

WAC 296-17A-3603 Classification 3603.

3603-10 Furniture stripping and refinishing; metal plating or polishing, rustproofing, N.O.C.

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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 24-23-081, s 296-17A-3603, filed 11/19/24, effective 1/1/25. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100, 51.04.020(1). WSR 09-16-110, § 296-17A-3603, filed 8/4/09, effective 10/1/09. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3603, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.16.100. WSR 06-12-075, § 296-17-595, filed 6/6/06, effective 1/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-595, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-595, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-595, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 81-24-042 (Order 81-30), § 296-17-595, filed 11/30/81, effective 1/1/82; Order 73-22, § 296-17-595, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]