisting clients, which is to be reported in the applicable classification;

• Nursing and home therapy services which are classified in **6110-00**;

• Domestic servants who are classified in **6510**;

• Chore workers who are classified in **6511**;

• Home care services provided through the home care referral registry (HCRR), which are classified in **6512-00**.

*Special note***:** Subclassification **6303-21** should be assigned only to accounts that also have classifications 6110, 6511, or both.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6303, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17; WSR 15-11-063, § 296-17A-6303, filed 5/19/15, effective 7/1/15; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6303, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14; WSR 13-08-063, § 296-17A-6303, filed 4/1/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6303, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-6303, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-6303, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6303, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-698, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-698, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-698, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-698, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-698, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-698, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 76-36, § 296-17-698, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-698, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6304 Classification 6304.

6304-00 Stores: Department - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in operating large retail stores which are characterized by specialized departments such as, but not limited to, wearing apparel, jewelry, luggage, housewares, cosmetics and furniture. For purposes of this classification, a department store will include all of the following departments: Wearing apparel, shoes and household furnishings (such as, but not limited to, window cover-

ings, bedding, linens, lamps). A department store will also have at least two of the following departments: Furniture, jewelry, audio equipment, luggage, hardware, giftware, china, or sporting goods. This classification includes employees of specialty services such as alteration personnel, and delivery drivers. This classification is distinguishable from clothing stores in classification 6305, or retail variety stores in classification 6406, in the number of specialized departments and the variety of nonclothing or giftware merchandise for sale. This classification also includes the placement or installation of furniture items such as, but not limited to, couches, china cabinets, end tables, dining tables, bedding such as mattresses and box springs, curtains, draperies, and mirrors in customer's locations.

This classification excludes automotive service centers which are to be reported separately in the applicable service classification and the installation of carpet, floor vinyl, tile, cabinets, exterior siding, painting, fencing, roofing or similar construction related activities which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work being performed.

Special note: 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.

6304-01 Antique variety stores - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of used or antique merchandise. While the majority of merchandise is used, some of the items may be new. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, glassware, jewelry, clothing, pictures, tools, floor coverings, and silverware and could include a limited amount of furniture.

This classification excludes antique or specialty stores engaged primarily in the sale of furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 6306; antique specialty stores engaged primarily in the sale of glassware, china or silverware which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and antique specialty stores engaged primarily in the sale of wearing apparel and/or shoes which are to be reported separately in classification 6305.

Special note: 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6304, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-699, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-699, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-699, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-699, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-699, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-699, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-699, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6305 Classification 6305.

6305-00 Stores: Clothing - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used clothing. Merchandise varies, but generally includes shoes, jewelry, giftware, or accessories in addition to wearing apparel. Some establishments will specialize in certain types of clothing such as, but not limited to, athletic wear, T-shirts, coats, socks, or vintage clothing. This classification also applies to stores that rent clothing such as, but not limited to, costumes, tuxedos, or wedding apparel. This classification includes all store employees including specialty services such as alterations personnel and delivery drivers.

This classification is distinguishable from department stores in classification 6304 or retail variety stores in classification 6406 in the limited number of specialized departments and the variety of nonclothing or giftware merchandise for sale.

Special note: 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.

6305-01 Stores: Dry goods - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of new or used dry goods. For purposes of this classification dry goods include, but are not limited to, fabric, embroideries, veiling, laces, textile trimmings, curtains, draperies, blankets, bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, and towels. This classification includes all store employees.

This classification is distinguishable from retail fabric stores in classification 6406 in that dry good stores will carry primarily finished piece goods for sale while fabric stores will carry primarily fabric, sewing notions and a limited supply of finished goods.

Special note: 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.

6305-02 Stores: Shoe - Retail
Shoe shine stands

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used shoes. Establishments may sell a full line of shoes or they may specialize in certain types such as athletic shoes, safety shoes, work boots, women's, men's, or children's shoes. It is customary for shoe stores to sell some related products such as, but not limited to, handbags, socks, belts, or shoe care products. This classification includes all store employees. This classification also applies to shoe shine stands.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of shoes or boots which are to be reported separately in classification 3802.

Special note: 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.

6305-04 Stores: Western wear, including tack - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used western style clothing. Merchandise varies, but may also include western style shoes and boots, jewelry, giftware, or horse tack. This classification includes all store employees including specialty services such as alterations personnel and delivery drivers.

This classification is distinguishable from department stores in classification 6304 in that classification 6305 businesses are not comprised of specialized departments and do

not carry furniture, housewares, and similar items required as part of the department store classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in the sale of horse tack and related animal grooming and care products which are to be reported separately in classification 2009 "farm supply stores."

Special note: 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.

6305-05 Stores: Wig or hat - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of new or used wigs or hats. Merchandise varies, but generally these establishments will also sell related hair care products, hat pins, brooches or similar accessory items. This classification includes all store employees.

Special note: 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.

6305-06 Custom dressmaking, tailoring, alterations

Applies to establishments who provide custom dressmaking, tailoring, or alterations services to others. Activities include the showing of sketches and fabrics, modeling samples, taking individual orders and measurements, cutting, basting and fitting. Employees use sewing machines, but much of the work is hand sewing, steaming or pressing. Materials include fabrics, buttons, zippers, and sewing notions. Tools and machinery include, but are not limited to, scissors, steam presses and irons, dress forms, and sewing machines with attachments to perform a variety of sewing functions. Custom dressmakers and tailors may sell fabrics and sewing notions, or limited supply ready-made apparel. The sale of these items by establishments engaged in custom dressmaking or tailoring is included in this classification. This classification is distinguishable from clothing manufacturers in classification 3802 in that establishments subject to classification 6305 make custom clothing for individuals rather than making garments on a quantity basis. However, customers of a 6305 business may order several items of a kind such as for a wedding party or small theater group.

This classification excludes the mass production of wearing apparel which is to be reported separately in classification 3802.

Special note: 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6305, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6305, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-700, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-700, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-700, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-700, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-700, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-700, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-700, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-700, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-700, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6306 Classification 6306.

6306-00 Stores: Furniture - Wholesale or retail
Stores: Billiard or pool table - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new, used, or antique household furniture. This classification also includes the sale of related items such as, but not limited to, lamps, bedding, pillows, floor and window coverings, framed pictures, art pieces and sculptures when sold in connection with a furniture store operation. This classification includes the delivery and the incidental repair of merchandise sold. Incidental repair in this classification is limited to such activities as the repair or cleaning of upholstery or fixing a small scratch on a table. The installation of carpet and window coverings may be included in this classification if such merchandise is part of the store's inventory and is readily available for sale and delivery to the customer. The contract installation of any merchandise which must be ordered from a factory or distributor to fulfill the terms of contract is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. For example, a furniture store could bid on a job to carpet all units of an apartment complex. If the carpet is ordered from the factory as opposed to carpet carried at the store and in the store's inventory, then the installation is to be reported separately in classification 0502. This classification also applies to stores that sell billiard or pool tables.

Special note: Care should be exercised when considering this classification for antique or used furniture stores since such establishments may actually be a furniture refinishing business or an upholstery shop which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. Repair work covered by this classification (6306) is limited to such activities as fixing a small scratch on a table, replacing a piece of glass or mirror in a china or curio cabinet, sewing on a button or adjusting a reclining chair mechanism. Classification 6306 should not be assigned to an establishment that is engaged in furniture refinishing, or upholstery work which are to be reported separately in the applicable service or repair classification.

Special note: 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.

6306-01 Stores: Furniture and durable medical equipment - Rental

Applies to establishments engaged in the rental of new, used, or antique household furniture. This classification also includes the sales of related items such as, but not limited to, lamps, bedding, pillows, framed pictures, art pieces and sculptures when sold in connection with a furniture rental store operation. This classification includes the delivery and the incidental repair of merchandise rented. Incidental repair in this classification is limited to such activities as the repair or cleaning of upholstery or fixing a small scratch on a table. This classification also applies to establishments that provide rent-to-own purchasing options, and to establishments engaged in the sale or rental of hospital beds, motorized wheelchairs and similar patient appliances.

Special note: Care should be exercised when considering this classification for an antique or used furniture store since

such establishments may actually be a furniture refinishing business or an upholstery shop which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. Repair work covered by this classification (6306) is limited to such activities as fixing a small scratch on a table, replacing a piece of glass or mirror in a china or curio cabinet, sewing on a button or adjusting a reclining chair mechanism. Classification 6306 should not be assigned to an establishment that is engaged in furniture refinishing, or upholstery work which are to be reported separately in the applicable service or repair classification.

Special note: 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.

6306-02 Stores: Appliance - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of gas, electric, or propane household appliances. Household appliances include, but are not limited to, refrigerators, freezers, stoves, range tops, trash compactors, washing machines, clothes dryers, television consoles, big screen televisions, and television antennas or satellite dish receiving units. Appliance stores will routinely carry smaller appliances which are generally referred to as counter top units which include, but are not limited to, mixers, blenders, microwave ovens, toasters and espresso machines and are included in this classification when sold in connection with the appliance store operation. This classification covers the sale of primarily new appliances although establishments subject to this classification accept trade-ins and sell some used appliances. Also included is the incidental repair of appliances sold by the appliance store, parts departments employees, and the delivery of products sold. The contract installation of any merchandise which must be ordered from a factory or distributor to fulfill the terms of contract is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. For example, an appliance store could bid on a job to supply appliances for all units of an apartment complex. If the appliances are ordered from the factory as opposed to items carried at the store and in the store's inventory then the installation is to be reported separately in classification 0607. Establishments engaged in the sale of commercial appliances may be assigned to this classification provided such establishments operate a bona fide store operation. Generally, however, commercial appliances such as those used to equip bakeries and restaurants are factory ordered items which are made to a customer's specifications from a manufacturer's representative.

Special note: Care should be taken when considering this classification for an antique or used appliance store since such establishments are primarily engaged in reconditioning appliances (service and repair) for resale and are to be reported separately in classification 0607.

Special note: 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.

6306-03 Stores: Piano or organ - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new pianos and organs. This classification includes all operations associated with the store including service, repair, and delivery. It is common for stores subject to this classification to carry other musical instruments such as, but not limited to, guitars, drums and wind instruments as well as provide instructions on the use of instruments.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in piano tuning which are to be reported separately in classification 4107; stores that sell musical instruments other than pianos or organs which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments engaged in the reconditioning of organs and pianos accompanied by the related sales of reconditioned pianos and organs which are to be reported separately in classification 2906.

Special note: 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.

6306-06 Stores: Office furniture - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new, used, or antique office furniture. This classification also includes the sales of related items such as, but not limited to, lamps, floor and window coverings, framed pictures, art pieces and sculptures when sold in connection with an office furniture store operation. This classification includes the delivery of furniture and related items, and the incidental repair of office furniture items sold by the office furniture store such as upholstery repair and cleaning. The installation of carpet and window coverings may be included in this classification if such merchandise is part of the store's inventory and readily available for sale and delivery to the customer. The contract installation of any merchandise that must be ordered from a factory or distributor to fulfill the terms of contract is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed. For example, an office furniture store could bid on a job to supply modular desk units for a large office complex. If the desk units are ordered from the factory as opposed to units carried at the store and in the store's inventory, then the installation is to be reported separately in classification 2002.

Special note: Care should be exercised when considering this classification for an antique or used office furniture store since such establishments may actually be a furniture refinishing business or an upholstery shop which are to be reported separately in the appropriate classification. Repair work covered by this classification (6306) is limited to such activities as fixing a small scratch on a table, replacing a piece of glass or mirror in a china or curio cabinet, sewing on a button or adjusting a reclining chair mechanism. Classification 6306 should not be assigned to an establishment that is engaged in furniture refinishing or upholstery work.

Special note: 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.

6306-07 Audio/visual equipment rental and event services

Applies to businesses engaged in renting audio/visual equipment and providing temporary setup or "staging" services at hotels, theaters, events, or businesses. Services may include, but are not limited to, the design, cost estimate, rental, and setup of audio/visual equipment such as projec-

tors, cameras, videos, screens, microphones, sound systems, mixers, lights, or grip equipment. These businesses usually store the equipment in their warehouse, stage it in a loading area, load and transport it in a van or truck, or the customer may pick it up. Employees may be stationed at a customer's site, such as a hotel, and equipment may be stored at the customer's site for daily setup. Services provided are usually scheduling and coordination, delivery, equipment setup, testing, cleaning, and repair. Employees may operate equipment during an event or help troubleshoot problems, or return at the end of the event to disassemble the equipment and return it to the warehouse. Businesses in this classification may also offer sales of accessories or other new and used equipment. Repair is usually limited to the businesses' own equipment, but minimal repair services for customers are included in this classification.

This classification excludes:

• Contractors with a limited energy electrical license providing low voltage wiring with installation of audio/visual equipment, who are to be reported in classification 0608;

• Retail stereo component or camera stores which also rent, but provide no staging services, who are to be reported in classification 6406;

• Firms providing equipment setup or repair only, who are to be reported in classification 0607;

• Musicians and their own employees performing stage setup, who are to be reported in classification 6605;

• Sponsors of exhibitions or shows who are to be reported in classification 6208.

Special note: 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6306, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-6306, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6306, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-701, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06; WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-701, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-701, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-701, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-701, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-701, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-701, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 76-36, § 296-17-701, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-701, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-701, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6308 Classification 6308.

Wholesale or retail store operations: Stores for jewelry, hearing aids, optical products, clocks and watches, and trophies

Classification **6308** applies to retail and/or wholesale stores selling precision designed products. These are generally smaller sized items. Sales include:

• Clocks (all sizes) and watches;

• Eyeglasses and contact lenses;

• Hearing aids;

• Jewelry;

• Trophies, plaques, and awards.

Store operations include:

• Cashiering;

• Engraving;

• Inventorying;

• Merchandising and stocking of store;

• Measuring for size, adjusting, and fitting products to customers;

• Receiving and returning merchandise at store's loading ramp;

• Sales work inside store;

• Servicing, repair, and assembly of goods sold by the store as well as custom design of jewelry;

• Store security and surveillance;

• Technicians (including opticians) operating equipment to measure customers' vision or hearing accuracy.

Classification 6308 excludes:

• Clinics employing medical doctors, ophthalmologists, or optometrists for diagnosing and treating of hearing and visual impairments and diseases, which are classified in **6109**;

Note: Medical clinics may provide products and services similar to those in classification **6308** involving the sale of eye glasses and hearing aids.

• Firms engaged in the grinding of lenses, which are classified in **6604**;

• Firms engaged in the manufacture of wooden components or cabinets, such as those for grandfather clocks, which are classified in **2905**;

• Firms engaged in the manufacturing of large quantities of products listed in this classification; stores in **6803** are allowed only to individually customize items or make custom products.

For administrative purposes, classification **6308** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6308-00 Jewelry stores

6308-01 Hearing aid stores

6308-02 Optical stores

6308-03 Clock and watch stores

6308-04 Trophy stores

Note: This classification includes stores that personalize items such as banners, name badges, certificates, buttons, pins, ribbons, pens, vinyl lettering, advertising or other related items.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6308, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-703, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-703, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-703, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-703, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-703, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-703, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-703, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-703, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6309 Classification 6309.

6309-02 Stores: Gun - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hand guns and rifles. Gun stores subject to this classification will routinely sell related goods such as, but not limited to, knives, archery supplies, ammunition, cleaning kits, targets, target launchers, ammunition belts and specialty clothing. It is common for gun stores to repair guns for their

customers. This generally consists of replacing worn or malfunctioning parts that they have in inventory, or that are special ordered from the manufacturer. Gun stores are not generally involved in machining operations although some light machine work is contemplated by this classification. Gun stores in this classification can also make custom ordered guns. This term may be misleading in that a custom gun made by a gun store is simply the assembly of various components to produce the desired gun. Depending on the size and location of the store a related shooting range may be found on the premise. Whether the shooting range is operated in connection with the store operation or by an independent business unrelated to the gun store, it is to be reported separately in classification 6208. Establishments in classification 6309-02 are distinguishable from operations covered in classification 3402, in that gun stores subject to classification 6309 are not engaged in the manufacture of guns, which includes such operations as machining barrels, fabricating triggers, springs, bolts, levers, clips and handles, or in the mass assembly of gun components into finished goods.

Special note: 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.

6309-03 Stores: Bicycle - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of all types of bicycles. Bicycle stores subject to this classification will sell related goods such as, but not limited to, helmets, pumps, carrier racks, water bottles, shoes, trailers, child carriers, and specialty clothing. It is common for bicycle stores to assemble new bicycles as well as tune and repair bicycles for their customers. This generally consists of replacing worn or malfunctioning parts that they have in inventory or that are special ordered from the manufacturer. Bicycle stores subject to this classification will occasionally make a custom bicycle. This term may be misleading in that a custom bicycle may be nothing more than the assembly of various components to produce the desired bicycle, *or* it could be the actual cutting, bending, and welding of tube metal, or the cutting, rolling and heating of graphite reinforced plastic material. *Only* those custom bicycles that are assembled from components *manufactured by others* are to be reported in classification 6309 and *only* if such custom work is incidental to the primary sales of off-the-rack bicycles manufactured by others.

This classification excludes machining operations, frame welding, and establishments engaged in custom manufacturing or mass producing bicycles from nonfinished goods which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the bicycle frame material and process used to manufacture the finished units.

Special note: 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.

