

WSR 24-17-127
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIES
[Filed August 20, 2024, 8:50 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Preproposal statement of inquiry was filed as WSR 24-11-123.

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Chapter 296-17A WAC, Classifications for Washington workers' compensation insurance.

Hearing Location(s): On September 24, 2024, at 10:00 a.m. Join Zoom meeting at <https://lni-wa-gov.zoom.us/j/4283482697?omn=88907697700>, Meeting ID 428 348 2697; or join by phone (audio only) 253-215-8782 US (Tacoma), Meeting ID 898 4617 4265, Passcode 425312916. Find your local number <https://lni-wa-gov.zoom.us/j/k4P4Mu5Ep>. The virtual and telephonic hearing will begin at 10:00 a.m. and will continue until all oral comments are received.

Date of Intended Adoption: November 19, 2024.

Submit Written Comments to: Jo Anne Attwood, Department of Labor and Industries (L&I), Insurance Services, Employer Services, P.O. Box 44148, Olympia, WA 98504-4148, email JoAnne.Attwood@lni.wa.gov, fax 360-902-4988, beginning August 21, 2024, at 8:00 a.m., by September 24, 2024, by 5:00 p.m.

Assistance for Persons with Disabilities: Contact Jo Anne Attwood, phone 360-902-4777, fax 360-902-4998, TTY 360-902-5797, email JoAnne.Attwood@lni.wa.gov, by September 23, 2024.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: Classification development's goal is to implement clear rule writing to ensure staff and customers can easily understand and apply the workers' compensation insurance classification and reporting rules. Classification development studied some subclassifications for potential reduction in number; and reviewed classification and reporting rules for improvement and clarification.

The purpose of this rule making is not to make substantive changes to how employers are classified and amendments will not increase employer rates.

As part of this rule making, L&I reviewed chapters 296-17 and 296-17A WAC for need, clarity, and consistency to make changes where possible to reduce the regulatory burden on employers insured with the state fund.

The CR-101 included chapter 296-17 WAC, General reporting rules, audit and recordkeeping, rates and rating system for Washington workers' compensation insurance, as part of this rule making. After review, it was determined no changes are needed to this chapter.

Proposed amendments include:

WAC 296-17A-	WAC Description	What's Changed	Reason for Change
3407	Gas, oil, and asphalt dealers	Reduce the number of subclassifications and reformat rules.	L&I is combining subclassifications as part of our plan to reduce the overall number of subclassifications in the Classification plan to ease administrative burden for customers and staff. Some reasons for collapsing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low number of employers/hours reporting in subclassification (low credibility from actuarial view). • Subclassification does not represent separate risks from overall risk classification. • Low loss data. • No longer need to track these subclassifications separately. If the current format of these rules is a barrier to clarity, they are also being reformatted to make them easier to understand, apply, and follow.
4804	Farms: Poultry		
6506	Photography studios		
6705	Ski facilities		
0108	Ditches and canals, N.O.C.		
0521	Painting building interiors; wallpaper hanging/removal		
0603	Machinery: Installation, service and/or repair, N.O.C.; Millwright work, N.O.C.		
1106	Rental stores, N.O.C.; Truck canopy sales		
1109	Automobile and truck towing services, N.O.C.		
1304	Telecommunication service providers—Administrative, office, and sales personnel		
1407	Bus companies		
1802	Aluminum smelting		
2004	Iron or steel merchants; wire rope and cable dealers		
2007	Grain, bean and pea elevators and warehouses		
2008	Field bonded warehouses		
2101	Grain, feed and flour mills and dealers		
2104	Fruit and vegetable packing—Fresh		
2201	Laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing establishments		
2204	Laundry or dry cleaning—Coin-operated, self-service operations		
2401	Paper, pulp, or wood fiber: Manufacturing		
2904	Veneer: Commercial production		
2905	Wood furniture and casket: Manufacturing, assembling, or repairing; Furniture refinishing		
2906	Pattern or model—Metal, plastic or wood: Manufacturing		
2909	Woodenware—Household and sporting goods N.O.C.: Manufacturing or assembly		
3102	Stone wool insulation: Manufacturing		
3103	Cement or lime: Manufacturing		
3105	Concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tiles and beams manufacturing		
3403	Aircraft: Manufacturing		
3408	Natural gas companies		
3409	Self-service gas stations		
3410	Convenience grocery stores or minimarkets with self-service gasoline operations		
3412	Automobile and truck: Body and fender repair shops		
3501	Brick or clay products, N.O.C: Manufacturing		
3512	Plastic goods: Manufacturing—Cutting, milling or bending		
3513	Rubber goods, N.O.C.: Manufacturing		
3603	Furniture stripping and refinishing; metal plating or polishing, rustproofing, N.O.C.		
3604	Galvanizing or tinning—Not electrolytic, N.O.C.		

WAC 296-17A-	WAC Description	What's Changed	Reason for Change
3605	Truck: Manufacturing or assembly		
3808	Upholstery work, N.O.C.		
3903	Sugar refining; molasses and syrup, N.O.C.: Manufacturing		
4103	Newspaper publishing		
4108	Letter service shops and mailing or addressing companies		
4401	Cold storage lockers		
4402	Ice: Manufacturing or harvesting		
4404	Cold storage warehouse		
4911	Construction estimators		
5002	Booming and rafting logs		
5109	Heavy machinery and equipment including locomotive engines: Manufacture or repair; Press roller recoating/resurfacing		
5204	Railroad car: Manufacturing or repair		
6201	Mortuaries, funeral homes, crematoriums		
6203	YMCA/YWCA institutions		
6402	Stores: Grocery, N.O.C.—Retail		
6608	Motion picture production		
6902	Logging road: Construction or maintenance		
6903	Aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, or firefighting		
6121	Acute care hospitals—Without a fully implemented safe patient handling program	Put the note back on the classification subsection title "to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter."	This note was removed in error in 2023.
6501	Barbers, salons, tattoo shops	Reformat and clarify that booth renter exclusion doesn't apply to tattoo and piercing shops. The booth renter exclusion is limited to booth renters performing cosmetology, barbering, esthetics, or manicuring services for which a license is required under chapter 18.16 RCW.	There's been historical staff and customer confusion over the booth renter exclusion and to whom it applies ever since the department of licensing removed booth renters from their statutes in the late 1990s.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: L&I is required by law to establish and maintain a workers' compensation classification plan that classifies all occupations or industries in accordance with their degree of hazard and in a manner consistent with recognized insurance principles (RCW 51.16.035). The proposed rule making will amend some classifications to increase ease of reporting, and ensure consistent and equitable treatment to businesses.

This rule making will potentially benefit all state fund employers by making it easier to do business with L&I. This rule making will also allow L&I staff to provide more consistent service to our customers.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 51.16.035.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 51.16.035.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: L&I, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Jo Anne Attwood, Tumwater, Washington, 360-902-4777; Implementation: Michelle O'Brien, Tumwater, Washington, 360-902-4826; and Enforcement: Brenda Heilman, Tumwater, Washington, 360-902-6369.

A school district fiscal impact statement is not required under RCW 28A.305.135.

A cost-benefit analysis is not required under RCW 34.05.328. A cost-benefit analysis is not required per RCW 34.05.328 (5)(b)(vi), as the proposed rules adjust rates pursuant to legislative standards in RCW 51.16.035. This rule amends the risk classifications under chapter 296-17A WAC. Each risk classification has an assigned rate that is used to calculate an employer's workers' compensation premium.

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt from requirements of the Regulatory Fairness Act because the proposal:

Is exempt under RCW 19.85.025(3) as the rules set or adjust fees under the authority of RCW 19.02.075 or that set or adjust fees or rates pursuant to legislative standards, including fees set or adjusted under the authority of RCW 19.80.045.

Explanation of exemptions: The rule is fully exempt from a small business economic impact statement under RCW 34.05.310 (4)(f), as the proposed rules adjust rates as required by RCW 51.16.035. This rule amends the risk classifications under chapter 296-17A WAC. Each risk classification has an assigned rate that is used to calculate an employer's workers' compensation premium.

August 20, 2024
Joel Sacks
Director

OTS-5578.1

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

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.))

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 activities include, but are not limited to:

- Digging of main irrigation canals or drainage ditches;
- Digging all laterals extending from the canal or ditch;
- Installation of pipe and making connections as needed;
- Filling or backfilling as needed.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Mechanical or hand tool trench diggers;

- Power shovels.

Exclusions:

- Asphalt surfacing/resurfacing is classified in 0210 or 0212;
and
- Concrete construction is classified 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.

Types of systems installed include, but are not limited to:

- Cesspools;
- Drainpools;
- Septic tanks including the drainfield construction;
- Sewers;
- Storm drains.

Work activities 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.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

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

Exclusions:

- Side sewer hookups (street to house) when performed by a plumbing contractor as part of a plumbing contract is classified in 0306;
- Sewer pipe cleaning including services engaged in line cleaning and unplugging of waste lines is classified 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.

This classification makes no distinction as to the size of tank being placed or removed

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Excavating or digging of holes;
- Placement or removal of tank;
- Filling or backfilling.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Backhoes;
- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Front end loaders;
- Power shovels.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses painting building interiors regardless of the height inside the building.

Building interiors include, but are not limited to:

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

Examples of structures that would not meet the definition of a building or qualify as interior painting:

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

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

• Applying paint 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;

• All preparation work such as setting up scaffolding, sanding, removing old paint or asbestos, masking with tape or other materials, and cleanup work;

• Hanging or removing wallpaper, including cleaning or scraping walls to ensure the wallpaper will adhere to the surface; applying adhesive to the wall surface, the wallpaper, or both; matching patterns and applying wallpaper to the surface; brushing smooth to remove air pockets; and repeating until the entire job is complete;

• Refinishing or resurfacing of tubs, sinks, appliances, and countertops.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in exterior painting of buildings or structures are 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;

• Worker hours 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 reported separately in classification 0504;

• Painting murals or other artwork on the interior of buildings is classified in 4109;

• Worker hours engaged in painting murals or other artwork on the exterior of buildings are reported separately in classification 0403.

Special notes:

• See asbestos certification and training requirements at www.lni.wa.gov.

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

• Classification 0521 is a construction industry classification (see WAC 296-17-31013).

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

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.))

Applies to:

• Installation, service and/or repair of heavy machinery or equipment at a customer's location, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

• Millwright work and the service or repair of engines and gas machines. 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;
- Mills.

Types of machinery installed and repaired include, but are not limited to:

- Conveyor systems;
- Dairy equipment;
- Escalators;
- Lathes;
- Mill saws;
- Printing presses;
- Wind machines.

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

- Pouring concrete pads to hold the machinery;
- Cutting and welding brackets and mountings;
- Assembling component parts;
- Incidental electrical connections needed to complete the installation;
- Placement of heavy machinery with cranes or by rigging hoists;
- Calibrating the controls and testing the machinery's operation when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
- Dismantling and removal of machinery and equipment covered by this classification.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in store operations of dairy equipment/supply dealers or wind machine dealers are reported separately in classification 6407.