6309-06 Stores: Garden supply - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of homeowner type yard and garden tools, equipment, and supplies. Establishments subject to this classification will carry in their inventory and have available for immediate sale various garden tools and gloves, equipment, and supplies such as, but not limited to, rakes, shovels, post hole diggers (nonpower), hoes, wheel barrows, garden carts, edgers, weed wackers, lawn sprinklers, garden hose, lawn mowers, and chain saws. On a seasonal basis these establishments will routinely stock bags of various types of lawn, shrub and plant fertilizer, lawn seed, bags of potting soil, bags of beauty bark, flower bulbs, vegetable and flower seeds, and some bedding plants and small shrubs. This classification is distinguishable from nurseries in that nurseries sell plants, shrubs and trees that they have purchased from others or raised from seeds or cuttings, most of which are available for sale all year round. Nurseries typically sell soils and bark in bulk, but seldom sell lawn mowers, lawn tractors, edgers and similar items. Nurseries are further distinguishable from garden supply stores in that garden supply stores have a limited outside yard and are primarily composed of a store operation. Nurseries, on the other hand, have limited store operations and extensive yards where plants, shrubs, and trees are displayed and cared for, as well as extensive greenhouse operations. This classification also includes merchants who are engaged in the sale and/or hand packaging of agricultural seeds that have been processed by others.

This classification excludes the repair of tools and equipment sold which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: 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.

6309-07 Locksmiths

Applies to establishments engaged in servicing or repairing locksets. Establishments subject to this classification will have a small retail store where they sell new door locksets, repair customer locksets, rekey locksets, make duplicate keys, and sell home security items such as safes and alarm systems. In addition to store operations, this classification includes locksmith field work such as unlocking a car, removing a broken key from an ignition or door, and installing a replacement lockset in a door.

This classification excludes the installation of safes, new locksets, or dead bolt locks which is to be reported separately in classification 0607 and the installation of home security systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0608.

Special note: 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.

6309-08 Stores: Automobile, truck, motorcycle, or aircraft accessories or replacement parts - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of automobile, truck, motorcycle, or aircraft accessories or replacement parts. Most establishments subject to this classification carry a full line of parts ranging from batteries, wiper blades, ignition components, to engines, tires, and transmissions. However, this classification also applies to establishments that sell specialized product lines such as, but not limited to, batteries, electrical systems, or transmis-

sion parts. This classification covers only the store operation. Any vehicle, tire, or machine shop service is to be reported separately in the applicable repair or service classification. Care should be exercised when considering the assignment of this classification to an establishment engaged in vehicle service or repair as parts departments may be included in the service or repair classification. *Only* those vehicle service or repair establishments that have "full line" replacement parts stores are to be assigned to this classification and *only* when the classification that governs the repair or service permits, the parts department to be reported separately.

Special note: 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.

6309-09 Stores: Architectural and surveyor supplies - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of professional and technical measurement equipment used primarily by architects and surveyors. Products sold by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, plan holders, plotters, lettering systems, engineering software, CAD supplies, copiers and computer paper and films. This classification includes the *in-shop* servicing or repair of products sold, such as replacing or adjusting parts.

Special note: 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.

6309-11 Stores: Stained art glass - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of stained art glass supplies. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, offering craft classes to customers, and delivery of merchandise to customers. Items sold by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, lead and leaded glass, crafts, light fixtures, terrarium parts, lamp shade parts, kits for picture frames, mirrors, books on stained glass, small grinders, glass cutters and other tools for making stained glass items.

This classification excludes the manufacture of stained glass and the fabrication and assembly of stained art goods which is to be reported separately in classification 3503 and stores that sell craft-making goods or hobby supplies which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-21.

Special note: 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.

6309-12 Stores: Wood stove and accessories - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of wood stoves, pellet stoves, fireplace inserts, and accessories. The majority of stoves today are produced from cast iron or steel plate and may be finished with enamel or paint. Stove stores subject to this classification will sell related accessories such as, but not limited to, noncombustible hearths and irons, wood holders, pellet scoops, stovepipes, metal chimneys, decorative brass legs and brass handles and bags of pellets. Some wood stove dealers may sell both stoves and spas as their main product lines. Stores that sell both are to be reported separately in classification 6309-14. This classification includes the set-up of wood stoves and heaters which can be operated as part of a display area or showroom in the store when performed by employees of this business.

This classification excludes the installation and repair of wood stoves, furnaces, air conditioning units and vacuum cleaner systems which is to be reported separately in classification 0307; masonry work which is to be reported separately in classification 0302; and chimney cleaning which is to be reported separately in classification 4910.

Special note: 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.

6309-13 Stores: Hardware variety, N.O.C., specialty hardware or marine hardware - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hardware related items. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from unrelated business dealers or manufacturers, warehousing of inventory, stocking of shelves, cashiering, customer load out, assistance and delivery. Establishments subject to this classification cater to homeowners and, therefore, do not carry contractor quantities of products for sale. Hardware variety stores applicable to this classification are generally small retail stores (3,000 square feet or less). Hardware variety stores will have a wide assortment of products for sale ranging from paint and painting supplies, electrical and plumbing supplies, to hand or power tools, garden supplies, housewares, and hardware. For purposes of this classification the term "hardware" applies to nails, screws, bolts, hinges, staples, chain, and similar items. Classification 6309-13 is distinguishable from classification 2009 in that the quantity of products sold by hardware variety stores subject to classification 6309-13 is limited to homeowner quantities, the selection of product is limited, and they carry only a limited selection of lumber, if at all. Hardware variety stores may also carry seasonal plants. This classification also applies to specialty hardware or marine hardware stores.

This classification excludes hardware stores that sell lumber or building materials which are to be reported separately in classification 2009.

Special notes: Care should be exercised when assigning classification 6309-13 to a business. All other store and nursery classifications are to be considered before this classification is assigned. It is common for a nursery to have a substantial inventory of hardware and tools, just as it is common for farm supply stores to sell similar products, yet these types of businesses are covered in alternative classifications.

Special note: 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.

6309-14 Stores: Hot tub or spa - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hot tubs and spas. Most dealers subject to this classification have small store operations where a limited supply of spas and hot tubs are displayed. Some may have distribution centers where spas are shipped from the manufacturer and stored until delivered to a showroom or directly to a customer. The majority of spa units are portable and self-contained, which means the plumbing, pump, wiring, and controls are already in place and enclosed in the siding surrounding the tub. They are ready to use once the electricity is hooked up at the customer's site. The other type of spas are referred to as "shells," which are usually set in place in the ground, then the pump, plumbing, electrical wiring, and any surrounding rockery or structures built around it. Stores that sell spas and hot tubs also stock related items such as, but not limited to, spa or swimming pool chemicals and cleaners, brushes, replacement pumps and parts, filters, and spa accessories such as fragrances. Some may also sell other product lines such as swimming pool shells, wood or pellet stoves and related items such as, but not limited to, lawn furniture, barbecues, or water sports equipment. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of tubs, spas, pools, pool liners, chemicals and other products from manufacturers or unrelated companies, stocking shelves, setting up displays, cashiering, delivery of products to customer locations, instruction on testing and maintaining pool waters, and incidental pump repair in the store; it does not contemplate the repair or service of pumps or pools at customer's location. Establishments that sell both wood stoves and spas are to be reported in this classification. This classification also applies to establishments that rent hot tubs and deliver them to, and pick them up from, the customer's location.

This classification excludes establishments that sell only accessories for tubs or pools which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; establishments engaged in the sale of wood or pellet stoves, but do not sell spas, which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-12; and establishments engaged in the manufacture or installation of hot tubs which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special notes: Spa and hot tub dealers may be licensed contractors who build swimming or wading pools, in addition to the spas and hot tubs sold. Except for the in-store pump repair, all other electrical or plumbing installation or repair work, pump repair, landscaping, building of structures, pouring of concrete, and servicing of the pool waters are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: 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.

6309-15 Stores: Floor covering - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of floor coverings. Establishments subject to this classification sell a variety of floor coverings and related items such as, but not limited to, sheet vinyl, floor tile, ceramic wall or countertop tile, wood parquet, floor or area rugs, carpeting, window coverings, bathroom and kitchen accessories, and supplies to install products. Other stores may specialize in only one or a few of these products. Floor covering stores generally consist of a store operation where samples of all product types are displayed. Merchandise is usually ordered from the factory or distributor per customer specifications; however some goods are kept in stock and are available for immediate sale. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from unrelated businesses and manufacturers, stocking shelves, cashiering, estimating floor covering needs from plans, blue prints and customer measurements, ordering special floor coverings from distributors or manufacturers, and delivering the product to customers.

This classification excludes all installation work and the manufacture of any product sold by floor covering stores, which is to be reported separately in the applicable construction, installation, or manufacturing classification.

Special note: 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.

6309-16 Pawn shops

Applies to establishments engaged in loaning money to others in exchange for collateral of new or used merchandise such as, but not limited to, jewelry, video equipment, and computers. It is common for pawn shops to sell new and used merchandise they have taken as collateral for defaulted loans. Operations contemplated by this classification include receiving merchandise from others, stocking of shelves, and cashiering.

Special note: 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.

6309-17 Stores: Sporting goods - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of a variety of sporting goods. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, and delivery. For purposes of this classification the term "sporting goods" includes, but is not limited to, baseball gloves, bats, balls, fishing poles, tackle, reels, tennis racquets, bicycle helmets, exercise equipment, and specialty clothing and shoes. A store may carry equipment and related items for a number of sports, or specialize in a particular sport such as skiing or fishing.

This classification excludes *stores that specialize in selling bicycles* and related items such as tire pumps, water bottles, locks, shoes and clothing, which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-03, *and stores that specialize in selling guns* and related items such as ammunition, hunting supplies, archery equipment, targets, knives, and clothing which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-02.

Special note: 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.

6309-18 Stores: Paint and wallpaper - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of paint and wallpaper supplies. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, mixing paints and stains, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, and delivery of merchandise to customers. Establishments subject to this classification routinely offer pressure washer and spray units, and ladders for rent or sale which is included in this classification when such sales and rentals are conducted in connection with a paint and wallpaper store. This classification excludes establishments engaged in the rental of spray paint and pressure washer units which are to be reported separately in classification 1106.

Special note: 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.

6309-19 Stores: Sewing machines or vacuum cleaners - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of new or reconditioned sewing machines or vacuum cleaners. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, demonstrating merchandise, providing instructions or sewing classes to customers, and in-store repair. This classification includes delivery of merchandise to customers and door-to-door sales personnel employed by the store. Sewing machine repair is generally limited and consists mainly of adjusting thread and stitch tensioners, aligning components (needle and foot), replacing electrical motor, lights and belts. Types of sewing machines include sergers, button holers, embroidery machines, and commercial machines such as those used by a tailor or an upholstery shop, but does not include industrial machines such as those used in feed and carpet mills.

This classification excludes fabric stores that may also sell sewing machines which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; and establishments engaged in the repair of industrial sewing machines which are to be reported separately in classification 3402 for shop operations and classification 0603 for field repairs. This classification excludes firms who employ only door-to-door sales personnel in this state which are to be reported in classification 6309-22.

Special note: 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.

6309-20 Stores: Custom framed art or U-frame - Wholesale or retail; Art galleries

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of custom framed art such as, but not limited to, posters and pictures. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, cutting matte board, glass and frame material, assembling frames, mounting art, posters or pictures into custom made or premade frames and delivery of merchandise to customers. Custom frame manufacturing covered by this classification is distinguishable from other frame manufacturing covered in classifications 3404, 2909, and 3512 in that custom frame making contemplated in classification 6309-20 consists of cutting frame material purchased from others with a specialized saw and fastening the pieces together with a small air nailer or finish screws. Frame manufacturing operations in other classifications consist of extruding metal or plastic through dies to produce the desired frame material, or planing and molding the dimensional lumber to the desired appearance, cutting material in mass quantities, fastening frames together (mass production oriented) and boxing for shipment. U-frame operations consist of selling the various components such as, but not limited to, premade frames or precut unassembled frame kits, matte board, glass and prints to customers for customer assembly. This classification also includes establishments that operate art galleries, as the framing activities are similar.

Special note: 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.

6309-21 Stores: Hobby and craft - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of hobby and craft supplies. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of merchandise purchased from other unrelated businesses, dealers, or manufacturers, warehousing, stocking of shelves, cashiering, offering craft classes to customers, and delivery of merchandise to customers. Items sold by establishments subject to this classification include, but are not limited to, floral arrangement supplies, pottery supplies, art glass supplies, doll making supplies, jewelry components such as beads and wire, and artist supplies. It is common for establishments subject to this classification to also be involved in custom picture framing in connection with hobby or craft store operation.

This classification excludes the manufacture of hobby and craft goods which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the materials and processes and stores that specialize in the sale of stained art goods which are to be reported separately in classification 6309-11.

Special note: 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.

6309-22 Sales personnel: Door-to-door

Applies to sales personnel engaged in door-to-door sales of merchandise. Typically these sales are done in the homes of the customer, often by individual appointment or at a party given by the host in the home. Types of merchandise include, but are not limited to, coffee, tea, or other grocery items, mops, brushes, carpets or other household furnishings, candles, vacuum cleaners, books and magazines. Duties contemplated by this classification include showing samples or brochures describing items for sale, demonstrating merchandise, completing paperwork for orders, and driving. Sales persons usually have the products shipped directly from a distributor to the consumer. This classification also contemplates door-to-door sales employees who may deliver the sold products or who sell directly from stock kept in their vehicle. Door-to-

door sales personnel are considered workers of the company employing them unless they meet the criteria as specified in RCW 51.08.195.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in motor route distribution of telephone books, periodicals, or newspapers which are to be reported separately in classification 1101-14.

Special note: Clerical and office employees may be reported separately provided all the conditions of the general reporting rules covering standard exception employees have been met.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-704, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-704, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-704, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-704, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-704, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94; WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-704, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-704, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-704, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-704, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-704, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-704, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 76-36, § 296-17-704, filed 11/30/76; Order 75-38, § 296-17-704, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-704, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6402 Classification 6402.

6402-00 Stores: Grocery, N.O.C. - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in providing retail sale of a full line of grocery items. To qualify for this classification an establishment must provide for retail sale all of the following items: Canned goods, dairy products, a full line of fresh meats, frozen meats, vegetables and fruits, baked goods, carbonated and alcoholic beverages, juices, household cleaners, laundry and health care products. These stores will generally be of the supermarket size but there may be some smaller stores which are also to be included in this classification if all of the items listed above are in their inventory. Also included in this classification, when performed by employees of the store, are in-store departments or services that are provided for the customer's convenience such as in-store bakeries, delis, video rental, film developing, florists, and wine departments.

This classification excludes in-store pharmacies which are to be reported separately in classification 6406, espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; convenience store or mini-markets that do not sell all of the above mentioned items which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; grocery or convenience stores with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately without division of hours in classification 3410; and specialty retail stores that sell only dairy products, fruits and vegetables, soft drinks or wine and/or liquor which are to be reported separately in classification 6403.

Special note: 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6402, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-706, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-706, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-706, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-706, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-706, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-706, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-706, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-706, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6403 Classification 6403.

6403-01 Stores: Coffee, tea, or spice - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of specialty coffees, teas, or spices. They may sell coffee/tea in packaged and/or ready to drink forms and may offer a small selection of pastries or cookies for the customers' convenience.

This classification excludes espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: 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.

6403-02 Stores: Dairy products - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of dairy products such as, but not limited to, milk, eggs, cheese, and ice cream. As a convenience to their customers, these establishments may offer a limited supply of related foods such as bread. This classification is distinguishable from other 6403 store operations in that the primary products available for sale are dairy products.

This classification excludes espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: 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.

6403-04 Stores: Fruit or vegetable - Retail

Applies to establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of fresh fruits and/or vegetables. These stores are usually found in individual stands at public or municipal street markets, or at roadside stands not located on the farm which may range from a small booth to a store-like operation. Sales at roadside stands away from the farm location or public markets are to be reported in this classification even if vendors grow all their own produce.

This classification excludes establishments that grow their own fruits and vegetables and sell them at their farm location which are to be reported separately in the appropriate agricultural classification as required by the general inclusion provision of the general rules, espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: 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.

6403-05 Stores: Specialty grocery - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in retail sale of specialty grocery items. Establishments subject to this classification have a limited selection of grocery items which are generally related to ethnic foods and cuisine, gourmet meats, cheeses, or condiments, health food or pet food. This classification also applies to stores that sell U-bake pizza.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the sale of nutritional supplements such as, but not limited to, vitamins, herbal compounds, protein powders, or energy bars, which are to be reported separately in classification 6406; espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: 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.

6403-06 Stores: Mini-markets or convenience grocery, N.O.C. - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged as retail convenience grocery stores or mini-marts. Generally these stores sell convenience items such as, but not limited to, soft drinks, beer/wine, snack foods, candy and a limited selection of canned or boxed foods. They may also prepare foods such as sandwiches, chicken, jo jos and hot dogs. While these stores may sell a variety of grocery items they are distinguished from stores in classification 6402 in that they do not sell all of the items specified for retail grocery store operations. Generally the difference can be established by determining if the store cuts and sells fresh meat. This classification also applies to food bank operations.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3410 and espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: 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.

6403-07 Stores: Wine, liquor, or soft drinks - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged primarily in the retail sale of wine, liquor, or soft drinks and an assortment of prepackaged mixed drinks, and related gift items. Establishments in this classification are not operated at the same location as a manufacturing, bottling, restaurant, or tavern operation. A store or tasting room in this classification is at a location away from a winery, frequently in a populated area, and may also sell food or gift items. This classification contemplates a minimal amount of mail order sales and locker rentals in a wine cellar operated by a wine store.

This classification excludes: State contracted liquor stores with additional operations described in a higher-rated store classification; establishments engaged in the distillation, brewing, or bottling of alcohol, beer or wine with tasting rooms and gift shops at their site, which are included in classification 3702; and establishments engaged primarily in selling wine-making or beer-making kits and supplies which are reported separately in classification 6406.

Special note: 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6403, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6403, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-707, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-707, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-707, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-707, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-707, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-707, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-707, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-707, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-707, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-707, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6404 Classification 6404.

6404-00 Stores: Florists - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of fresh-cut flower arrangements, potted plants, balloon arrangements, or arrangements of artificial or dried flowers and foliage. These shops typically carry related gift items, such as, but not limited to, terrariums, vases, and gift cards. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of flowers, plants, and other merchandise from unrelated businesses, making the arrangements, storing fresh-cut flowers in refrigerated cases, caring for potted plants in a greenhouse, and delivering items sold. Also included in this classification is the assembly and/or decoration of Christmas wreaths. Wreaths may be assembled from fresh greens and decorations added, or decorations may be attached to grapevine wreath bases or metal rings. Establishments in this classification work with hand cutting tools, glue guns, small wires and wooden stakes, floral foam or clay, greenery, wreath bases, and decorative trimmings. This classification also applies to "cottage industries" that make similar items, and to establishments primarily engaged in packing holly that was grown by others.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the planting, cultivating, and/or harvesting of flowers, plants, shrubbery, trees, florist greens, holly, baby's breath or florist greens which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: 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.

6404-02 Stores: Potted plants or aquariums - Wholesale or retail: Sale, lease, or care of

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale, lease, or care of potted plants or aquariums. Establishments subject to this classification will deliver, set up, service, and maintain plants or aquariums at the customer's location. The plants or aquariums are usually located inside,

but may also be placed on extended living areas such as, but not limited to, porches, patios, or decks. Maintenance/care includes, but is not limited to, watering, trimming, pruning, fertilizing, and cleaning. Such establishments will frequently have a small greenhouse facility for caring and storing plants.

Special note: 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.

6404-03 Stores: Candy or cookie arrangement - Wholesale or retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of candy or cookie arrangements in containers such as, but not limited to, mugs, vases, booklets, and novelty items. Typical occupations include, but are not limited to, making arrangements, answering telephones, selling to walk-in customers, cashiering, and delivering the bouquets. This classification does not include any on-premise manufacturing of candies or cookies.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in retail candy sales with on-premise manufacturing which are to be reported separately in classification 3905, and establishments engaged in specialty bake shops which are to be reported separately in classification 3901.

Special note: 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6404, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-708, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-708, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-708, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-708, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-708, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-708, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-708, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-708, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-708, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-708, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-708, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6405 Classification 6405.

6405-01 Tire sales and service centers, including automobile or truck care service centers or repair garages operated in connection with a tire service or repair center

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, installation, and repair of vehicle tires for others. This classification includes, but is not limited to, tire store employees, service managers, and auto care service employees. Services provided include, but are not limited to, tire mounting and balancing, in-shop or mobile service flat repair, alignments, brake service, muffler repair, tune-ups, and oil changes. It is common for tire centers to offer other automotive services such as wiper replacement, radiator flush, battery replacement and even major engine and transmission work which are also included in this classification. This classification is distinguishable from classification 3411 in that classification 6405 applies to any business that installs and services tires regardless of the number of tires sold. Establishments assigned to classification 3411 do not install or service tires. *Classification 3411 is not to be assigned to an establishment assigned classification 6405.*

This classification excludes towing services for hire which are to be reported separately in classification 1109 and tire sales and services centers which are also engaged in tire retreading operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6405-06.

6405-06 Tire rebuilding, retreading and/or recapping

Applies to establishments engaged in rubber tire rebuilding, retreading and/or recapping either at their tire dealership location, or at a location physically separate from the tire store. Rebuilding tires differs from the manufacture of tires in that rebuilding, recapping, or retreading simply restores used tires to a usable condition by bonding new rubber onto the existing work tread and lateral surface. First, tires are inspected for separations and penetrations. To remove the tread pattern, the casing is mounted on a wheel, inflated, and smoothed with a buffer or abrasive file. Any rocks, nail heads, etc., are pulled out with air tools, and the holes repaired with a rubber patch or a strip of rubber applied with an extruder gun. In the hot process, the buffed tire is put on a spinning wheel and unvulcanized tread rubber is wrapped around the tread area of the tire body either manually or mechanically. The tire is then placed inside a curing mold which has a tread design, and heated at 320 degrees for several hours so the rubber expands into the design and forms the tread. After the tire is removed from the vulcanizing mold, it is inflated to high pressure and cooled. In the cold process, commonly referred to as bandage, the new tread is a precured strip or rubber compound with the tread design already molded into it. Only enough old rubber is removed to true the tire and provide a bonding surface. Air hoses or solvents are used to remove contaminants which would interfere with the adhesion process. The tire is inflated to its normal running pressure and a rubber cement is applied over the buffed surface by spray gun or brush. When the cement dries the precured tread is wrapped around the casing. The strip is bonded to the tire casing under pressure and heated at 210 degrees in a curing chamber. This classification excludes tire dealers that do not perform rebuilding, recapping or retreading which are to be reported separately in classification 6405-01 and the manufacture of tires which is to be reported separately in classification 3513.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6405, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-709, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-709, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-709, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-709, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-709, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-709, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 75-38, § 296-17-709, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-709, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6406 Classification 6406.

This classification applies to specialty retail store operations engaged primarily in the sale of a wide variety of products ranging from collectibles such as stamps, coins, sports cards, and dolls to table top appliances such as portable televisions, blenders, mixers and toasters. This classification is

comprised of subclassifications that cover a specific type of retail store operation. One of the subclassifications applies to the sale of products which are not covered by another classification. Although the products sold by establishments subject to this classification will vary by each subclassification, the overall operational activities are similar. Each business covered by this classification will generally employ cashiers and merchandise stockers, as well as other occupations of workers.

Special note: This classification excludes all repair operations unless it is specifically included in the classification, delivery service, outside installation work, and lunch counters and restaurants which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work or service being performed.

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.

6406-00 Retail stores, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of merchandise or services not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, greeting cards, costume jewelry, scarves, tropical fish and birds and related fish or bird supplies, table top appliances such as mixers, blenders, microwave ovens, or table top satellite receiving units, copy or fax services and related specialty items or services. This classification also applies to establishments that provide inventory services for other businesses.

This classification excludes pet stores that sell dogs or cats and establishments engaged in pet grooming services which are to be reported separately in classification 7308; pet food stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6403; and offset, cold press and similar printing operations which are to be reported separately in classification 4101.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-01 Stores: Camera or photography supply - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of cameras and photography and dark room supplies such as, but not limited to, batteries, film, processing trays, chemicals, print paper, enlargers, and timers. It is common for these establishments to offer film developing services which may be either a one-hour service or an overnight process. Both types of film developing services are included in this classification when conducted in connection with a camera and photography supply store. This classification is distinguishable from classification 6506 in that establishments covered in classification 6506 are not engaged in the sale of cameras or photo developing equipment.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-03 News and magazine stands - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of newspapers and magazines. Establishments subject to this classification may sell newspapers or magazines from various locations such as, but not limited to, stands at public markets, store operations in malls, or from a street corner.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-09 Arcades: Coin or token operated

Applies to establishments engaged in operating coin- or token-operated arcades. This classification covers attendants, change makers, and security personnel who monitor the game rooms and make change. Attendants may remove tokens and money from machines and may perform minor adjustments such as resetting a jarred machine.

This classification excludes the installation, removal or repair of machines which is to be reported separately in classification 0606.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-11 Stores: Office stationery and machinery - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of office stationery, supplies, and/or machinery. For purposes of this classification "office stationery and supplies" includes, but is not limited to, paper, writing tablets, computer software, pens, pencils, markers, staples, staplers, scissors, paper clips, and binders. "Office machinery or business machinery" includes, but is not limited to, calculators, typewriters, various types of copy machines, fax machines, and desk top and lap top computers.

This classification excludes service and repair of office/business machines which is to be reported separately in classification 4107 and establishments engaged in sale of office furniture which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-12 Stores: Fabric, yardage, yarn and needlework supplies - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of fabric, yardage, yarn and needlework supplies. It is common for establishments subject to this classification to have a small inventory of noncommercial/industrial sewing machines and sergers for sale in addition to fabric, sewing notions, patterns, and related supplies. Fabric and yarn stores may also offer sewing and craft classes which are included in this classification when taught by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification is distinguishable from sewing machine stores in classification 6309 in that the principle products sold in classification 6406 are fabric and sewing notions while sewing machine stores are not engaged in the sale of fabric or yardage.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-14 Stores: Wind or string musical instruments - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of musical instruments such as, but not limited to, drums, wind instruments, guitars, and banjos. This classification includes

music lessons when provided by employees of an employer subject to this classification and includes minor adjustment services such as replacing a drum skin or a broken string on a guitar.

This classification excludes the repair of wind and string musical instruments which is to be reported separately in the applicable repair classification; establishments engaged in the repair of pianos which are to be reported separately in classification 2906; and establishments engaged in the sale of pianos and organs which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

Special notes: Classification 6406 does not apply to any establishments that sell pianos or organs in addition to wind or string instruments. Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-16 Stores: Drug - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of prescription and nonprescription drugs and/or nutritional supplements such as, but not limited to, vitamins, herbal compounds, and energy bars. Drug stores subject to this classification may also carry a variety of personal care and grooming products and may rent crutches, canes, wheel chairs, and walkers.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the sale and/or rental of hospital beds, motorized wheel chairs, and other patient appliances which are to be reported separately in classification 6306, and establishments engaged in the sale/rental and service (repair) of motorized mobility aids such as wheelchairs and 3-wheel scooters which are to be reported separately in classification 3309.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-17 Stores: Variety - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of consumer goods such as, but not limited to, housewares, linens, clothing, toys, and candy. In earlier years establishments subject to this classification were often referred to as "5 and 10 cent stores." Although these stores carry much of the same merchandise as a department store, they are distinguishable in that variety stores are not comprised of specialized departments and do not generally carry the quantity/assortment of products that department stores do.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-18 Private mail box; safety deposit box; computer tape storage facilities - Rent or lease

Applies to establishments engaged in renting or leasing private mail boxes, safety deposit boxes, or computer and financial record storage facilities. Establishments subject to this classification will operate a secured facility where they receive and sort their customers' mail, parcels and packages from the U.S. Post Office or other parcel/package delivery companies, and package articles for shipment for their customers. They also provide a secured storage facility equipped with safety deposit boxes which they rent out on a short or long term basis. It is common for these establishments to offer additional services such as fax, and copying services.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-19 Stores: Coins, stamps, baseball cards, and comic books - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of coins, stamps, baseball cards, comic books, and similar collectibles. Establishments subject to this classification may be engaged exclusively in mail order sales, sell from browse tables at collectible or trade shows, through specialty auctions, or may sell from a store location. Coin and stamp stores routinely sell magazines, periodicals, and supplies that cater to collections or hobbies. Card shops routinely sell other sports memorabilia such as autographed baseballs, footballs and basketballs, framed pictures, POGS and buttons.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-20 Stores: Book, record, cassette, compact disc, and video - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale or rental of new or used books, records, cassettes, compact discs or videos. Establishments subject to this classification may be engaged exclusively in mail order sales, sell from browse tables or trade shows, through specialty auctions or may sell from a store location.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-23 Stores: Candy - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of packaged and unpackaged candy they have purchased from others.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the on-premise manufacture of candy and the subsequent retail sale of these products which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of candy or confections for wholesale to retail establishments or distributors which are to be reported separately in classification 3906.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-24 Stores: Cigarette and tobacco - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of cigarettes, tobacco, and related products such as, but not limited to, pipes, pipe cleaning supplies, rolling machines, cigarette papers, lighters, lighter fluid, and cigarette cases.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-25 Stores: Telephones - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of telephones, pagers, and cell phones. Establishments subject to this classification are not a utility company in that they do not operate telephone exchanges and are not regulated by the

utilities and transportation commission of Washington. Their operations are limited to the sale of communication hardware. Stores subject to this classification may arrange activation and service for their customer, or the customer may contact the service provider directly.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-27 Stores: Stereo components - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of stereo components. Establishments subject to this classification will sell a variety of audio and video appliances such as, but not limited to, video players, stereos and portable televisions. These establishments may also sell and install automobile stereo speaker systems and car phone systems; however, the installation is not covered in classification 6406-27.

This classification excludes the installation, service or repair of home or car stereos and car phone systems which are to be reported separately in classification 0607, and establishments engaged in the sale of stereo and television console sets, big screen televisions, or other major appliances which are to be reported separately in classification 6306.

Special note: Classification 6306 applies to any establishment that sells TV console sets or big screen TVs, even if the majority of their inventory is stereo components and/or portable TVs. Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-29 Stores: Toys - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of toys, games, and related items for persons of all ages. Merchandise includes, but is not limited to, video games, tricycles or bicycles, books, dolls and stuffed animals, outdoor play equipment, and specialty clothing.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the retail sale of sporting goods and bicycles which are to be reported separately in classification 6309. This classification is distinguishable from businesses in classification 6309 in that the principle products of stores subject to classification 6406 are toys and games, as compared to stores in classification 6309 which are primarily engaged in the sales of sporting goods and bicycles.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-30 Stores: Cosmetics - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of cosmetics and fragrances. Related services usually offered by these types of stores include consultations with clients regarding make-up techniques, styles, and colors.

This classification excludes hair and nail salons which are to be reported separately in classification 6501.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-31 Stores: Housewares - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of housewares such as, but not limited to, pots and pans, flatware, dishes, towels, canister sets, soap dishes, towel bars, waste baskets, plant stands, and curtains or draperies.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-33 Stores: Gift shops, N.O.C. - Retail

Applies to establishments engaged in the retail sale of gift items not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as, but not limited to, crystal and silver serving pieces, china, cut glass, picture frames, wedding and shower books and invitations, special occasion cards, decorative statues, boxed candy, and ornaments. This merchandise tends to be of a finer selection than the everyday wares common in variety shops.

Special note: Refer to classification 6406 general description at the beginning of this rule for operations excluded from this classification.

6406-40 Retail product demonstrators

Applies to workers who show and explain, but do not sell, specific products in a retail setting. Product demonstrators can work in a variety of locations, such as stores, fairs, and exhibition sites. The classification includes associated administrative duties, set up and break down of a demonstration display space, preparing and setting out products to demonstrate, providing samples without charge, and cleaning up. This classification allows the use of kitchen appliances and utensils to prepare food samples, and the use of nonpowered hand tools and battery-powered screwdrivers to assemble and disassemble displays and products packaged for end-user assembly. Workers reported in this classification can have no duties during their work shift other than those permitted for product demonstrators.

This classification excludes:

• Stocking shelves;

• Selling;

• Setting up product displays intended to remain after the product demonstration;

• Delivery;

• Demonstrating machinery or equipment;

Special note: This is a special exception classification that is only applicable to manufacturers, wholesalers, and businesses specializing in providing product demonstrators and their services to others.

• Product demonstrators employed by a retail store, are to be reported under the store's basic classification;

• Product demonstrators employed by a temporary help service, are to be reported in classification 7106.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 13-08-063, § 296-17A-6406, filed 4/1/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6406, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6406, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-710, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-710, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-710, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-710, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-710, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-710, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-710, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-710, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 75-38, §

296-17-710, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-710, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6407 Classification 6407.

6407-00 Wholesale stores, N.O.C. - Including combined wholesale and retail store operations

Applies to establishments engaged in the wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail sales of merchandise that is not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Establishments subject to classification 6407 usually own the merchandise they sell, but may also be marketing goods on consignment, in which case classification 6407 still applies because the exposure and processes are the same. This classification is primarily the wholesale counterpart (supplier) for establishments assigned to retail store classification 6304, 6305 and 6406. Work contemplated by classification 6407 includes, but is not limited to, maintaining warehouse inventories, sorting and grading goods, and breaking down bulk quantities to repackage into smaller lots. Equipment typically used includes, but is not limited to, balers to bind merchandise into bundles, strapping equipment to secure palletized goods, forklifts, and hand tools.

This classification excludes delivery which is to be reported separately in classification 1101.

Special notes: When assigning classification 6407, care must be exercised to look beyond the words "wholesale" or "retail." The manufacturer of a product will also "wholesale" their merchandise (or a combination of their own merchandise and finished products bought from other manufacturers) to a customer. These sales are an integral part of the manufacturing/marketing process and is an inclusion in the manufacturing classification. Establishments that buy goods, such as clothing or cloth goods, in wholesale quantities, then screen print or embroider them for resale are performing manufacturing operations and are to be reported separately in the appropriate manufacturing classification.

Warehouse operations in classification 2102, with the exception of grocery dealers, do not own the product they are warehousing and are not in the business of selling the goods they store. Businesses in classification 6407 may operate a warehouse, but only as an integral part of the wholesaling/distribution process, which is included in classification 6407.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6407, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-711, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-711, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-711, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-711, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-711, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-711, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-711, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6408 Classification 6408.

6408-03 Dealers: Farm machinery/implement

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, lease, and/or rental, of new or used farm machinery and implements. This classification also applies to the service, repair and/or demonstration of those items by the dealer either on their premises or at the customer's site. For purposes of this classification the term farm machinery refers to engine-powered machinery such as, but not limited to:

- Tractors, combines, and swathers;
- Riding mowers;
- Sprayers;
- Pumps; and
- Generators.

Implements include, but are not limited to:

- Plows;
- Discs;
- Balers; or
- Rakes which are attached to and/or powered by farm machinery.

The variety of merchandise varies with the needs of the geographical area and may be displayed in inside showrooms and/or outside yards. In addition to parts for the machinery or implements, establishments in this classification may carry some automobile parts, hardware items, and supplies such as oil, filters, and belts. This classification includes:

- Lot sales and lot personnel;
- Service managers and employees;
- Parts department employees who have exposure to the service/repair shop or duties related to the sale of farm machinery or implements;
- Towing service for in-shop repairs;
- Delivery of merchandise to the customer; and
- Regional sales and/or service representatives who provide factory service or training to local dealers and other customers.

Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop or have no duties related to the sale of farm machinery or implements may be reported separately in classification 6309. Sales employees with no exposure to machinery and who meet the criteria of WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, may be reported in 6303.