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

Applies to:

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.

Typical customers include, but are not limited to:

- Electrical utilities;
- Manufacturing plants;

- Mills;
- Telecommunications companies.

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

- Pouring concrete pads to hold the machinery;
- Cutting and welding brackets and mountings;
- Assembling component parts;
- Incidental electrical connections needed to complete the installation;
- Placement of heavy machinery with cranes or by rigging hoists;
- Calibrating the controls and testing the machinery's operation when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
- Dismantling and removal of dynamos, generators, and turbines.

Exclusions:

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

0603-07 Industrial plant maintenance by contractor

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in maintaining, repairing, and installing machinery on a long-term contract basis for customers at the customers' location.

Typical customers include, but are not limited to:

- Manufacturing plants;
- Chemical plants;
- Petroleum refineries;
- Food processing plants;
- Mills.

Work processes and activities include all routine maintenance and repair of a customer's equipment, such as, but not limited to:

- Cleaning;
- Oiling;
- Regularly scheduled maintenance;
- Replacement of machinery or machinery parts;
- Installing 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:

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:

- Merry-go-rounds;
- Monkey bars;
- Slides;
- Swings.

Work processes and activities include all operations necessary for the erection of metal playground equipment including, but not limited to:

- Boring holes in the ground, usually with an auger, for various pieces of equipment to be set in and held in place with concrete;
- Cutting, welding, drilling, and bolting of tubular steel components which are usually from one to four inches in diameter;
- Fastening on chains, swings, handlebars, sliding surface, platforms, bench seats, or other components;
- Applying any finish material or paint when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

Installation of wood playground equipment is classified in 0516.

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

Installation, dismantling, service, and/or repair of commercial equipment.

Commercial equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Commercial dishwashing units;
- Bakery or restaurant ovens, stoves, grills, sanitizers, or steam tables;
- Car washing equipment;
- Commercial laundry equipment;
- Electric entry doors;
- Dry cleaning equipment;
- Gas pumps;
- Parimutuel totalizer equipment at horse racing facilities.

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

- Placing and leveling the equipment;
- Assembly of component parts;
- Connecting or bolting to the wall or floor;
- Making any necessary incidental plumbing or electrical connections;
- Calibrating and testing the equipment when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
- Dismantling and removal of commercial equipment;
- Some pieces of equipment in this classification may be large enough that they must be moved and positioned with hoists or cranes.

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

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 6406; 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.)

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in the rental of items, not covered by another classification N.O.C.;
- Businesses selling and installing truck canopies and related accessories, but who do not sell other types of vehicles or trailers.

Products rented include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors;
- Automotive tools;
- Baby equipment;
- Convalescent equipment;
- Exercise equipment;
- Floor care equipment;
- Hand tools;
- Lawn and garden equipment;
- Light construction tools or equipment (saws, drills, sanders);
- Party and banquet equipment;
- Pressure washers.

Note: 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.

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

- Clerical office personnel;
- Sales personnel;
- Maintenance and repair of rented goods when performed by employees of the rental store.

Exclusions:

- Rental of commercial or industrial equipment and/or machinery such as, but not limited to, bulldozers, tractors, and backhoes is classified in 6409;
- Rental of farm machinery equipment is classified in 6408;
- Rental of vehicles is classified in the applicable classification;
- Rental of sporting goods is classified in 6406;
- Rental of clothing or costumes is classified in 6305; and

- Rental of furniture is classified in 6306.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 09-16-107, filed 8/4/09, effective 1/1/10)

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses 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:

- Towing disabled vehicles to a shop that is unrelated to the towing service for repair;
- Recovering repossessed vehicles for others by tow truck;
- Roadside assistance during snow, ice or flooding to recover or free stuck vehicles;
- Towing disabled vehicles to a secured yard for insurance or law enforcement agencies.

Exclusions:

Auto service centers and repair garages, auto body shops and wrecking yard operations are 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.

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

WAC 296-17A-1304 Classification 1304.

1304-00 Telecommunication service providers - Administrative, 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.))~~

Applies to:

Administrative and clerical office personnel of businesses engaged in providing telecommunication services which enable two or more parties to converse or transmit coded data.

Administrative occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Clerical office;
 - Customer service;
 - Data processing;
 - Exchange operators;
 - Marketing;
 - Retail telephone store (when operated by the telephone company)
- sales personnel;
- Sales personnel.

Exclusions:

- All other telephone company employees are classified in 1303.

1304-01 Telegraph companies - Clerical office and sales personnel

Applies to:

Administrative and clerical office personnel of businesses 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.

Administrative occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Cashiers;
- Clerical office;
- Customer service;
- Data processing;
- Marketing;
- Operators of telegraph, teletype or other transmitting and receiving equipment;
- Sales personnel.

Exclusions:

- All other telegraph company employees are classified in 1303.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-12-047, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07)

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses providing transportation services including, but not limited to:

- Charter and tour bus;
- Contract school bus;
- Nonmunicipal, scheduled bus systems;
- Shuttle van.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- All bus terminal employment except for certain qualifying office personnel;
- Cleaning, maintenance, and ordinary repair of all facilities, equipment, and vehicles;
- Loading/unloading duties;
- Operation of the vehicle.

Note: 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.

Exclusions:

- Municipal transit and bus services provided by a county or taxing district are classified in 1501;
- Municipal transit and bus services provided by a city or town are classified in 0803;
- Taxicab companies and transportation network companies are classified in 1401;
- Cabulance and paratransit companies are classified in 1404;
- Drivers employed by a limousine company are classified in 6301.

Special note: Businesses subject to this classification are to report actual hours worked for each driver. However, the hours are to be capped at 520 hours per driver per quarter.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the primary smelting of aluminum from alumina using an electrolytic reduction process.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Extracting alumina from bauxite which is an ore found in the earth's crust; bauxite contains approximately 50 percent aluminum oxide (alumina) together with iron oxide, silica, and titanium oxide;
- Producing pure aluminum oxide;
- Decomposing aluminum from the oxygen by an electrolytic treatment; this process is complex, labor-intensive and power intensive;
- Using an electric current to cause pure aluminum to go to the cathode (part of the smelting structure), which accumulates as a layer floating on the molten salt in a large vat;
- Removing the pure aluminum (99.99 percent);
- Alloying and casting into suitable shapes from molds.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Extrusion billets.
- Extrusion logs.
- Notched ingots.
- Pigs.
- Rolling ingots.
- Sheet ingots.
- Sows.
- T-ingots.
- Other primary production shapes when performed by a primary producer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- 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 are classified in the applicable classification.
- Ore reduction is classified in 1701.
- Open pit or underground mining operations are classified in the classification applicable to the mining being performed

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-15-132, filed 7/22/08, effective 10/1/08)

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses operating as iron or steel merchants or as dealers of wire rope, cable, or metal conduit. Also included is 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.

Raw metals may be received from mills in various forms including, but not limited to:

- Angles;
- Bars;
- Beams;
- Cables;
- Channels;
- Coils;
- Pipes;
- Plates;
- Rods;
- Rounds;
- Sheets;
- Tubes;
- Wire ropes.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving and unloading metal with overhead cranes.
- Storing metals in the shop or yard.
- Using power equipment to form metal to customer's specification.
- Winding wire rope or cable from large spools onto smaller spools.
- Cutting and shearing metals to length.
- Using hydraulic presses for attaching sockets, pulleys, and other hardware to wire rope to form rigging used by the fishing, logging, and construction industry.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Benders;
- Coilers;
- Cutting torches;
- Drills;
- Hacksaws;
- Hydraulic presses;
- Saws;
- Shears;
- Torches.

Exclusions:

- Scrap metal and junk dealers are classified in 0604.
- Rebar fabricators are classified in 5209.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses providing grain elevator or warehouse facilities. These facilities may range from hundred thousand bushel country elevators to multimillion bushel terminal elevators located near railroad lines or seaports.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Providing a brokerage service for their customers;
- Weighing;
- Grading;
- Cleaning;
- Drying;
- Conveying to the storage lofts;
- Storing. Grain may be stored in elevators for years, depending on market conditions.

Exclusions:

- Bean or pea elevators are classified in 2007-03.
- Worker hours milling grain must be reported separately in classification in 2101.

2007-03 Bean or pea elevator or warehouse

Applies to:

Businesses providing bean or pea elevator or warehouse facilities.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Providing a brokerage service for their customers;
- Weighing;
- Grading;
- Cleaning;
- Drying;
- Conveying to the storage lofts;
- Storing. Beans and peas may be stored in elevators for years, depending on market conditions.

Exclusions:

- Grain elevators are classified in 2007-02.
- Seed merchants are classified in 2101.
- Vegetable cannery or processing operations and pea vining by cannery employees are classified in 3902.

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

WAC 296-17A-2008 Classification 2008.**2008-01 Warehouses - Field bonded**

~~((Applies to establishments engaged in providing bonded warehouse services at the customer's 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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses providing bonded warehouse services at the customer's location. The field bonding company is not responsible for the maintenance of the facility and does not become involved in handling, moving, or shipping the goods.

Field bonding includes:

- 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.
- Cataloging the merchandise that is involved in the transaction.
- Issuing a receipt (the receipt is presented as collateral for the loan).
- Ensuring the security and value of the merchandise for the length of the contract.

Work activities contemplated by this classification are limited to:

- Employees who catalog the goods being held.
- Security guards.

- Clerical help employed at the secured location.

Exclusions:

Drivers are classified in 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.

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

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.)

Applies to:

- Businesses milling grain into flour or meal.
- Businesses manufacturing dry feed (powdered, granule, or pellet).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving grain purchased from others; such as wheat, barley, oats, corn;
- Grinding or milling the grain to a coarse or fine powder;
- Adding ingredients;
- Packaging;
- Delivery of packaged or bulk products.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing of food products is classified in the applicable food manufacturing classification.
- Manufacturing of canned or frozen animal food is classified in 3902.

2101-01 Hay, grain, or feed dealers

Applies to:

Businesses selling hay, grain, and feed to others.

Work activities are limited to:

- Purchasing hay, grain, or feed in bulk;
- Reselling hay, grain, or feed in bulk;
- Operating a small store;
- Operating a storage facility;
- Hauling the product from location to location.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing animal feed is classified in 2101-00.
- Farm operations selling hay are classified in 4808.

2101-02 Seed processing**Applies to:**

Businesses processing agricultural seeds for wholesale or retail sales.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving produce (wheat, barley, alfalfa, lentils, vegetables, fruit, flowers);
- Cleaning;
- Grading;
- Crushing;
- Separating;
- Packaging (either by hand or machine);
- Providing grain or seed drying services;
- Operating trial plots or lab research facilities used to develop new seed hybrids and improve existing varieties;
- Consulting services provided to the farmers during planting and harvesting seasons;
- Custom milling work conducted at the farmer's premises.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Screening machines;
- Air gravity separators;
- Clippers;
- Tumbling drums for polishing;
- Bagging machines.