This classification excludes:

- Establishments that repair and/or service farm type tractors, *but that are not involved in the sale of them*, which are to be reported separately in classification 6409;
- Store operations of dairy equipment and supply dealers which are to be reported separately in classification 6407;
- The installation, service, or repair of dairy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603;
- All field installation, service, or repair work of wind machine dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and
- The manufacture or structural repair of heavy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 3402.

Special note: Care needs to be taken when considering the assignment of classification 6309 for the sale of parts. Most businesses assigned to classification 6408-03 have an inventory of parts or accessories which they use in the service or repair of farm machinery or implements, or maintain as a convenience to their customers. *Only* those businesses that maintain a complete line of replacement parts that is physically separated from the service/repair shop should be considered for classification 6309.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6408, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6408, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-712, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-712, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-712, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-712, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-712, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-712, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 74-40, § 296-17-712, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-712, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6409 Classification 6409.

6409-00 Dealers: Service/repair garages, machinery, equipment, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the sale, lease, rental, service, and/or repair of new or used machinery and equipment not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification the terms machinery or equipment include, but are not limited to:

• Semi-trucks;
• Diesel tractors;
• Buses;
• Construction equipment;
• Concrete barriers and other flagging equipment used in construction projects;
• Logging equipment;
• Transportation equipment;
• Freight hauling equipment;
• Well drilling equipment;
• Power generators; and
• Industrial or manufacturing machinery.

Operations of dealers include, but are not limited to, the sale, lease, rental, demonstration, service, or repair of their equipment, either on their premises or at the customer's site, and delivery to customer. The variety of merchandise carried by a machinery and equipment dealer varies with the needs of the geographical area and may be displayed in inside showrooms and/or outside yards. Operations of service centers include diagnostic services, all phases of mechanical service such as, but not limited to, tuning, overhauling and/or rebuilding engines, motors, or transmissions, resurfacing heads, repairing carburetors or fuel injection systems and grinding valves or brakes on equipment or machinery owned by others. In addition to parts for the machinery and equipment, establishments in this classification may carry some automobile parts, hardware items, and supplies such as oil, filters, and belts. This classification includes:

• Lot sales and lot personnel;
• Service managers and employees;
• Parts department employees who have exposure to the service/repair shop or duties related to the sale of machinery/equipment;
• Towing service for in-shop repairs;
• Regional sales and/or service representatives who provide factory service or training to local dealers and other customers; and
• The rental and installation of temporary fences.

Parts department employees who are not exposed to any hazards of the service/repair shop or have no duties related to the sale of machinery/equipment may be reported separately in classification 6309. Sales employees with no exposure to machinery and who meet the criteria of WAC 296-17-31018 Exception classifications, may be reported in 6303.

This classification excludes:

• Farm machinery and equipment dealers who are to be reported separately in classification 6408;
• Store operations of dairy equipment and supply dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 6407;
• The installation of industrial plant equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603;
• The installation, service, or repair of dairy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 0603;
• All field installation, service, or repair work of wind machine dealers which is to be reported separately in classification 0603; and
• The manufacture or structural repair of heavy machinery or equipment which is to be reported separately in classification 5109.

Special note: Care needs to be taken when considering the assignment of classification 6309 for the sale of parts. Most businesses assigned to classification 6409-00 have an inventory of parts or accessories which they use in the service or repair of machinery or equipment, or maintain as a convenience to their customers. *Only* those businesses that maintain a complete line of replacement parts that is physically separated from the service/repair shop should be considered for classification 6309.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6409, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6409, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6409, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6409, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-713, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-713, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-713, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-713, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-713, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-713, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-713, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 74-40, § 296-17-713, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-713, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6410, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-71301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-71301, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91.]

WAC 296-17A-6501 Classification 6501.

Barbers, salons, tattoo shops

Establishments in this classification offer personal grooming and beautification services for their customers. These businesses frequently advertise as a day spa but they do **not** operate baths, soaking pools, or steam rooms. Employers in this classification offer the following types of services:

• Barber;
• Beauty salon - Cosmetology;
- Hair styling;
- Hair removal, electrolysis, laser, threading, waxing;
- Manicure, pedicure;
- Esthetician services, facials, skin care, body scrubs;
- Tanning.
• Tattoo shop;
- Body art;
- Body piercing;
- Permanent cosmetics;
- Tattooing.

When a business provides multiple services listed above and also offers services such as massage or body wraps, these services are included in classification 6501. Barber and beauty services may also be performed at a customer's home or in hospitals. This classification includes all employees of the business.

Excluded from this classification are:

• Businesses providing baths, soaking pools, and hot tubs that also offer services listed in classification 6501 are assigned classification 6204.

• Massage therapy, foot massage, or reflexology businesses that are assigned classification 6109.

Note: Salons in this classification often operate by renting or leasing a booth or station to licensed individuals who are booth renters. Booth renters perform cosmetology, barbering, esthetics, or manicuring services for which a license is required under chapter 18.16 RCW. A booth renter pays a fee for the use of the shop's facility, receives no compensation from the owner, and performs services in the shop, but is not an employee of the shop owner and are exempt from coverage per RCW 51.12.020. These individuals may elect owner coverage.

For administrative purposes, classification 6501 is divided into the following subclassifications:

6501-00 Barber shops
6501-01 Beauty, tanning, and nail salons
6501-02 Tattoo, piercing shops.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6501, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6501, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-714, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-714, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-714, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-714, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-714, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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 contacts. 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6502, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-715, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-715, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-715, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-715, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-715, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-715, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-715, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-715, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6503, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-716, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-716, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-12-024 (Order 85-11), § 296-17-716, filed 5/31/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-716, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-716, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-716, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6504 Classification 6504.

6504-00 Stores: Charitable or welfare

Applies to those employees of a charitable or welfare organization who are engaged in operating a store. Stores of this type usually deal in used merchandise such as, but not limited to, clothing, household appliances, toys, housewares, furniture, and garden tools that has been donated to the organization. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, the collection of donated items from locations away from the store, conditioning donated items, stocking and cleaning the store, and cashiering. Conditioning is limited to cleaning, reupholstery work, and minor repairs; it does not include major mechanical repairs or refinishing furniture.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in repairing and selling used appliances which are to be reported separately in classification 0607; and all other employees of the charitable or welfare organization not employed in the store who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work performed.

Special note: 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6504, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-717, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-717, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-717, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-717, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-717, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-717, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-717, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6505 Classification 6505.

6505-00 Welfare special works program

Applies to certain "employees" of nonprofit establishments engaged in finding work experience for individuals who are in need of job training or skill enhancement to make them employable or more competitive in the job market. Establishments that qualify for this classification will solicit the participation of other businesses by offering the services of one of these individuals cost-free for a limited length of time, usually less than six months. During that period the business person who has agreed to participate will supply the opportunity for work experience and the supervision of the work being performed while wages will be paid by the sponsoring organization (the establishment that qualifies for this classification). These wages come from training block grant moneys (usually a government grant) which have been provided for this purpose. State agencies, such as the employment security department, and nonprofit job counselors are typical sponsors of these programs. Work contemplated by this classification may be found in any type of work environment.

This classification excludes the permanent administrative and clerical employees of the sponsoring organization who are to be reported separately as applicable.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6505, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-718, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-718, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-718, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-718, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-718, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6506 Classification 6506.

6506-00 Photography studios

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of photography studios. Photographers use a wide range of still and motion cameras; services include both sitting portraits and motion pictures of special events, and are photographed in the studio or at outside locations. Photographers may develop and print photographs in their own studio darkrooms, or they may contract out to an independent photo finishing shop. Studios may also offer services such as retouching negatives, restoration work, mounting and framing pictures, and enlarging photographs. This classification includes glamour and boudoir photography studios which often have a salon

where clients have their hair styled and make-up applied. This classification also includes booths, usually located in malls, that will produce photography novelty items such as, but not limited to, cups, shirts and calendars from photographs. Photographs may be taken on location or the customer may bring a picture or negative in to have the image applied to the particular item. Video taping services performed in connection with photography studios is included in this classification.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101; and establishments engaged in video taping services not in connection with photography studio operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6303.

Special note: 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.

6506-01 Film processing shops

Applies to establishments engaged in processing film. Operations include, but are not limited to, processing film, reproducing negatives, prints or slides, enlarging pictures, mounting and finishing, storing and mixing chemicals, and inspecting and packaging finished products. Finishing processes may be manual or automated. These shops may offer retail type film developing services to commercial laboratories that provide mass film developing and/or one-hour processing services.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

Special note: 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.

6506-02 Motion picture film exchanges

Applies to establishments engaged in the operation of motion picture film exchanges. These exchanges receive fully processed movie films from producers, which they catalogue and store for subsequent rental or sale to commercial movie theaters, television networks, or other groups. Film exchanges have a projection room where customers may view the film before they book it. When rented films are returned, they are inspected and repaired as necessary. Repair usually consists of cutting out damaged section and splicing the film with special adhesive and pressure.

This classification excludes delivery drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101 and video rental stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6406.

Special note: 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.

6506-03 Microfilming

Applies to establishments engaged in providing microfilming services for others. Microfilming reproduces and preserves documents onto film in greatly reduced sizes to allow the storage of information in less space. Documents are photographed; the film is developed in automatic processing units, then stored on reels or cartridges or cut into microfiche. Establishments subject to this classification usually offer related services such as, but not limited to, advice on setting up micrographic systems, the sale or rental of supplies or equipment, storage facilities, keypunch services, film restoration, and/or the destruction of source materials.

This classification excludes drivers who are to be reported separately in classification 1101.

Special note: 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6506, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-719, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-719, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-719, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-719, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-719, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-719, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-719, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6509 Classification 6509.

6509-04 Boarding homes and centers, N.O.C., adult family homes, rooming houses, foster homes, and orphanages

Applies to establishments engaged in providing residential and social care for children, aged, and special categories of persons who are ambulatory and for whom medical care is not a major element. This classification includes, but is not limited to, alcohol and drug rehabilitation centers, shelters for the homeless, safe houses for abused women and children, orphanages, homes for people with disabilities, adult family homes, and group homes as well as halfway homes for delinquents and offenders. Alzheimer care facilities are also included in this classification. Work contemplated by this classification includes meal service, linen service, housekeeping and transportation. Medical care includes only the administration of drugs.

This classification excludes convalescent, assisted living, and nursing homes which are to be reported separately in classification 6108.

6509-05 Fraternity or sorority houses

Applies to establishments providing living accommodations to *only* those college and university students who are members of the fraternity or sorority. Fraternities and sororities operate as independent political, economic and social organizations within the guidelines of the college. Fraternity and sorority houses normally have all the amenities of a home-kitchen, living room, dining room, bedrooms and bathrooms. Chapter houses may also have a party room with floor space for social functions and a Chapter room which are a combination library, study, meeting and trophy room. Employments contemplated by this classification includes house directors who supervise and manage facility, cooks, helpers and facilities maintenance.

6509-07 Retirement centers

Applies to establishments engaged in operating retirement centers which cater to the elderly by offering an independent life style in a communal environment. Differing from a boarding home, a retirement center will usually offer

a studio, one bedroom or two bedroom apartments as opposed to a single room. Most offer a full service dining area for all meals, exercise programs for individuals or groups, a hairdresser, gift shop, housekeeping/laundry service, a full social/activity program, security, as well as assisted living services. Assisted living services, if offered, include, but are not limited to, assistance in maintaining the resident's schedule for prescription medication, transportation for medical appointments, and 24 hour on-call emergency assistance. On-call emergency services may be provided by a full-time nurse who can assess situations and summon a doctor or ambulance as necessary.

Special note: Residents of a retirement center are capable of an independent lifestyle and do not require an on-site physician or personal care services. Businesses engaged in providing temporary or permanent residences which provide various levels of medical and *personal care services such as feeding, bathing, and personal hygiene* are to be reported separately in classification 6108.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6509, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6509, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-722, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-722, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-722, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-722, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-722, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6510 Classification 6510.

6510-00 Domestic servants/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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6510, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6510, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6510, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-72201, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-72201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6511 Classification 6511.

Chore services/home care assistants

Applies to:

Entities providing chore services/home care assistants to private individuals.

Chore services performed by the chore workers/home care assistants include, but are not limited to:

- General household chores;
- Meal planning and preparation;
- Shopping and errands, either with or without the client;
- Personal care, such as bathing, body care, dressing, and help with ambulating;
- Companionship.

Note: Some common terms to describe these types of services include supported living, tenant support, and intensive tenant support services.

Also included in this classification are:

- Supervising visits between children and parents, including transporting the child;
- Packing up senior homes;
- Organizing homes prior to customers putting a home on the market;
- Organizing homes prior to customers having an estate auction;
- Pet sitting;
- House sitting.

Excluded activities in this classification:

- Firms involved in organizing homes and also conducting estate auctions (report in 6603).
- Social workers and dieticians employed by home health care service establishments (report in 6303-21). Workers in classification 6303-21 are teaching people living with physical or developmental disabilities living in their own home to manage daily living skills such as caring for themselves, dressing, cooking, etc. Workers in classification 6511 are performing this work as a service to individuals.
- Individuals working under a welfare special works training program (report in classification 6505).
- Residential cleaning or janitorial services (report in classification 6602).
- Skilled or semi-skilled nursing care (report in classification 6110).

• Home health care providers covered under the Washington state home care referral registry (report in classification 6512).

• Household furnishings moving and storage (report in classification 6907).

• Staging services (report in classification 0607).

• Any construction related work. Example: If a business builds shelving as part of organizing homeowner's personal belongings, this employer would not be eligible to report in classification 6511.

For administrative purposes, classification **6511** is divided into the following subclassification(s):

6511-00 Chore services/home care assistants
6511-20 Community action organizations - Chore services/home care assistants

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6511, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-16-121, § 296-17A-6511, filed 8/3/10, effective 10/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 07-12-047, § 296-17A-6511, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6511, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-72202, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 04-18-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/24/04, effective 10/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-72202, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-72202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6512 Classification 6512.

6512-00 Home care services/home care referral registry (HCRR)

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 home care referral registry (HCRR) on behalf of the persons who provide the home care services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6512, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6512, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6512, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-72203, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07.]

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 theatre 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 09-20-039, § 296-17A-6601, filed 9/30/09, effective 1/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6601, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-723, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-723, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-723, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-723, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-723, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 73-22, § 296-17-723, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6602 Classification 6602.

6602-02 Contract window washing services

Applies to establishments engaged in contract window washing services not done in connection with a janitorial service. These establishments specialize in cleaning both interior and exterior windows in residential and commercial, single and multistory buildings. Also included in this classification is the service of defogging multiple-paned windows.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-04 and establishments engaged in both commercial and residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-03.

6602-03 Janitorial cleaning services, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general interior cleaning services for commercial businesses or for combined commercial and residential customers. General cleaning services include, but are not limited to, washing, waxing, and polishing floors, vacuuming and shampooing carpets, dusting and washing walls, dusting or cleaning mirrors, cabinets, moldings, lights, hardware, sinks, tubs, commodes, and appliances, and replacing light globes, paper or linen towels. This classification includes window washing when performed by the janitorial service employees in conjunction with a general house cleaning contract, it also includes the cleaning of swimming pools, spas and hot tubs. Fire restoration, which includes cleaning smoke or water damaged buildings, drying and/or cleaning carpets and upholstered furniture, washing and polishing furniture, washing walls, washing and waxing floors, cleaning personal contents of the home or business such as linens, dishes, drapes, and other general cleaning tasks, are included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in contract window washing services which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-02, and establishments engaged in residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-04.

Special note: Care should be exercised with companies specializing in fire restoration or water damage related work. These companies may be general contractors who will not only do the clean up work, but will also do repairs such as, but not limited to, repair or replace cabinets, doors, and fixtures, patch drywall, paint, and replace windows. Construction-related tasks, when performed by a company doing the clean up work, are to be assigned the appropriate construction classification. Each contract should be reviewed to determine the proper classification assignment. A division of individual work hours between classification 6602 and any construction, erection, or shop classification is not allowed. Employees having duties that fall within a construction classification and who are also engaged in preoccupancy cleanup are to be reported in the applicable construction classification.

6602-04 Janitorial cleaning services - Residential

Applies to establishments engaged in providing general interior janitorial cleaning or services to residential customers. General cleaning services include, but are not limited to, washing, waxing, and polishing floors, vacuuming and shampooing carpets, dusting and washing walls, dusting or cleaning mirrors, cabinets, moldings, lights, hardware, sinks, tubs, commodes, and appliances. This classification includes window cleaning when performed in connection with a general house cleaning contract.

This classification excludes establishments engaged exclusively in contract window cleaning which are to be reported separately in classification 6602-02 and establishments engaged in commercial or combined commercial and residential cleaning which are to be reported separately in 6602-03.

6602-05 Janitors, N.O.C.

Applies to the janitorial staff assigned to clean the clerical and administrative offices of establishments whose principal business undertaking is other than providing janitorial services *and* who are eligible to report their clerical employees in classification 4904. *This classification is applicable only to janitors who clean the office area*. Janitors who clean outside the office area such as a shop, warehouse, or retail store area, are excluded from this classification and are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the employer's business.

Special note: See the special exception section of the general rules for a complete description of these requirements.

6602-08 Pest control

Applies to establishments engaged in pest control services for others. These establishments offer inspection for, and elimination of, unwanted pests in buildings and other wooden structures. Pests include, but are not limited to, termites, carpenter ants, fleas, ticks, mice, ants, cockroaches, and bees. This classification applies to all operations of elimination services such as, but not limited to, spraying liquid or aerosol pesticide, dusting with powder, setting out traps or bait, applying pesticides to the soil to creating a chemical barrier around the base of a structure, digging trenches around foundations, and drilling holes through masonry surfaces in order to pour or pump chemicals into the infected areas. Establishments may also offer inspection and certification services for customers seeking mortgage approval. This classification also includes the removal of pet waste from the yards of private residences.