Exclusions:

- Growing of seeds, other than on a trial plot, is classified in the appropriate agricultural classification.
- Hand-packaging and selling seeds that have been processed by others is classified in 6309-06.
- Grain milling is classified in 2101-00.
- Hay, grain, or feed dealers are classified in 2101-01.
- Grain, bean, or pea elevators are classified in 2007.

2101-05 Hop pellet manufacturing**Applies to:**

Businesses manufacturing hop pellets. Hop pellets are one of several ingredients used by breweries in the manufacture of beer and ale.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Operating a cold storage room where bales of hops are kept;
- Bale breaking;
- Grinding hops into powder;
- Blending of powders and additives;
- Testing of hops;
- Pelletizing;

- Packaging;
- Shipping.

Establishments subject to this classification may own the hops or do custom blending for others.

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.

Exclusion:

- Manufacturing hop extract is classified in 3701.

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

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.)

Applies to:

- Businesses packing fresh vegetables. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and are generally seasonal.
- Businesses processing seed potatoes.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Picking up the product from local farms or co-op;
- Sorting;
- Grading;
- Cleaning;
- Trimming;
- Packing - By hand for fragile vegetables or by machine for the more sturdy produce;
- Shipping of the vegetables;
- Delivering of packaged product to market;
- Cold storage operations if used solely for the storage of their own produce;
- Processing of seed potatoes - Usually whole potatoes are cleaned, cut into small pieces, and treated with a fumigant powder or other sterilizer.

Note: 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.

Exclusions:

- Fresh fruit packing is classified in 2104-02;
- Cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the vegetables is classified in 3902;
- Cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation are classified in 4401 or 4404.

2104-02 Fruit packing - Fresh

Applies to:

Businesses packing fresh fruit. These operations are usually located in produce growing areas and generally are seasonal.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Picking up the product from local farms or co-op;
- Sorting;
- Grading;
- Cleaning;
- Trimming;
- Packing - By hand for fragile fruits or by machine for the more sturdy produce;
- Shipping of the fruit;
- Delivering of packaged product to market;
- Cold storage operations if used solely for the storage of their own produce.

Note: 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.

Exclusions:

- Fresh vegetable packing is classified in 2104-01;
- Cannery or freezing operations and/or any processing of the fruit is classified in 3902;
- Cold storage operations not exclusively part of a packing operation are classified in 4401 or 4404.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in laundry, dry cleaning, or dyeing services.

This classification is limited to businesses providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers who leave the items to be laundered, dry cleaned, or dyed at the laundry facility.

Items cleaned/repaired/altered include, but are not limited to:

- Bedding;
- Clothing;
- Curtains;
- Linens;
- Sleeping bags.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Checking customer orders in and out;
- Dry cleaning;
- Dyeing;
- Washing, drying, and pressing;
- Repairing or altering;
- Waterproofing or mothproofing garments;
- Pick up and delivery;
- Providing cold storage for fur goods for retail customers.

~~**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.~~

Materials and machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Automatic or steam operated washing machines;
- Bleaches;
- Cleaning solvents;
- Clothes hangers;
- Delivery vans;
- Deodorizers;
- Detergents;
- Dry cleaning chambers;
- Dryers;
- Dyeing vats;
- Dyes;
- Plastic bags;
- Pressing and ironing boards;
- Sewing machines.

Exclusions:

- Self-service, coin-operated laundry or dry cleaning establishments are classified in 2204;
- Commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform, and diaper services are classified in 2203;
- Carpet, rug, and upholstery cleaning businesses are classified in 2202.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation of self-service laundry and dry cleaning equipment for customer's use on the premises. Some facilities have an attendant(s) on duty at all times; others may have only periodic surveillance by the owner or employees.

There is usually a small waiting area which may include benches and chairs, change-making machines, vending machines with food and laundry supplies.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Assist patrons by carrying laundry;
- Explaining the operations of the machines;
- Performing minor repair or adjustments on the machines.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bleaches;
- Detergents;
- Dry cleaning solvents;
- Fabric softeners;
- Hangers;

- Plastic bags;
- Spot removing fluids.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Coin changing machines;
- Dry cleaning machines;
- Irons;
- Pressing machines;
- Racks;
- Residential or commercial sized washers and dryers;
- Solvent reclaiming units;
- Solvent storage tanks;
- Tables for folding clothes;
- Water heating and storage systems.

Exclusions:

Laundry and dry cleaning establishments providing services primarily to retail walk-in customers are classified in 2201.

Special note: Classification 2204 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. Classification 2204 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 classified in 2201.

Commercial or industrial laundries not covered by another classification, including linen, uniform, and diaper service are classified in 2203.

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

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 liq-

uids. 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.))

Applies to:

Businesses making paper from raw materials.

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.

Raw materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Bleach and dye;
- Cotton fiber;
- Kraft paper;
- Recycled paper;
- Water;
- Wood chips.

Equipment includes, but is not limited to:

- Choppers;
- Conveyor systems;
- Cutting machinery;

- Forklifts;
- Papermaking machines;
- Scales;
- Spraying systems;
- Vats and tanks;
- Winders and rewinders.

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

- Monitoring automated paper mills from computerized control rooms. Many of the employees are electricians and control technicians;
- Mashing wood chips into fiber;
- Heating, washing, draining and impregnating wood chips with chemicals to separate natural binder fibers from the cellulose fibers, then chopping into tiny particles and further cleaning;
- Adding bleach and water and holding the fibrous mixture in tanks to relax and fluff to a natural state;
- Filtering to remove the water and allow the fibrous mixture to coagulate;
- Adding ingredients to increase strength;
- Spraying the mixture onto the papermaking machinery where it winds through the various sections at high speed;
- During the first stage of papermaking the pulp is mostly water;
- Spinning on wire mesh, the water is suctioned out;
- Winding the paper around felt-covered rollers, where the machine moves the paper through an enclosed, heated room (oven), drying the paper;
- Rolling the dried paper from the oven, smoothing on rollers, rewinding into smaller rolls and cutting into desired lengths and widths.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing wood chips is classified in 2903;
- Manufacturing abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) is classified in 3708.

2401-03 Corrugated and fiberboard container: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing boxes and cartons made of corrugated cardboard.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Coating resins;
- Corrugated cardboard;
- Glue;
- Ink;
- Staples;
- Tape.

Machinery used includes, but is not limited to:

- Balers;
- Box-making machinery;
- Corrugators;
- Die cutters or other cutting machines;
- Forklifts;
- Laminators;
- Printing presses;
- Sheeters;
- Shredders;
- Slitters;

- Slotters;
- Winders or rewinders.

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

- Currogating cardboard for use in the manufacturer's own products or purchasing corrugated cardboard from others;
- Applying coatings or laminating the manufacturer's own products when done by employees of employers subject to this classification;
- Cutting materials to size and shape;
- Printing on materials;
- Scoring or creasing materials;
- Cutting or slotting box corners;
- Folding sides of boxes;
- Taping bottom pieces of boxes together;
- Cutting polystyrene foam (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.

Exclusions:

- Businesses engaged mainly in corrugating, laminating, oiling or coating paper are classified in 2401-04;
- Manufacturing abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) is classified in 3708.

2401-04 Paper coating, corrugating, laminating, oiling, or embossing

Applies to:

- Businesses manufacturing corrugated cardboard or paper.
- Businesses coating, laminating, oiling, or embossing paper, chipboard, or cardboard for others.

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

- Corrugated cardboard making - Feeding three (or more) rolls of kraft paper simultaneously into a corrugating machine. Spraying steam onto the middle sheet as it winds around grooved rollers, forming grooves. Applying glue to the tips of the grooves and running the middle sheet between the other two sheets to form corrugated cardboard. The rest of the process involves heating, drying, curing, scoring and cutting the cardboard.
- Coating cardboard or paper - Mixing coating materials, pouring the mixture into troughs of coating machines. The paper then passes over rollers through the coating mixtures.
- Oiling or waxing cardboard or paper - These processes are similar to coating, but the oils or waxes are heated prior to being applied to the paper. After saturation, the paper is dried, then finished by calendaring (smoothed by being pressed through large rollers), slitting to desired widths, and rewinding or sheeting to size.
- Laminating paper - 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.
- Embossing paper - Winding paper 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 used includes, but is not limited to:

- Machinery that moves paper through glue baths, finishing applications, squeeze rollers, corrugating or embossing rollers, drying ovens, cutting devices, laminators, and/or stacking equipment;

- Forklifts;
- Balers;
- Shredders.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing paper, pulp or wood fiber is classified in 2401-00;
- Manufacturing corrugated and fiber board containers is classified in 2401-03;
- Manufacturing abrasive cloth or paper (emery cloth/sandpaper) is classified in 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:**

Manufacturing of heavy-grade, paper-based products, which are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Products manufactured range widely and include, but are not limited to:

- Commercial air filters;
- Display boards;
- Milk cartons;
- Panels;
- Paper-mache items;
- 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 used include, but are not limited to:

- Chemicals;
- Chipboard;
- Glue;
- Inks and dyes;
- Paper;
- Materials such as lightweight wire, or small parts made of plastic, polystyrene foam (Styrofoam), or textiles could be used as auxiliary pieces of the finished product.

Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Balers;
- Conveyors;
- Cutting, drilling, or punching machines;
- Embossers;
- Gluers;
- Grinders;
- Heated presses;
- Heat-sealing machines;
- Laminators;
- Ovens;
- Packaging equipment;
- Printing presses;
- Sheeters;
- Shredders;

- Slitters;
- Slotters;
- Vacuum machines;
- Vats and beaters;
- Winders and rewinders;
- Wire-bending equipment.

Work activities and processes include:

Depending on the product being made, processes are similar to one or more of those described in the other paper products manufacturing classifications.

Exclusions:

Manufacturing paper, pulp, or wood fiber is classified in 2401-00.

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

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.)

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing 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 manufactured in this classification is generally sold to manufacturers of veneer products made by laminating rough veneer to plywood or particleboard.

Producing rough veneer made of wood includes, but is not limited to:

- Sawing logs, bolts (lengthwise strips), or blocks;
- Softening logs, bolts, or blocks in vats of hot water or steam rooms to remove the bark and make the fiber pliable for cutting or turning;
- Shaping the pieces further by turning, slicing, or sawing;
- Cutting the single-ply veneer sheets to various sizes of length and thickness;
- Drying the veneer sheets in kilns.

Machinery used includes, but is not limited to:

- Band saws;
- Conveyor systems;
- Forklifts;
- Kilns;
- Rotary lathes;
- Stationary knife machines;
- Table saws.

Exclusions:

- The production of veneer by employees of employers engaged in the manufacture of other products is included in the classification covering the manufacture of those products;
- Sawmill operations are classified in 1002;
- Manufacturing plywood is classified in 2904-01;
- Manufacturing veneer products is classified in 2903;

• Manufacturing other products made from wood or plastic, which are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

2904-01 Plywood: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing 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.

Producing plywood may include, but is not limited to:

- Joining less-than-full-size sheets of veneer into full-size sheets using veneer jointers, taping machines, tapeless splicers, or other methods such as stringing and stitching;
- Coating the cross banding and core veneers (front and back) with liquid glue using a glue spreader;
- Conveying the veneer to a hot press that bonds the veneers into plywood;
- Removing the panels from the presses;
- Placing the panels in a storage pile (referred to as a "hot stack") to cool and cure;
- Trimming, sanding, and stacking panels for conditioning;
- Plywood may be impregnated with chemicals to develop wood-plastic combinations that are harder and denser than ordinary plywood;
- Inspection and grading panels according to thickness and quality;
- Moving by forklift to the warehouse portion of the plant where they are stacked in tiers separated by a piece of lumber to prevent sagging or distortion;
- Bundling with metal straps, either manually or with automatic strapping equipment.

Exclusions:

- Sawmill operations are classified in 1002;
- Manufacturing rough veneer as a product is classified in 2904-00;
- Manufacturing other products made from wood or plastic, which are classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed.

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

WAC 296-17A-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 de-~~

fects 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, re-finish 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.)~~)

Applies to:

• Businesses primarily engaged in manufacturing, assembling, repairing or refinishing furniture made of wood.

• Businesses engaged in manufacturing or assembling caskets made of wood.

Products may be custom-made or stock, for residential or commercial use.

Manufacturers in this classification may upholster their furniture, sell it unfinished, or finish it with various lacquers by spraying, dipping, or applying by hand.

Furniture includes, but is not limited to:

- Altars;
- Baptisteries;
- Beds;
- Benches;
- Bookcases;
- Chairs;
- Chests;
- Credenzas;
- Desks;
- Dressers;
- Hutches;
- Love seats;
- Pews;
- Pool tables;
- Pulpits;
- Sofas;
- Stools;
- Tables.

Furniture repaired or refinished in this classification may be:

- New;
- Used;
- Antique;
- Furniture with factory defects or damages from shipping.

Repair in this classification includes:

- Disassembling;
- Fabricating replacement parts;
- Recaning chairs and similar activities;
- Regluing and reassembling;
- Reinforcing structural weak points.

Refinishing in this classification includes:

- Stripping;
- Sanding;
- Filling;
- Priming;
- Finishing with stain, oil, paint, or lacquer.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dimensional lumber;
- Furniture stock;
- Glue;
- Hardware;
- Lacquer;

- Oils;
- Paint;
- Particleboard;
- Plastic laminates;
- Plywood;
- Polyfoam;
- Stain;
- Upholstery materials (fabric, stuffing, cardboard, metal springs);
- Veneer.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Air compressors;
- Boring machines;
- Drill presses;
- Drying ovens;
- Dust collectors;
- Forklifts;
- Glue spreaders;
- Hand drills;
- Jointers;
- Lathes;
- Molders;
- Mortises;
- Pallet jacks;
- Planers;
- Pneumatic nail, screw and staple guns;
- Routers;
- Sanders;
- Saws (table, panel, rip, cut-off, radial arm, trim, circular, band, jig and miter);
- Sewing machines;
- Shapers;
- Spray guns;
- Steam irons;
- Tenons.

Casket manufacturing process includes, but is not limited to:

- Cutting wood to size;
- Planing and sanding wood;
- Joining sections to form the shell;
- Finishing with lacquer, oil, or stain;
- Adding hardware;
- Stapling interior upholstery in place;
- Gluing exterior upholstery on;
- Assembling caskets from purchased components;
- Manufacturers of wood caskets often purchase ready-made fiber-glass or metal casket shells, refinish them, mount the hardware, and upholster them. This is 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 businesses engaged in furniture or casket manufacturing, assembly, or finishing may be reported separately in classification 3808 when the conditions of the general reporting rules covering the division of employee hours have been met.

Exclusions:

- All activities away from the shop or plant which are to be reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Businesses engaged in stripping and refinishing furniture, but do not otherwise repair it, are classified in 3603;
- Businesses engaged in the manufacture of wood cabinets, countertops, or fixtures are classified in 2907;
- Businesses engaged in the manufacture of furniture or caskets from metal or plastic, which are classified in the classifications applicable to the work being performed.

Special note: Businesses 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.

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

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, pianos, 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 re-conditioned 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 the applicable store classification.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in making metal, plastic, or wood patterns or models.

Use of this classification is limited to the fabrication of individual or prototype pieces.

Products produced may include:

- Aircraft models or patterns;
- Architectural scale models or patterns;
- Foundry models or patterns;
- Industrial models or patterns;
- Mechanical models or patterns.

Work activities in this classification are limited to:

- Fabricating the pattern or model using woodworking and metal cutting tools;
- Sanding and filling voids with fillers (wood or plastic);
- Extensive hand finishing of all these mediums when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Pattern or model making by other manufacturers, unless specifically allowed for in the manufacturing classification, are classified in the manufacturing classification;
- Manufacturing plastic or wood model kits (assembly of a scale model of a car, boat, or plane) is classified in the applicable manufacturing classification.

2906-14 Wood piano or musical instrument: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing wood musical instruments.

This classification applies whether the company is producing all component parts or assembling a wooden musical instrument from purchased parts.

Wooden musical instruments manufactured in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Guitars;
- Harps;
- Organs;
- Pianos;
- Violins.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- 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;
- Reconditioning and subsequent sale of reconditioned pianos, organs, and wooden musical instruments;

• Incidental tanning of skins for drums and banjos when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing metal musical instruments is classified in 3404;
• Tuning or repairing pianos is classified in 4107;
• Sale of new piano and organs or wooden musical instruments is classified in the applicable store classification.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in light woodworking, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.), for the manufacture of woodenware household goods, sporting goods, and decorative woodenware items that require a minimal amount of cutting, shaping, drilling, sanding, assembling, and finishing.

Wooden items produced in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Archery bows and arrow shafts;
- Baseball bats;
- Bases for turntables;
- Basketball backboards;
- Bobbins and spools;
- Boomerangs;
- Bowls;
- Broom and brush handles;
- Candle holders;
- Coat hangers;
- Crutches;
- Cutting boards;
- Drapery woodenware (rods, brackets, supports, rings);
- Frames (picture and mirror);
- Games;
- Gift boxes;
- Hat blocks;
- Hockey sticks;
- House numbers;
- Knife holders;
- Magazine racks;
- Oars;
- Paddles;
- Pegs;
- Pool or shuffleboard cues;
- Recipe boxes;
- Rolling pins;
- Salad forks;
- Speaker shells;
- Spice racks;
- Tissue holders;
- Tobacco pipes;
- Toothpicks;
- Towel bars;
- Toys;
- Trophy and plaque bases;
- Window blinds and shades.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Dowels;
- Glue;
- Molding stock;
- Plywood;
- Ready-made components;
- Screws;
- Small nails;
- Staples.

Wood shop machinery and pneumatic or hand tools used include, but are not limited to:

- Band saws;
- Belt sanders;
- Boring machines;
- Brushes;
- Circular saws;
- Drill presses;
- Drills;
- Edge sanders;
- Finger jointer;
- Glue guns;
- Jig saws;
- Miter saws;
- Nail guns;
- Routers;
- Screw guns;
- Shapers;
- Shaping tools;
- Spray or paint guns;
- Staple guns;
- Table saws.

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

- Assembling ready-made components;
- Finishing products by applying paint, stain, lacquer or varnish, or hand dipping or rubbing;
- Work being performed in an adjacent yard when operated by an employer having operations subject to this classification. This is a shop or plant only classification.

In most cases, products are small and the manufacturers do not provide installation.

Exclusions:

- All activities away from the shop or plant are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Manufacturing 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 are classified in the applicable classifications.

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

WAC 296-17A-3102 Classification 3102.**3102-04 Stone 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 bag-~~

ged, 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.)

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing mineral wool insulation from siliceous materials.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Glass;
- Rock;
- Slag;
- Other siliceous materials.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Blowing hot air or steam through molten rock or slag in a special furnace.
- Drawing molten glass at high speeds through orifices, then subjecting it to jets of high pressure steam which break the glass filaments into fine fibers to produce fiberglass insulation material.
- Shredding the material into a mass of fine intertwined fibers to form the wool.
- Forming and shipping the final product, such as granules which are bagged, or flat sheets which are cut to size, enclosed in paper or foil, and packaged.
- Incidental rock, slag, and glass crushing.

Exclusions:

- Digging or quarrying of raw materials is classified in the classification appropriate to the work being performed.
- Manufacturing asbestos products is classified in 3104.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of cement or lime.

Cement is a mixture of various granulated raw materials. Cement may be sold dry or mixed with water and coarse aggregate to make concrete.

Raw materials may include:

- Alumina;
- Clay;
- Gypsum;
- Iron ore;
- Limestone;
- Shale;
- Silica sand;
- Slate.

The cement manufacturing process includes:

- Crushing and grinding the raw materials into a powder state;
- Blending materials with water to create a slurry;
- Kiln burning at high temperatures which chemically changes the mixture;
- Combining the mixture with gypsum;
- Grinding into the final product.

Lime production involves a process similar to cement manufacturing, 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.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in quarrying of raw material are reported separately in classification 1704;
- Ready mix concrete dealers are classified in 3101;
- Manufacturing of concrete products is classified in 3105.

3103-02 Lightweight aggregate building or insulation material: Manufacturing

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of lightweight aggregate building material or insulation material.

Types of products covered by this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Expanded shale aggregate;

- Fiberglass;
- Magnesite;
- Perlite;
- Pozzolan;
- Vermiculite.

The manufacturing process includes crushing of raw materials and blending and heating of materials in large furnaces.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in quarrying of raw material are reported separately in classification 1704;
- Manufacturing fiberglass products is classified in the appropriate manufacturing classification.

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

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, in-~~

generators, 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.)

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of concrete blocks, bricks, poles, tiles, and beams.

This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors for use in the construction project.

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

- Receiving raw materials from others. Raw materials include sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics.
- Mixing raw materials with water.
- Feeding the mixture of raw materials and water into molds or forming machines.
- Inserting heavy mesh wire or rods into the molds for strength.
- Steam drying the formed products.
- Placing dried products in the yard for curing.
- Shipping products.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification;

- Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;
- Manufacturing concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks, and concrete products not classified elsewhere is classified in 3105-07;
- Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete is classified in 3509;
- Manufacturing brick or clay products is classified in 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:

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of concrete sewer and irrigation pipes, septic tanks and other concrete products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

This classification does not apply to the manufacture of these products when done by construction contractors for use in the construction project.

Concrete products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Burial vaults;
- Caskets;
- Catch basin covers;
- Chimney caps;
- Coffins;
- Columns;
- Incinerators;
- Irrigation pipes;
- Manhole covers;
- Monuments;
- Panels;
- Pier footings;
- Septic tanks;
- Sewer pipes;
- Tubs.