This classification excludes any structural repairs which are to be reported separately in the appropriate construction classification.

6602-10 Portable cleaning and washing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in cleaning and washing services not otherwise classified (N.O.C.). This classification contemplates cleaning and washing, by means of portable spray or steam power units, machinery, equipment, automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, walk-in freezers, and shopping carts. This classification also applies to the cleaning or removal of snow from roofs, gutters or downspouts of one-story buildings.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in cleaning buildings or structures, cleaning or removing snow from roofs, gutters, and downspouts on multistory buildings, which are to be reported separately in classification 0504.

6602-12 Street and building decoration: Hanging or removing flags or bunting

Applies to establishments engaged in hanging or removing flags or bunting for conventions, celebrations, events, or similar decorations on the exterior or interior of buildings, structures, or streets. Buntings are strips of decorative cloth which may be used to span a roadway to promote events, as overhead streamers at an auto sales lot, or as a sign hung on a building to advertise grand openings.

This classification excludes the manufacture of flags or bunting which is to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6602, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-6602, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6602, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-724, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-724, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-724, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-724, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-724, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-724, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-724, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-724, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-724, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-724, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 73-22, § 296-17-724, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6603 Classification 6603.

6603-00 Auction sales: Industrial or commercial equipment or machinery

Applies to establishments engaged in auction sales of industrial or commercial plant equipment or machinery such as, but not limited to, tractors, farm implements, backhoes, cranes, booms, asphalt pavers, trailers, conveyors, stone crushers, lifts, bulldozers, forklifts, dump trucks, and logging equipment. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's place of business. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, demonstrating equipment at preauction inspections, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into lots, conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as equipment or machinery dealers which are to be reported separately as applicable.

6603-01 Auction or estate sales: Antiques or general household furnishings

Applies to establishments engaged in auction or estate sales of collectibles and antiques or of general household furnishings such as, but not limited to, furniture, pictures, vases, dishes, musical instruments, books, clothing, or lawn and garden furniture, ornaments, tools and equipment. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's location. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, opening boxes with razor blades and knives, moving merchandise with the use of hand carts, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into lots, conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and out-

side sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as antique variety stores which are to be reported separately in classification 6304.

6603-02 Auction sales: Specialty merchandise, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in auction sales of specialty merchandise such as, but not limited to, fine art, furs, collectibles, cars and trucks. Auctions are held at the auctioneer's permanent location or at the client's place of business. Depending on the value of items, these types of auctions may operate on a wholesale only basis, or for dealers or qualified buyers only. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, picking up merchandise from clients, advertising, preparing catalog listings of items for auction, preparing the auction site, opening boxes with razor blades and knives, moving merchandise with the use of hand carts, estimating values, ensuring that there is title for the goods, numbering and tagging items into "lots," conducting the auction, and receiving payment from buyers and paying the consignor. This classification includes clerical office and outside sales personnel, snack bars, concession stands, and lunch counters when operated by employees of the auction company. This classification excludes livestock auctions, which are to be reported in classification 4304.

This classification also applies to auctions performed online via the internet.

This classification excludes establishments engaged as stores or dealers which are to be reported separately as applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-6603, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6603, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-725, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-725, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-725, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-725, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-725, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6604 Classification 6604.

6604-00 Lens: Manufacturing, grinding and polishing

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of precision lenses for their own sales, or for other retailers such as optometrists and opticians. Glass and plastic blanks (or roughs), emery, polishing rouge are received from others. Blanks are heated, placed in molds, formed, annealed (tempered), and ground to curvature, size, gauge and thickness on grinding machines. Using precision lathes with diamond cutting tools, lenses are centered, trimmed, and beveled, then buffed, washed, and inspected. This classification also applies to the manufacture of contact lenses and artificial eyes which are usually molded from acrylics, and/or cut and polished. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes optical dispensary stores that do no lens grinding which are to be reported separately in classification 6308 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which are to be reported separately in classification 3503.

6604-01 Optical goods: Manufacturing, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of optical goods not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, eye glasses, opera glasses, field glasses, goggles and telescopes. Glass and plastic blanks (or roughs), emery, polishing rouge, steel, silver and gold wire rod or tube, sheet plastic and metal are received from others. Blanks are heated, placed in molds, formed, annealed (tempered), and ground to curvature, size, gauge and thickness on grinding machines. Using precision lathes with diamond cutting tools, lenses are centered, trimmed, and beveled, then buffed, washed, and inspected. Assembly is completed by mounting the lenses into frames. This classification includes the shaping of the frames from raw materials or products may be assembled from component parts received from others. This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel.

This classification excludes optical dispensary stores that do no lens grinding which are to be reported separately in classification 6308; establishments engaged in the precision grinding of lenses or the grinding of blank lenses to curvature and size or the manufacture of contact lenses or artificial eyes, which are to be reported separately in classification 6604-00; and establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass which is to be reported separately in classification 3503.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6604, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-726, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-726, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-726, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-726, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-726, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6605 Classification 6605.

6605-00 Actors and performers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals providing performances that are not of a physical or strenuous nature, and who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes, but is not limited to, comedians, magicians or clowns at parties, or nightclubs. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers, or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; players, entertainers or musicians N.O.C., hired by theatres, who perform nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-03; musicians performing nonstrenuous routines or performances at dance halls who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-04; musicians, N.O.C. performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-01; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502; and entertainers engaged in motion picture production com-

pany operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.

Special note: Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes actors and performers whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the actors and performers may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-01 Musicians, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals engaged as musicians whose entertainment is not of a physical or strenuous nature, and who are not specifically covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes disk jockeys or members of a musical band playing at nightclubs, concerts, or other events, as well as members of the entertainer's road crew who set up or disassemble musical equipment or sound systems. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; players, entertainers or musicians hired by theatres performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-03; actors or performers performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-00; musicians performing nonstrenuous routines or performances at dance halls who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-04; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502 and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.

Special note: Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes musicians whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the musician may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-03 Players, entertainers and musicians hired by a theatre, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals engaged as players, entertainers, and musicians who are hired by theatres to provide entertainment of a nonphysical or strenuous nature, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). For purposes of this classification, entertainment that is not physical or strenuous includes players, entertainers, and musicians in theatrical productions such as plays, programs, or operas. Physical or strenuous activities which are not covered by this classification include, but are not limited to, ballet, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; actors and performers performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-00; musicians, N.O.C. performing nonstrenuous routines or performances who are to be reported separately in classification 6605-01; entertainers engaged in television or radio company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 4502; and entertainers engaged in motion picture production company operations who are to be reported separately in classification 6608.

Special note: Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes players, entertainers and musicians whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the players, entertainers and musician hired by a theatre may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

6605-04 Dance halls, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating dance halls that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Establishments contemplated by this classification may provide only the dance hall facility, or may also provide disc jockey services or live musicians, singers, and/or dancers. Some charge a cover charge; some will allow customers to bring their own beverages and/or snacks. This classification applies to all employees including, but not limited to, bouncers, security personnel, attendants, and food and beverage servers.

This classification excludes entertainers or musicians whose routines or performances are of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6620; and lounges or restaurants that provide entertainment for customers which are to be reported separately in classification 3905.

Special note: Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the entertainers or musicians may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6605, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-727, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-727, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. WSR 94-24-007, § 296-17-727, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-727, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 77-27, § 296-17-727, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-727, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-727, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6607 Classification 6607.

6607-00 Card rooms; bingo parlors or casinos

Applies to establishments engaged in operating card rooms, bingo parlors, or casinos. To qualify for this classification, card rooms must be run as a separate operation when located in a tavern or restaurant that has a license to sell spirits or hard liquor. Bingo parlors and casinos are usually operated by Native American tribal organizations or by nonprofit

organizations to raise funds for charity. This classification applies to any workers these organizations employ to operate bingo or casino games.

This classification includes employment such as:

• Callers;
• Card dealers;
• Food and beverage operations;
• Game attendants and helpers;
• Janitorial and maintenance staff;
• Money collectors;
• Security floor managers.

Special note: Coverage for Native American tribes conducting a bingo operation is subject to jurisdictional policy.

6607-01 Billiard or pool halls

Applies to establishments engaged in operating billiard or pool halls. This classification *could* apply to the operation of a billiard or pool hall in connection with another enterprise, such as a bowling alley or skating rink, but *only* if it is conducted as a separate and distinct operation.

This classification includes employment such as:

• Counter personnel who collect money for the rental of billiard and pool equipment;
• Food and beverage operations;
• Janitorial and maintenance staff;
• Rackers.

This classification excludes:

• Billiard or pool tables that are provided as part of a bowling center, tavern, or restaurant operation which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

6607-02 Recreational, social or community centers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in operating recreational, social or community centers not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) such as:

• Adult social establishments;
• Community centers for minors;
• Senior centers.

These organizations may target a particular age or cultural group. Organizations may provide educational workshops, social interaction, drug prevention programs, crafts and limited physical recreational activities. This classification includes food or beverage operations provided by the center. Organizations in classification 6607 do not require membership fees as opposed to clubs in classification 6205 that charge a fee for membership.

This classification excludes:

• YMCAs and boys/girls clubs which are to be reported separately in classification 6203;
• Fitness centers and gymnasiums which are to be reported separately in classification 6204;
• Clubs, N.O.C., such as fraternal organizations, which are to be reported separately in classification 6205; and
• Municipal community centers which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

Special note: While subclassification 6607-02 also applies to adult day care services, it should not be added to any account with classifications 6509 (adult family homes and assisted living facilities) or 6108 (nursing homes), unless the adult day care is operated as an independent enterprise as described in WAC 296-17-31017. Adult day care services are considered incidental and included in the basic classification for employers providing care services that include overnight stays.

6607-03 Indoor playgrounds

Applies to establishments that provide indoor entertainment centers for children. Generally these operations include a playground area consisting of play toys and equipment that may include:

• Ball bins;
• Interconnecting tubes;
• Ladders;
• Slides;
• Roller slides;
• Water and/or air beds.

The equipment is typically made of plastic, rubber, and/or plexi-glass. Video games may also be available on the premises but generally they are maintained by the game vendor.

This classification includes employment such as:

• Child day care service where parents can leave children at the playground for a specific period of time;
• Facilitating parties;
• Light cleaning such as dusting tubes, vacuuming and cleaning the snack area;
• Selling tickets;
• Snack bar operations;
• Supervising the playground area.

The more involved janitorial duties are usually contracted out to a private janitorial firm.

This classification excludes:

• Child day care services not part of an indoor playground operations which are to be reported separately in classifications 6103 and 6104;
• Amusement parks, permanently located kiddie rides, and establishments which provide adult or family sports entertainment, which may include batting cages and miniature golf, which are to be reported separately in classification 6208; and
• Establishments engaged in providing gymnastic training to children which are to be reported separately in classification 6204.

6607-04 Indoor simulated golfing

Applies to establishments engaged in providing computer simulated indoor golf facilities to the public. The operation consists of separate cubicles which house a computer simulated screen and a play area. Customers select a particular course from a list of available courses which are generally exact replicas of famous courses throughout the world. The player hits a golf ball against a canvas screen inside the cubicle; a computer measures the speed and direction of the ball and simulates the shot so the player can view the results on the screen. Facilities may provide a small putting area, a snack area with limited seating, and/or the sale of golf shirts and memorabilia.

This classification includes employment such as:

• Food and beverage operations;
• Light janitorial work;
• Monitoring facilities;
• Selling memorabilia;

• Setting up computers and collecting the admission price.

This classification excludes miniature golf courses and driving ranges which are reported separately in classification 6208.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-6607, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6607, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-729, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-729, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-729, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-729, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-729, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-729, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6608 Classification 6608.

6608-00 Motion picture production

Applies to establishments engaged in the production of motion pictures. Elaborate sets are often constructed at the production sites and filmed with cameras mounted on large booms. This classification includes all employment such as, but not limited to, staff who design and construct the sets, actors and entertainers, stunt personnel, camera and lighting personnel, musicians, writers, costume designers, make-up artists, film editing, directors, producers, sales personnel, and clerical office employees.

This classification excludes video taping or production work conducted in a studio or on location for a television broadcasting company which is to be reported separately in classification 4502.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6608, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-730, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-730, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-730, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-730, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-730, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6618 Classification 6618.

6618-00 Parimutuel horse racing: Special horse racing account

(*used only by horse racing underwriter*)

This classification may *not* be assigned to any account and *no* claims may be charged to it. This classification is *solely* for the collection of fees assessed on horse owner licenses. The horse racing commission collects the fees from horse owners and deposits the money into the special horse racing account to help fund workers' compensation coverage for injured workers. (Payment of this fee is mandatory, but does not extend coverage to owners. Owners may apply for individual coverage.) The owners' fees are based on the percentage of a horse or horses they own, up to a maximum of $150.00.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-6618, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6618, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73109, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

WAC 296-17A-6620 Classification 6620.

6620-00 Entertainers, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments or individuals providing entertainment of a strenuous nature for a fee, donation or free of charge. For classification purposes, strenuous entertainment includes activities such as, but not limited to, dancing, skating, gymnastics, or performing stunts.

This classification excludes actors, players, performers, entertainers, or musicians whose routines or performances are not of a physical or strenuous nature who are to be reported separately in classification 6605.

Special note: Classifications 6620 and 6605 may be assigned to a single establishment provided the establishment maintains accurate records which distinguishes entertainers whose routines are of a physical and strenuous nature, from the routines which are not physical or strenuous. Care should be exercised when assigning this classification as the entertainers may be exempt from coverage as specified in RCW 51.12.020(9).

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6620, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-73111, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020. WSR 94-24-007, § 296-17-73111, filed 11/28/94, effective 1/1/95.]

WAC 296-17A-6625 Classification 6625.

6625-00 Horse racing - Grooms and assistant trainers (major track)
(to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to all licensed grooms and licensed assistant trainers employed by a licensed trainer. Coverage applies at a race track, and at a farm or training center. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

• Cleaning stalls;
• Feeding and watering horses;
• Bandaging and applying tack;
• Applying topical dressings;
• Escorting horses to and from the track for racing;
• Entering horses to run;
• Saddling horses in the paddock for racing; and
• Supervising the other licensed employees of the trainer.

This classification excludes exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee of the trainer.

Premiums are assessed based on each groom or assistant trainer employed in the coverage month, or on a per day basis. The daily rate is ten percent of the monthly rate. Premiums are paid monthly to the Washington horse racing commission.

If working at a farm or training center, coverage in this classification is limited to licensed duties only. Any other farm work must be covered in the appropriate agricultural classification.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

6625-01 Horse racing - Grooms and assistant trainers (nonprofit track)
(to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to all licensed grooms and licensed assistant trainers employed by a licensed trainer. Coverage applies at a

race track, and at a farm or training center. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Cleaning stalls;
- Feeding and watering horses;
- Bandaging and applying tack;
- Applying topical dressings;
- Escorting horses to and from the track for racing;
- Entering horses to run;
- Saddling horses in the paddock for racing; and
- Supervising the other licensed employees of the trainer.

This classification excludes exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee of the trainer.

Premiums are assessed based on each groom or assistant trainer employed in the coverage month, or on a per day basis. The daily rate is ten percent of the monthly rate. Premiums are paid monthly to the Washington horse racing commission.

If working at a farm or training center, coverage in this classification is limited to licensed duties only. Any other farm work must be covered in the appropriate agricultural classification.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6625, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13.]

WAC 296-17A-6626 Classification 6626.

6626-00 Horse racing - Track (major track) (to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to licensed exercise riders, licensed pony riders and any other licensed employee employed by a licensed trainer and working at a Washington race track during the race track's licensed race meet and periods of training. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Leading/escorting a horse around the track during morning training;
- Escorting a horse from the saddling paddock to the starting gate during the post parade; escorting the horse from the track to the stable area after the running of the race;
- Saddling a race horse prior to a morning workout;
- Riding a race horse on the track during morning conditioning from a jog to a full-speed workout;
- Unsaddling the race horse and cleaning tack used following the morning workout.

This classification excludes all grooms, assistant trainers, and excludes exercise riders and pony riders working off the grounds of a Washington race track.

Premiums to cover licensed exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee working for a licensed trainer on the grounds of a Washington race track will be assessed on the number of horses, per day, in a month a licensed trainer has horses on the grounds. The number of horses will include all horses of the trainer on the grounds. Premiums will be paid at the end of each month, or before the trainer leaves the track taking his/her horses.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

6626-01 Horse racing - Track (nonprofit track) (to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to licensed exercise riders, licensed pony riders and any other licensed employee employed by a licensed trainer and working at a Washington race track during the race track's licensed race meet and periods of training. Duties anticipated in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Leading/escorting a horse around the track during morning training;
- Escorting a horse from the saddling paddock to the starting gate during the post parade; escorting the horse from the track to the stable area after the running of the race;
- Saddling a race horse prior to a morning workout;
- Riding a race horse on the track during morning conditioning from a jog to a full-speed workout;
- Unsaddling the race horse and cleaning tack used following the morning workout.

This classification excludes all grooms, assistant trainers, and excludes exercise riders and pony riders working off the grounds of a Washington race track.

Premiums to cover licensed exercise riders, pony riders, and any other employee working for a licensed trainer on the grounds of a Washington race track will be assessed on the number of horses, per day, in a month a licensed trainer has horses on the grounds. The number of horses will include all horses of the trainer on the grounds. Premiums will be paid at the end of each month, or before the trainer leaves the track taking his/her horses.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6626, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13.]

WAC 296-17A-6627 Classification 6627.

6627-00 Horse racing - Farm or training center (to be assigned only by the horse racing underwriter)

Applies to licensed exercise riders and licensed pony riders employed by a licensed trainer and working off the grounds of a Washington race track, at a farm or training center, or at an out-of-state race track. Duties anticipated in this classification are licensed duties only and include, but are not limited to:

- Leading/escorting a horse around the farm or training center;
- Saddling a race horse prior to a workout;
- Riding a race horse on the farm or training center during conditioning from a jog to a full-speed workout;
- Unsaddling the race horse and cleaning tack used following the morning workout.

This classification excludes all grooms and assistant trainers, and excludes exercise riders and pony riders, and any other employee of a trainer working at a Washington race track.

Premiums will be based on the number of employees, per day, multiplied by the number of days in the month the trainer reports the employee working. Trainers must report the anticipated work days and hours of work each day at the start of the month.

If working at a farm or training center, coverage in this classification is limited to licensed duties only. Any other farm work must be covered in the appropriate agricultural classification.

Jockeys while racing are not included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6627, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13.]

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 customers 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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6704, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-735, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-735, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-735, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-735, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6705 Classification 6705.

6705-00 Ski facilities

Applies to establishments engaged in operating facilities for all types of skiing such as downhill or cross country. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, parking attendants, operation of artificial snow making machines, ski tows and lifts, ski patrols, ski instruction, conducting excursions, trail grooming, and snow compacting when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification. This classification also applies to establishments that operate facilities for other similar recreational activities such as snow tubing, windboard sailing, and snowmobiling.

This classification excludes ski rental and sales operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6309; overnight lodging facilities which are to be reported separately in classification 4905; food and beverage services which are to be reported separately in classification 3905; ski instructors who are to be reported separately in classification 6705-04 and ticket sales and collection personnel who work exclusively in an office environment or ticket sales booth and have no other duties in or about the employer's premises who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6705-03 Excursions - Outdoor recreational, N.O.C.

Applies to establishments engaged in providing outdoor recreational excursions and guide services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Outdoor excursions include, but are not limited to, fishing, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, backpacking, mountain climbing, camping, river rides, white water rafting, and teaching survival skills. Employees of employers subject to this classification will routinely include course instructors and guides who conduct excursions. Work contemplated by this classification may include, but not be limited to, accompanying customers on excursions, teaching first aid, survival skills, hygiene, navigation and other courses in connection with outdoor activities, and maintaining equipment.

This classification excludes snow skiing excursions or wind board sailing instruction which are to be reported separately in classification 6705-04.

6705-04 Ski instructors

Applies to establishments who are engaged in providing instruction only in snow/water skiing, surf boarding, sailing and wind sail boarding. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, providing appropriate equipment (skis, snowboards, canoes, etc.) maintaining the equipment, and teaching the technique. This classification excludes establishments that provide the full scope of ski resort services, with or without ski instructors, which are to be reported separately in classification 6705-00 subject to all appropriate exclusions, and the operation of any other full service resort or campground, with or without instructors, which is to be reported separately as applicable.

6705-05 Ski patrols

Applies to establishments engaged in providing *ski patrolling services only*. Work contemplated by this classification includes, but is not limited to, routine surveillance of a ski facility to ensure safe conditions and sufficient snow cover, encouraging safe use of the facility by patrons, and conducting search and rescue for lost or injured skiers either by contract with a ski resort or on an on-call basis in an emergency. This classification excludes establishments that provide the full scope of ski resort services, with or without a ski patrol, which are to be reported separately in classification 6705-00.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6705, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-736, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-736, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-736, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-736, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-736, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-736, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-736, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81; Order 77-27, § 296-17-736, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Order 74-40, § 296-17-736, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-736, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6706, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6706, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-737, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-737, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-737, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-737, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-737, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6707 Classification 6707.

Classification 6707 professional and semiprofessional sports teams; contact sports

Applies to professional and semiprofessional athletes engaged in **contact** sports. It also includes:

• Coaches;

• Managers;

• Officials, such as referees.

It excludes:

• Employees of athletic teams who care for the team, its equipment, and operate its facilities, who are reported in classification 6706;

• Athletes, coaches, managers, and officials engaged in professional **noncontact** sports who are reported in classification 6809;

• Coaches, managers, and officials for amateur sports.

For administrative purposes, classification 6707 is separated into the following subclassifications:

6707-00 Football teams and other contact sports, N.O.C., such as wrestling, roller derbies, and the martial arts
6707-01 Hockey teams.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6707, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6707, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-738, filed 6/6/06, effective 7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-738, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-738, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 74-40, § 296-17-738, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-738, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6708 Classification 6708.

6708-01 Jockeys

Applies to jockeys riding horses in a race, or working with the horses in any way, during the dates of a scheduled race meet. Coverage during a race meet is through election of optional coverage and is to be reported at ten hours per mount per race or ten hours per day if not riding in a race. Coverage outside the dates of a race meet is mandatory. Jockeys will be considered exercise riders when employed by a trainer and/or owner at a time other than during the dates of a scheduled race meet and are then reportable in the classification that is appropriate for their job duties.

6708-02 Professional motor vehicle or watercraft race drivers

Applies to professional motor vehicle/water craft race drivers during a competition. Coverage during a competition is mandatory and is subject to a division of hours as provided in the general exclusion section of the general reporting rules.

When not driving during competition, hours worked are reportable as appropriate to the work being performed:

• Maintenance of a racing motor vehicle and/or pit crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3411;

• Assembly of a racing motor vehicle which is to be reported separately in classification 3402; maintenance of a racing water craft and/or pit crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 3414; assembly of a racing water craft which is to be reported separately in classification 2903, 3402 or 3511 as appropriate; and any other work usually done for this employer which is to be reported separately as appropriate to the employees usual job duties.

This classification excludes piloting an aircraft in a race which is to be reported separately in classification 6803 for a plane or 6801 for a hot air balloon.

Special note: Race car drivers are reported at ten hours for each race/heat.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-6708, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-6708, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as §

296-17A-6708, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-739, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-739, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-739, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-10, § 296-17-739, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-739, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-739, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6709 Classification 6709.

6709-00 Sheltered workshops

Applies to persons with disabilities, including developmental disabilities, who are enrolled as employees of sheltered workshops. Classification 6709-00 applies regardless of the type of work performed. This classification also applies to *all* staff who operate sheltered workshops, even if the sheltered workshop also operates a work activity center, and to *all* staff who operate work activity centers.

This classification excludes people with the most severe disabilities, including people with developmental disabilities, who are enrolled in work activity centers who are to be reported separately in classification 7309.

Special note: Sheltered workshops may also operate a work activity center at the same location or at a separate site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6709, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6709, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-740, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-740, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-740, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-740, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-740, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 73-22, § 296-17-740, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6801 Classification 6801.

6801-00 Scheduled airlines - Flight crews

Applies to members of flight crews employed by establishments operating scheduled airlines. A scheduled airline will have published fares, definite dates, routes, and times for plane departures and arrivals. Flight crews include, but are not limited to, pilots, copilots, navigators and flight attendants.

This classification excludes ground crew operations and ticket sellers who handle baggage who are to be reported separately in classification 6802 and clerical, information, reservation clerks and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6801-01 Hot air balloon - Flight crew

Applies to members of flight crews employed by establishments operating hot air balloon rides.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6802.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6801, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-741, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-741, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-741, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-741, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 73-22, § 296-17-741, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6802 Classification 6802.

6802-00 Airlines, scheduled - Ground crew operations

Applies to all ground crew employees of establishments operating scheduled airlines. A scheduled airline will have published fares, definite dates, routes, and times for plane departures and arrivals. Ground crew operations include, but are not limited to, all baggage handlers, ticket sellers who handle baggage and maintenance of the aircraft.

This classification excludes members of the flight crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6801 and ticket sellers, information and reservation clerks and clerical personnel with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6802-01 Hot air balloon - Ground crew operations

Applies to ground crew operations of establishments operating hot air balloon rides. Duties include but are not limited to preparing the balloon for flight, hooking the gondola to the balloon and handling the tether lines.

This classification excludes members of the flying crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6801.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6802, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-742, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-742, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-742, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-742, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; Order 73-22, § 296-17-742, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6803 Classification 6803.

6803-01 Flight instruction

Applies to flight instructors employed by establishments who provide flight instruction services. This classification applies only to the pilot operating or overseeing the aircraft during the flight lesson.

This classification excludes classroom flight instruction which is to be reported separately in classification 6103 and ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

6803-02 Private aircraft - Transportation of personnel in connection with the employer's business

Applies to members of a flight crew who operate private aircraft owned by a business and used for the transportation of company personnel in connection with the company's business. Aircraft operation is subject to the general exclusion section of the general rules which allows all other hours worked by these same personnel to be reported separately in the applicable classification.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

6803-04 Aircraft operations, N.O.C. and nonscheduled airlines - Flight crews

Applies to members of the flight crew for aircraft operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.) and flight crews employed by an employer operating a nonscheduled airline. Nonscheduled airlines, such as a charter service, do not have definite dates, routes, and times for departures and arrivals but make their services available to the public as needed. Operations not covered by another classification could include, but not be limited to, an aircraft used for sky-

writing/advertising, helicopter-assisted hoisting of large or heavy objects in connection with construction projects and helicopter-assisted removal of logs from a logging side.

This classification excludes ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804; establishments engaged in aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, and firefighting which are to be reported separately in classification 6903; logging ground crews of a helicopter logging operation which are to be reported separately in classification 5001; and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties which may be reported separately in classification 4904.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6803, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-743, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-743, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-743, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-743, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-743, filed 11/30/76; Order 73-22, § 296-17-743, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6804 Classification 6804.

6804-00 Airport operations

Applies to establishments engaged in operating airports. This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, control tower operations, information clerks located at the airport, baggage handlers who load/unload planes, maintenance and janitorial personnel, porters (skycaps), security personnel, fuel attendants and fire department personnel.

This classification excludes clerical personnel and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-01 Aircraft ground crew operations, N.O.C.

Applies to ground crew operations of employers with aircraft operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, baggage/cargo handlers, mechanics, fuel handlers, and ticket sellers who also handle baggage.

This classification excludes all members of the flying crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6803 and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-02 Aircraft companies, sales or service agencies - Including aircraft sales personnel

Applies to establishments engaged as aircraft sales, rental or service agencies. This classification includes work such as, but not limited to, aircraft mechanical work, fueling aircraft, repair of electronic equipment in the airplane and personnel engaged in the sales/rental of aircraft including the routine preparation and maintenance.

This classification excludes in-flight demonstration of aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6803.

6804-03 Airlines, nonscheduled - Ground crew operations

Applies to all ground crew employees of establishments operating nonscheduled airlines. Ground crew operations include, but are not limited to, all baggage handlers, ticket sellers who handle baggage and maintenance of the aircraft.

This classification excludes members of the flight crew who are to be reported separately in classification 6803 and clerical and ticket sellers with no other duties who may be reported separately in classification 4904.

6804-04 Aircraft: Remanufacture, rebuild, modification, conversion, or repair

Applies to establishments engaged in remanufacturing, rebuilding, modifying, converting or repairing aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters, but that are not the original manufacture of the aircraft. These types of businesses are usually located adjacent to airports. Remanufacturing or rebuilding usually consists of taking a plane apart and replacing parts such as, but not limited to, exterior sheet metal, the frame, engines, windshields, landing gears and remodeling the inside of the aircraft. Modifying or converting an aircraft includes, but is not limited to, installation of conversion kits which convert an aircraft from gas power to turbine power, installation of larger fuel tanks to increase the range of the aircraft, and installation of more efficient engines. This classification includes the fabrication of component parts when performed by an employer subject to this classification, and the assembly of aircraft kits for a customer.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the original manufacture of the aircraft and establishments engaged in the manufacture of aircraft component parts which are to be reported separately in the applicable classification, and all flight testing of the aircraft which is to be reported separately in classification 6803.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6804, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-744, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-744, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-744, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-744, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-744, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; 73-22, § 296-17-744, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6809 Classification 6809.

Classification 6809 professional and semiprofessional sports teams; noncontact sports

Applies to professional and semiprofessional athletes engaged in **noncontact** sports. It also includes:

- Coaches;
- Managers;
- Officials, such as referees.

It excludes:

- Employees of athletic teams who care for the team, its equipment, and operate its facilities, who are reported in classification 6706;
- Athletes, coaches, managers, and officials engaged in professional **contact** sports who are reported in classification 6707;
- Coaches, managers, and officials for amateur sports.

For administrative purposes, classification 6809 is separated into the following subclassifications:

6809-00 Professional and semiprofessional baseball teams

6809-01 Professional and semiprofessional basketball teams

6809-02 Professional and semiprofessional soccer teams and other noncontact sports, N.O.C., such as lacrosse, skiing, and curling.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-6809, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6809, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-745, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-745, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-10, § 296-17-745, filed 5/31/77; Order 74-40, § 296-17-745, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-745, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

WAC 296-17A-6901 Classification 6901.

Volunteers

Applies to the medical aid coverage for volunteers of state agencies, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, private nonprofit charitable organizations, and student volunteers and/or unpaid students as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW.

• Medical aid coverage is *mandatory* for volunteers of state agencies.

• Medical aid coverage is *optional* for volunteers of cities, counties, towns, special districts, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, private nonprofit charitable organizations, and for qualifying student volunteers and/or unpaid students as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW.

This classification excludes:

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties and taxing districts for whom medical aid only coverage has been elected who are to be reported separately in classification 6906; and

• Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, or Native American tribal councils for whom full coverage has been elected who are to be reported separately in classification 6905.

Special note: See relevant rules, including WAC 296-17-925, 296-17-930, 296-17-935, and 296-17-35201 for reporting instructions and recordkeeping requirements. To elect coverage for qualified volunteers, employers or charitable organizations must submit a completed Application for Elective Coverage of Excluded Employment form to the department. State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firefighters covered by chapter 41.24 RCW, nor to emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

For administrative purposes, classification 6901 is divided into the following subclassifications:

6901-00 Volunteers of state agencies, cities, counties, towns, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, or private nonprofit charitable organizations

6901-01 Student volunteers, unpaid students

A student volunteer is defined as a student who is:

• Currently enrolled in a public or private K-12 school or state public or private institution of higher education; and

• Participating as a student volunteer in a program authorized by the school; and

• Performing duties for the employer without receiving wages for their volunteer services. Maintenance and reimbursement for actual expenses necessarily incurred in performing the assigned duties are not considered wages.

An unpaid student is defined as a student who is:

• Currently enrolled in a state public or private institution of higher education; and

• Participating in an unpaid work-based learning program (including cooperative education, clinical experience, and internship programs) authorized by the school; and

• Performing duties for the employer without receiving wages for their services; and

• Receiving credit towards completing the school program, certification, or degree from an institution of higher education. Maintenance and reimbursement for actual expenses necessarily incurred in performing the assigned duties are not considered wages. Credit towards completing the school program, certification, or degree are not considered wages.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-18-085, § 296-17A-6901, filed 9/6/16, effective 10/7/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6901, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-746, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-746, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-746, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-746, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-746, filed 12/1/77; Order 75-28, § 296-17-746, filed 8/29/75, effective 10/1/75.]

WAC 296-17A-6902 Classification 6902.

6902-02 Logging road: Construction or maintenance

Applies to the construction or maintenance of logging roads. For purposes of this classification logging roads are roads for which the basic use is to provide access into a timber or forest area and for the transporting of logs out of the area by truck. This classification includes roads constructed on public or private land in connection with timber sales or logging, such as roads being constructed in accordance with the State Department of Natural Resources or the United States Forest Service timber sales. Logging roads contemplated by this classification are typically cleared and graded with a bulldozer and then paved with gravel, crushed rock, or large stones. Logging roads are generally engineered to support the weight of logging equipment and trucks but not necessarily to handle speeds and volume of nonlogging traffic. As a rule, these roads are not surfaced with asphalt or paved with concrete. Classification 6902 includes log road maintenance which is limited to keeping the road bed in good repair such as regrading and fill to repair washouts and ruts.

This classification excludes:

• The felling of timber, bucking and delimbing of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder and all other logging activities which are to be reported separately in classification 5001;

• All excavation, land clearing or grading as a part of roadway construction not in connection with a logging road which is to be reported separately in classification 0101;

• Construction of asphalt roads which is to be reported separately in classification 0210;

• Construction of concrete roads which is to be reported separately in classification 0214;

• Mechanical roadside brushing or machine application of chemicals which is to be reported separately in classification 5006; and

• Permanent shop or yard operations which are to be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions of WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

6902-03 Logging railroad: Construction or maintenance

Applies to the construction or maintenance of logging railroads. For purposes of this classification logging railroads are side tracks and spurs which feed into existing railroad main lines. Log trucks haul logs from the cutting site to the logging railroad where they are loaded onto the logging railroad cars and transported to the main line. This classification includes railroads constructed on public or private land in connection with timber sales or logging, such as roads being constructed in accordance with the State Department of Natural Resources or the United States Forest Service timber sales. The construction includes clearing and grading with use of a bulldozer; laying dirt, rock and ballast; laying ties and track; and installing crossover frogs, switches, switch stands, switch mechanisms and crossing planks as needed. This classification also includes log railroad maintenance which is limited to keeping the railroad line operational.

This classification excludes:

• The falling of timber, bucking and delimbing of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder, and all other logging activities which are to be reported separately in classification 5001;

• The construction of railroad lines not in connection with a logging railroad which is to be reported separately in classification 0101;

• Construction of logging roads which is to be reported separately in classification 6902-02; and

• Maintenance and storage of equipment and material at a permanent yard or shop which is to be reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions of WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6902, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16; WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6902, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-747, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-747, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-747, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-747, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-747, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 75-38, § 296-17-747, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76.]

WAC 296-17A-6903 Classification 6903.

6903-03 Aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, or firefighting

Applies to the flying crew of establishments engaged in aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, and firefighting, which involves the low altitude release of agricultural chemicals, seeds, water, or fire retardant compound.