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

- Receiving raw materials from others. Raw materials include sand, gravel, cement, cinders, aggregates, mesh wire, rods, and, in some cases, plastics.
- Mixing raw materials with water.
- Feeding the mixture of raw materials and water into molds or forming machines.
- Inserting heavy mesh wire or rods into the molds for strength.
- Steam drying the formed products.
- Placing dried products in the yard for curing.
- Shipping products.
- Manufacturing concrete panels generally involves the cutting and welding of metal to form a frame to which concrete fiberboard is

attached. 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.

• Additional steps may involve applying an adhesive to the frame and attaching decorative material such as crushed rock, gravel, ceramic tile, or brick.

Exclusions:

• Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying, or excavation classification;

• Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of products manufactured under this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Manufacturing concrete blocks, bricks, poles, piles, tiles, and beams is classified in 3105-06;

• Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete is classified in 3509;

• Manufacturing brick or clay products is classified in 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.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 10-18-024, filed 8/24/10, effective 10/1/10)

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in aircraft manufacturing.

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.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Aircraft operations incidental to the manufacture, such as test flights.

Exclusions:

• Manufacture of aircraft parts is classified in 3405, or as otherwise provided for in WAC 296-17A-3405;

• Manufacture of aircraft kits is classified in the classification applicable to the work being performed;

• Modifications, repairs or conversions made to an existing aircraft are classified in 6804;

• Assembly of aircraft kits into airplanes is classified in 6804.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the operation of natural gas companies which distribute gas through gas mains or pipes to local consumers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• 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;

• Installation and repair of plant pressure regulators;

• Local gas main connection;

• Maintenance and operation of plant equipment;

• New construction and extension of lines.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

• Clerical office;

- Drivers;
- Meter readers;
- Sales personnel;
- Store employees.

Exclusions:

- Contractors engaged in gas line construction, maintenance, or repair are classified in 0107;
- Contractors engaged in the installation of heating systems are classified in 0307;
- Contractors engaged in the installation of gas appliances are classified in 0607; and
- Contractors engaged in the installation of hot water tanks are classified in 0306.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses 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.

Limited items allowed to be sold include:

- Cigarettes and other tobacco items;
- Gas additives;
- Motor oil;
- Snack items such as candy, chips, gum, and soft drinks.

Exclusions:

• Full service stations and businesses with both self-serve and full or limited service as described in 3406 operations at the same location are classified in 3406;

• Any type of service station with gasoline operations that offers any repair or direct services to the customer's vehicle as described in 3406, regardless of the percentage of the activities, are classified in 3406; and

• Self-service gas stations with convenience stores, mini-mart operations, or grocery items such as milk, bread, canned foods, or fast food for sale are classified in 3410.

Special note: Establishments with multiple locations are classified in accordance with the general reporting rules covering the operation of a secondary business.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in operating convenience grocery stores or mini-markets with self-service gasoline operations.

These businesses 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.

Products sold include, but are not limited to:

- Bread;
- Canned foods;
- Milk;
- Prepared foods such as chicken, hotdogs, jo-jos, and sandwiches;
- Snack foods.

Additional services provided include, but are not limited to:

- Automobile or truck washing services;
- Propane tank filling.

Exclusions:

- Businesses providing any full or limited services as described in 3406-00 in addition to self-service operations at the same location are classified in 3406;
- Businesses providing only self-service gasoline operations and whose grocery items are limited to prepared snack foods such as chips and candy, and cigarettes are classified in 3409; and
- Convenience stores with no gasoline services are classified in 6403.

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

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, sand-blasting 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 sun-roofs, 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.)~~

3412-00 Automobile or truck: Body or fender repair

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in repairing and refinishing automobile and truck body panel components for others.
- Businesses engaged in repairing fiberglass or sheet metal boat bodies or spray-on pickup truck bedliners.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- All phases of automobile body repair work and panel replacement;
- Automobile and truck detailing such as striping, vinyl repair, window tinting (applying film to windows);
- Finish removal;
- Glass repair;
- Incidental mechanical repair associated with a collision repair or car restoration;
- Incidental sales of rebuilt cars and trucks;
- Installation of body and wheel molding and sunroofs;
- Installation of electronic accessories when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification;
- Painting, washing, vacuuming, and waxing vehicles;
- Sandblasting or plastic medium blasting;
- Towing service for in-shop repairs;
- Upholstery work.

Work occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Customer courtesy van or car drivers;
- Parts and paint mixing department employees;
- Shop managers.

Note: Estimators may be reported separately in classification 6303 provided all the conditions of the general reporting rule covering standard exception employees have been met.

Exclusions:

- Repair of wooden boats is classified in 2903.
- Routine servicing or repair of automobiles or trucks not done in conjunction with collision repair or car restoration are classified in 3411.
- Servicing or repair of mechanical or electrical systems in boats is classified in 3414.

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. Businesses engaged in providing towing service for hire are 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 a business engaged in body and fender repair. A business 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.

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

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.)

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing brick or clay products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Clay is any earth that forms a paste when added to water and hardens when heated, and is widely used in making bricks and other products as described below.

Brick is a molded rectangular block of clay, baked by the sun or in a kiln until hard.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Building or paving bricks;

- Drainage tiles;
- Glazed or unglazed sewer pipes, drain pipes, or conduits;
- Roofing tiles;
- Wall copings;
- Similar products, which are generally for industrial or construction use;
- Similar products made of earthenware; a variety of coarse, porous baked clay; are included in this classification.

Work activities and processes to make bricks include:

- 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;
- "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.

Work activities and processes to make other clay products include:

- 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.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in the production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification;
- Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed;
- Manufacturing household or decorative pottery items, including tile, is classified in 3503;
- Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from concrete or plaster is classified in 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:

Businesses engaged in manufacturing refractory products.

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.

Products manufactured from refractory clays with or without other refractory materials include, but are not limited to:

- Boiler or stoker tiles;
- Crucibles;
- Enameled bricks;
- Fireproofing tile or bricks;
- Flue lining;
- Kiln part;
- Retorts;
- Roofing tile.

Usually all types of refractory products are produced in the same plant.

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

- 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;
- 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.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in production of raw materials are reported separately in the applicable mining, quarrying or excavation classification;
- Worker hours engaged in installation or erection of any products manufactured by establishments in this classification are reported separately in the classification applicable to the type of construction or installation work being performed;
- Manufacturing household or decorative pottery items, including tile, is classified in 3503;
- Manufacturing statuary and ornamental items from plaster or concrete is classified in 3509.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-24-045, filed 12/1/07, effective 1/1/08)

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 interiors, 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 plas-~~

tie 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.)

Applies to:

Businesses 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 manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Dispensers for snack food items;
- Display stands;
- Fiberglass panels used for aircraft or recreational vehicle interiors;
- Racks;
- Signs;
- Vinyl windows and sashes.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Grinders;
- Planers;
- Routers;
- Saws.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting and milling plastics;
- Heating plastic material in an oven or with a torch, then bending to shape;
- Using buffers for polishing;
- Flame polishing (heated with a gas torch);
- Forming products by joining pieces with glue, hardware, or other fasteners.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of plastic items by blow molding, extrusion, vacuum forming, foam, rotary, or liquid molding, or injection molding is classified in 3510;
- Manufacture of artificial marble items or graphite composite goods is classified in 3510;
- Manufacture of fiberglass goods is classified in 3511;
- Sign manufacturers that purchase precut plastic backings from others, then paint lettering or designs or attach vinyl lettering to them in their own shops is classified in 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.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

- Businesses 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.
- Businesses that manufacture rubber tires; mix and compound rubber for sale to tire dealers that recap or retread tires; use heavy machinery to cut used tires into large pieces which are then formed into bumpers for boats, loading docks or similar items; or shred used tires or other rubber products.

Rubber goods manufactured in this classification include a wide variety of items such as, but not limited to:

- Belts;
- Floor mats;
- Floor tiles;
- Foam rubber cushions or pads;
- Gaskets;
- Hoses;
- Interior pieces for computer circuit boards;
- Latex rubber goods, such as gloves;
- O-rings;
- Rubber bands;
- Seals;
- Shoe parts;
- Sponge rubber novelties.

Shredding tires or other rubber products includes:

- Running used rubber through granulators or rotary shearers that shred it to small pieces.
- Shredded material can be used by customers as filler for asphalt for running tracks, for mixing with coal, for fuel in industrial plants, or for further processing into oil.

Manufacturing processes includes:

- 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.
- Trimming flashing by hand with knives or smoothing with grinders.

• Businesses 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 covered under this classification.

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 rollers which work it to a smooth, even, glossy finish.
- Hydraulic steam press - Placing strips of rubber into cast iron molds after they have been milled and rolled. 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 molds. 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 and 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.
- During oven - The final step for most processes which dries and sets the rubber.

Exclusions:

- Businesses manufacturing rubber goods without rubber molding, but only by cutting and gluing premanufactured rubber or composite sheets are classified in 3802;
- Tire dump operations are classified in 4305;
- Manufacturing synthetic rubber and the "advanced recycling" of shredded tires or rubber is classified in 3407.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 09-16-110, filed 8/4/09, effective 10/1/09)

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 classi-

fication 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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses 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 may include, 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;
- Any appropriate finish work such as waxing, polishing and buffing when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Additional work activities and processes may include, but are not limited to:

- Electroless plating is a 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;

• Metal plating contemplated by this classification may be done by dipping in hot solution or spraying with a very high-pressure, heated gun;

• Plated items may be finished by lacquering and polishing;

• Polishing, which may also be conducted as a separate contract on metal and nonmetal items;

• Rustproofing, as contemplated by this classification, is usually applied by dipping or spraying.

Exclusions:

• Furniture finishing/refinishing done in conjunction with manufacturing or repair is classified in 2905;

• Metal plating, polishing, rustproofing and finishing done in conjunction with manufacturing of metal or a metal products is classified in the class applicable to the product manufactured;

• Undercoating of automobiles or other vehicles is classified in 3411;

• Metal plating done by an *electrolytic method* or rustproofing by *anodizing method* are classified in 3603-11.

3603-11 Electroplating and detinning, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing electroplating or detinning services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Typical items plated include, but are not limited to:

• Eyeglass frames;

• Jewelry;

• Medical instruments;

• Plumbing hardware and components;

• Silverware;

• Various specialized industrial components of any size.

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

• Preparing items by dipping in chemical solution/acid baths to remove old finish or dirt;

• Sanding and wire brushing as needed to remove all residues thoroughly;

• Electroplating to create the new finish. 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;

• Air or oven drying;

• Finish work such as polishing, buffing, or lacquering;

• 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;

• Electrolytic or chemical baths for detinning processes, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification. 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.

Exclusions:

- Any electroplating or rustproofing by electrolytic methods done together with the manufacturing of metal or a metal product is classified in the classification applicable to the product;
- Metal plating, polishing or rustproofing not using electrolytic methods is classified in 3603-10;
- Galvanizing or tinning done by hot dip process is classified in 3604;
- Any detinning not done by a specialty shop as described above is classified in the classification applicable to the business.

3603-12 Painting in shop, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing painting services at their shop, not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Customers of business in this classification include, but are not limited to:

- Cabinetmakers or millwork manufacturers;
- Other types of manufacturers;
- Individuals who need only one item painted.

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

- Preparing items made of wood, metal, plastic, glass, or other materials for finishing by cleaning, sanding and wire brushing as needed;
- Applying new finish by brushing, rolling, spraying or dipping;
- Air or oven drying;
- Any appropriate finish work, such as waxing, polishing and buffing, when done by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification;
- Applying nonmetallic coatings by dipping (such as nonstick surfaces) or painting with an electrostatic paint gun.

Note: The permanent yard or shop of a painting contractor is reported separately in classification 5206 when the conditions set forth in WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

Exclusions:

- Sign painting, when done by businesses who do not manufacture the sign, is classified in 4109;
- Any painting done in conjunction with the manufacture of a sign is classified in 2903, 3402, 3503 or 3510 as applicable;
- Worker hours engaged in painting done together with the repair of an exterior sign is reported separately in classification 0403;
- Furniture stripping and refinishing services are classified in 3603-10;
- Furniture finishing done together with manufacturing or repair is classified in 2905;
- Automobile painting is classified in 3412;
- Painting/staining/varnishing of any item done together with the manufacturing of that item is classified in the classification applicable to the product manufacture.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses providing galvanizing or tinning services not using an electrolytic method that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Galvanizing or tinning can be used on all types of metal products, from hand tools to automobile body parts and pieces of machinery.

Work activities and processes include:

- Using molten zinc or tin dip to coat metals to deter corrosion (galvanizing) and tarnish (tinning);
- Preparing metal by cleaning and washing in an acid solution;
- Flushing the metal with clean water;
- Dipping metal in a metallic solution;
- Immersing metal in molten zinc or tin;
- Draining or blowing away the excess zinc or tin to achieve a smooth finish;
- Cooling metal.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours engaged in galvanizing or tinning using an electrolytic process are reported separately in classification 3603-11;
- Any galvanizing or tinning operations conducted in conjunction with a metal or metal product manufacturing operation is classified as appropriate to the product manufactured.

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

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 classifi-~~

~~ation 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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses manufacturing or assembling complete trucks.

Truck manufacturers subject to this classification are the nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks. The determining factor to assign this classification is that they do the final assembly of the various components to make the truck operational.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Manufacturing the chassis, body, and other truck components;
- Purchasing the chassis, body, or other truck components from other manufacturers and assembling the trucks;
- Purchasing the axle assemblies, transmissions, electrical and cooling systems, and steering gears from others.

Exclusions:

- Auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing including pick-up trucks is classified in 3402;
- Truck component manufacturing is classified in the appropriate manufacturing classification; and
- Semi-truck repair and service centers are classified in 6409.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Upholstery work not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

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 may also perform refurbishing or renovation work.

Customers usually bring the furniture or vehicle to the shop for upholstery work.

This classification includes businesses that produce furniture entirely from foam rubber, other cushioning, or stuffing; springs; and a covering material.

Items upholstered include, but are not limited to:

- Caskets;
- Chairs;
- Footstools;
- Seats for aircraft, automobiles, boats or other recreational vehicles (RVs);
- Sofas.

Materials used include, but are not limited to:

- Covering material;
- Cushioning;
- Springs;
- Stuffing.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Custom finishing of furniture and vehicle interiors.
- Sewing.
- Refurbishing or renovation work that involves removing the old materials, replacing springs, stuffing or cushioning as necessary, and covering with new material.
 - Replacing a vinyl top, trim molding, striping tape, or door edge guards on a car or boat is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.
 - Selling some fabric is an incidental part of this classification. If any upholstery work is done at the shop, the entire operation is reported in classification 3808.

Exclusions:

- Manufacturing mattresses is classified in 3708;
- Manufacturing throw pillows or cushions is classified in 3802;
- Selling upholstery materials without doing upholstery work is classified in 6406.

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

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

WAC 296-17A-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.)

Applies to:

- Businesses processing (milling) sugar cane and sugar beets into various forms of powdered and granulated sugar;
- Businesses manufacturing molasses and sugar syrups not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving sugar cane or sugar beets directly from growers or dealers;
- Crushing or rolling sugar cane to obtain the juice;
- Washing, slicing, and cooking sugar beets to obtain the juice;
- Evaporating the juice to produce a crystallized substance;
- Further processing to produce the final product.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Brown sugar;
- Granular sugar;
- Molasses;
- Sugar syrups;
- White powdered sugar.

Exclusions:

• Manufacturing of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam, or jelly is classified in 3902.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in publishing daily or periodic newspapers.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Printing which usually consists of one of three processes: Offset lithography, letterpress, or flexography;
- Cutting;
- Folding;
- Stacking either manually or by computer-operated machinery;
- Distribution using door-to-door carriers or independent route delivery drivers;
- General maintenance activities of the newspaper.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Bindery workers;
- Drivers;
- Freight handlers;
- Machine feeders;
- Maintenance workers;

- Press operators;
- Production helpers.

Exclusions:

- Photo composition or prepress work such as photographic or computerized typesetting, layout, paste up, editing, proofreading, camera work, and automated platemaking is classified in 4904;
- Outside reporters, photographers, sales personnel, advertising staff, and circulation solicitors are classified in 6303;
- Businesses engaged in printing operations for newspapers published by other firms are classified in 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 classified in 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.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses 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 activities include, but are not limited to:

- Clerical office;
- Outside sales;
- Folding, sorting, labeling, and stuffing envelopes (either by hand or machine);

- Pick up of preprinted material from a client's location and delivery of completed work to the client or post office;
- Research and compile mailing lists as an additional service for their clients who are involved in direct mail advertising;
- Complete mail room services at a client's location.

Exclusions:

- Printing of advertising material is classified in 4101;
- 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, are classified in 6406.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses that rent cold storage lockers to the public.

These businesses 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.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Maintenance of facility;
- Security of facility.

Exclusions:

- Fruit and vegetable freezer operations are classified in 3902;
- Cold storage warehouse operations are classified in 4404;

- General merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) are classified in 2102;
- Mini-storage warehouses are classified in 4910; and
- Field bonded warehouses are classified in 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.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

- Businesses manufacturing ice made by treating, forming, and freezing water in refrigeration compressor systems;

• Harvesting of naturally occurring ice from frozen bodies of water such as lakes or ponds.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Scoring, cutting, or sawing ice into blocks;
• Crushing ice blocks;
• Bagging crushed ice;
• 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;
• Delivering ice directly to customers or selling it to ice dealers.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Bagging machines;
• Conveyors;
• Filtering systems;
• Forklifts;
• Holding bins;
• Ice cube making systems;
• Inline screws;
• Molds;
• Refrigeration systems (which are generally freezer coils or pipes running through or around tanks, or refrigerated vaults);
• Tubing or cutting blades;
• Water tanks;
• Winches.

Exclusions:

• Ice dealers are classified in 4402-02;
• Manufacturing of dry ice is classified in 3701.

4402-02 Ice Dealers

Applies to:

Dealers of ice manufactured or harvested by others.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Picking up ice directly from manufacturers;
• Storing ice in their own refrigerated warehouses or ice stations prior to delivery to their customers;
• Delivering ice;
• Ice dealers may own coin-operated dispensing machines, at various locations, which they refill.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Refrigerated and insulated trucks;
• Trailers.

Customers include, but are not limited to:

• Grocery and convenience stores;
• Lounges;
• Restaurants;
• Service stations.

Exclusions:

• Manufacture of ice in refrigerated systems and the harvesting of natural ice is classified in 4402-00;
• Manufacturing of dry ice is classified in 3701.

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

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses providing a cold storage facility for general merchandise. These businesses do not own equity in the merchandise they store.

The cold storage facility is maintained through a mechanical refrigeration process.

Products stored include, but are not limited to:

- Food products;
- Furs;
- Pharmaceuticals.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• 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.

Exclusions:

- Fruit/vegetable freezer operations are classified in 3902;
- Cold storage locker operations are classified in 4401;
- General merchandise warehouses (not cold storage) are classified in 2102;
- Mini-storage warehouses are classified in 4910; and
- Field bonded warehouses are classified in 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.

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

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.))~~

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.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Exposure to the hazards of job sites, customer's premises, and/or undeveloped land.

Notes: 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.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in booming and rafting logs on water.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Booming by 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 which involves using a boom boat or tugboat to push the bundles together and towing the bundles to a particular destination.
- Loading logs into or out of the water when performed by employees of the booming and rafting business.

The logs may be rafted to a port where they are loaded directly onto vessels or to a sawmill, lumber mill, or log sorting yard.

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.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-12-047, filed 5/31/07, effective 7/1/07)

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 bro-~~

ken 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.)

Applies to:

• Businesses 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.

• Businesses that repair, recoat, or resurface press rollers.

Equipment manufactured/assembled/repaired include, but are not limited to:

- Bulldozers;
- Dump trucks;
- Graders;
- Forklifts;
- Logging towers;
- Rollers used by printing and paper making mills;
- Skidders.

Component parts may weigh several hundred to thousands of pounds.

Machinery used include, but are not limited to:

- Boring mills;
- Cut saws;
- Drills;
- Iron workers;
- Lathes;
- Overhead cranes;
- Welders/cutters.

Some establishments use CNC (computer numeric controlled) machinery; however, most establishments in this classification primarily use manual machinery and conventional welders/cutters.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Electronics assembling;
- Machining;
- Painting;
- Welding;
- Repairing the interior shafts of press rollers;
- Grinding fiberglass or ceramic finishes until they are smooth;
- For rubber-coated press roller surfaces, removing the old rubber from the metal surface, sandblasting the roller, then recoating 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.

Special note: In addition to shop work, field work is 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.

Exclusions:

- Manufacture of nonpassenger type vehicles such as semi-trucks is classified in 3605;
- Auto or passenger vehicle manufacturing is classified in 3402;
- Semi-truck repair and service centers are classified in 6409.

5109-47 Heavy arms: Manufacturing or repair

Applies to:

Manufacture or repair of heavy arms including large munitions 20 mm and larger.

Equipment manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- All types of guns 20 mm and larger;
- Aircraft guns;
- Aircraft gun turrets;
- Naval guns;
- Tank guns;
- Torpedoes.

Special note: In addition to shop work, field work is 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.

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

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).))~~

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in the manufacture or repair of railroad cars and/or railroad car wheels.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Inspecting railroad cars which is usually conducted prior to making repairs;
- Repair or rebuilding of freight cars, repair of railroad rolling stock tank cars or passenger cars;
- Repairing electrical, and mechanical (such as brakes) parts or systems;
- Welding (such as on handrails and steps).