This classification excludes aircraft ground crew operations which are to be reported separately in classification 6804.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6903, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-748, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-748, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-748, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 76-36, § 296-17-748, filed 11/30/76.]

WAC 296-17A-6904 Classification 6904.

6904-00 Salaried firefighters of cities or towns

Applies to salaried firefighters of cities and towns. Firefighters respond to fire alarms and other emergencies, control and extinguish fires, protect lives and property, and maintain firefighting equipment, administer first aid and artificial respiration to injured persons and those overcome by fire and smoke. They may inspect buildings for fire hazards and compliance with fire prevention ordinances and may issue citations to building owners listing the fire regulation violations to be corrected. This classification includes paramedics employed by fire departments.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1507, 6901, 6905, and 6906 for other city or town operations.

Special note: State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

6904-01 Salaried firefighters of counties and taxing districts

Applies to salaried firefighters of counties and taxing districts. Firefighters respond to fire alarms and other emergencies, control and extinguish fires, protect lives and property, and maintain firefighting equipment, administer first aid and artificial respiration to injured persons and those overcome by fire and smoke. They may inspect buildings for fire hazards and compliance with fire prevention ordinances and may issue citations to building owners listing the fire regulation violations to be corrected. This classification includes paramedics employed by fire departments.

See classifications 1301, 1501, 1507, 6901, 6905, and 6906 for other county and taxing district operations.

Special note: State Fund workers' compensation is not provided to volunteer firemen covered by chapter 41.24 RCW and emergency services workers covered by chapter 38.52 RCW.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6904, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-749, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-749, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-749, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-749, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-749, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6905 Classification 6905.

6905-00 Salaried law enforcement officers of cities and towns; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement officers of cities and towns and to volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the city or town has elected medical aid

benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

See classifications 0803, 1301, 1404, 1501, 5305, 6901, and 6904, and for other city or town operations.

Special note: This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the city or town must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

6905-01 Salaried law enforcement officers of counties and taxing districts; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement, detention, and correctional officers of counties and taxing districts and to volunteer law enforcement officers of counties and taxing districts who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the county or taxing district has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

See classifications 1301, 1404, 1501, 5305, 6901 and 6904, and for other city or town operations.

Special note: This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the county or taxing district must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

6905-02 Salaried law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils; Volunteer law enforcement officers, N.O.C.: Full coverage

Applies to salaried law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils and to volunteer law enforcement officers of Native American tribal councils who are not otherwise classified (N.O.C.) for whom full coverage is *elected*. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, directing traffic, patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or on foot or horseback, preventing crimes, investigating disturbances of the peace, arresting violators, conducting criminal investigations, giving first aid, and guarding persons detained at the police station.

This classification excludes volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the Native American tribal council has elected medical aid benefits only who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

Special note: This coverage is *optional* for volunteer law enforcement officers. To elect this coverage, the Native American tribal council must submit a completed Application for Optional Coverage to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all volunteer law enforcement officers must be included.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-6905, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6905, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-750, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-750, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-750, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-750, filed 12/1/77.]

WAC 296-17A-6906 Classification 6906.

Volunteer law enforcement officers

Applies to medical aid coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, Native American tribal councils, and state agencies for whom these entities have elected coverage for medical aid only. Duties of law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to:

- Directing traffic;
- Patrolling by motor vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, on foot or horseback;
- Preventing crimes;
- Investigating disturbances of the peace;
- Arresting violators;
- Conducting criminal investigations;
- Giving first aid;
- Guarding persons detained at the police station; and
- Other similar activity conducted within the course of official duties.

This classification excludes:

- Salaried law enforcement officers;
- Volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the cities, towns, counties, taxing districts or Native American tribal councils have elected full coverage, who are to be reported separately in classification 6905;
- Volunteer law enforcement officers for whom the state agencies have elected full coverage who are to be reported separately in classification 7103;
- Student volunteers and/or unpaid students as defined in chapter 51.12 RCW for whom the cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or Native American tribal councils have elected medical aid coverage, or for whom state agencies must provide coverage, who are to be reported separately in classification 6901.

For other operations of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, or state government, see chapter 296-17A WAC classifications: 0803, 1301, 1501, 1507, 4902, 4906, 5305, 5306, 5307, 6901, 6904, 6905, 7103, and 7201.

Special note: This coverage is optional for volunteer law enforcement officers of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, Native American tribal councils, and state agencies. To elect coverage for volunteer law enforcement officers, the city, town, county, taxing district, Native American tribal council, or state agency must submit a completed Application for Elective Coverage of Excluded Employments to the department. Conditions of coverage are outlined on the application. If coverage is provided, all law enforcement officers must be included. See relevant rules, including WAC 296-17-925, 296-17-930, 296-17-935, and 296-17-35201 for reporting instructions and recordkeeping requirements.

For administrative purposes, classification 6906 is divided into the following subclassifications:

6906-00 Volunteer law enforcement officers of cities and towns - Medical aid only

6906-01 Volunteer law enforcement officers of counties, taxing districts and Native American tribal councils - Medical aid only

6906-02 Volunteer law enforcement officers of state agencies - Medical aid only

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-18-085, § 296-17A-6906, filed 9/6/16, effective 10/7/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6906, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-751, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-751, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-751, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; Order 77-27, § 296-17-751, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78; Emergency Order 77-25, § 296-17-751, filed 12/1/77.]

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-6907, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6907, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.12.120. WSR 03-23-025, § 296-17-752, filed 11/12/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-752, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-752, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; Order 77-27, § 296-17-752, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6908, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-753, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 91-12-014, § 296-17-753, filed 5/31/91, effective 7/1/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-753, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-753, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80; Order 77-27, § 296-17-753, filed 11/30/77, effective 1/1/78.]

WAC 296-17A-6909 Classification 6909.

6909-00 Laboratories - Analytical, testing, or quality control for others

Applies to establishments engaged in operating laboratories which provide analytical, testing, and quality control services. This classification includes laboratories that experiment and provide a variety of tests and analysis for other customers' products and/or materials. Generally, the employees include chemists, engineers and other scientists and research aides who use a variety of chemicals and sophisticated scientific equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process. This classification includes the quality control inspection of fish and agricultural products. Work may be performed at the laboratory or at the customer's location.

This classification excludes outside X raying and drilling which is to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the X raying or drilling being performed.

Special note: This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a laboratory to test and analyze the assembled fly rod or the composition of the graphite rod when operated by a fly rod manufacturer, is included within classification 3510.

6909-02 Laboratories: Medical

Applies to establishments engaged in operating medical laboratories. Services include, but are not limited to, providing data on which to base decisions concerning the detection, diagnosis and treatment of disease and to evaluate a patient's response to treatment. Laboratory personnel perform analytical tests on the tissues and fluids of the human body, detect parasites, bacteria, viruses, drugs, and poisons; and interpret cell and tissue abnormalities. This classification includes employment-related drug testing for others.

Special note: This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services, which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.

6909-03 Blood banks

Applies to establishments engaged in operating blood banks. Generally, these types of facilities allow individuals to come in and donate, save, or sell their blood for a fee. Medical and laboratory personnel perform routine laboratory tasks including extracting blood from individuals, testing and analyzing blood, processing whole blood and blood components, and storing blood in refrigerated storage rooms. This classification also includes services offered by bloodmobiles.

Special note: This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or analyzing services which is to be included in the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a hospital which also operates a laboratory as part of their medical facility to provide an analysis of patient tests and samples is included within classification 6105.

6909-22 Laboratories: Assaying

Applies to establishments engaged in operating assaying laboratories which examine, test, and analyze the quantitative or qualitative substance of material such as a metal, ore or drug. This classification includes a variety of laboratories who experiment and provide tests and analysis of products and/or materials including specialty laboratories such as, but not limited to, chemical, drugs, food products, rock formation and minerals, fossils and bones, and soil and toxic materials. Generally, the employees include chemists, engineers, and other scientists and research aides who use a variety of chemical and sophisticated equipment and machinery for the testing and analysis process.

Special note: This classification does not apply to establishments that operate a laboratory in connection with testing or inspecting their own products/materials which is to be assigned to the basic classification applicable to the business. For example, a mining operation which also operates a laboratory to determine the composition of rock and minerals excavated from the mine is included as part of the mining classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-6909, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-75301, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-75301, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-7002 Classification 7002.

7002-00 Department of Energy contract

Applies to establishments that have contracted with the department of energy at DOE's nuclear facilities within the state of Washington to operate, construct or service the nuclear site. At present, the only site covered by this contract

is at Richland. These contractors can be identified by the assignment of account number 000,100-xx with each contractor given a separate subaccount. The coverage provided by this classification is usually for the possibility of workers being exposed to nuclear radiation although the coverage applies to any type of on-the-job injury. Benefits for injured workers covered under this contract are paid from a special fund which DOE pays into to cover all industrial insurance and medical aid payments made to or in behalf of the injured workers and/or their beneficiaries. The premium paid by the contractors to labor and industries is limited to the supplemental pension premium assessment.

Special note: This classification is used to administer the DOE contract and collect supplemental pension fund premiums.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7002, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-75303, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7100, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035 and 51.32.073. WSR 99-24-055, § 296-17-75306, filed 11/29/99, effective 12/31/99.]

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 reported in classification 6303 if they meet all the standard exception requirements for classification 6303 detailed in WAC 296-17-31018.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-7101, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7101, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-754, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-24-060 (Order 87-26), § 296-17-754, filed 12/1/87, effective 1/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 78-12-043 (Order 78-23), § 296-17-754, filed 11/27/78, effective 1/1/79.]

WAC 296-17A-7103 Classification 7103.

7103-00 State government - Law enforcement officers, N.O.C.

Applies to any state employees, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order, and who are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). State agencies assigned this classification include, but are not limited to, department of agriculture, department of natural resources, utility and transportation commission, Washington state gambling commission, Washington state liquor control board, and the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

This classification excludes any state employees N.O.C. who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-01 State government - Law enforcement officers - State patrol

Applies to employees of the Washington state patrol, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any state patrol employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-03 State government - Law enforcement officers - Guards or correctional officers

Applies to employees of the department of corrections, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any department of corrections employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-05 State government - Law enforcement officers - Lottery officers

Applies to employees of the lottery commission, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement

powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any lottery commission employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

7103-06 State government - Law enforcement officers - Fish and wildlife officers

Applies to employees of the department of fish and wildlife, including administrative employees, who have law enforcement powers such as, but not limited to, authority to arrest or to preserve order.

This classification excludes any department of fish and wildlife employees who do not have law enforcement powers who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to work performed.

See classifications 4902, 4906, 5307, and 7201 for other state government operations.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7103, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-756, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-756, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-756, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-756, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-756, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7104 Classification 7104.

7104-01 Temporary staffing services: Administrative office personnel

This classification applies to employees such as, but not limited to, clerical office, payroll, accounting, human resource managers, data processing, and outside sales personnel of the temporary staffing company who work in the administrative or branch offices of a temporary staffing company.

This classification excludes all other employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to work for a client customer. Temporary staffing employees who are assigned to work in the client customer's administrative or clerical office are to be reported separately in classification 7105.

Note: This classification also applies to an employment agency's administrative office when conducted in connection with a temporary staffing company operation.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7104, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-757, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-757, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-757, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-757, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.-035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-757, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7105 Classification 7105.

7105-01 Temporary staffing services: Office support services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged wholly in office work for the client customer. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, clerks, typists, receptionists, secretaries, accountants, actuaries, attorneys, bank tellers, bookkeepers, word processors, data entry operators, computer programmers, drafters, designers, graphic artists, technical writers, technical illustrators, design engineers, library assistants, telemarketers, dispatchers, prepress work for printers, collating by hand such as in a bindery, and mail clerks who do not operate equipment. Employees subject to this classification are not required to be physically located in the client customer's clerical office. The test is whether they perform clerical office duties as described in WAC 296-17-31018(2). Employees who perform clerical office duties described in this classification are not required to be assigned classifications 7106 through 7122. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

Note: This classification excludes temporary staffing employees assigned to a client customer whose duties include operation of equipment such as, but not limited to, mail stuffing and sorting equipment, and collating machines who are to be reported separately in classification 7109-01.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7105, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-758, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-758, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-758, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-758, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-758, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-758, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-758, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-758, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-758, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7106 Classification 7106.

7106-01 Temporary staffing services: Retail or wholesale store operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in activities related to a store operation as opposed to a warehouse or repackaging operation. Activities may include a combination of clerical type duties and those that require minimal physical lifting. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, cashiers, stockers, beauticians, gift wrappers, buyers, product demonstrators, booth aids, models, outside sales persons, and inventory takers. This classification excludes employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer to work in an adjacent storage area such as a lumber or building material

yard of a home improvement center or a masonry dealer are to be reported separately in classification 7114.

Note: For the purpose of this classification, inventory services covered by this classification is limited to those services provided to a client company when performed in a retail/wholesale store.

All other inventory employees are to be reported separately in classification 7114-00 provided they do not operate equipment or machinery.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7106, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-759, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-759, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-759, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-759, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-759, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-759, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-759, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-759, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7107 Classification 7107.

7107-01 Temporary staffing services: Retail bakery, restaurant, or food preparation; musicians or entertainers

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in activities such as, but not limited to, baking, cooking, food preparation, waiting and busing tables, and dishwashing. This classification also includes musician and entertainment employees assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7107, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7107, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-760, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-760, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-760, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-760, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-760, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-760, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-760, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-760, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-760, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7108 Classification 7108.

7108-01 Temporary staffing services: Warehouse operations including incidental packaging and repackaging of goods

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in operating a storage or distribution warehouse for dry goods such as, but not limited to, clothing, fabric, yarn and shoes; or houseware items such as glassware (bowls, vases, bottles), linens and china; or books, computer discs, bulk film, cassette tapes, records, and pharmaceutical preparations. Employees assigned to this classification may be involved in incidental repackaging of products described in this classification when they are performed in a storage or distribution warehouse covered by this classification.

Note: This classification excludes all employees who do assembly work; all employees who are involved in freight/material handling of hard goods such as, but not limited to, wood, metal, plate glass, plastic, or masonry products; and all employees assigned to a client customer engaged in any manufacturing or processing operation even though the employees' duties are limited to shipping and receiving activities of products covered by this classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7108, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-761, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-761, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-761, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-761, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 86-12-041 (Order 86-18), § 296-17-761, filed 5/30/86, effective 7/1/86; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-761, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-761, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; WSR 80-17-016 (Order 80-23), § 296-17-761, filed 11/13/80, effective 1/1/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-761, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7109 Classification 7109.

7109-01 Temporary staffing services: Electronic, precision, and scientific equipment assembly; nonfield technician services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in the assembly of electronic or biomedical equipment or engaged in printing and bindery work and temporary staffing employees assigned to work in a client company's mail room and who as a part of their duties operate bindery, labeling, mailing or sorting machines. This classification includes, but is not limited to, electronic assemblers, electro-mechanical assemblers, quality control inspectors, test technicians, kit pullers, storekeepers, upholsterers, seamstresses, tailors, laboratory technicians, printers, offset operators, lead typesetters, mail clerks who operate equipment, and bindery workers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7109, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7109, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-762, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-762, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-762, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-762, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-762, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-762, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7110 Classification 7110.

7110-00 Temporary staffing services: Field engineer and field technician services; parking lot attendants, N.O.C.

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a

client customer and who are engaged in duties away from the customers' premises and who are providing field engineering, field technician services, traffic counters, and surveying services, telephone installation and service within buildings, vending machine service, and to parking lot or garage attendants, weigh scale attendants, and service station attendants (other than mechanics). This classification also includes employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to a client company to wash or detail rental cars, provide lot services such as moving cars or checking rental agreements and drivers who move rental or customer cars from one lot to another.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7110, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76201, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76201, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76201, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7111 Classification 7111.

7111-00 Temporary staffing services: Health care, medical laboratory, quality control services, testing laboratories, N.O.C.; homemaker services and home health care services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in health care services. This classification includes employments such as, but not limited to, therapists, nurses, nurses aides, physicians, dental hygienists, laboratory technicians, and assistants who work at a health care facility or at the home of the patient.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7111, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76202, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76202, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76202, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7112 Classification 7112.

7112-00 Temporary staffing services: Agricultural operations; animal care

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspects of agricultural operations such as field crops, livestock, stables, dairies, nurseries, and greenhouses. This classification contemplates all agricultural employments including the operation of power driven farm machinery or equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7112, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7112, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76203, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76203, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76203, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7113 Classification 7113.

7113-00 Temporary staffing services: Janitorial, plant or facility supplemental maintenance, excluding machinery and grounds keeping services

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in janitorial work, building preoccupancy cleanup, plant or facility maintenance, and/or grounds maintenance work on an existing landscape. Grounds keeping work contemplated by this classification means, but is not limited to, mowing lawns, pruning shrubs, and weeding, as compared to new landscape construction work. This classification includes landscape workers involved exclusively in hand labor work such as raking, digging, using a wheelbarrow to haul soil, beauty bark or decorative rock, whether performed as maintenance of existing landscape or new landscape work.

This classification excludes employees engaged in cleaning exterior windows, cleaning and removing debris or building material, and construction of new landscapes such as, but not limited to, clearing of land, installation of underground sprinkler systems, moving boulders, who are to be reported separately in classification 7118; and employees engaged in removing trees who are to be reported separately in classification 7121, and machinery maintenance which is to be reported in classification 7117. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7113, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7113, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76204, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76204, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76204, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76204, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7114 Classification 7114.

7114-00 Temporary staffing services: Warehouse operations, N.O.C. including incidental assembly work; inventory takers, N.O.C.