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in all operations of a mortuary, funeral home, or crematorium.

Funeral homes generally provide a complete burial service.

Occupations include, but are not limited to:

- Crematory employees, if they are employed by the funeral home;
- Drivers;
- Embalmers;
- Organists, singers and other musicians.

Work activities include, but are 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;
- Providing flowers.

Exclusions:

- Cemetery operations are classified in 6202.

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

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 in-~~

~~ternational 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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses 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.

Operations include, but are not limited to:

- Aerobic and fitness classes;
- Basketball courts;
- Child care;
- Clerical office;
- Day camp operations;
- Food and beverage operations;
- Providing temporary residential facilities;
- Sales personnel;
- Social and educational programs;
- Swimming and exercise facilities;
- Youth sports programs.

Exclusions:

- Overnight camp operations are classified in 6209.

6203-01 Boys or Girls Clubs

Applies to:

Businesses 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 six to 18 years of age.

Operations include, but are not limited to:

- Classes and various other supervised activities where young people can spend time;
- Clerical office;
- Computer rooms;

- Day camp operations;
- Game rooms;
- Gymnasiums;
- Library rooms;
- Meal programs;
- Organized sports programs;
- Sales personnel;
- Swimming pools.

Exclusions:

- Overnight camp operations are classified in 6209.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Businesses providing retail sale of a full line of grocery items. To qualify for this classification a business **must** provide for retail sale all of the following items listed below.

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 below 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.

Products that must be for retail sale include, but are not limited to:

- Baked goods;
- Canned goods;
- Carbonated and alcoholic beverages;
- Dairy products;
- Frozen meats;
- Full line of fresh meats;
- Health care products;
- Household cleaners;
- Juices;
- Laundry products; and
- Vegetables and fruits.

Exclusions:

- In-store pharmacies are classified in 6406;
- Espresso street carts or stands and lunch counter/restaurant operations are classified in 3905;
- Convenience store or mini-markets that do not sell all of the above mentioned items are classified in 6403;
- Grocery or convenience stores with self-service gasoline are classified in 3410; and
- Specialty retail stores that sell only dairy products, fruits and vegetables, soft drinks or wine and/or liquor are classified in 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.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 19-11-109, filed 5/21/19, effective 7/1/19)

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.)~~

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in the production of motion pictures.

Work activities often include constructing elaborate sets at the production sites and filming with cameras mounted on large booms.

Employments include, but are not limited to:

- Actors and entertainers;
- Camera and lighting personnel;

- Clerical office employees;
- Costume designers;
- Directors;
- Film editors;
- Makeup artists;
- Musicians;
- Producers;
- Sales personnel;
- Set builders;
- Set designers;
- Stunt personnel;
- Writers.

Exclusions:

• Video taping or production work conducted in a studio or on location for a television broadcasting company is classified in 4502.

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).

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

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 delimiting 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 delimiting 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.)~~

Applies to:

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.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Constructing roads 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;
- Clearing and grading logging roads with a bulldozer;
- Paving with gravel, crushed rock, or large stones;
- Maintaining logging roads which is limited to keeping the road bed in good repair, such as regrading and fill to repair washouts and ruts.

Note: As a rule, these logging roads are built to support the weight of logging equipment and trucks, but not necessarily to handle speeds and volume of nonlogging traffic. These roads are not surfaced with asphalt or paved with concrete.

Exclusions:

- Felling of timber, bucking, and delimiting of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder and all other logging activities are classified in 5001;
- All excavation, land clearing, or grading as a part of roadway construction not in connection with a logging road is classified in 0101;
- Construction of asphalt roads is classified in 0210;

- Construction of concrete roads is classified in 0214;
- Mechanical roadside brushing or machine application of chemicals is classified in 5006; and
- Worker hours engaged in permanent shop or yard operations is 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:

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.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Constructing railroads 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;
- Clearing and grading with a bulldozer;
- Laying dirt, rock, and ballast;
- Laying ties and track;
- Installing crossover frogs, switches, switch stands, switch mechanisms, and crossing planks as needed; and
- Maintaining logging railroads, which is limited to keeping the railroad line operational.

Exclusions:

- Falling of timber, bucking, and delimiting of all trees in the proposed roadway or adjacent shoulder, and all other logging activities are classified in 5001;
- Construction of railroad lines not in connection with a logging railroad is classified in 0101;
- Construction of logging roads are classified in 6902-02; and
- Worker hours engaged in maintenance and storage of equipment and material at a permanent yard or shop is reported separately in classification 5206 provided the conditions of WAC 296-17A-5206 have been met.

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

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.))~~

Applies to:

Flying crew of businesses engaged in aerial spraying, seeding, crop dusting, and firefighting.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

Flight crew activities for low altitude release of:

- Agricultural chemicals;
- Fire retardant compound;
- Seeds;
- Water.

Exclusions:

- Aircraft ground crew operations are classified in 6804.

OTS-5577.2

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

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 production 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.)

Applies to:

Businesses 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.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Delivering gasoline and lubricating oils directly to retail gas stations in large tank trucks;
- Delivering fuel oil to customers by pump trucks; pumping the fuel oil into the customer's tank;
- Delivering liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) to customers by pump truck or in prefilled cylinders;
- Draining, repairing, installing, or removing of customer's oil tanks;
- Incidental mixing or blending of oil or gas with additives;
- Selling or leasing of gas appliances and maintenance contracts, including installing, maintaining, and emergency repairing of the gas appliances which is included in this classification when done by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Exclusions:

- Repair, installation, or removal of underground oil storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0108;
- Installation or repair of furnaces by a contractor is classified in 0307;
- Construction or repair of exterior commercial storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0508.

3407-02 Processing waste oils, solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar materials; dewatering sludge; advanced recycling of plastics and tires; on-site oil filtering

Applies to:

- Businesses processing waste oils, used solvents, antifreeze, paints, and similar hazardous materials;
- Businesses providing mobile dewatering services to waste sludge producers through the use of mobile decanter centrifuges;
- Businesses for the advanced recycling of plastics and tires;
- Mobile recycling units engaged in similar activities are included in this classification, whether on ships, in industrial plants, or at gas or oil storage facilities.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

- Sampling the waste material for laboratory testing so the composition of the substance is known prior to pick up and processing;
- Picking up or accepting delivery from customers, which may be in drums or in tanker trucks;
- Pumping incoming oil into waste oil storage tanks where water settles out;
- Heating the oil in treatment tanks to boil off remaining water and vaporize gases;
- Using chemical methods of recycling oil is also included in this classification;
- Recycling solvents and antifreeze through a distilling process for reuse;
- Dewatering sludge to concise quality specifications as determined by the client;
- Advanced recycling of plastics and tires similar in process 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;
- On-site oil filtering, which includes filtering the oil through a filtering mechanism and then back into its original tank.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Oil which can be used in industrial burners or for cutter fuel;
- Dewatered sludge can be used in a wide variety of applications such as composting and land reclamation. The ultimate disposal of the dewatered sludge is provided by either a subcontractor or by the client;
- 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.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Flatbed, tanker, or other specialized trucks;

- Centrifuges and control instrumentation that is highly specialized and designed specifically for the dewatering of sludge;
- Mobile decanter centrifuge installations include dredging and pumping equipment, flocculation systems, and portable electrical supply;
- Filtering systems;
- Retorts - Which decompose the material using heat without oxygen;
- Treatment tanks;
- Waste oil storage tanks.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours 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 (the "rig up/down" process) must be reported separately in classification 0603;
- Worker hours processing or handling hazardous/toxic material, 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 must be reported separately in classification 4305.

3407-03 Oil refining - Petroleum, including manufacture of products from oil; gasohol - Distilling or refining**Applies to:**

- Businesses operating oil refineries;
- Preliminary separation of crude oil (called "topping") at a well site by a contractor.

Processes include, but are not limited to:

- Receiving crude oil by pipeline, truck, or tanker ship;
 - Refining processes involving four basic steps: Separation, conversion, treating, and blending; these processes are highly automated;
 - Distributing to customers.
- Included within the scope of this classification are any additional processing methods used to produce the finished secondary products.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

- Distillation towers;
- Intermediate storage;
- Pipelines;
- Processing units;
- Receiving tanks.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Asphalt;
- Fuel oil;
- Gasohol;
- Gasoline;
- Kerosene;
- Lubricating oils;
- Natural gas.

Exclusions:

- Oil refinery maintenance by a contractor is classified in 0603;
- Cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0504;

• Operation of an oil well or pipeline, and incidental preliminary separation of crude oil ("topping") at the well site is classified in 3407-05;

• Worker hours constructing an oil refinery or storage tanks must be reported separately in classification 0508.

3407-05 Gas or oil well operation; oil or gas pipeline operation

Applies to:

Businesses operating oil or gas wells or pipelines, whether operated by the owner or a contractor.

Pipelines 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 activities include, but are not limited to:

• Land clearing and excavation to create slush pits and fire walls;

• Pipe laying;

• Equipment installation and operation;

• Preliminary separation of crude oil;

• All routine operation and maintenance for wells, above and below ground pipelines, feeder and distribution lines, pumping stations, storage facilities, meters, and monitoring equipment;

• Monitoring of oil or gas production when performed by employees of an employer having operations subject to this classification.

Equipment used include, but are not limited to:

• Meters and monitoring equipment;

• Oil, gas, and water pumps.

Exclusions:

• Oil or gas pipeline operations in connection with an oil refinery is classified in 3407-03;

• Derrick, storage tank, or oil refinery construction is classified in 0508;

• Oil well drilling is classified in 0103;

• Excavation by a contractor is classified in 0101;

• Pipe laying by a contractor is classified in 0107;

• Cleaning of storage tanks by a contractor is classified in 0504;

• Machinery or equipment maintenance by a contractor is classified in 0603;

• Above or below ground pipe installation by contractors is classified in 0107;

• Worker hours installing pumps or monitoring equipment must be reported separately in classification 0603.

3407-07 Oil or gas wells - Cementing

Applies to:

Businesses 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.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Pumping mixed cement, 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;

• Filling the entire well hole with cement, after the casing is disassembled and removed, when the well is no longer operational.

Exclusions:

• Oil or gas well cementing done by employees of an oil well drilling contractor is classified in 0103.

3407-17 Asphalt, bitumen dealers; asphalt or tar - Distilling or refining; asphalt roofing material - Manufacturing; asphalt paving material - Manufacturing

Applies to:

• Businesses producing commercial asphalt or tar;

• Businesses manufacturing asphalt mixtures used in the preparation of building or roofing papers and shingles from raw materials purchased from others;

• Businesses manufacturing asphalt mixtures used for road paving operations from raw materials purchased from others;

• Businesses operating as dealers of asphalt and bitumen which can be either a by-product of petroleum refining or found in naturally occurring deposits.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

• Refining asphalt or tar to a liquid or semiliquid;

• Separating the asphalt or tar - 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);

• Incidental distillation of asphalt flux;

• Grinding and mixing raw asphalt and bitumen with sand, gravel, or limestone;

• Manufacturing 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;

• Manufacturing 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;

• Manufacturing 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 production 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;

- Manufacturing 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.

Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:

- Asphalt or asphalt mixture used for paving applications or sold to an asphalt paving material manufacturer for further processing;
- Asphalt fiberglass shingles;
- Asphalt impregnated felt roofing paper;
- Asphalt roofing compound;
- Asphalt used in manufacturing felt roofing paper;
- Coal tar which is used in drugs and waterproofing products;
- Tar to be used in various paving and waterproofing applications.

Products are usually not packaged, but sold by the truckload.

Exclusions:

- Operations conducted in connection with an oil/petroleum refinery are classified in 3407-03;
- Distillery/refinery maintenance by contractors is classified in 0603;
- Cleaning of storage tanks by contractors is classified in 0504;
- Paving of roads or other surfaces is classified in 0210 or 0212;
- Mining or quarrying of raw materials which is to be reported separately as applicable;

• Constructing oil refineries and/or storage tanks is classified in 0508;

• Paving or roofing contractors who manufacture asphalt paving or roofing material for their own use must be reported separately in the appropriate construction classifications.

Special note: If the product is manufactured by paving or roofing 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 3407-17 would apply to the asphalt plant employees.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-060, filed 1/6/15, effective 7/1/15)

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
Fox

Mink

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.)~~

4804-00 Farms: Poultry, aviaries (birds), and fur bearing animals**Applies to:**

• Businesses engage in poultry farms operations, breeding and raising birds for human consumption, for sale, for research laboratories, or for egg production farms.

• Businesses engaged in raising fur-bearing animals for pelts (skins) or for sale.

• Businesses engaged in raising and selling all varieties of birds including game birds and exotic birds.

Typical animals:ChickensChinchilla

<u>Ducks</u>	<u>Emu</u>
<u>Fox</u>	<u>Game birds</u>
<u>Geese</u>	<u>Mink</u>
<u>Ostrich</u>	<u>Turkeys</u>

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

- Breeding;
- Sheltering;
- Tending;
- Feeding and watering;
- Raising crops for feed or protective covering;
- Erecting or mending fences, cages, coops, kennels, and pens;
- Cleaning cages, coops, kennels, or pens;
- Transporting animals to market;
- Maintaining or installing sprinkler or irrigation systems;
- Killing animals;
- Fleshing and drying skins;
- Veterinary care when performed by employees of an employer subject to this classification.

Store operations:

- 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, but not limited to, those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Exclusions:

- Feed milling operations are classified in 2101;
- Businesses engaged in butchering and processing of poultry are classified in 3304;
- Contractors hired by a farm to install, repair or build any farm equipment or structures are classified 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:

Businesses 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.

Store operations:

- 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, but not limited to, those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Exclusions:

- Feed milling operations are classified in 2101;
- Businesses engaged in butchering and processing of poultry are classified in 3304;
- 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.

4804-07 Farms: Apiaries (bees), worms, and insects**Applies to:**

- Businesses raising honey bees for making honey, for sale to growers or farmers who use them as pollinators, or for laboratories or research centers.
- Businesses raising insects, such as crickets.
- Businesses raising worms.

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

- Sheltering;
- Building structures to accommodate bee hives;

- Collecting honey from farm hives;
- Collecting bees and bee hives from unrelated properties;
- Growing vegetation and plants to support the production of honey or population of bees, worms, or insects;
- Processing and packaging of honey, honeycomb and bees wax;
- Preparation of soils and soil mixes;
- Maintaining proper soil moisture to encourage worm growth and reproduction;
- Digging worms;
- Sorting and packaging.

Store operations:

- 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, but not limited to, those found in parking lots of shopping centers or at farmer's markets, may qualify to have those activities reported separately.

Exclusions:

- 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.

4804-09 Egg grading, candling and packing**Applies to:**

Businesses 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.

Exclusions:

- Businesses engaged in egg breaking are classified in 3902.

• Businesses engaged in raising poultry are classified in 4804-00.

• Businesses engaged in operating egg production farms are classified in 4804-03.

Special note: The farm labor contractor provision is not applicable to this classification as these establishments are not engaged in a farming operation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 23-23-155, filed 11/21/23, effective 1/1/24)

WAC 296-17A-6121 Classification 6121.

6121-00 Acute care hospitals - Without a fully implemented safe patient handling program (to be assigned only by the hospital underwriter)

Applies to establishments that meet the definition of an acute care hospital contained in WAC 296-17-35203(7) but that are not using the required patient lifting and moving equipment as part of a fully implemented safe patient handling program as defined in WAC 296-17-35203 (7)(c). This classification contemplates all necessary and usual employments found in hospitals including, but not limited to, admissions, clerical, and sales staff, medical professionals, pharmacy staff, dietitians and food preparation staff, and laundry, housekeeping, custodial and grounds keeping staff.

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

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 clerical office and sales 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.)~~)

6501-00 Barber shops

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in barber services for customers. Barber services may be performed in a barber shop, at a customer's home, or in other environments such as hospitals. This classification includes clerical office and sales employees of the business.

Services offered may include, but are not limited to:

- Hair cutting;
- Hair removal using electrolysis, lasers, threading, shaving, or waxing;
- Hair styling.

Exclusions:

- Massage therapy, foot massage, or reflexology businesses are classified in 6109;
- Businesses providing baths, soaking pools, and hot tubs that also offer services listed in classification 6501 are assigned classification 6204.

Note: Businesses 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.

6501-01 Beauty, tanning, and nail salons

Applies to:

- Businesses engaged in beauty salon services.
- Businesses engaged in nail salon services.
- Tanning salon businesses.

Beauty and nail services may be performed in a shop, at a customer's home, or in other environments such as hospitals. This classification includes clerical office and sales employees of the business.

Services offered may include, but are not limited to:

- Esthetician services such as facials, skin care, or body scrubs;

- Hair cutting;
- Hair removal using electrolysis, lasers, threading, shaving, or waxing;
- Hair styling;
- Manicures;
- Pedicures;
- Tanning.

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.

Exclusions:

- Massage therapy, foot massage, or reflexology businesses are classified in 6109;
- Businesses providing baths, soaking pools, and hot tubs that also offer services listed in classification 6501 are assigned classification 6204.

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.

6501-02 Tattoo, piercing shops

Applies to:

Businesses engaged in providing tattooing services. Tattoo services may be performed in a shop or in other environments such as tattoo show or conventions. This classification includes clerical office and sales employees of the business.

Services offered may include, but are not limited to:

- Body art;
- Body piercing;
- Permanent cosmetics;
- Tattoo design;
- 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.

Exclusions:

- Massage therapy, foot massage, or reflexology businesses are classified in 6109;
- Businesses providing baths, soaking pools, and hot tubs that also offer services listed in classification 6501 are assigned classification 6204.

Note: While salons in classification 6501 often operate by renting or leasing a booth or station to licensed individuals who are booth renters, tattooists and piercers are not booth renters. Booth renters perform cosmetology, barbering, esthetics, or manicuring services for which a license is required under chapter 18.16 RCW.

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

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 6411.

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.))

Applies to:

- Businesses operating photography studios, including glamour and boudoir photography studios which often have a salon where clients have their hair styled and make-up applied;
- Businesses operating booths, usually located in malls, which will produce photography novelty items from photographs taken on location or from customers' photographs or negatives.

Services include, but are not limited to:

- Production of novelty items such as calendars, cups, shirts;
- Photographs taken in the studio or at outside locations;
- Sitting portraits;
- Video of special events performed by photography studios.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Contracting work out to an independent photo finishing shop;
- Developing and printing of photographs in the studio darkroom;
- Enlarging photographs;
- Mounting and framing pictures;
- Restoration work;
- Retouching negatives;
- Using a wide range of still and motion cameras.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for delivery drivers must be reported separately in classification 1101;
- Videotaping not in connection with photography studio operations is classified in 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.

6506-03 Microfilming, film processing shops, and motion picture film exchanges

Applies to:

- Businesses 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;
- Businesses processing photography film;
- Businesses operating motion picture film exchanges.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Photographing documents;
- Developing microfilm in automatic processing units;
- Storing the microfilm on reels or cartridges;
- Cutting the microfilm into microfiche;

- Destroying of source materials;
- Providing storage facilities for microfiche;
- Advising customers on setting up micrographic systems;
- Sale or rental of microfilming supplies or equipment;
- Restoring microfilm;
- Keypunching services, which transcribe data onto punched tape media;
- Processing film, whether manual or automated, for commercial labs or direct to the consumer;
- Enlarging pictures;
- Mounting and finishing pictures;
- Reproducing negatives, prints, or slides;
- Storing and mixing chemicals;
- Inspecting and packaging finished products;
- Receiving fully processed movies from producers;
- Cataloging and storing movies for rental or sale to commercial movie theaters, television networks, or other groups;
- Inspection and repair of movie film, including cutting and splicing;
- Using a projection room for customers to view the movie before they book it.

Exclusions:

- Worker hours for delivery drivers must be reported separately in classification 1101;
- Video rental stores are classified in 6411.

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.

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

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 6406; 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.)~~

Applies to:

- Businesses operating facilities for:
 - Skiing such as downhill or cross country;
 - Snow tubing;
 - Snowmobiling; and
 - Wind board sailing.
- Businesses providing ski patrolling services.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting excursions;
- Operating artificial snow making machines, ski tows or lifts;
- Parking attendants;
- Snow compacting;
- Ski instruction;
- Ski patrolling; and
- Trail grooming.

Exclusions:

- Food and beverage services are classified in 3905;
- Ski instructors operating independent of the ski facility are classified in 6705-04;
- Ski rental and sales operations are classified in 6406;
- Overnight lodging facilities are classified in 4905;
- 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 may be classified in 4904.

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

6705-03 Excursions - Outdoor recreational, N.O.C.

Applies to:

Businesses providing outdoor recreational excursions and guide services that are not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Accompanying and guiding customers on excursions;
- Maintaining equipment;
- Providing course instruction; and
- Teaching first aid, survival skills, hygiene, navigation, and other courses in connection with outdoor activities.

Types of outdoor excursions include, but are not limited to:

- Backpacking;
- Camping;
- Fishing;
- Hiking;
- Horseback riding;
- Hunting;
- Mountain climbing;
- River rides;
- White water rafting; and
- Teaching survival skills.

Exclusions:

Snow skiing excursions or wind board sailing instruction are classified in 6705-04.

6705-04 Ski instructors

Applies to:

Businesses providing instruction only in snow/water skiing, surf boarding, sailing and wind sail boarding.

Work activities include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining equipment;
- Providing appropriate equipment (skis, snowboards, canoes, etc.); and
- Teaching the technique.

Exclusions:

Businesses that provide the full scope ski resort services, with or without ski instructors, are classified in 6705-00 subject to all appropriate exclusions; and

- Full service resorts or campgrounds, with or without instructors, are reported separately as applicable.