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer who are engaged in warehousing or distribution operations N.O.C. Products may include, but are not limited to, tires, mattresses, furniture, appliances, bricks, lumber, window sashes, bicycles, lawn and garden tools, lawn mowers, canned goods, beverages, pipe and wire. Employees assigned to this classification may do some assembly work such as, but not limited to, putting doors on cabinets and putting pedals, seats and handlebars on bicycles. Assembly work may involve the use of hand held tools to assemble goods. This classification contemplates that temporary staffing employees working in these warehouse operations may use hand trucks, powered and nonpowered pallet jacks and forklifts for freight handling. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to a client customer to do inventory work not covered by another classification; and to employees of a temporary staffing com-

pany assigned to work in a client customer's home improvement center, building supply center, masonry store, pipe dealer or similar business's storage yard or warehouse.

This classification excludes all employees assigned to work at a client customer's manufacturing, processing or production plant even though the employees do not operate equipment. A division of worker hours is not permitted between this classification and any other classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7114, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76205, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76205, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76205, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7115 Classification 7115.

7115-00 Temporary staffing services: Cannery, bottling or food processing and manufacturing operations

This classification applies all to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in cannery, bottling or food processing operations such as, but not limited to, canning, freezing, or dehydrating, or in packing fresh fruits or vegetables. Cooking or otherwise preparing food prior to processing or packing is included in this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7115, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7115, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76206, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76206, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76206, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7116 Classification 7116.

7116-00 Temporary staffing services: Flagging services by specialty contractor for public utility line construction

This classification applies to specialty (nonconstruction) contractors that are providing flagging services on public utility, power, water, or gas line construction projects. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to provide flagging services on a temporary basis to a public utility company (nonconstruction contractor) during the construction or extension of overhead or underground power, water, or gas lines.

This classification excludes employees of construction contractors who perform flagging duties who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work the construction contractor is performing.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7116, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76207, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76207, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76207, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7117 Classification 7117.

7117-00 Temporary staffing services: Manufacturing operations, N.O.C.; specialty trades

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer engaged in a variety of manufacturing and processing operations. This classification includes employees who may operate power driven equipment or machinery such as, but not limited to, forklifts, table saws, drill presses, industrial packaging and processing equipment or machinery N.O.C. This classification includes occupations such as, but not limited to, machinists, mechanics, welders, tool and die makers, cabinet makers, painters, and fabricators. This classification also includes employees of a temporary staffing company who work in the specialty trades of plumbing, electrical wiring, or sheet metal work either at a plant or a construction site. Businesses or industries contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cabinet shops, wood products manufacturers, plastic goods manufacturers, fiberglass goods manufacturers, glass manufacturers, foundries, metal goods manufacturers, brick, cement or masonry products manufacturers; lumber remanufacturers, amusement parks, sign painting shops, and laundries, but does not apply to shake or shingle mills.

This classification excludes all employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer at a construction site except the specialty trades described above. This classification also excludes employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to work in maritime trades subject to Washington workers' compensation laws who are to be reported separately in classification 7120.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7117, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7117, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76208, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76208, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76208, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7118 Classification 7118.

7118-00 Temporary staffing services: Flagging services by specialty nonconstruction contractor, N.O.C.; construction employments, N.O.C.

This classification applies to specialty nonconstruction contractors that are providing flagging services not covered in classification 7116. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspect of construction work such as, but not limited to, road construction, new landscape work, N.O.C., nonagricultural tree topping and nonagricultural tree pruning, underground or overhead utility lines, fence erection, metal erection and installation of signs or lighting. This classification further includes the operation of equipment, machinery, and tools by temporary staffing employees covered by this classification, and to temporary staffing employees assigned to perform security and flagging services for a client customer who are not covered by another classification.

This classification does not apply to employees of construction contractors who are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the construction work the con-

struction contractor is performing; employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned to a client customer engaged in tree removal services who are to be reported separately in classification 7121; or to employees of a temporary staffing company who are working in the specialty trades of plumbing, electrical wiring, or sheet metal work for a client customer who are to be reported separately in classification 7117.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7118, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76209, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76209, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-76209, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76209, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7119 Classification 7119.

7119-00 Temporary staffing services: Commercial vehicle operations, N.O.C.; sawmill operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in commercial vehicle operations such as, but not limited to, driving truck for a moving or storage company, driving garbage collection trucks, driving pilot cars, driving delivery vehicles, driving buses or driving taxis. This classification also applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any aspect of sawmill work such as, but not limited to, operating machinery, grading lumber, or sorting and stacking lumber.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7119, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76210, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76210, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76210, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7120 Classification 7120.

7120-00 Temporary staffing services: Hazardous waste handling; maritime employments

This classification applies to all employees N.O.C., of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in hazardous waste handling operations. This classification also applies to all employees N.O.C., of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in maritime operations subject to Washington workers' compensation laws, including diving or subaqueous work.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7120, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76211, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76211, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76211, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7121 Classification 7121.

7121-00 Temporary staffing services: Logging; tree removal service; stump grinding services; shake or shingle mills; aircraft flight crew members

This classification applies to all employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged in any phase of logging or aircraft operations or who are assigned to work in shake or shingle mills, including equipment or machinery operators related to industries subject to this classification.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7121, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-76212, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76212, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-76212, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 88-12-050 (Order 88-06), § 296-17-76212, filed 5/31/88, effective 7/1/88.]

WAC 296-17A-7122 Classification 7122.

7122-00 Temporary staffing services: Laborers and nonmachine operators, N.O.C., for manufacturing and processing operations

This classification applies to employees of a temporary staffing company who are assigned on a temporary basis to a client customer and who are engaged as a laborer or nonmachine operator of manufacturing and processing operations. Businesses or industries contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, cabinet shops, wood products manufacturers, plastic goods manufacturers, fiberglass goods manufacturers, glass manufacturers, foundries, metal goods manufacturers, brick, cement or masonry products manufacturers; lumber remanufacturers, amusement parks, sign painting shops, and laundries, but does not apply to shake or shingle mills.

This classification excludes all employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer at a construction site or in any phase of construction. This classification also excludes employees of a temporary staffing company assigned to work for a client customer performing work as a machine operator or skilled craftsman for manufacturing and processing operations who are to be reported separately in classification 7117.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7122, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 03-20-081, § 296-17-76213, filed 9/30/03, effective 1/1/04.]

WAC 296-17A-7200 Classification 7200.

7200-00 State government - Mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program, patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

Applies to state employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are equipped with 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). All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.

This classification excludes: Patient or health care personnel working at a mental health or acute care hospital that does not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; patient or health care personnel at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital who are

to be reported separately in classification 7201; employees who work in state hospitals, schools, or prisons who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, who are to be reported separately in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5300; clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and law enforcement volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7200, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-76240, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]

WAC 296-17A-7201 Classification 7201.

7201-00 State government - Patient, resident, or health care personnel, N.O.C.

(to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

Applies to state employees who are not otherwise classified who provide patient or health care at state-operated hospitals, schools, homes, camps, detention or correctional facilities, that are not operated as mental health or acute care hospitals as defined in WAC 296-17-35203(7) and that do not have routine patient lifting and moving exposure. All employees who have responsibility for physical or mental health care of patients or residents in these facilities are included in this classification. Types of employment contemplated by this classification include, but are not limited to, doctors, nurses, therapists, attendants, or training and counseling staff who provide care and treatment for patients or residents and are required to restrain or attend to patients who are potentially aggressive or violent.

This classification excludes: Employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals with a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7200; employees who provide patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that do not have a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7400; law enforcement officers in any capacity who are to be separately reported in classification 7103; employees who work in state hospitals, schools or correctional facilities, who do not work in patient or resident care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial, who are to be separately reported in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be separately reported in classification 5300; or clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be separately reported in classification 4902. Volunteers are to be reported in classification 6901, and law enforcement volunteers in classification 6906.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, and 2007 c 324. WSR 07-24-045, § 296-17A-7201, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7201, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-763, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07; WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-763, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-763, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-763, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-763, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-763, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-763, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7202 Classification 7202.

7202-00 Real estate agencies

Applies to establishments engaged in buying, selling, renting, and appraising real estate for others. A real estate licensee will:

- Accompany clients to property sites to show the property;
- Assist at the closing;
- Assist in the completion of real estate documents such as real estate contracts, leases, and seller disclosure documents;
- Conduct negotiations;
- Hold open houses;
- Study property listings.

This classification includes clerical office and sales personnel. Real estate sales personnel, including brokers, are considered to be workers of the managing broker or real estate agency employing them.

This classification excludes building and/or property management services which are to be reported separately in classification 4910.

Special note: Real estate brokers are included in the industrial insurance definition of "worker" and must NOT be treated as independent contractors. (RCW 51.08.180 and 51.08.195.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.100. WSR 12-11-109, § 296-17A-7202, filed 5/22/12, effective 7/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 2008 c 70, and Title 51 RCW. WSR 08-15-132, § 296-17A-7202, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7202, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-12-031, § 296-17-764, filed 5/24/05, effective 7/1/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-764, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-764, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-764, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-764, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.030 and 51.16.035. WSR 79-12-086 (Order 79-18), § 296-17-764, filed 11/30/79, effective 1/1/80.]

WAC 296-17A-7203 Classification 7203.

7203-00 Offenders: Community service work

Applies to adult and juvenile offenders who are under jurisdiction of the state or local law enforcement agencies and who are authorized to perform community service work for state agencies, and other government or public benefit nonprofit corporations.

Some offenders perform these services in lieu of imprisonment and the work is for the benefit of the entity requesting services. The work may include a wide range of duties, all of which are included in this classification.

Special notes: This classification is assigned only if the agency or organization for which the service is being provided elects to cover their community service workers (RCW 51.12.045). To add this coverage, the department must receive a completed application for elective coverage of excluded employments form F213-112-000 from the entity prior to the entity receiving the offenders' services.

Public benefit nonprofit corporations are described in RCW 24.03.005(17).

Juvenile offenders under a diversion agreement contract are described in RCW 13.40.080.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-14-085, § 296-17A-7203, filed 7/5/16, effective 1/1/17. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7203, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-765, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-765, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-765, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 84-12-048 (Order 84-12), § 296-17-765, filed 6/1/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-765, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-7204 Classification 7204.

7204-00 Preferred workers

Applies to "preferred workers" as certified by the department of labor and industries chapter 296-16 WAC and employers qualified according to chapter 296-16 WAC. The type of work performed by the preferred worker has no bearing on the assignment of this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 16-11-082, § 296-17A-7204, filed 5/17/16, effective 7/1/16. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7204, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-766, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-766, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-766, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82.]

WAC 296-17A-7205 Classification 7205.

Life and rescue - Emergency workers

Applies to employees of nongovernmental employers provided in response to a request for assistance by a state or local official in the "life and rescue phase" of a declared emergency. This classification is only applicable for reporting the exposures (worker hours and claims) of nongovernmental employees occurring during this phase of the declared emergency. The phrase "life and rescue phase" is defined in RCW 51.16.220 as being the first seventy-two hours after a natural or man-made disaster has occurred. To qualify for this special classification, a state or local official such as, but not limited to, the governor; a county executive; a mayor; a fire marshal; a sheriff or police chief must declare an emergency and must request help from private sector employers to assist in locating and rescuing disaster survivors.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 10-18-024, § 296-17A-7205, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7205, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 05-23-161, § 296-17-76601, filed 11/22/05, effective 1/1/06.]

WAC 296-17A-7301 Classification 7301.

7301-00 Farms: Dairy

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the raising of dairy cattle for the purpose of milk production.

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

- Tending;
- Feeding animals;
- Raising crops for feed;
- Erecting or mending fences;
- Breeding;
- Milking;
- Transporting animals to or from market;
- Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of employer subject to this classification;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

- Contractors hired by farm to install, repair, or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 cleaning stalls or barns, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and
- Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

- Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and
- Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-7301, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7301, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-772, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-772, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-772, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-772, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7302 Classification 7302.

7302-00 Farms: Livestock

Animal stud service

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in the raising of cattle, pigs, and horses for sale to others.

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

- Tending;
- Feeding;
- Raising crops for feed;
- Erecting or mending fences;
- Breeding animals;
- Transporting animals to or from market;
- Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7302-02 Riding academies

Applies to:

Establishments engaged as riding academies which offer services such as, but not limited to, instruction on riding horses, the care of animals, and the rental of horses.

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

• Tending;
• Feeding animals;
• Training animals;
• Cleaning stalls and barn area;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Breeding animals;
• Artificial insemination and veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7302-03 Boarding and/or training stables for pleasure or show horses

Applies to:

Establishments that board and/or train pleasure or show horses for others.

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

• Tending;
• Feeding animals;
• Cleaning stalls and barn areas;
• Training animals;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7302-04 Centers or trainers for race horses - Unlicensed by WHRC

Applies to:

Establishments or individuals who train race horses for others, but who are not licensed as trainers or training centers by the Washington horse racing commission.

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

• Tending;
• Feeding animals;
• Cleaning stalls and barn areas;
• Training animals;
• Raising crops for feed;
• Erecting or mending fences;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Individuals or centers that train nonrace horses (report in classification 7302-03); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 cleaning stalls, grooming or caring for animals, weeding or planting crops, irrigating and fertilizing; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-7302, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020, 51.16.035, and 51.16.210. WSR 12-24-067, § 296-17A-7302, filed 12/4/12, effective 1/4/13. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7302, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-773, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 89-16-001 (Order 89-07), § 296-17-773, filed 7/20/89, effective 8/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 88-12-065 (Order 88-05), § 296-17-773, filed 5/31/88; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-773, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-773, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-773, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

WAC 296-17A-7307 Classification 7307.

7307-00 Farms: Christmas tree

Wholesale Christmas tree operations

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating Christmas tree farms.

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

• Preparing soil for new trees;
• Planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Harvesting;
• Baling;
• Packing;
• Delivering trees;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

Note: If the conditions in classification 4805-09 have been met, retail tree sales conducted at a farm location, as in the case of a U-cut tree operation, or at a seasonal sales lot away from the farm may be reported separately. Establishments assigned to classification 4805-09 should report hours in that classification only during the fourth quarter of each year since these sales are confined to the Christmas season.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

Special note: Special care should be exercised when assigning classification 7307-00, as work covered by classification 5004 is similar in nature.

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 planting trees, pruning, or harvesting; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

7307-01 Tree farms, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Establishments engaged in operating tree farms not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), such as, but not limited to, cottonwood tree farms.

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

• Preparing soil for new trees;
• Planting trees;
• Fertilizing;
• Spraying;
• Fumigating;
• Weeding;
• Pruning;
• Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems.

What activities are not included in this classification?

• Harvesting of trees (report separately in the appropriate logging classification based on the method of harvest); and

• Contractors hired by farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures (report in the classification applicable to the work being performed).

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 planting trees, pruning or harvesting; and

• Generally the work involves manual labor tasks as opposed to machine operation.

What risk classification are farm labor contractors to report in?

• Farm labor contractors are to be reported in the classification that applies to the farm they are contracting with; and

• Contractors who provide both equipment or machinery and the machine operators are to be reported in classification 4808 "Custom farm services," as the process involved in operating machinery is the same regardless of the type of farm they are providing services to or the type of crop involved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 15-02-060, § 296-17A-7307, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7307, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-777, filed 6/6/06, effective

7/7/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-777, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 93-12-093, § 296-17-777, filed 5/31/93, effective 7/1/93; WSR 89-24-051 (Order 89-22), § 296-17-777, filed 12/1/89, effective 1/1/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-777, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-777, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83.]

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.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7308, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-778, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 96-12-039, § 296-17-778, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-778, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 85-06-026 (Order 85-7), § 296-17-778, filed 2/28/85, effective 4/1/85; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-778, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84.]

WAC 296-17A-7309 Classification 7309.

7309-00 Work activity centers

Applies only to the people with the most severe disabilities, and to people with developmental disabilities whose

handicaps are so severe as to make their productivity inconsequential, and who are included on the center's certificate for special minimum wage issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

This classification excludes:

• *All* staff who operate work activity centers and *all* staff who operate sheltered workshops, even if the sheltered workshop also operates a work activity center, who are to be reported separately in classification 6709; and

• People with disabilities, including people with developmental disabilities, who are enrolled in sheltered workshops who are to be reported separately in classification 6709.

Special note: Work activity centers differ from sheltered workshops in the severity of the impairments of the participants.

While the workers' compensation rates for classifications 7309 and 6709 are identical, the premiums for classification 7309 are calculated on a piece rate basis to reflect the limited productivity of the workers covered by this classification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 14-17-085, § 296-17A-7309, filed 8/19/14, effective 9/19/14. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7309, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06; WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-779, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-779, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035. WSR 94-12-063, § 296-17-779, filed 5/30/94, effective 6/30/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-779, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1). WSR 84-11-034 (Order 84-11), § 296-17-779, filed 5/15/84.]

WAC 296-17A-7400 Classification 7400.

7400-00 State government - Mental health or acute care hospitals without a fully implemented safe patient handling program - Patient or health care personnel (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

Applies to state employees who provide any type of patient or health care at state-operated mental health or acute care hospitals that are not equipped with the required patient lifting and moving equipment as a part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c). All employees who have responsibility for mental health care or medical care of patients in these facilities are included in this classification.

This classification excludes: Patient or health care personnel working at a mental health or acute care hospital that has a fully implemented safe patient handling program who are to be reported separately in classification 7200; patient or health care personnel at health care facilities that do not operate as a mental health or acute care hospital who are to be reported separately in classification 7201; employees who work in state hospitals, schools or prisons who do not work directly in patient care such as food service, laundry, and janitorial staff who are to be reported separately in classification 5307; administrative field employees who are to be reported separately in classification 5300; clerical and administrative office personnel who are to be reported separately in classification 4902; law enforcement officers who are to be reported separately in classification 7103; volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6901; and law enforcement volunteers who are to be reported separately in classification 6906.

[WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-7400, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 06-23-127, § 296-17-780, filed 11/21/06, effective 1/1/07.]